

# Juneau Townsite

## Historic Building Survey and Inventory



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City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **Project Summary**

In the fall of 2021, the City and Borough of Juneau's (CBJ) Community Development Department (CDD) received a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the State of Alaska's Office of History and Archaeology to conduct an updated historic building survey and inventory for Quadrants 1 and 2 within the Juneau Townsite. CBJ hired Northwind Architects, LLC to complete the intensive building survey and historic resources survey report. Historic architect Shannon Crossley and public historian Anjuli Grantham served as project leads for Northwind Architects; Allison Eddins and Beth McKibben served as project leads for CDD.

This report pertains to Phase 1 of a larger project. Phase 1 documents and evaluates the integrity of historic properties within Quadrant 1 and Quadrant 2 of the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. Phase 2 will focus on Quadrant 3 and Quadrant 4. Finally, based on the results of Phase 1 and Phase 2 surveys and community outreach, CBJ will consider nominating the Juneau Townsite to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

## **Project Purpose**

The Juneau Townsite had not been surveyed since 1988. CBJ requested an intensive-level building survey to update the 1988 *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. The survey includes properties that have reached the 50-year threshold used to assess historic significance according to the National Register of Historic Places. The report necessitates building-specific information and assessments, but the ultimate purpose of the project is to evaluate the integrity and significance of the neighborhood as a whole.

## **Public Involvement**

The CDD created a project webpage linked to the Historic Resources Advisory Committee's section of CBJ's webpage. CDD sent postcards to property owners within Quadrants 1, 2, 3, and 4, alerting them on the project and inviting them to a public meeting about the project. This public meeting occurred on February 17, 2022.

The project team met with the Historic Resources Advisory Commission (HRAC) on several occasions. Juneau is a Certified Local Government (CLG) and HRAC is the Assembly-appointed citizens group responsible for advising on historic preservation matters. HRAC provided written and verbal comments on a draft version of this report.

## **Using National Register of Historic Places Criteria to Evaluate the Juneau Townsite**

This project documents and assesses the integrity of the Juneau Townsite neighborhood using criteria outlined in the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 24, *Guideline for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*, and the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology's *Alaska Historic Building Surveys Manual and Style Guide*.

The goal of this project is to assess the significance and integrity of the Juneau Townsite neighborhood as a whole rather than the significance of each individual property. Nonetheless, CBJ requested a statement of significance for each property that includes information on the history of the resource and its context,

including how and why the property does or does not meet National Register Criteria A, B, C and D. The Criteria pertain to the following:

- A. An association with *events* that made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history;
- B. An association with the *lives of persons* significant to the past;
- C. Embody distinctive *architectural* characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the works of a master or contain high artistic merit;
- D. *Informational potential* of the resource (usually archaeology).

CBJ requested a discussion of the seven aspects of integrity associated with each property. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

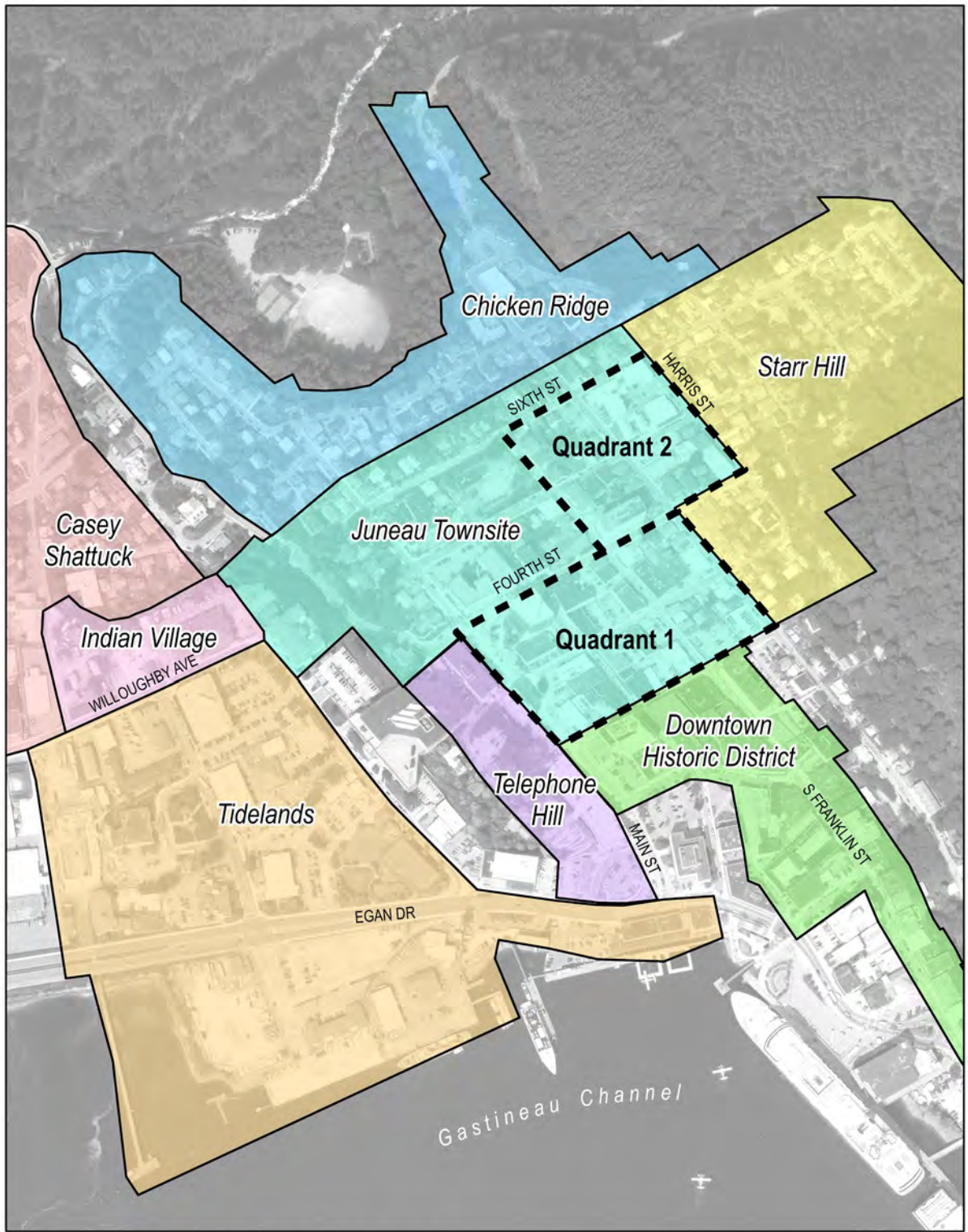
According to the National Register of Historic Places, properties are considered historic once they have reached 50 years of age. As a result, properties must have been constructed in or before 1972 to be included in this survey.

Properties that are over fifty years of age, retain a high degree of integrity, and convey their significance could be *eligible* for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties within a historic district that might lack the level of historic integrity or sufficient significance to warrant individual listing could still be considered as *contributing* properties to the historic district overall. However, properties lacking historic integrity, unassociated with the historic context of the neighborhood, or that have not yet reached 50 years of age are considered *non-contributing* resources.

The properties surveyed within Quadrants 1 and 2 were evaluated for their integrity and their association to the historic context of the Juneau Townsite. Those that are considered as contributing to the Juneau Townsite are typically contributing under Criterion A due to their connection to patterns of community development—namely their association with the Initial Development Era, the Peak Mining Era, or the Government Expansion Era. Research into some properties uncovered an association with individuals meaningful to the history of Juneau (Criterion B) and/or are locally or regionally distinctive architectural examples (Criterion C). It is likely that some of these properties have sufficient merit and integrity to warrant individual listing on the National Register.

### **Description of Survey Area**

CDD divided the Juneau Townsite into four quadrants. Phase 1 of the project surveyed Quadrant 1 and Quadrant 2. The forthcoming Phase 2 will survey Quadrant 3 and Quadrant 4. The Juneau Townsite is one of several historic districts in downtown Juneau.



**HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD  
BOUNDARIES**

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Feet







effected the neighboring community of Douglas. The Shattuck Building (B-14) and Simpson Building (B-89) are good examples of 1930-1950s concrete structures of the era. The houses are primarily Craftsman, reflecting the early 20<sup>th</sup> century preferred residential style.

### Quadrant 2

Quadrant 2 contains the four blocks between Fourth and Sixth Streets and N Franklin and Harris Streets. These are Blocks 16, 17, 24 and 25.

Quadrant 2 of the Juneau Townsite is primarily a collection of residences and ecclesiastical buildings connected to the Russian Orthodox Church and St. Ann's Catholic Church complex between Fourth and Sixth Streets, and North Franklin and Harris Street. Historically, the Orthodox Church focused on serving its parishioners, and the St. Ann's complex was home to the hospital for the city of Juneau until the 1960's. The growing population of Juneau necessitated the hospital to build several additions, and the fireproof concrete building method was utilized in the complex. The quadrant also showcases the Mendenhall Apartments (B-91) as the tallest concrete structure in Downtown Juneau. The residential structures are primarily wood framed construction, including several apartment buildings such as the Spickett Apartments (B-33) and Jensen Apartments (B-51). The wood-framed buildings are primarily Queen Anne and Craftsman in style, reflecting the preferred residential styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Juneau Townsite Boundaries Over Time**

The Juneau Townsite is a historic district within downtown Juneau, Alaska. Surveyor for the US Navy Master Gustave C. Hanus created the first survey of Juneau in 1881. At that time, the Juneau Townsite included portions of the Downtown Historic District, Telephone Hill, Starr Hill, and Chicken Ridge neighborhoods.

In 1892, the Juneau Townsite was surveyed again. This survey is the basis for the legal description of properties within parts of downtown Juneau to this day. The western boundary for U.S.S. Plat 7 was Indian Street and its eastern boundary was East Street. The northern boundary was Ninth Street and southern boundary included First Street and a stretch of properties extending along Franklin Street to what is today Marine Way.

In 1986, the CDD delineated boundaries for eleven historic Juneau neighborhoods, including the Juneau Townsite, as part of the *Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures* report. The boundaries for the Juneau Townsite were reduced again in the 1988 *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. The current boundaries of the Juneau Townsite historic neighborhood originate with this 1988 report. As a result, the boundaries of the current Juneau Townsite historic neighborhood do not necessarily conform to patterns of community development.

### **Methodology**

Phase 1 of the Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey & Inventory project began by using the CBJ's parcel viewer to identify the 45 buildings constructed prior to 1972 within Quadrant 1 and 2 of the Juneau Townsite. Project architect Shannon Crossley photographed and wrote architectural descriptions for each of these buildings. The project team consulted previous surveys, Sanborn maps, and historic photos to evaluate the integrity of each surveyed property.

Previous surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, historic newspapers, and other primary and secondary sources were consulted to develop the historic context and three periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite.

Eight buildings within Quadrants 1 and 2 have reached 50 years of age since the 1988 survey was published and thus warranted inclusion in the survey. Project historian, Anjuli Grantham, conducted primary and secondary source research to document the history of the newly surveyed buildings. From this research she drafted statements of significance. The construction date for these buildings is based on CBJ parcel viewer information unless newspaper research indicated a different date of construction. The project team assigned new CBJ identification numbers to each of these structures. These numbers are B-XX. The team requested new Alaska Historic Resource Survey (AHRs) numbers from the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology.

Grantham based the statements of significance and construction dates for the 37 buildings that had previously been surveyed on data from the 1988 survey. Grantham used digitized historic newspapers available via the Library of Congress's Chronicling America to locate additional information about the residents, businesses, and events mentioned in the 1988 significance statements. This research was used to update the date of construction for several buildings and provide deeper historic context for others. For some buildings no new information was located.

CBJ requested ownership information for each surveyed property. The property owners listed in this report derive from publicly available tax records accessed in May 2022. CDD created a new project map that included all newly surveyed and previously surveyed properties.

**Properties in Quadrant 1 and Quadrant 2 Not Included in the Survey**

The following properties were not surveyed because they were constructed after 1972. Note construction began on the Diamond Courthouse in 1973.

- Dimond Courthouse (123 4<sup>th</sup> Street)
- St. Ann's Parish Hall (430 Fifth Street)
- 433 4<sup>th</sup> Street
- 431 N Franklin Street
- 201 Main Street

**Updates To Information Within The 1988 Survey**

The project team surveyed eight properties that were not included in the 1988 survey. These are:

- JUN-00068/ B-88: St. Ann's Hospital
- JUN-01078/ B-89: Simpson Building
- JUN-001306/ B-90: Community Building
- JUN-001307/ B-91: Mendenhall Towers
- JUN001308/ B-92: Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Building
- JUN001309/ B-93: Holy Trinity Rectory
- JUN001310/ B-94: Behrends Department Store
- JUN001311/ B-95: Arcticorp Building

Three buildings included in the 1988 survey are no longer extant:

- JUN-337/ B-60: Bethel Tabernacle Building at 339 Franklin Street
- JUN-196/ B-17: IOOF Silver Box Lodge at 201-215 Franklin Street
- JUN-198/ B-61: Colonial Rooms at 324 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

The statements of significance and building construction dates for properties included in the 1988 survey are generally based on the information provided in the 1988 survey. The project team attempted to locate additional information on each of the surveyed properties via newspaper research and other primary and secondary sources. If pertinent additional information was uncovered, it was included in the significance statements with a bibliographic entry to reflect the source.

### **Juneau Townsite Historic Context**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. Prior to the establishment of the Juneau Townsite the U.S. Navy visited Aanchgaltsóow (the principal Áak’w village located in what is now the Auke Recreation Area) in 1880 and explained that valuable minerals had been found in their neighborhood and that they were anticipating “a large immigration in the spring” at Dzantik’i Héeni. They encouraged the residents to seek employment with them and sought to add to “the friendly feeling now prevailing towards the whites.” On December 2, 1880, Pilz reported that he “staked off the townsite of Auk, now the city of Juneau.”

The attitude of the Navy changed diametrically in 1881. The Tlingit village located next to the town wharf had a population of 450 Indians and 150 Whites. The mining camp was referred to as Auk Village and Big Auk Village. In the summer of 1881, the Navy orchestrated the expulsion of the Tlingit from the growing settlement. According to naval records, military authority would be exercised for the preservation of good order and the protection of all residents. The Tlingit camped in front of the town were directed to remove to the mouth of Gold Creek. According to the local commander, “I have caused those Indians who were camped on the beach to remove to other places, outside of town limits, and they have established two villages, one on each side of the town, near the water” (Rockwell 1881b).

Mary O. Reynolds, writing for the San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 18, 1881, reported:

This little camp, whose site a year previous to the time of which I write had never been visited by white men, now consists of nearly a hundred homes, and bids fair to double its size before another year shall have rolled around. On the eastern side of the town lies a little hill upon which is situated the military post, where a Gatling gun commands a most comprehensive view of the town and also of the Áak’w village on the opposite side of the hill.

The Auks had formerly occupied the site upon which Harrisburg now stands, but were subsequently invited to remove themselves around the point....

That same year a survey established streets and lots, making land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik’i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. As such, many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends.

While commercial activity was concentrated along the waterfront and the streets rising up the hillsides abutting the Gastineau Channel, the bulk of the structures within the neighborhood were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

Yet by then, the governmental sector was ascending in local importance. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was built in the historic Juneau Townsite. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the Townsite's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set. In 1912, Congress established the Territory of Alaska with Juneau as its capital city. The legislature convened the following year. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. As administrative and regulatory agencies grew, there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods, resulting in the construction of new buildings and the repurposing of others.

Two contexts—the development of the city of Juneau and the development of Alaska government—overlap within the buildings of the Townsite, since many buildings that were constructed in association with the initial development of Juneau were repurposed for governmental use when the footprint of the governmental sector in Juneau expanded.

As a result, it is presumed that buildings that were not associated with government in Juneau's earlier years could hold additional significance due to their association with the politicians, lobbyists, social movements, and territorial/state events that transpired in the years following their construction. Additional research is yet required to place the buildings not explicitly constructed for governmental purposes into this context of Alaska government and politics. Regardless, visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### **Period of Significance: Initial Development Era (ca 1890- 1911)**

In 1890, ten years after the 1880 commencement of gold mining in Juneau, the population of Juneau reached over 1,200 people. A 1882 survey of the Juneau Townsite gave white Juneau residents title to the land they had claimed. In 1900, Congress passed the Alaska Civil Code, allowing for the establishment of municipalities; Juneau became the first, first-class home-rule city to be established in Alaska. The first tax rolls date to 1901, which serves as the "built by" date for many Townsite properties dating to the Initial Development Era. Properties constructed between 1890-1912 in Quadrants 1 and 2 of the Townsite are associated with the early mining industry and the ancillary businesses that were buoyed by earnings from mining. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church and St. Ann's Catholic Church were constructed to administer to the religious and social needs of Juneau residents.

In Quadrants 1 and 2 of the Townsite, properties from the Initial Development Era are often local interpretations of national architectural trends, including modest Queen Anne and Craftsman style.

Twenty-two properties within Quadrants 1 and 2 were constructed between ca 1893-1911. Two are churches, two are commercial buildings, and the remaining 18 are residences, including one apartment building.

### **Period of Significance: Peak Gold Mining Era (1912-1944)**

The Second Organic Act of 1912 created the Territory of Alaska and confirmed Juneau would remain the capital. That year, the Governor's Mansion was constructed, and the following year the first Territorial Legislature gavelled into session. The Alaska Gastineau Mining Company completed a tunnel connecting its Perseverance ores to the new mill in Thane, and the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company began constructing a large, low-grade mining operation, signifying the maturation of the mining industry. "Looks like Juneau will have a growing population and growing payroll. Buy and Build," exclaimed a 1913 newspaper advertisement. A sense of optimism and permanency imbued the community as businessman Allen Shattuck wrote in a 1915 *Alaska Daily Empire* article "The Stability of Juneau: A City of Homes,"

The direct effect of all this development work upon property values in the city of Juneau will be to establish their permanency to a degree equaled (sic) by few communities not similarly located. A great low-grade mine with an inexhaustible supply of available ore, once in operation, moves on with the regularity of the seasons. A placer mining camp may shrink from a prosperous, thriving town to a lane of empty buildings in a year or two, leaving the real estate values nil... but a town situated as Juneau has nothing to fear.

The maturation of the mining industry precipitated a population and building boom in Juneau. From 1910 to 1920, the population of Juneau grew 86%, from 1,644 to 3,058 residents. The population in the coming decades continued to climb, though at a lesser rate. The population growth is reflected within the Juneau Townsite through the construction of new residences, both single family and apartment buildings. The expanded Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company did not provide boarding houses for its married employees making the construction of new single family and apartment buildings necessary to house the growing mining workforce. Within the surveyed area all but five of the eighteen buildings built during this period are residential properties. Four of the thirteen residential properties are apartment buildings.

Single family homes constructed during the Peak Mining Era are of various architectural traditions, though the bulk are Craftsman. These range from modest Craftsmans, such as the three Kirk Houses at Gold and Fifth Streets, to Craftsmans with sufficient panache to hold architectural significance, including the Devighne/ Dapcevich House.

The growth and maturation of Juneau during the period are evident in the architectural character of the buildings constructed at the time. For example, three of the four apartments constructed during the Peak Mining Era within Quadrant 1 and 2 are architecturally significant examples of multi-family apartments in Alaska. These are the Craftsman Spickett Apartments (1917), the Italianate McKinnon Apartments (1926), and the Art Deco Assembly Apartments (1932). Moreover, the 1914 B.M. Behrends Bank is a premier example of Neo-classical Revival architecture in Alaska, a style befitting what was the oldest bank in Alaska. The concrete construction and classical stylistic references signified a solid, permanent presence—not that of a slap-dash placer mining camp, but an established city.

In the 1930s, a new architectural style began to predominate. The first Art Deco building constructed within Quadrants 1 and 2 was the Assembly Apartments in 1932. Also constructed in the Art Deco style

in quick succession were the 1933 wing of St. Ann's Hospital and the 1934 Shattuck Building. The 1936 Fifth Avenue Apartments were constructed in the Art Moderne style. The Juneau Townsite contains an architecturally significant assemblage of 1930s Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings within the State of Alaska.

The Peak Mining Era continued through 1944, when the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine closed. However, within Quadrants 1 and 2, the last extant building constructed during this period was the 1936 Fifth Avenue Apartments.

### **Period of Significance: Government Expansion Era (1945-1972)**

Mining no longer served as the foundation for Juneau's economy, and without this economic base Juneau's population faltered. In 1940, 5,729 people were residents of Juneau; in 1950 that number had only nominally grown to 5,956, while the population of the Territory of Alaska as a whole had expanded by 77% in that same time period.

World War II signified a time of rapid development across the Territory, but this development did not manifest within the Juneau Townsite. In fact, within Quadrants 1 and 2 there are no extant buildings constructed during the war period. Additional research is required to determine what significant events or individuals associated with World War II occurred within the Townsite. Fruitful lines of inquiry could include the role of various Alaska legislators during World War II and determining if any Japanese-American residents sent to war-era concentration camps lived in the Townsite prior to their internment.

However, the presence of territorial and federal government in Juneau was growing, as was the number of Juneau residents employed by government agencies. In 1945, the Arcticorp Building was constructed in the Juneau Townsite, seemingly to provide additional office space for government agencies.

Juneau's big boon arrived in 1948, when it was announced that the US Coast Guard (USCG) would establish headquarters for its 17<sup>th</sup> District in Juneau. A frantic building campaign commenced to provide the requisite office space and residences for headquarters staff and their families. The Community Building Corporation put it plainly in its prospectus, writing "...the City of Juneau must place itself in a favorable position to attract Government agencies seeking office space," noting that "with the closing of all mining in this vicinity, a disastrous decline in the fishing industry and a very unsatisfactory condition of declining markets and production interruptions in the lumbering industry," Juneau had to secure its place as the city for government in Alaska (*Daily Alaska Empire*, December 14, 1948).

By then, Juneau had an established tradition of procuring financing within the community that would benefit its stature as capital city. For example, when the funding Congress designated to purchase the property on which the Federal and Territorial Building was inadequate, the community of Juneau took up a subscription, purchased the adjoining property, and gifted it to the federal government. The creation of the Community Building Corporation had a similar ethos—Juneau residents would purchase stock, thus financing the construction of the building and assuring that the USCG would base themselves in the capital city. The Community Building was leased to the USCG beginning in 1949; the 17<sup>th</sup> District remains headquartered in Juneau today. A simultaneous effort on the part of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the construction of the Mendenhall Apartments in the Juneau Townsite, which provided much needed housing for these federal employees when in 1951 tenants moved in.

By 1956, the combined federal and territorial payroll in Juneau was \$7.73 million, or nearly half the total payroll in Juneau. As stated in an economic report from that year, “Juneau’s economy is greatly stabilized by the federal and territorial payrolls. It is in an envious position for the city to be in, as the “business of government” is one of the few large year-round activities in the Territory.” (Juan Munoz, *Juneau: A Study of the Gastineau Channel Area*, Alaska Resource Development Board. October 1956 Juneau, Alaska). Juneau residents were aware that the “business of government” was the lifeblood of the community and over the coming decades would envision, initiate and finance major building projects both within and without the Juneau Townsite to cement Juneau’s role as the capital city and center of government activities in Alaska.

### Properties Surveyed and Eligibility

AHRS	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Eligibility	NRHP Criterion
JUN-053	B-06	326 FIFTH STREET	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Listed in NRHP	A, B, C
JUN-194	B-22	236 THIRD STREET	MacKinnon Apartments	Listed in NRHP	C
JUN-153	B-01	505 N FRANKLIN STREET	Devighne/Dapceovich House	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-193	B-14	301 SEWARD ST	Shattuck Building	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-204	B-15	234 SEWARD ST	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-260	B-16	517 N FRANKLIN ST	Martin/Stevens House	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-186	B-33	315 5TH STREET	Spickett Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A,B, C
JUN-378	B-56	211 FOURTH ST	Assembly Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A, C
JUN-379	B-70	424 FOURTH STREET	Hellenthal/Grisham House	Eligible and Contributing	A, C
JUN-350	B-71	408 GOLD STREET	Williams-Livie House	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-01314	B-89	220 SEWARD ST	Simpson Building	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C

AHRS	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Eligibility	NRHP Criterion
JUN-001306	B-90	150 THIRD ST	Community Building	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-001307	B-91	326 FOURTH ST	Mendenhall Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-074	B-13	350 N FRANKLIN ST	William Ebner House	Eligible and contribution	A
JUN-142	B-26	120 SECOND ST	Messersmidt Building	Contributing	A
JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 FIFTH STREET	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	Contributing	A
JUN-164	B-32	418 FOURTH STREET	Jaeger House	Contributing	A
JUN-325	B-49	325 SIXTH STREET	Conner House	Contributing	A
JUN-328	B-52	525 N FRANKLIN STREET	Alvin/Goldstein/Warner House	Contributing	A
JUN-332	B-54	200 N FRANKLIN ST	Klein Building	Contributing	A
JUN-336	B-59	325 FOURTH ST	Anderson House	Contributing	A
JUN-338	B-62	224 GOLD ST	Connors House	Contributing	A
JUN-339	B-63	234 GOLD ST	McColskey House	Contributing	A
JUN-340	B-64	325 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 1	Contributing	A
JUN-341	B-65	321 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 2	Contributing	A
JUN-347	B-67	299 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 1	Contributing	A
JUN-348	B-68	233 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 2	Contributing	A
JUN-349	B-69	229 N FRANKLIN ST	William Winn House	Contributing	A
JUN-351	B-72	416 GOLD STREET	Williams-Sey House	Contributing	A



AHRS	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Eligibility	NRHP Criterion
JUN-353	B-74	432 GOLD STREET	Kirk House 2	Contributing	A
JUN-354	B-75	339 5TH STREET	Kirk House 3	Contributing	A
JUN-355	B-76	329 5TH STREET	Fifth Avenue Apartments	Contributing	A
JUN-01313	B-88	415 SIXTH ST	St Ann's Hospital	Contributing	A
JUN-001308	B-92	301 N FRANKLIN ST.	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	Contributing	A
JUN-001310	B-94	213 THIRD ST	Behrends Department Store	Contributing	A
JUN-001311	B-95	416 Harris St	Employment Security Building/ Arcticorp Building	Contributing	A
JUN-141	B-07	201 SEWARD ST	McGrath Building/ Stroller's Weekly Building	Non-contributing	
JUN-326	B-50	319 SIXTH ST	Museth/ Rosenberg House	Non-contributing	
JUN-327	B-51	305 SIXTH STREET	Jensen Apartments	Non-contributing	
JUN-333	B-55	224 SEWARD ST	Carstens Building	Non-contributing	
JUN-334	B-57	336 GOLD ST	Dickinson House	Non-contributing	
JUN-335	B-58	328 GOLD ST	Kaser House	Non-contributing	
JUN-342	B-66	315 THIRD ST	Pulver House	Non-contributing	
JUN-001309	B-93	411 GOLD STREET	Holy Trinity Rectory	Non-contributing	

## Architectural Summary

AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Architectural Style
JUN-053	B-06	326 FIFTH STREET	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Octagon
JUN-074	B-13	350 N FRANKLIN ST	William Ebner House	Queen Anne
JUN-350	B-71	408 GOLD STREET	Williams/Livie House	Queen Anne
JUN-328	B-52	525 N FRANKLIN STREET	Alvin/Goldstein/Warner House	Queen Anne
JUN-338	B-62	224 GOLD ST	Connors House	Queen Anne
JUN-348	B-68	233 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 2	Queen Anne
JUN-349	B-69	229 N FRANKLIN ST	William Winn House	Queen Anne
JUN-351	B-72	416 GOLD STREET	Williams-Sey House	Queen Anne
JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 FIFTH STREET	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	Queen Anne
JUN-339	B-63	234 GOLD ST	McColskey House	Queen Anne
JUN-142	B-26	120 SECOND ST	Messershmidt Building	Early 20th Century Commercial
JUN-332	B-54	200 N FRANKLIN ST	Klein Building	Early 20th Century Commercial
JUN-379	B-70	424 FORTH STREET	Hellenthal/Grisham House	Colonial Revival
JUN-194	B-22	236 THIRD STREET	MacKinnon Apartments	Italianate
JUN-204	B-15	234 SEWARD ST	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Neoclassical Revival
JUN-260	B-16	517 N FRANKLIN ST	Martin/Stevens House	Craftsman
JUN-336	B-59	325 FOURTH ST	Anderson House	Craftsman
JUN-340	B-64	325 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 1	Craftsman
JUN-341	B-65	321 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 2	Craftsman
JUN-347	B-67	299 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 1	Craftsman
JUN-327	B-51	305 SIXTH STREET	Jensen Apartments	Craftsman
JUN-164	B-32	418 FOURTH STREET	Jaeger House	Craftsman
JUN-153	B-01	505 N FRANKLIN STREET	Devighne/Dapceovich House	Craftsman
JUN-186	B-33	315 5TH STREET	Spickett Apartments	Craftsman
JUN-352	B-73	426 GOLD STREET	Kirk House 1	Craftsman
JUN-353	B-74	432 GOLD STREET	Kirk House 2	Craftsman

AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Architectural Style
JUN-354	B-75	339 5TH STREET	Kirk House 3	Craftsman
JUN-378	B-56	211 FOURTH ST	Assembly Apartments	Art Deco
JUN-193	B-14	301 SEWARD ST	Shattuck Building	Art Deco
JUN-355	B-76	329 5TH STREET	Fifth Avenue Apartments	Art Moderne
JUN-001308	B-92	301 N Franklin St	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	Curtain Wall
JUN-001311	B-95	416 Harris St	Arcticorp Building/ Employment Security Building	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-01078	B-89	220 SEWARD ST	Simpson Building	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001306	B-90	150 THIRD ST	Community Building	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001307	B-91	326 FOURTH ST	Mendenhall Apartments	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001310	B-94	213 THIRD ST	Behrends Department Store	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001309	B-930	411 GOLD STREET	Holy Trinity Rectory	Ranch
JUN-01313	B-88	415 SIXTH ST	St Ann's Hospital	Art Deco, Post-War Era Modern, Curtain Wall
JUN-326	B-50	319 SIXTH ST	Museth/ Rosenberg House	No style
JUN-335	B-58	328 GOLD ST	Kaser House	No style
JUN-333	B-55	224 SEWARD ST	Carstens Building	No Style
JUN-325	B-49	325 SIXTH STREET	Conner House	No style
JUN-141	B-07	201 SEWARD ST	McGrath Building/ Stroller's Weekly Building	No Style
JUN-334	B-57	336 GOLD ST	Dickinson House	No-style
JUN-342	B-66	315 THIRD ST	Pulver House	No-style

### Preliminary Evaluation

Within Quadrants 1 and 2 of the Juneau Townsite, the project team determined that 37 of the 45 surveyed buildings contribute to the Juneau Townsite as a historic district. Of these, two buildings were

previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At least 12 additional buildings likely would be eligible for individual listing on the National Register. Additional research could bolster the number that are eligible for individual listing.

The table below indicates the following:

- Listed: Previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Eligible: Initial research and evaluation indicate the property likely warrants individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places
- Contributing: The property contributes to the Juneau Townsite as a historic district
- Non-contributing: The property lacks integrity and does not contribute to the Juneau Townsite district

<b>AHRS #</b>	<b>CBJ #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>NRHP Criterion</b>
JUN-053	B-06	326 FIFTH ST	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Listed in NRHP	A, B, C
JUN-194	B-22	236 THIRD ST	MacKinnon Apartments	Listed in NRHP	C
JUN-153	B-01	505 N FRANKLIN ST	Devighne/Dapcevich House	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-193	B-14	301 SEWARD ST	Shattuck Building	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-204	B-15	234 SEWARD ST	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-260	B-16	517 N FRANKLIN ST	Martin/ Stevens House	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-186	B-33	315 5TH ST	Spickett Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-378	B-56	211 FOURTH ST	Assembly Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A, C
JUN-379	B-70	424 FOURTH ST	Hellenthal/Grisham House	Eligible and Contributing	A, C
JUN-350	B-71	408 GOLD ST	Williams-Livie House	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-01078	B-89	220 SEWARD ST	Simpson Building	Eligible and Contributing	A, B, C
JUN-001309	B-90	150 THIRD ST	Community Building	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-001307	B-91	326 FOURTH ST	Mendenhall Apartments	Eligible and Contributing	A
JUN-074	B-13	350 N FRANKLIN ST	William Ebner House	Eligible and contribution	A

<b>AHRS #</b>	<b>CBJ #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>NRHP Criterion</b>
JUN-142	B-26	120 SECOND ST	Messerschmidt Building	Contributing	A
JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 FIFTH ST	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	Contributing	A
JUN-164	B-32	418 FOURTH ST	Jaeger House	Contributing	A
JUN-325	B-49	325 SIXTH ST	Conner House	Contributing	A
JUN-328	B-52	525 N FRANKLIN ST	Alvin/Goldstein/Wamer House	Contributing	A
JUN-332	B-54	200 N FRANKLIN ST	Klein Building	Contributing	A
JUN-336	B-59	325 FOURTH ST	Anderson House	Contributing	A
JUN-338	B-62	224 GOLD ST	Connors House	Contributing	A
JUN-339	B-63	234 GOLD ST	McColskey House	Contributing	A
JUN-340	B-64	325 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 1	Contributing	A
JUN-341	B-65	321 THIRD ST	Sisters of St. Ann 2	Contributing	A
JUN-347	B-67	299 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 1	Contributing	A
JUN-348	B-68	233 N FRANKLIN ST	Miller-Gillen House 2	Contributing	A
JUN-349	B-69	229 N FRANKLIN ST	William Winn House	Contributing	A
JUN-351	B-72	416 GOLD STREET	Williams-Sey House	Contributing	A
JUN-352	B-73	426 GOLD STREET	Kirk House 1	Contributing	A
JUN-353	B-74	432 GOLD STREET	Kirk House 2	Contributing	A
JUN-354	B-75	339 5TH STREET	Kirk House 3	Contributing	A
JUN-355	B-76	329 5TH STREET	Fifth Avenue Apartments	Contributing	A
JUN-380	B-88	415 SIXTH ST	St Ann's Hospital	Contributing	A

<b>AHRS #</b>	<b>CBJ #</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>NRHP Criterion</b>
JUN-001308	B-92	301 N FRANKLIN ST.	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	Contributing	A
JUN-001310	B-94	213 THIRD ST	Behrends Department Store	Contributing	A
JUN-001311	B-95	416 Harris St	Employment Security Building/ Arcticorp Building	Contributing	A
JUN-141	B-07	201 SEWARD ST	McGrath Building/ Stroller's Weekly Building	Non-contributing	
JUN-326	B-50	319 SIXTH ST	Museth/ Rosenberg House	Non-contributing	
JUN-327	B-51	305 SIXTH ST	Jensen Apartments	Non-contributing	
JUN-333	B-55	224 SEWARD ST	Carstens Building	Non-contributing	
JUN-334	B-57	336 GOLD ST	Dickinson House	Non-contributing	
JUN-335	B-58	328 GOLD ST	Kaser House	Non-contributing	
JUN-342	B-66	315 THIRD ST	Pulver House	Non-contributing	
JUN-001309	B-93	411 GOLD ST	Holy Trinity Rectory	Non-contributing	

## Historic Building Survey

### B-01: Devighne/Dapcevich House



**AHRS#:** JUN-153

**Historic Name:** Devighne/Dapcevich House

**Period of Significance:** 1913-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 505 N. Franklin St.

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 505 N. Franklin Street is located on a corner lot at N. Franklin and Fifth Street, with the entrance to the primary residence on N. Franklin and a secondary entrance to an accessory apartment on Fifth Street. The wood-framed, rectangular, 2 and a half story Craftsman style house is clad with wood shingles, wood brackets in the ½ story gables on the south facade and decorative wood shingle bands between the first, second and third stories, with a shed dormer on the third story facing N. Franklin Street and glass enclosed porch below. The roof is asphalt shingles, the foundation is made of concrete, and a major renovation recently occurred that included new vinyl windows with mullions. The primary home has a carriage house outbuilding that has been renovated into a two-bedroom accessory dwelling, accessible from N. Franklin Street, with a wood plank privacy fence enclosing a small side yard.

**Statement of Significance:** 505 Franklin Street is significant as an example of the Craftsman architectural style (Criterion C) and its association with the development of Juneau's residential neighborhoods during

the Peak Gold Mining Era (Criterion A). The growth and success of area mines and optimism at being the new capital of the Territory of Alaska contributed to the neighborhood's development. The house was constructed for Dr. Henry C Devighne, who served as the Commissioner of Health in Alaska from 1922-1933 and the Alaska Board of Medical Examiners from 1914-1934. The residence is thus connected with the development of Alaska's medical field in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. More research is required to determine the historical significance of Dr. Devighne. In 2022, the house was owned by Ernestine Saankaláxt Hays, an American Book Award winning Tlingit writer who served as Alaska State Writer Laureate from 2016-2018.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, C

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1913

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Ernestine H Hayes; Joshua J Stephenson

**Bibliography:**

*"Proposal to name the new Alaska State Library, Archives & Museum facility in Juneau Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff Library, Archives & Museum".* (n.d.). Retrieved July 18, 2022, from Alaska State Legislature: [http://www.akleg.gov/basis/get\\_documents.asp?session=29&docid=4573](http://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=29&docid=4573)

Chris Allan & Mark Kirchoff. (2020). *A Rough and Tumble Country: Juneau's Origins as Alaska's First Gold Mining Boomtown as Described by Eyewitnesses, 1880-1881*. Fairbanks.

City and Borough of Juneau Community Development Department. (September 1992). *Chicken Ridge Neighborhood Historic Building Survey*.

City and Borough of Juneau Planning Department. (March 1986). *Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska*.

*Destination Juneau, 1964 : A Pictorial Presentation of Alaska's Capital City*. (1964). Juneau: Alaskans United.



National Park Service. (n.d.). *St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church 326 5th Street Juneau, Alaska HABS No. AK-59*. Washington, DC: Historic American Building Survey.

*The History of St. Nicholas Church*. (2022, August 23). Retrieved from <https://stnicholasjuneau.org/history/>

Wallace, A. (1973). *St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form.

**Historic Photo:**



[Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Michael Z. Vinokourov Photograph Collection, ca. 1880's-1970's. PCA 243; ASL-P243-2-031](#)

## B-06: St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church



**AHRS#:** JUN-053

**Historic Name:** St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

**Period of Significance:** 1894-1940

**Location Description or Address:** 201 Seward St.

**Architectural Style:** Octagon

**Architectural Description:** 201 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street. The property features a one and a half story octagonal wood-framed structure with an octagonal cupola, topped with a gold onion dome and Russian Orthodox cross. The church features wood shingles on the roof, horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner boards, a wood drip edge molding at foundation level, and vertical board skirting around a concrete foundation. The entrance is accessible on the North façade from a wood-framed arctic entry. From the street, each side of the octagon has a single 4 over 4, double-hung window centered on the façade face, with ornamental wood trim. The site also features a secondary one and a half story wood framed building with the gable facing the street. The secondary structure has wood shingle siding, historic wood windows, and a wood shingle roof. The site features a white picket fence to the south and east along the property line.

**Statement of Significance:** St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is architecturally significant as the only Octagon Mode structure in Juneau's historic downtown and as the oldest unaltered church in Juneau

(Criterion C). The church speaks to the statewide history of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska and is a local manifestation of the history of Alaska Native adoption of the Orthodox faith (Criterion A). It is also significant due to its association with Tlingit leader Yeesh Ganalax and Russian Orthodox priest Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff (Criterion B).

The church was constructed at the urging of Tlingit L'eeneidí leader Yeesh Ganalax, who took the name Dimitri following his baptism in 1892 following a visit by Bishop Nikolai Ziorov. Yeesh Ganalax donated the land and some supplies to build the church. The Orthodox Missionary Society sent architectural drawings and two thousand rubles from Moscow. Reverend Ivan Il'ich Sergiyev (St. John of Kronstadt) donated \$400. Other fundraising efforts were underway in Juneau in 1893. Local Tlingit people and Serbian gold miners contributed the labor to construct the church, under the direction of local contractors Elligen and Rudolph. The iconostasis was fabricated by Ivan A. Zheverzheev's factory in Russia. In June of 1894, the altar and church were consecrated. The onion dome was installed in 1895 and the belfry in 1905/1906.

From 1912 to 1940, Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff served as priest. Father Kashevaroff was of Alutiiq/Sugpiaq and Russian descent, originally from Kodiak. He was the foremost expert on the history of Alaska and became the first paid staff of the Alaska Historical Museum and Library beginning in 1919. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is significant due to its association with Father Andrew Kashevaroff and Yeesh Ganalax (Criterion B).

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and contributing to Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B, C

**Criteria Consideration:** A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ:**

**Common Name:** St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

**Building Date:** 1894

**Name of architect or builder:** Elligen & Rudolph

**Current use:** Religion/religious facility

**Historic use:** Religion/religious facility

**Ownership Information:** Russian Orthodox Diocese of Alaska

**Bibliography:**

*"Proposal to name the new Alaska State Library, Archives & Museum facility in Juneau Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff Library, Archives & Museum".* (n.d.). Retrieved July 18, 2022, from Alaska State Legislature: [http://www.akleg.gov/basis/get\\_documents.asp?session=29&docid=4573](http://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=29&docid=4573)

National Park Service. (n.d.). *St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church 326 5th Street Juneau, Alaska HABS No. AK-59*. Washington, DC: Historic American Building Survey.

*The History of St. Nicholas Church*. (2022, August 23). Retrieved from <https://stnicholasjuneau.org/history/>

Wallace, A. (1973). *St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

[Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Michael Z. Vinokouroff Photograph Collection, ca. 1880's-1970's. PCA 243; ASL-P243-2-030](#)

## B-07: McGrath Building/Stroller's Weekly Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-141

**Historic Name:** McGrath Building/Stroller's Weekly Building

**Period of Significance:** 1896- ca 1930

**Location Description or Address:** 201 Seward St.

**Architectural Style:** No-style

**Architectural Description:** This building consists of two historic wood-framed structures on a combined multi-lot parcel of land. The one-story and two-story buildings were joined in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, connected by a stair between them. There are five storefront businesses. In a 21<sup>st</sup> century façade renovation, the architectural language delineates them as three separate buildings: one as a corner-oriented building, and two facing Seward Street. The two-story section has large plate-glass bay storefronts with inset half-lite doors, a glass canopy with wood fins, two double vinyl casement windows on the second story, horizontal faux-wood clapboard siding, a modern adaptation of a projected cornice and decorative panel frieze. The one-story section between the corner store and two-story section has large plate-glass display windows, one side with clerestory transoms and the other without. The façade has a vertical metal panel cladding and decorative cornice. The corner store has decorative wood molding, large vinyl display windows with transoms, a full lite wood door in a corner inset, horizontal clapboard wood siding, decorative corbels and a projected simple cornice.

**Statement of Significance:** 201 Seward Street is not contributing to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity. However, it is historically significant due to its association with newspaperman, EJ “Stroller” White (Criterion B). It was constructed as the McGrath Building ca 1896, but its second floor was destroyed and first floor heavily damaged in 1911 due to a fire at the adjoining Juneau City Hotel. The second story was never replaced when the structure was rebuilt in 1914/1915. At this time the property was purchased by Goldstein & Hellenthal Improvement Co. Beginning in 1920, 201 Seward Street housed the newspaper *Stroller’s Weekly*. E.J. “Stroller” White was a pioneering newspaper man in the North. Stroller White moved to Skagway in 1898, where he worked for the *Skagway News*. He and his family moved to Dawson, where he worked for the *Klondike Nugget* and the *Dawson Daily News*. In 1903, he started the *Dawson Free Press*. He moved to Whitehorse and purchased the *Whitehorse Star*. In 1916, the White family moved to Douglas, where he took over the *Douglas Island News*. In 1921, the newspaper became known as *Stroller’s Weekly and Douglas Island News*, which was published from 201 Seward Street. For thirty years, White published a column called “The Stroller,” an entertaining column commenting on Alaska life and reminiscing about the Klondike Gold Rush. This column was reproduced in newspapers across the north, making White a notable contributor to the formation of regional identity and an arbitrator of Klondike Gold Rush memory. White served as Speaker of the House of the Alaska Territorial Legislature during the 1919 session and as Director of the Alaska Bureau of Publicity until 1921. He died in 1930.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the two aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1894; 1914-1915

**Name of architect or builder:** JJ McGrath, builder

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Commerce/business

**Ownership Information:** Goldstein Improvement Company, Inc.

**Bibliography:**

*"The Stroller's Weekly and Douglas Island News Juneau, Alaska, 1921-1931"*. (n.d.). Retrieved from Chronicling America: <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn93049267/>

DeArmond, R. (Ed.). (1969). *'Stroller' White: Tales of a Klondike Newsmen*. Vancouver: Mitchell Press.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

### B-13: William Ebner House



**AHRS#:** JUN-074

**Historic Name:** William Ebner House

**Period of Significance:** 1895-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 350 N. Franklin St.

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 350 N. Franklin Street is a wood-framed structure located on a rectangular lot on the corner of N Franklin Street and Fourth Street. The two and a half story building has a gable facing N. Franklin Street, a smaller gable facing Fourth Street, and an addition with a mission style parapet facing N. Franklin Street. The Victorian house has primarily horizontal wood cladding, with ornamental diagonal siding between north façade bellybands delineating the first and second stories. The commercial building has two entrances off Fourth Street and a third arctic entry off N. Franklin Street with a sunburst decoration in the gable. The roofing is asphalt shingles, the windows are single hung and vinyl with half rounds and ornamental keystones in the addition. The building has a full concrete basement.

**Statement of Significance:** The William Ebner House is a significant and eligible for listing due to its association with the Initial Development Era, when Juneau was established as a mining and regional supply hub (Criterion A). William Ebner arrived in Juneau in 1890 to work for the Eastern Alaska Mining

and Milling Company. From 1897-1907 he operated the Ebner Gold Mining Company and a stamp mill on Gold Creek. The Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company was also an owner of the building. Following 1904, an addition was built along Franklin Street. The house was converted to an office building at an undetermined time. Based on its vicinity to the Capitol building, additional research is required to determine tenants and their possible connection to the history of Alaska political and social issues.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The integrity of design may come into question due to the mission style addition facing North Franklin.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1895

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Domestic/single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Ken Williamson

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.



**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

**Historic Photo:** Alaska State Library Historical Collection, [Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection](#), ca. 1890-1972. [ASL-PCA-258](#); ASL-P258-I-BookB-29-1.

## B-14: Shattuck Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-193

**Historic Name:** Shattuck Building

**Period of Significance:** 1934-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 301 Seward Street

**Architectural Style:** Art Deco

**Architectural Description:** 301 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot on the corner of Seward Street and Third Street. The reinforced concrete commercial building is two-stories with a box awning wrapping the street facades, stepping up Seward Street. The concrete building has many decorative architectural features, including grooved pilasters, a diamond shingle motif over the transom windows, and grooved horizontal banding above the second story windows. The building is chamfered at the corner with a primary commercial entrance, a secondary entrance for the upstairs units off Seward Street, plate glass commercial bay windows in the businesses with entrances from Seward Street, and transom windows above the canopy. The second story has single hung wood windows with three lites above and one below. The building is currently painted a monotone beige and shows signs of weathering in the cornice.

**Statement of Significance:** The Shattuck Building at 210 Third Street is significant due to its association with the growth and modernization of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era (Criterion A), as a fine example

of Art Deco architecture within Juneau (Criterion C), and likely due to the historical significance of its original owner, Allen Shattuck of insurance agency Allen Shattuck, Inc., for whom the building was constructed in 1934 (Criterion B).

Allen Shattuck was married to May Agnes Swineford, daughter of Alaska's second territorial governor. He was co-developer of the Casey-Shattuck Addition near downtown Juneau. He served five terms in the Alaska Territorial Legislature, including as Speaker of the House in 1933. He voiced opposition to the 1945 Anti-Discrimination Act and was famously rejoindered by Elizabeth Peratrovich. Mrs. Peratrovich is credited with the bill's successful passage.

Henry Shattuck and E.F. Cassell established an insurance company in 1898, making it as of 2022, the longest serving insurance agency in Alaska. Henry's brother, Allen, joined the agency in 1900. In 1971, the Grummett Insurance Agency of Juneau and Shattuck & Co. merged, creating Shattuck & Grummett, Inc. Curtis Shattuck served as the first president of the new agency. Curtis Shattuck also served in the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives.

The building was designed by N. Lester Troast and built by Warrack Construction Company. When constructed in 1934, several attorneys rented offices on the second floor.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B, C

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Shattuck Building

**Building Date:** 1934

**Name of architect or builder:** N. Lester Troast

**Current use:** Commerce/professional

**Historic use:** Commerce/professional

**Ownership Information:** Shattuck Building, LLC

**Bibliography:**

(1934, February 23). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1945, February 6). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

Allen Shattuck Obituary. (1960, September). *Alaska Sportsman*.

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Heft, J. R. (2015, December 3). *Humble Beginnings: A Look at the Early History of 15 Insurance Agencies*. Retrieved from <https://www.propertycasualty360.com/2015/12/03/humble-beginnings-a-look-at-the-early-history-of-1/?slreturn=20220618171846>.

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**  
[Alaska State Library Historical Collection; Leonard Delano Photograph Collection. ASL-PCA-594; ASL-P594-II-2-04](#)

## B-15: B.M. Behrends Bank & Post Office



**AHRS#:** JUN-204

**Historic Name:** B.M. Behrends Bank & Post Office

**Period of Significance:** 1914-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 234 Seward St.

**Architectural Style:** Neoclassical Revival

**Architectural Description:** 234 Seward Street is built on a rectangular lot at the corner of Seward Street and Third Street. The original one-story, flat-roofed, reinforced concrete building was built as a bank with an entrance off Seward Street and storage accessed off Third Street. The floor to ceiling height allowed for a second floor to be built in the secondary storage area, currently leased as office space. The bank façade facing Seward Street is neoclassical in style, with four ionic columns, a banded architrave, dentils above a flat frieze, and a substantial cornice. The historic bank is a vaulted single-story room with large plate glass window volumes with curtain wall window infill. The historic storage area has floor to ceiling curtain wall infill as well. The building has a full concrete basement and central vault.

**Statement of Significance:** B.M. Behrends Bank and Post Office is a significant example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in Juneau (Criterion C). Its stately appearance reflects the confidence of Juneau's business community upon the bank's construction in 1914, a time of growth in Juneau area mines and optimism at being the capital of the new Territory of Alaska. The B.M. Behrends Bank is also significant in

the history of banking in Alaska, as research indicates it was the first bank opened in Alaska (Criterion A), and due to its association with early Alaska merchant and banker, B.M. Behrends (Criterion B). Around 1888 B.M. Behrends arrived in Juneau from Sitka. In 1891, he started a general store and bank; in 1893 he purchased the 213 Third Street property and established the B.M. Behrends department store and bank. He was elected the municipal treasurer upon the incorporation of the City of Juneau in 1900.

In 1914, he built the B.M. Behrends Bank at 232 Seward. "With the completion of his modern concrete building, the rooms of which are used exclusively for banking purposes, we may well say that the pioneer period in banking is closed, and that a new period has begun," reported Thomas Kennedy in a 1915 *Alaska Daily Empire* article on Juneau's banks. B.M. Behrends Bank was in operation until 1989, when it was acquired by Key Bank. Key Bank closed its branch onsite in July of 2021.

As a banker, public servant, and merchant, B.M. Behrends was a key individual in the development of Juneau. The *Alaska Daily Empire* expressed appreciation for Behrends' faith in the longevity of Juneau and the role Behrends took in helping Juneau become a town rather than simply a mining camp: "From the beginning of his location at Juneau Mr. Behrends has been firm in his faith that here will be located the commercial center of a rich and populous section of the country, and in all that he has done he has built with the permanency of the country and Juneau its center, in mind. His unbounded faith in Juneau is shown by the fact that he is one of the largest real estate (sic) owners."

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B, C

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Behrends Bank/ Key Bank

**Building Date:** 1914

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Commerce/ specialty store

**Historic use:** Commerce/ financial institution; Government/ Post Office

**Ownership Information:** Goldstein Improvement Company

**Bibliography:**

Gruening, A. (. (2004). Bernhard Meeno (B.M) & Virginia Behrends. In *Gastineau Channel Memories Volume II, 1880-1967*. Juneau: Pioneer Book Committee.

Kennedy, T. F. (1915). Juneau's Gold Banks. *Alaska Daily Empire Development Number*.

Robertson, A. (1966). *The Effects of Industry & Development on Alaskan Banking*. Ketchikan.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library Historical Collection, [Wickersham State Historic Site. Photographs, 1882-1930s. ASL-PCA-277](#); ASL-P277-002-016.

## B-16: Martin/ Stevens House



**AHRS#:** JUN-260

**Historic Name:** Martin/ Stevens House [propose Dora Sweeney House]

**Period of Significance:** 1916-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 517 N. Franklin St.

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 517 N. Franklin Street is built on a rectangular lot, with the primary façade facing west on Franklin Street. The wood-framed, two and a half story house features a gable oriented toward Franklin Street with a bay window on the third story. The building is entirely clad in wood shingles. The primary entrance is accessed from a partial width open porch with a single corner column, with a secondary entrance on the north façade underneath a small, shed roof, and a tertiary entrance on the South façade with a small, shed roof. The windows are varied in style and shape, with wood trim. The asphalt shingle roof features partial width dormers on either side of the gable roofline with windows for attic daylighting. There is a single car width driveway accessible on Franklin Street on the south side of the house.

**Statement of Significance:** 517 N. Franklin Street represents patterns of community development in the Initial Development Era and Peak Mining Era, including how the built environment changed to accommodate the construction of new community facilities (Criterion A). The house was reportedly built



on the site of the Capital School in 1893 by carpenter Dave Martin. The house was moved to its current location by the Davis family around 1916 to allow for the construction of the school. In 1917/1918 the dormers were added and the porch was enclosed.

It is more notably significant due to its association with Dora M. Sweeney (nee Lundstrum), a member of Alaska's Constitutional Convention, who lived in the house during her years of involvement in Alaska government (Criterion B). Sweeney was born in 1907 and moved to Juneau as an infant. She graduated from business college and worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1930 to 1940, the Territorial Health Department from 1940 to 1942 and the Shattuck Insurance Agency from 1942-1952. She served as the Secretary of the Alaska Territorial Senate in 1953. Sweeney was elected to represent Juneau for six terms, two within the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives (1955 and 1957) and three in the new Alaska State House of Representatives (1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964). Sweeney was elected as a delegate to the Alaska Constitutional Convention in 1955 and 1956. She was one of six women who served as delegates. After retiring from elected service, she served as the first female Sergeant at Arms in the Alaska House of Representatives in 1966 and was the Legislative Historian on the Legislative Council from 1965 to 1970. Additional research is required to determine the years Sweeney lived at 517 N. Franklin Street.

**Integrity Discussion:** 517 N. Franklin Street retains all seven aspects of integrity. Although the house was moved in 1916, its location is the same as when the Sweeney family resided there. A second story bay window was added at some point in time, however, does not significantly compromise integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B

**Criteria Consideration:**

#### **Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Dora Sweeney House

**Building Date:** ca 1893

**Name of architect or builder:** Dave Martin

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Martha Frances Little; Thomas Lawrence Dixon; John Allan Dixon

#### **Bibliography:**

Alaska State Library Place File. (n.d.). ASL-Juneau-Schools-33; ASL-Juneau-Schools-11.

Brown, K. A. (2001). Sweeney, Dora M. In *Gastineau Channel Memories, 1880-1959*. Juneau: Pioneer Book Committee.

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

[Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs.](#); ASL-Juneau-Schools-11

## B-22: MacKinnon Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-194

**Historic Name:** MacKinnon Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1926-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 236 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Italianate

**Architectural Description:** 236 Third Street is located on a rectangular corner lot at N. Franklin Street and Third Street. The primary entrance is centrally located on the Third Street façade, with wood brackets supporting a cantilevered decorative canopy over a half lite fiberglass door. The building is three stories, wood-framed with a stucco finish, and is capped with a decorative entablature including dentils, a stepped back cornice and plain frieze. The building has a flat roof, and a concrete partial basement. The corners facing Third Street are decorated with textured quoins. The canopy decoration over the front entrance matches the scale of the entablature, including the dentils. The windows are primarily historic single-hung, wood windows with a 2x3 upper sash. A secondary egress entrance accesses the building on the Franklin Street façade.

**Statement of Significance:** MacKinnon Apartments was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 under Criterion A. The significance to community history of its original owners, Lockie and Martha MacKinnon, warrants additional research, as the building could be eligible under Criterion B. Moreover,

the MacKinnon Apartments serve as a quality example of Italianate architecture in Alaska, potentially making it eligible under Criterion C.

The apartment building was constructed in 1926 and enlarged in 1959. The building is indicative of the steady growth of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era, a period during which several apartment buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing population. In 1925, the MacKinnon Investment Company advertised the sale of bonds to finance the construction of a three-story frame building with 18 apartments. The apartment building would replace the house in which Laughlin (Lockie) MacKinnon and his wife, Martha, had lived with their family. Lockie MacKinnon was an early Juneau prospector and business owner. He built and operated the Circle City Hotel in Juneau and was a member of the party that discovered gold fields in Atlin, British Columbia in 1897.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Listed

**Criterion:** A, C

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1926

**Name of architect or builder:** C.O. Lindsay

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Mackinnon Building LLC

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Mackinnon Apartments, Juneau, Alaska. (n.d.). National Register of Historic Places Form.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library Historical Collection, [Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-117; ASL-P117-142](#)

## B-26: Messershmidt Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-142

**Historic Name:** Messershmidt Building

**Period of Significance:** 1914-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 120 Second Street

**Architectural Style:** Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial

**Architectural Description:** The Messershmidt Building is a three-story stressed concrete structure with a low-pitched, wood framed gable built in 1988 over the original flat roof. The secondary roof structure is clad with metal standing seam roofing and a vertical shiplap pediment. The first floor has a random rubble ashlar face stone treatment, large display windows, a metal full lite door, and glass transom windows above a wood framed box canopy with metal tiebacks. The second and third stories are a stucco finish painted concrete, with modern vinyl double hung windows and concrete sills.

**Statement of Significance:** The Messershmidt Building was constructed in 1914 as Juneau was entering a new phase of growth, spurred by the expansion of ore mining operations, which, in turn, boosted ancillary businesses (Criterion A). The bakery that Gustave Messershmidt constructed was one such business. Messershmidt moved to Juneau and founded the San Francisco Bakery in 1898. The ground floor of the 1914 building housed the bakery while his growing family lived upstairs. In 1968 the family constructed a mid-century modern style addition to the building's west. Messershmidt operated a

bakery onsite until 1980, when he sold the business and building. The bakery was also called the Purity Bakery. The upstairs was converted into a hotel; the ground floor continued to be used as a bakery.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains six of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Silverbow Inn

**Building Date:** 1914

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** domestic/ hotel

**Historic use:** commerce/ specialty store

**Ownership Information:** Jilneth LLC

**Bibliography:**

Alaska Daily Empire Development Number. (1915, January 1). p. 34.

Arnold-Spartz, R. (. (2001). Messerschmidt, George & Amy. In *Gastineau Channel Memories, 1880-1959*. Pioneer Book Committee.

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

MS 10 Captain Lloyd H. (Kinky) Bayers Collection . (1898-1967). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File; [ASL-P01-4021](#).



### B-31: St. Ann's Catholic Church and Chancery



**AHRS#:** JUN-066; JUN-067

**Historic Name:** St. Ann's Catholic Church and Chancery

**Period of Significance:** ca 1890-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 416 Fifth Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 416 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street and Gold Street. The St. Ann's Church complex is a collection three buildings with a sanctuary, meeting hall, classrooms, residence and offices. The chapel sits on the corner to the east, with the rectory in the center, and the Parish Hall and Education Center toward the west. The buildings are accessed on Fifth Street. All three buildings have horizontal vinyl lap siding, are two stories, and have standing seam metal roofing. The gable rooflines for the buildings face Fifth Street; however, the non-contributing Parish Hall has a stepped, mission-style false front. The vinyl windows are varied in size and shape. The cathedral has large rectangular stained glass windows spaced regularly on either side of the chapel, with operable awning windows at the bottom and rounded tops. The cathedral has a gabled cupola bell tower.

**Statement of Significance:** St. Ann's Church and Chancery are contributing buildings to the Juneau Townsite due to their association with patterns of community development (Criterion A). The first Catholic missionary arrived in Juneau in 1885 and constructed a church overlooking town in 1886. Soon St. Ann's

Hospital and St. Ann's School were built on site, as well. The school operated until 1968; the building was demolished to make way for the parish hall.

Photographic research indicates that the current chancery might be the original church. Alternatively, a new chancery was built on the footprint of the old church ca 1910. In April of 1910, construction commenced for the new church on the corner of Gold and Fifth Street. In 1951, the Diocese of Juneau was created and the church became a cathedral.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Co-Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

**Building Date:** ca 1890; 1910

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Religion/religious facility

**Historic use:** Religion/religious facility; Religion/church-related residence

**Ownership Information:** Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Juneau

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Croft, T. (1973). *Touring Juneau*. Juneau.

MS 10 Captain Lloyd H. (Kinky) Bayers Collection . (1898-1967). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

*The Cathedral Building*. (n.d.). Retrieved July 19, 2022, from Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary: <https://juneaucathedral.org/the-cathedral-building>

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Historical Collection,  
[Fagerson, Williams, Spartz Photograph Collection, ca. 1930-1960. ASL-PCA-495-16e](#)

## B-32: Jaegar House



**AHRS#:** JUN-164

**Historic Name:** Jaegar House

**Period of Significance:** 1912-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 418 Fourth Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 418 Fourth Street is built on a rectangular lot fronting Fourth Street. The wood-framed one and a half story building has an asphalt shingle-clad hipped roof with a decorative gable front on the southeast corner of the house, and hipped dormers on the west, south and east elevations. The building has a concrete block foundation and two cantilevered bays, one on the southwest corner of the house and another centrally located on the west façade. The first story is clad in wood shingles, and the dormers and decorative gable are clad in smaller shake shingles. The windows are various shapes and sizes, with a mixture of fixed plate-glass windows and single hung operable windows. The building has driveways on either side, accessed from Fourth Street.

**Statement of Significance:** The Jaegar House was constructed in 1912 in the Craftsman style, right as Juneau entered a new phase of growth, spurred by the expansion of local mining operations. As such, the Jaegar House is indicative of patterns of community development (Criterion A). It is a fine example of the bungalow style in Juneau and could warrant listing under Criterion C. The original owner, E.R. Jaeger,

opened Alaska Steam Laundry in 1898. His livelihood derived from the ancillary businesses that grew alongside the mining companies.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The entrance was historically located on Fourth Street and has been moved to the east façade, however, it does not compromise the integrity of design.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Dr. Gilbert's Dentist Office

**Building Date:** 1912

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Health care/ medical office

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Benjamin Gilbert; April Gilbert

**Bibliography:**

*Building Survey.* Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Mackinnon, J. (2001). Jaeger, Ernest R. In *Gastineau Channel Memories, 1880-1959*. Juneau: Pioneer Book Committee.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

### B-33: Spickett Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-186

**Historic Name:** Spickett Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1917-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 315 5<sup>th</sup> Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 315 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street. The wood-framed three and a half story apartment complex has 11 units and laundry room with a full concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. There is a small shed dormer facing Fifth Street, clad in smaller wood shingles. The windows are a mix of rectangular double hung wood windows and fixed plate glass windows. The north façade, facing Fifth Street, has a central primary entrance for the first floor apartments and a full lite front door to a staircase for access to the second and third floors. The basement level apartments and laundry room are accessed from separate entrances on both the west and east facades. An addition on the south elevation houses an apartment, accessed by a path from N. Franklin Street.

**Statement of Significance:** The Spickett Apartments were built in 1917 to accommodate Juneau's growing population resulting from the success of local mining operations. The building is significant due to its

connection to patterns of community growth during the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A), its association with the building's original owners, John T. and Josephine "Lottie" Spickett, who built the apartment building and resided there (Criterion B), and as a quality example of a multi-unit residential structure built in the Craftsman style (Criterion C).

Actor, director, and businessperson John Spickett arrived in Juneau in 1896 as director of the Spickett Comedy Company, a 16-member theatre troupe who performed at the Juneau Opera House. He returned to live in 1898. He owned and operated the Franklin Hotel from 1899-1905. In 1906, he married Josephine ("Lottie"). He was appointed Juneau's postmaster from 1908-1912; he and Lottie operated a newsstand and music house associated with the post office.

The Spicketts opened the Orpheum Theater in 1912. They operated the Palace Theater from 1916 until 1929 and the Dream Theatre for 18 months beginning in 1919. John was appointed the Alaska representative of the Northwestern Film Board of Trade in 1919. He was a charter member of the Pioneers of Alaska Igloo 6 (Juneau) and served as president on several occasions. He was a founding member of the Juneau Lodge 420 BPO Elks, and the Chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee. Lottie served as postmistress in 1926, 1932 and likely other years. Additional research can further situate the Spicketts within the history of Alaska theater and film.

In 1916, Lottie Spickett drew initial plans for the Spickett Apartments. Architect A. Howard Peterson of architectural firm Otis & Gilpatrick made the final drawings for the \$8000 building. The *Daily Alaska Empire* called the four-unit apartment "the most up-to-date and modern apartment houses that plans were ever drawn for," noting the apartments would contain "every convenience possible."

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B, C

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1917

**Name of architect or builder:** A. Howard Peterson

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Heidi Hilderbrandt

**Bibliography:**

*Alaska Daily Empire.* (1916, September 20).



Alaska Daily Empire. (1917, July 19).

Alaska Daily Empire. (1919, July 30).

Alaska Daily Empire. (1919, March 27).

Alaska Daily Empire. (1926, May 12).

Alaska Daily Empire. (1929, June 15).

Alaska Daily Empire. (1932, August 1).

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Pioneers of Alaska. (2013). Convention Booklet.

## B-49: Conner House



**AHRS#:** JUN-325

**Historic Name:** Conner House

**Period of Significance:** 1927-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 325 Sixth Street

**Architectural Style:** No-Style

**Architectural Description:** 325 Sixth Street was built on a rectangular lot facing Sixth Street. The one and a half story wood-framed residence has a gable without eaves and a one-story gabled arctic entryway, both facing the street. There is a secondary entrance on Sixth street as well, in a recessed shed roof addition on the west elevation. The house is clad in horizontal wood lapsiding with a full concrete daylight basement and metal standing seam roof. The windows are various sizes and types, with primarily single hung vinyl windows on the north façade facing the street. The windows and doors are trimmed with wood, and the front entry and north façade have decorative corner boards, resembling simple pilasters. The property is enclosed with a white picket wood fence.

**Statement of Significance:** 325 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the development of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). J.E. and Fannie Conner purchased the property in 1927 and likely constructed the house that year; by 1936 the residence was a boarding house.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1927

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Diocese of Sitka and Alaska Orthodox Church In America Inc

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-50: Museth/ Rosenberg House



**AHRS#:** JUN-326

**Historic Name:** Museth/ Rosenberg House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1898-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 319 Sixth Street

**Architectural Style:** No-Style

**Architectural Description:** 319 Sixth Street is a wood-framed asymmetrical gable house located on a rectangular lot facing Sixth Street. The building has a concrete block foundation, wood shingle siding, and standing seam metal roof with a scalloped verge board. The primary entrance is located at the north façade on the northeast corner, with a secondary entrance underneath a shed roof addition toward the southwest corner of the building. The windows are various sizes and primarily single hung and vinyl. There is a driveway accessed from Sixth Street to the west, and the front property line has a wood white picket fence.

**Statement of Significance:** The Museth/ Rosenberg House was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Previous owners include John and Vera Museth (1913-1924). John worked for the Alaska Juneau Wharf Company and Juneau Gastineau Mining Company. Sam and Anna Rosenberg purchased the property in 1928. The building lacks integrity and is a non-contributing resource.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. This building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. It lacks integrity of design, feeling, and workmanship.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1898

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Jeffrey R Rogers; James A Hoagland

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-51: Jensen Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-327

**Historic Name:** Jensen Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1911

**Location Description or Address:** 305 Sixth Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 305 Sixth Street is located on the corner of Sixth Street and N. Franklin Street. The three-story, wood-framed apartment building has a concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and a sheet metal hipped roof. The 1914 Sanborn Map indicates the home was a one and a half story dwelling that had been altered to create the apartment building, with an addition at the northeast corner. There are central entries off both Sixth Street and N. Franklin Street, with a gable on the west façade and shed roof on the north façade. The windows are vinyl and various sizes, and primarily single hung. There is a wood picket fence along Sixth Street.

**Statement of Significance:** The Jensen Apartments were constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Further research is required to determine a definitive date of construction. William and Johanna Jensen purchased the home in 1911. By 1921, it was being used as an apartment building. The building lacks integrity and is a non-contributing resource.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. This building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. It lacks integrity of design, feeling, and workmanship.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1911

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Shannon Trevor Richards; Dana Elizabeth Richards

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

**B-52: Alvin Goldstein/Warner House**



**AHRS#:** JUN-328

**Historic Name:** Alvin Goldstein/Warner House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1900-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 525 N. Franklin St.

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 525 N. Franklin Street is located on a square lot facing N. Franklin Street. The one and a half story home has a full daylight concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and standing seam metal gable roofline facing the street. Decorative Victorian tracery detailing is found in the gable front facing the street. A single shed-roofed, partial dormer faces the south façade. A hipped single-story, window enclosed porch serves as the primary entrance to the building. The original ornamental wood trim surrounds wood single-hung vinyl windows with plate glass storm windows. A white picket wood fence surrounds the property.

**Statement of Significance:** 525 N. Franklin Street was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region, making it a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It is noted in city tax rolls beginning in 1900. It was owned by furrier Alvin Goldstein, a member of a locally-prominent merchant family. The dormer and enclosed porch were added sometime after 1917.



**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1900

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Frank C Miyasato

**Bibliography:**

Alaska State Library Place File. (n.d.). ASL-Juneau-Schools-33.

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs. ASL-Juneau-Schools-33.

## B-54: Klein Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-332

**Historic Name:** Klein Building

**Period of Significance:** 1925-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 200 N. Franklin Street

**Architectural Style:** Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial

**Architectural Description:** 200 N. Franklin Street is a two-story wood framed structure with a flat roof and parapet. The height of the parapet unguates with the slope of Franklin Street, stepping up the second story floor height and the corresponding windows. The building has businesses on the first floor and offices/housing on the second. The Second Street façade houses a glass storefront with a recessed doorway; the chamfered corner has another storefront with floor to ceiling glass windows, and as the building wraps up Franklin Street, has a large entryway for the interior offices and downstairs businesses, and two more storefronts with steps up into the shops. Many of the second story windows on the Second Street façade are wood-trimmed vinyl double-hung windows, and further up Franklin there are fixed windows, also trimmed with wood. The entire building is clad with clapboard wood siding, and the Second Street façade has a box awning that turns the corner and terminates after stepping up several times over Franklin Street.

**Statement of Significance:** 200 N. Franklin Street is associated with patterns of community development associated with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). In fact, the company that built and owned the building, the Morris Construction Company, was responsible for building many of the structures from this era.

L.F. Morris started Morris Construction Company in Juneau when he moved to the community in 1915. In 1925, he constructed the building at 200 N. Franklin Street as the Morris Construction Company shop. Morris Construction Company and Morris Cabinet Shop employed 115 people before the stock market crash of 1929 halted building projects in Juneau and, subsequently, forced Morris Construction Company into dormancy until the late 1930s. B.M. Kraftt, cabinetmaker, purchased the building from Morris. In 1944, it was sold to John J. Klein, building contractor, who owned it until 1976.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1925

**Name of architect or builder:** L.F. Morris

**Current use:** Commerce/ specialty store

**Historic use:** Commerce/ specialty store

**Ownership Information:** Carlson Commemorative LLC

**Bibliography:**

Alaska Daily Empire. (1925, May 18).

Morris, D. (2001). Morris, Llano Frederick. In *Gastineau Channel Memories, 1880-1959*. Juneau: Pioneer Book Committee.

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

Alaska State Library Historical Collection [Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972.](#)  
[ASL-PCA-258](#); ASL-P258-1-BookB-29-4.

## B-55: Carstens Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-333

**Historic Name:** Carstens Building

**Period of Significance:** 1908-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 224 Seward Street

**Architectural Style:** No Style

**Architectural Description:** 224 Seward Street is located on a rectangular parcel with frontage on Seward Street. The two-story flat-roofed commercial building has three storefronts with recessed entries at street level, plate glass display windows, a stepped box awning, and a second story of offices. The historic building has gone through extensive exterior renovations, with 12"x12" paver cladding on the first floor and vertical metal siding on the second floor. The second story windows are single hung vinyl in groups of three, centered over the shops below.

**Statement of Significance:** 525 North Franklin Street was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It was built in 1908 for the Alaska Meat Company, reportedly as the first concrete structure in Juneau. The Carstens Brothers Packing Company owned it for many years, until 1957. R.J. Sommers Construction Company purchased the building in 1957 and added the second story to the building.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1908

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Commerce/ specialty store; commerce/ restaurant

**Historic use:** Commerce/ specialty store; commerce/ business

**Ownership Information:** Sommers On Seward Condominiums Association

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-56: Assembly Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-378

**Historic Name:** Assembly Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1932-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 211 Fourth Street

**Architectural Style:** Art Deco

**Architectural Description:** 211 Fourth Street is located on the corner of Seward Street and Fourth Street on a square lot. The three-story, flat-roofed concrete building has a basement parking garage accessed from Seward Street. The former apartment building has a decorative central recessed entrance on the north façade facing Fourth Street, with a chevron and lozenge molding. The cornice of the building has a triangular repeating motif in the plaster on the north and west facades, and horizontal banding at the north façade corners. The modern vinyl windows repeat throughout the building, with operable awning windows below fixed windows.

**Statement of Significance:** The Assembly Apartments is a notable example of Art Deco design in the Capital City, eligible for listing under Criterion C. It was built catty-corner to the Territorial and Federal Building one year after that building's construction; most assuredly, with the understanding it would be an attractive housing option for legislators in Juneau during legislative session. It is thus associated with



the development of the broader Capitol complex, making it eligible under Criterion A. Further research is required to determine who the tenants were when it was an apartment building and later when it was converted into offices. Based on its desirable location close to the Capitol building, it is likely that individuals significant to local and statewide government were tenants here.

J.B. Warrack, Allen Shattuck, and Harry Lucas filed articles of incorporation for the Assembly Company in 1932 with the expressed purpose of raising \$100,000 to finance this reinforced concrete apartment building. The Assembly Company recruited residents as Juneau to purchase the capital stock, selling at \$500 denominations with a 7% return. "The site was chosen with great care," reported the *Alaska Daily Empire* on August 2, 1932. "It is in the immediate neighborhood of the best buildings in the city, being opposite the Scottish Rite Temple and diagonally across from the Federal and Territorial Building."

Warrack Construction Company served as contractors and architect. The building held 32 apartments with two to four rooms each and a 36-car garage. "The architecture will be in the modern style, accentuating vertical planes, but softened with a well-executed refinement of detail," Warrack described to the newspaper. Warrack recruited local labor for the job site and ordered 175,000 feet of lumber from the local Juneau Lumber Mills.

The Assembly Apartments opened to tenants in March of 1933. Several legislators moved in to the Assembly Apartments in time for the 1933 legislative session.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, C

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1932

**Name of architect or builder:** Warrack Construction Company

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Domestic/multiple dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Alaska State Legislature

**Bibliography:**

Daily Alaska Empire. (1932, August 2).

Daily Alaska Empire. (1932, August 4).

Daily Alaska Empire. (1933, March 22).

MS 10 Captain Lloyd H. (Kinky) Bayers Collection . (1898-1967). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

**Historic Photo:**



[Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Leonard Delano Photograph Collection. ASL-PCA-594; ASL-P594-II-2-03.](#)

## B-57: Dickinson House



**AHRS#:** JUN-334

**Historic Name:** Dickinson House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 336 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** No Style

**Architectural Description:** 336 Gold Street is located on a square corner lot at the intersection of Fourth Street and Gold Street. The single-story, wood-framed house has a concrete foundation, wood shingle siding on the first story, and a gable front facing Gold Street with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The roofing is standing seam metal, and the roofline has been altered significantly after the previous 1988 survey. There is a primary unsheltered entrance from Gold Street on the east facade, with a large fixed window in the addition to the south and a large fixed window over two smaller operable awning windows on the historic façade to the north. The house has a driveway accessed from Gold Street on the south side of the building, and a wood picket fence from the front entry to the corner of Gold Street and Fourth Street, along the entire Fourth Street property line, and turned back to the house at the west façade.

**Statement of Significance:** 336 Gold Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a

mining and supply center in the region. Early owners included Karl Koehler, Henrietta Heid, Mrs. William Dickinson, and Joseph Kaher.

336 Gold Street is not a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligibility:** Non-Contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Christina K. Smith

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-58: Kaser House



**AHRS#:** JUN-335

**Historic Name:** Kaser House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 328 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** No Style

**Architectural Description:** 328 Gold Street is located on a square parcel fronting Gold Street. The single-story wood-framed house has a primary central entrance off Gold Street. The house has been altered dramatically after the 1988 Juneau Townsite Building Survey, with a gable front on the east elevation. The first story is clad in wood board and batten siding, and the gable front has horizontal clapboard siding. The building has metal roofing, and a concrete foundation. The windows are modern vinyl and of various sizes and operation.

**Statement of Significance:** 328 Gold Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Its first documented owner is J.J. Beattie, Juneau's first tax assessor. Dr. E.H. and Vera Kaser lived in the house from 1910-1940s.

328 Gold Street is not a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:** N/A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Robert W Ritter; Monica C Ritter

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-59: Anderson House



**AHRS#:** JUN-336

**Historic Name:** Anderson House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 325 Fourth Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 325 Fourth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage on Fourth Street. The wood-framed original structure was a single-story residence, and a camelback second-story addition is located over half of the house, away from the street. The building has hipped roofs with asphalt shingles, a stucco finish over the historic house and wood clapboard siding over the second story addition, and a concrete foundation. The house has an eyebrow dormer over the central entry, accessed from Fourth Street. The historic wood windows on the north façade and first floor of the west and east facades have wood shutters. The entryway has a decorative wood set of pilasters and a half-lite front door. The entry has been fitted with an ADA accessible ramp with a roman cross design at the landings.

**Statement of Significance:** 325 Franklin Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region and contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. Early owners include Henrietta Heid, Augusta Alstrom, and Olgat Anderson.

After 1988, a two-story addition was constructed to the rear of the house, but it still retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the Juneau Townsite.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Domestic/single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Earthjustice

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.



## B-62: Connors House



**AHRS#:** JUN-338

**Historic Name:** Connors House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 224 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 224 Gold Street is located on a square parcel with frontage on Gold Street. The one and a half story wood structure has a gable front on the east façade, a recessed and gabled bay 45 degrees from the street, and a hipped roof on the north and west facades. The building has a standing seam metal roof, horizontal vinyl clapboard siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary entrance is accessed from Gold Street by a staircase with wood 2x2 fencing. The modern vinyl windows are of various sizes and the first floor has primarily single hung windows. There is casement window in the gable facing the street. There is a driveway accessed from Gold Street to the north of the building.

**Statement of Significance:** 224 Gold Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. J.J. Connors, major of Juneau from 1925-1927, owned the house.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** N/A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Michael T Gamble

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

## B-63: McCloskey House



**AHRS#:** JUN-339

**Historic Name:** McCloskey House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1913-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 234 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 234 Gold Street is located on a square lot at the corner of Gold Street and Third Street. The one and a half story house has a gable roof facing Gold Street on the east facade, a hipped roofline on the west façade, and partial dormers on both the north and south sides of the roofline. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding, has a concrete foundation, and a standing seam metal roof. There is a primary entrance off Fourth Street on a single-story hipped projection. The wood windows are varied in sizes, with a bay window on the east façade. Many of the windows come in sets of two or three. There is parking accessed from Fourth Street in front of the building, and concrete site work to create a ramp to the entrance. From the photograph in the 1988 survey, a carport was removed from the north façade and the dormer and hipped entrance were added.

**Statement of Significance:** 234 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its connection to Juneau's Peak Mining Era, a period of development and optimism that coincided with the establishment

of large, low-grade gold mines in Juneau (Criterion A). Houses were constructed in response to the growth in Juneau's mining workforce and because the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine did not provide a bunkhouse for employees. 234 Gold Street was the residence of John McCloskey, a co-owner of the Alaskan Hotel and the owner of The Metropolitan.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1913

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown

**Current use:** Commerce/ organizational

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Alaska Council of School Administrators

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

**B-64: Sisters of St. Ann 1**



**AHRS#:** JUN-340

**Historic Name:** Sisters of St. Ann 1

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 325 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 325 Third Street is located on a rectangular lot with access from Third Street. The two-story, wood-framed residence has a hipped standing seam metal roof, wood shingles, and a concrete foundation. The north façade is the only façade visible from the street. There is a single story, hip roofed enclosed porch with vinyl single-hung windows, and pairs of single hung windows on the second story. There is a gravel parking pad in front of the house accessed from Third Street.

**Statement of Significance:** 325 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. This property and the neighboring 321 Third Street were owned by Charles Boyle in 1901. The Sisters of St. Ann owned the houses from 1915-1936; it was presumably used to house nurses and other hospital staff. Margaret Roden then owned the properties.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Max Stanley

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

**B-65: Sisters of St. Ann 2**



**AHRS#:** JUN-341

**Historic Name:** Sisters of St. Ann 2

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 321 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 321 Third Street is located on a rectangular parcel of land, accessed by Third Street. The single story, wood-framed house has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle siding, and a concrete foundation. The single entrance has a small cantilevered and shingled canopy on the northeast corner of the house, and two large, fixed windows on the north façade. The north façade is the only elevation visible from the street. The property has a chain link fence between the historic house and the modern accessory dwelling closer to the street.

**Statement of Significance:** 321 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. This property and the neighboring 325 Third Street were owned by Charles Boyle in 1901. The Sisters of St.

Ann owned the houses from 1915-1936; it was presumably used to house nurses and other hospital staff. Margaret Roden then owned the properties.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Joan M. Waller

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.



Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs. [ASL-P01-3734](#)

## B-66: Pulver House



**AHRS#:** JUN-342

**Historic Name:** Pulver House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 315 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** No style

**Architectural Description:** 315 Third Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Third Street. The building is a two-story, wood-framed residence with asphalt shingle roof, horizontal vinyl siding and a concrete foundation. The house has a second story addition that has been added since the 1988 survey was completed, altering the geometry of the house with a false front hiding a gable roofline. The primary unprotected entrance is located on the northeast corner of the north façade, with two large, fixed windows on the first floor and four single-hung, vinyl windows on the second floor. There is a secondary entrance accessed from Third Street on the east façade.

**Statement of Significance:** 315 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It was owned by Ernest Lee Pulver, clerk for businessperson Emery Valentine, from 1910 to 1926. The residence lacks integrity and is not a contributing resource.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:**

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1901

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Deborah A Holbrook Solo 401k Trust

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs. [ASL-P01-3734](#)

**B-67: Miller/Gillen House 1**



**AHRS#:** JUN-347

**Historic Name:** Miller/Gillen House 1

**Period of Significance:** ca 1904-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 299 N Franklin Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 299 N. Franklin Street is located on a corner lot at the intersection of N. Franklin and Third Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed building has asphalt shingles for roofing, wood shingles for siding and a concrete block foundation. The primary entrance is chamfered on the corner with a full lite wood door. There are additional entrances on the north façade to commercial spaces, and an entrance to the basement commercial shop on the west façade. There are almost full dormers on both the north and south facades with a gable front on the east and west facades. The windows are varied in size, with a mixture of large fixed and wood double-hung windows on the first floor and wood double hung windows in the dormers. There are fabric awnings over the large commercial windows and one of the entrances on the north façade.

**Statement of Significance:** 299 N. Franklin St. is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It was constructed by 1904. It and the neighboring 233 Franklin St. were owned by

Koehler and James. From ca 1910 to 1924 the houses were owned by George F. Miller. In 1925 Elizabeth Miller Clark sold to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold to Margaret Roden. Dee Longenbaugh operated The Observatory Book Store in the building from 1977-2016.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1904

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Vacant

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Deborah A Holbrook Solo 401k Trust

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Juneau Empire. (2016, November 8).

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs. [ASL-P01-3734](#)

**B-68: Miller/Gillen House 2**



**AHRS#:** JUN-348

**Historic Name:** Miller/Gillen House 2

**Period of Significance:** ca 1904-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 233 N. Franklin St.

**Architectural Style:** No Style

**Architectural Description:** 233 N. Franklin Street is located on a rectangular lot facing N. Franklin Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed, gable front house has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle cladding and a concrete foundation. A hipped porch has been enclosed over time, with a recessed primary entrance on N. Franklin Street, with a small gable over the full lite entry door. A half-round window is located in the gable, and three fixed windows are on the first floor.

**Statement of Significance:** 233 N. Franklin St. is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It was constructed by 1904. It and the neighboring 299 Franklin Street were owned by Koehler and James. From ca 1910 to 1924 the houses were owned by George F. Miller. In 1925 Elizabeth Miller Clark sold to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold to Margaret Roden.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.



**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** ca 1904

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Alexander O Hoke; Deborah Holbrook

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Juneau Empire. (2016, November 8).

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

[Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P 87-1206.](#)

## B-69: William Winn House



**AHRS#:** JUN-349

**Historic Name:** William Winn House

**Period of Significance:** ca 1904-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 229 N. Franklin Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 229 N. Franklin Street is located on a rectangular lot fronted by N. Franklin Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed residence has a one-story covered porch, asphalt shingle-roofing, wood clapboard siding and a concrete foundation. The primary entrance is located on the northwest corner of the west façade, with two large, fixed windows on the first floor and a fixed/awning combination window in the gable front for the half story. There is a variety of windows on the south elevation, including a large, fixed window, two fixed/awning on bottom combination windows and a small single hung window. There is wood scroll fenestration in the eve ridge, over the entrance on N. Franklin, and over two of the windows on the south façade. The porch has wood decorative railings and plain wood columns.

**Statement of Significance:** 229 N. Franklin Street is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A.

The Winn family owned the property from 1902-1943, including William Winn and, following his death, his wife, Anna Winn. William operated a saloon and Anna operated a millinery shop.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:**

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Randol Douglas Short; Taia Nicole Young

**Bibliography:**

Alaska Daily Empire. (1913, October 4).

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

Historic Photo:



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs; ASL-P01-2771.

## B-70: Hellenthal/Grisham House



**AHRS#:** JUN-379

**Historic Name:** Hellenthal/Grisham House

**Period of Significance:** 1932-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 424 Fourth Street

**Architectural Style:** Dutch Colonial Revival

**Architectural Description:** 424 Fourth Street is located on a rectangular lot and the south façade faces Fourth Street. The house is Dutch Colonial revival, not common in Alaska. The wood-framed house is two stories, has an asphalt shingle roof, is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding, and has a full concrete basement. The second floor has two partial dormers on the north and south facades. The traditional gambrel roofline flares out to a hipped roofline where the dormers begin and has a central front arctic entry encased with windows and a curved roofline. The historic wood windows have been replaced with vinyl, however the double hung windows on the first and second floors and the fixed windows on the second floor have visible mullions to match the historic profiles. The front entry door is a full lite with a solid door between the arctic entry and entry hall. The property is surrounded by a wood picket fence.

**Statement of Significance:** 424 Fourth Street is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in Juneau. It is contributing to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with

patterns of community development in Juneau during the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A) and its association with Territorial government.

The house was built in 1932 for Theodore Hellenthal, an accountant with the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company. In 1940 Margaret Ottesen Grisham purchased the home. She was the Chief Clerk for the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives; her husband, W.L., was the manager of the Harry Race drugstore. Margaret served as Chief Clerk for the Alaska House beginning in 1935. She served in this capacity through the 1950s.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, C

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1932

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** John W Sivertsen; Sandra L Harris

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Daily Alaska Empire. (1935, November 14).

Hellenthal, L. (2001). Hellenthal. In *Gastineau Channel Memories, 1880-1959*. Juneau: Pioneer Book Committee.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.



## B-71: Williams/Livie House



**AHRS#:** JUN-350

**Historic Name:** Williams/Livie House

**Period of Significance:** 1897-1911

**Location Description or Address:** 408 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 408 Gold Street is located on a square corner lot at the intersection of Fourth Street and Gold Street. The wood-framed, two-story house has two entrances, a primary on Gold Street, and secondary on Fourth Street. The Victorian Era house has a variety of gable rooflines facing both Fourth and Gold Streets, a gable dormer on the south elevation, a hipped roof entry on Fourth Street and a shed roof on the west elevation. The roofing is asphalt shingles, wood decorative scrollwork eave fenestration, horizontal clapboard wood siding, and a concrete foundation. The windows are various sizes and operability, are vinyl replacements of the original wood windows, and trimmed with wood. The primary entrance has a half-lite fiberglass door, and the secondary entrance has a partial lite fiberglass door. The low-slope hipped roof on the east elevation over the primary entrance also extends as a carport over a single parking space, accessed by Gold Street. The site has a wood picket fence along the property line on Fourth Street that wraps halfway up the Fourth Street property line before meeting the primary entrance.

**Statement of Significance:** 408 Gold Street is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It is contributing to the district under Criterion A. Additional research could determine it is individually eligible for listing under Criterion A due to its connection to the development of US governance in Alaska and its connection to Juneau's mining industry. Its original owner was Louis L. Williams, US Commissioner for the First Judicial Division in Juneau from 1886-1890 and Marshall from the District of Alaska (Sitka) from 1897-1900. His work as a Commissioner and Marshall warrants additional research, as does his role in promoting Alaska as a commissioner to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Other owners of 408 Gold Street include Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company employees Peter Carlson, William Livie and Charles Sey.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1897

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** For Sale

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Vira S Conte

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Cosgrove, E. W. (1943). *An Old House Speaks*. St Louis: Horace Barks Printing Company.

DeArmond, E. A. (1977). *Who's Who in Alaskan Politics*. Portland: Binford & Mort.

Truman, B. C. (1893). *History of the World's Fair*. New York: EB Treat.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

**B-72: Williams/ Sey House**



**AHRS#:** JUN-351

**Historic Name:** Williams/ Sey House

**Period of Significance:** 1913-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 408 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

**Architectural Description:** 408 Gold Street is located on a square lot accessible by Gold Street. The primary roofline is hipped with gables on the facing the south and west facades. The wood-framed, two and a half story house has an asphalt shingle roof, horizontal wood siding, large shingle detailing in the west gable with fan decorative eave fenestration, and a concrete foundation. A primary central entryway is located on the west façade, with two recessed secondary entrances on the same façade but closer to the south end of the house. Wood staircases with metal grate treads access two of the entries. The vinyl windows are various sizes and operability, with two bay windows on the west façade and an octagon window in the top story, facing Gold Street. The exterior doors are all partial lite. The house has a concrete parking pad accessed by Gold Street in front of the secondary entrances.

**Statement of Significance:** 414 Gold Street is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region and it contributes to the Juneau

Townsite under Criterion A. The house is shown on 1904 and 1914 Sanborn maps. Owners of the two houses on this lot (including 408 Gold Street) include Peter Carlson, William Livie and Charles Sey.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1913

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Marty McKeown; Marjorie McKeown

**Bibliography:**

City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1904, July). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

Sanborn Fire Insurance. (1914, September). Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Juneau, Juneau Census Division, Alaska.

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

**B-73: Kirk House I**



**AHRS#:** JUN-353

**Historic Name:** Kirk House I

**Period of Significance:** 1927-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 426 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 426 Gold Street is located on a rectangular lot accessible from Fourth Street, with the north most property line slightly angled. The wood-framed, one and a half story house is raised off the street level with a concrete block foundation and a one-car garage accessible from Gold Street. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The house is clad in stucco, with a gable roof facing Gold Street and a secondary offset gable on the east elevation. The primary entrance is recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by concrete block steps. The vinyl windows are varied in size and operability, with a mixture of large, fixed windows and smaller operable windows, including a slider in the gable facing Gold Street.

**Statement of Significance:** 426 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its

neighbors at 432 Gold Street and 339 Fifth Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 426 Gold Street, 432 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1927

**Name of architect or builder:** Morris Construction Company

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Theresa R Thibodeau

**Bibliography:**

Daily Alaska Empire. (1927, September 7).



**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

## B-74: Kirk House II



**AHRS#:** JUN-353

**Historic Name:** Kirk House II

**Period of Significance:** 1927-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 432 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 432 Gold Street was built by the same developer as 426 Gold Street. The house is located on a rectangular lot accessible from Fourth Street, with the north most property line slightly angled. The wood-framed, one-story house is raised off the street level with a concrete block foundation and a one-car garage accessible from Gold Street. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The house is clad in stucco, with a gable roof facing Gold Street and a secondary offset gable on the east elevation. The primary entrance is recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by concrete block steps. The historic wood windows are varied in size and operability, with a mixture of large, fixed windows and smaller operable windows.

**Statement of Significance:** 432 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its neighbors at 426 Gold Street and 339 Fifth Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 432 Gold Street, 426 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1927

**Name of architect or builder:** Morris Construction

**Current use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Philip S Marnon; Stefani B Marnon

**Bibliography:**

Daily Alaska Empire. (1927, September 7).

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

### B-75: Kirk House 3



**AHRS#:** JUN-354

**Historic Name:** Kirk House 3

**Period of Significance:** 1927-1944

**Location Description or Address:** 339 Fifth Street

**Architectural Style:** Craftsman

**Architectural Description:** 339 Fifth Street is located on a trapezoidal shaped parcel on the corner of Fifth Street and Gold Street. The wood-framed, single-story structure has an asphalt shingle roof, stucco treatment on the exterior walls, and has a concrete block foundation. The basement is daylight with glass block on the east façade. The house resembles 432 and 426 Gold Street from Gold Street, with the primary entrance recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by wood steps. The roofline on the north façade is a combination of hip and gables, with a gabled secondary entrance in the northeast corner of the house. The vinyl windows are a mixture of operable and fixed, the primary entrance is a partial lite fiberglass door and the secondary entrance a half lite wood door.

**Statement of Significance:** 339 Fifth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its neighbors at 426 Gold Street and 432 Gold Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 432 Gold Street, 426 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1927

**Name of architect or builder:** Morris Construction

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ single dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Erik Emert

**Bibliography:**

Daily Alaska Empire. (1927, September 7).

**Historic Photo:**



**Alaska State Library - Historical Collections**

Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

## B-76: Fifth Avenue Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-355

**Historic Name:** Fifth Avenue Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1936- 1944

**Location Description or Address:** 329 Fifth Street

**Architectural Style:** Art Moderne

**Architectural Description:** 329 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot accessed by Fifth Street. The two-story, wood-framed apartment building has an offset primary entrance toward the northeast corner of the north façade. The structure has a flat roof with a membrane and a concrete partial basement. The building cladding is primarily stucco, with horizontal wood clapboard siding used as an asymmetrical architectural accent between the apertures on the first and second stories. The primary entrance is surrounded by wood shingles in an asymmetrical pattern. The vinyl windows are primarily fixed and grouped in sets of two, three and four on the north façade. The primary entrance has a ¾ oval lite wood door.

**Statement of Significance:** The Fifth Avenue Apartments contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its connection to Juneau's Peak Mining Era, a period of development and optimism that coincided with the establishment of large, low-grade gold mines in Juneau (Criterion A). H.B. Foss and Company designed and built the Fifth Avenue Apartments in 1936. It was owned by H.B. Foss and Mrs. B. Hunsbedt. When



constructed the *Daily Alaska Empire* extolled the “four completely modern, large, attractive apartments... which is modern in design throughout the exterior and interior.”

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1936

**Name of architect or builder:** HB Foss Company

**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Historic use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling

**Ownership Information:** Joshua S Adams

**Bibliography:**

Daily Alaska Empire. (1936, August 4).

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766.

## B-88: St. Ann's Hospital



**AHRS#:** JUN-01313

**Historic Name:** St. Ann's Hospital

**Period of Significance:** 1933-1971

**Location Description or Address:** 415 Sixth Street

**Architectural Style:** Art Deco, International, Curtain Wall

**Architectural Description:** 415 Sixth Street is built over four rectangular properties with access from Sixth Street, spanning an entire city block from Gold Street to Harris Street. The building has three primary masses that were built at different time periods with different architectural styles. The 1976 Curtain Wall style wing replaced a 1917 three-story with basement addition and was built on the northwest corner of the development, accessible from Sixth Street and Gold Street. The 1933 Art Deco style wing is built on the northeast corner of the development on Sixth and Harris, with a central circulation tower and entrance accessible from Sixth Street. The 1956 International style wing's primary facade is set back from Gold Street to allow for parking and is accessible from the 1976 wing.

The 1976 addition is one story with a daylight basement, with a primary entrance with concrete ADA ramp and stairs off Sixth Street and a secondary entrance off Gold Street from the parking lot. The wing is reinforced concrete with a flat, built-up roof. The wing is clad with roughcast (pebbledash) panels, finished concrete, metal siding panels, and a glass curtain wall system in the SW corner of the building. The north

façade has operable/fixed window combinations evenly spaced across the one-story mass. A central circulation and entry tower is located at the intersection of the 1976 and 1933 additions, with vertical architectural features between the windows to define the entry's hierarchy in the facade. A metal panel clad massing extends the 1976 addition transition piece to the third story.

The 1933 addition is three stories on the Sixth Street elevation and a daylight basement as the building steps down the hill on Harris Street. There is a secondary entrance off Harris Street, with the same vertical architectural concrete features between windows on the second and third stories as on the central circulation tower, delineating hierarchy in the façade. The primary window type is a combination of fixed above with an awning below, with the same vertical concrete features at the northeast corner of the addition between the first, second and third story windows. A decorative cornice with repeating geometric shapes bands in a modest frieze are found on the north, east and south elevations.

The 1956 addition is four stories tall and primarily accessed from the 1976 addition, however there are secondary egress entrances/exits on the west façade and east façade, from a partial basement that steps down the hill. The reinforced concrete wing has a concrete finish, and flat roof. The windows are primarily combinations of fixed above with an awning below, in sets of one, two or four. A large glass block window is located in the northwest corner of the addition between the second and third stories. The east façade has a metal exterior egress staircase and adjacent chimney rising over the addition to match the height of the circulation tower in the north.

**Statement of Significance:** The buildings that comprise 419 Sixth Street are what remains of St. Ann's Hospital, which from 1886-1971 served as the hospital for residents of Juneau, Alaska. Although the earliest hospital buildings have been demolished, the 1933 wing and the 1956 annex remain as testaments to the history of medicine in Juneau and eight decades of medical service rendered by the Sisters of St. Ann to the community.

St. Ann's Hospital grew in tandem with the Juneau community and in response to developments in the medical field. The hodgepodge nature of the remaining hospital buildings is indicative of the evolution of the site and services that St. Ann's provided Juneau over 85 years.

In 1886, Father John Althoff beacons to Juneau three members of the Order of St. Ann, Sisters Mary Zeno, Mary Bonsecours and Mary Victor, with the purpose of founding the first hospital in Juneau. A building was constructed on the corner of Fifth and Harris Street for this purpose, with the nuns serving as nurses. In 1888, an additional hospital building was constructed next door. In 1897, the original hospital building was demolished to make way for a larger building. By 1913, Sister Zeno was drafting plans for the largest hospital facility yet, the 1914 building which- with three full stories, a basement, and a subbasement- had capacity for 55 patients. It stood on the corner of Gold and 6<sup>th</sup> Street as "one of the most imposing structures in Juneau." In 1916, another building was constructed within the complex to provide staff accommodation. That same year, Alaska's Territorial Bureau of Education opened a hospital in Juneau for Alaska Natives.

The "fire-proof" Art Deco surgical wing was constructed in 1933 and opened to the public in January of 1934. It was built to connect the 1914 building to its south and the 1916 building to its west. Each floor included two "special de luxe [sic] suites with private telephone communications," and an "X-ray unit, a room for violet ray treatment... new operating rooms and service rooms." In 1936, St. Ann's had a staff of 6 doctors, 12 nurses- four of whom were nuns- and 2 orderlies.

In 1952, St. Ann's started a fundraising campaign for yet another annex, designed by Juneau architectural firm Foss, Malcolm & Olsen. The hospital received a 50% matching grant from the Hill-Burton Aid Program of the federal government. When this annex opened in 1956, it contained the maternity ward. At the time, St. Ann's had 86 beds and 12 bassinets in its nursery.

Yet within the decade, the earliest buildings were showing their age. In addition to issues with the floor plans, these older wings did not meet required fire and safety standards. Sisters of Saint Ann were unsuccessful in their attempt to procure additional federal funding to make the necessary changes. In 1965, the Sisters' decided to cease operating the hospital. Juneau's city government commenced construction of a new hospital away from the downtown core. St. Ann's Hospital closed in 1971, after over 80 years of service to Juneau. The wing constructed in 1917 was demolished in 1976. A curtain wall-style wing was constructed to replace it, conjoining the 1933 wing and the 1942 maternity ward.

The building became St. Ann's Nursing Home and most recently has served as an office building.

**Integrity Discussion:** The feeling, design and workmanship of 419 Sixth Street are compromised due to the demolition of various wings in the St. Ann hospital complex. However, the location, setting, materials, and association remain fair to high. Since the historical significance of this building is based on the history of medicine and community development and not architecture, it retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building to the Juneau Townsite.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:** A

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Crimont Business Center

**Building Date:** 1933; 1956

**Name of architect or builder:** Unknown, Foss, Malcolm & Olsen

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Health care/hospital

**Ownership Information:** Corporation of The Catholic Bishop of Juneau

**Bibliography:**

Bartlett Regional Hospital. (1996). *Bartlett Regional Hospital: 25 Years of History and a New Name. Housecalls.*

City and Borough of Juneau Building Permit File I C040A250010. (n.d.).

Dorothea, S. M. (n.d.). *In this Seventy-fifth Year: the Sisters of Saint Ann in Juneau, Alaska, 1886-1961: A Souvenir Booklet.*

Munoz, J. (1956). *Juneau: A Study of the Gastineau Channel Area*. Juneau: Alaska Resource Development Board.

*St. Ann's Hospital: Golden Anniversary, Juneau, Alaska, 1886-1936*. (n.d.).

**Historic Photo:**





Alaska State Library Historical Collection, [Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87-1114](#);  
Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Fagerson, Williams, Spartz Photograph Collection, ca. 1930-  
1960; ASL-PCA-495-13e.

## B-89: Simpson Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-01314

**Historic Name:** Simpson Building

**Period of Significance:** 1946-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 220 Seward Street

**Architectural Style:** Post-War Era Modern

**Architectural Description:** 220 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot at the intersection of Second Street and Seward Street. The concrete reinforced building is two stories with a painted concrete finish and flat roof, with shopfronts on the first story and offices on the second story. The building is chamfered at the corner, and the primary entrance is centered on the chamfer with a single, full-lite door surrounded by curtain wall glazing. The first story has a large box awning that spans the second street elevation and wrap up the street, stepping up with the topography of the terrain. Below the awning are large shopfront windows, primarily in groups of three, illuminating the largest commercial space on the first floor. There is a smaller shopfront and a secondary commercial entrance for the offices above and a restaurant below in the basement toward the northeast corner of the building. Another secondary entrance is located in the southwest corner of the building, to a commercial space in the basement. The primary commercial space has seven operable transom windows on the Second Street elevation, a glass block transom in the chamfered corner, and four operable windows before the awning steps up the street. The second story



has fixed/slider combination operable windows primarily grouped in sets of three, with a unifying concrete sill.

**Statement of Significance:** The Simpson Building is significant due to its association with local businessperson and art collector and dealer, Belle Simpson (Criterion B). It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its association with patterns of development.

Simpson, nee Belle Goldstein, was the proprietor of the Nugget Shop, which operated in the Simpson Building from its construction in 1946 through its closure in 1970. The Nugget Shop opened ca 1914. It had operated in the Seward Building, at 145 South Franklin Street, and in the Cheney Building before moving into the Simpson Building. Foss & Malcolm were the architects.

The Nugget Shop was an art and collectible gallery that specialized in contemporary Alaska art as well as historic Alaska Native art and ethnographic materials. Simpson was instrumental in the growth and success of the career of famed Alaska artist Sydney Laurence, who she represented. Simpson acquired and sold monumental Indigenous artworks, including Chilkat robes and totem poles, which are now held by major museums around the nation. Additional research is required to more thoroughly document the legacy of Belle Simpson as a collector and gallery manager.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A, B

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1946

**Name of architect or builder:** Foss & Malcolm

**Current use:** commerce/ restaurant; commerce/ business

**Historic use:** commerce/ specialty store; commerce/ business

**Ownership Information:** Goldstein Improvement Company

**Bibliography:**

MS 10 Captain Lloyd H. (Kinky) Bayers Collection . (1898-1967). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

Woodward, K. (2019). Sydney Laurence, Belle Simpson, and the Nugget Shop. In M. & Ehrlander (Ed.), *The Big Wild Soul of Terrence Cole*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press.

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

Alaska State Library Place File; [ASL-P01-4021](#).

## B-90: Community Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-001306

**Historic Name:** Community Building

**Period of Significance:** 1949-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 150 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Post-War Era Modern

**Architectural Description:** 150 Third Street is located on two rectangular lots, accessible from Third Street. The corner lots on Third Street and Main Street and Third Street and Seward Street no longer have buildings and are dedicated to green/park space for the Community Building. The three-story concrete building has a concrete foundation and flat roof. The building is set back from Third Street to allow for back out parking in front. The centralized primary entrance is accessed by concrete stairs or a metal handicap ramp. The south facade has a concrete string course at sill height of the second story windows, delineating the first floor from the second and third floors. The historic windows are combination fixed with awnings above, and evenly spaced with four bays on either side of the central entry. The building's primary south façade has a concrete chevron vertical expressions between the second and third story windows and the third story windows and the thin cornice that caps the building on all four facades. The building lacks windows on the east and west because originally there were structures on either side. The north façade has very little decoration aside from the concrete cornice but mirrors the window bays on the south façade, with the same fixed/operable windows.

**Statement of Significance:** The Community Building exists due to the efforts of the community of Juneau to secure the city's position as the headquarters for the 17<sup>th</sup> United States Coast Guard District. It is eligible under Criterion A, due to its connection to the history of government in Juneau.

In 1947, the 17<sup>th</sup> District was decommissioned and the 13<sup>th</sup> District, headquartered in Seattle, became responsible for Alaska operations. In September of 1948, Secretary of the Treasury John Wesley Snyder announced the 17<sup>th</sup> District was to be re-established and headquartered in Alaska. The question of where in Alaska was unsettled. Ketchikan and Juneau were the prime contenders. Juneau lacked the estimated 14,000 square foot office building required for the 50+ administrative staff who would work from headquarters, nor did it have adequate housing for the Coast Guardsmen and their families. In November of 1948 the Coast Guard announced that Juneau would become the new district headquarters, but only if the community could produce adequate office and residential space by July 1, 1949.

The Juneau Chamber of Commerce set to work. One committee focused on the construction of an office building and the other focused on procuring adequate housing. Options were taken to purchase the lot for \$24,000 and architect Harold Foss drew preliminary plans for the headquarters building. Over forty businesspersons attended a Chamber of Commerce meeting headed by former Governor George Parks, at which Norman Banfield pitched the formation of a building corporation to finance the new 17<sup>th</sup> District Headquarters building. On January 3, 1949, the Community Building Corporation was incorporated. Members of the original Chamber of Commerce committee agreed to serve as the first board of directors until the first board election, including prominent Juneau business owners and politicians J.S. MacKinnon, Wallis George, N.C. Banfield, Harold Foss, Keith Wiledes, A. McLeod and George Parks. A marketing prospectus noted, "the City of Juneau must place itself in a favorable position to attract Government agencies seeking office space," and further described the importance of the building project to the community of Juneau:

"With the closing of all mining in this vicinity, a disastrous decline in the fishing industry and a very unsatisfactory condition of declining markets and production interruptions in the lumbering industry, it is very important that the residents of Juneau and those interested in its business and industry give every consideration to making the construction of this building possible."

All were urged to purchase stock in order to reach the \$300,000 goal, with the *Daily Alaska Empire* asserting that even a \$100 stock purchase was meaningful: "It is hoped to make it definitely a community project." The Coast Guard promised to pay 15% of the cost of construction as annual rents. Within a week of incorporating, \$100,000 in stock had been purchased and soon the funding goal was met.

R.J. Sommers Construction Company won the bid to construct the Community Building in April of 1949. On June 1, 1949, the 17<sup>th</sup> US Coast Guard District was re-activated. In September, the Coast Guard took keys to the Community Building. Due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce's housing committee, temporary housing had been procured for all staff and families stationed at the new district headquarters, though work was ongoing to finance the construction of a large apartment building, the Mendenhall Apartments. In just ten months, the citizens of Juneau planned, financed, and constructed the Community Building, boosting the city's payroll by over \$500,000 a month and further establishing Juneau as the city for government in Alaska.

The Community Building housed the 17<sup>th</sup> District headquarters until 1966, when the US Coast Guard moved to the newly constructed Federal Building. Additional research is required to document other building tenants.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1949

**Name of architect or builder:** Foss & Malcolm (architects); RJ Sommers (builder)

**Current use:** Government/ government office

**Historic use:** Defense/ Coast Guard facility

**Ownership Information:** State of Alaska Dept of Admin Gen Services

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Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library Place File; ASL-Juneau-Views-General-1970s-1

## B-91: Mendenhall Apartments



**AHRS#:** JUN-001307

**Historic Name:** Mendenhall Apartments

**Period of Significance:** 1951-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 326 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Post-War Era Modern

**Architectural Description:** 326 Third Street is located on three rectangular parcels of land, two facing Fourth Street and the third on the corner of N Franklin Street and Fourth Street. The primary entrance is centrally located on the south façade, with a cantilevered box awning with metal roofing. The 12-story concrete building has a parapet with a flat roof, chamfered corners, a painted concrete finish and a concrete foundation. There is a concrete sill projection at the windowsill height of the second story, delineating the first story from stories 2-12. The first story has commercial shopfronts at either corner accessible from Fourth Street with curtain wall glazing at the entries, one in the southeast corner and another in the southwest corner. Horizontal grooves on the first story between windows give the building a simplified rusticated base detail. The apartment stories have bay windows at the corners and operable sliding windows of similar size repeated. The south façade windows are arranged in bays, with two bays of single sliding windows, two bays of double sliding windows, and a central double sliding window bay. The east and west facades have two bays of single sliding windows between the bay windows at the

corners. The north façade mirrors the bays from the south façade. The building has an enclosed parking garage and parking above the garage, accessible from N. Franklin Street.

**Statement of Significance:** The Mendenhall Apartment building was a solution to a post- World War II housing crunch that was exacerbated by the establishment of Juneau as headquarters of the USCG 17<sup>th</sup> District. This housing crisis prompted a citywide effort to build new residences, which resulted in the construction of the Mendenhall Apartments and the construction of homes in Juneau’s Highlands neighborhood. It is eligible for listing under Criterion A due to its association with the history of government in Juneau and the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development of residential housing in Juneau.

In the fall of 1948, the USCG announced that Juneau would be headquarters- but only if the community could guarantee adequate office space and housing for the service members and their families destined for Juneau. “We must have a housing program,” Juneau Mayor Waino Hendrickson told the *Daily Alaska Empire* in September of 1948, “Even without the contemplated Coast Guard headquarters, Juneau needs housing and with the possibility of Juneau securing Coast Guard headquarters, I would say we need 150 housing units at once.”

The Juneau Chamber of Commerce formed a committee responsible for securing an office building and another responsible for responding to the housing issue. The office building committee created the Community Building Corporation, which financed the construction of the Community Building specifically to serve as the 17<sup>th</sup> District headquarters. Upon the grand opening of the Community Building in September of 1949, USCG Commander Morrison reported that housing had been located for service members and family, but that it was unsatisfactory and 75 low-cost apartments were yet required for Coast Guard personnel to be adequately housed.

Due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Alaska Field Committee, Seattle contractor Martin Anderson of Anderson Construction Company purchased three lots within block 17 of the Townsite. Juneau architecture firm Foss & Malcolm created plans for a 132-unit apartment building for the site. The plans included efficiency (studios), one, two, and three bedroom apartments, with ground floor office and retail space. Construction for the twelve-story building commenced in April of 1950. In 1951 tenants moved into the building.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Eligible and Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** Mendenhall Towers

**Building Date:** 1951

**Name of architect or builder:** Foss & Malcolm



**Current use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling; commerce/ organizational

**Historic use:** Domestic/ multiple dwelling; Commerce/ business; government/ government office

**Ownership Information:** Mendenhall-Juneau Apartments LLC

**Bibliography:**

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(1949, September 14). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1949, September 1). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1950, April 7). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1950, November 15). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library Historical Collection; Theodore R. (Ted) Merrell, Jr., Photograph Collection, 1958-1990s. ASL-PCA-450-1-0468.

## B-92: Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-001308

**Historic Name:** Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building

**Period of Significance:** 1960-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 301 N. Franklin Street

**Architectural Style:** Curtain Wall

**Architectural Description:** 301 N. Franklin Street is located on two rectangular parcels fronting Third Street, a rectangular parcel at the corner of Third Street and N. Franklin Street, and one smaller, square lot with frontage on N. Franklin Street. The corner building has a single parapet height, and the first story floor to ceiling height steps up with the hillside. The two-story commercial building has a concrete foundation, curtain wall glazing and concrete panel cladding, and a flat roof with a plain, concrete cornice with metal flashing cap. The first story is primarily curtain wall glazing with large, fixed windows with white mullions. A 12"x12" paving stone cladding is underneath the curtain wall sill. The building's structure is visible from the street, delineating the building into even bays with three windows. A cantilevered canopy begins at the corner of the building and steps up with the street along the west elevation. The primary entrance is a single full-lite door leading to the primary commercial lobby, with a secondary entrance on Third Street through a curtain wall articulation entryway. A tertiary entrance is located toward the northwest corner of the building with an architectural accent of the same 12"x12" tiles. The windows on the second story are arranged in bays of three. Most of the panes are fixed, and the bottom center window in each bay is an awning window.

**Statement of Significance:** The Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its connection to the mid-twentieth century development of the city of Juneau. The bank was a mortgage lender that made possible the construction of many residential homes in the Juneau vicinity.

The Alaska Federal Savings and Loan was established in Juneau in 1936 as the first federal savings and loan association in Alaska. It was a direct outgrowth of the establishment of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and was the first financial institution in Alaska to issue FHA loans. After six months operating from the offices of Columbia Lumber Co., the association moved to offices at 119 Seward Street until it constructed a new building in 1960. It opened to the public in the new location in January of 1961. In 1961, officers included Juneau businessmen Thomas Morgan, Stanley Grummett, Ray Stevens, O.F. Benecke, Marshall Erwin, and Earl Hunter. The *Daily Alaska Empire* reported that the association had processed 600 real estate loans for area properties.

The opening of Juneau's newest office building warranted a five-page spread in the *Daily Alaska Empire*, with congratulatory advertisements extolling the building as "one of the most modern office buildings in Alaska," and "one more sign of the growth and development of Southeast Alaska." Other tenants in the Linn A. Forrest Architects designed office building included insurance agent DK MacDonald and Company; attorney offices for Faulkner, Banfield, Boochever, Doogan; the Catholic Diocese of Juneau; and Robert DeArmond.

In 1993, the company became known as Alaska Federal Savings Bank. In 2013, it merged with Northrim Bank.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1960

**Name of architect or builder:** Linn A. Forrest, Architects

**Current use:** Commerce/ Financial Institution; commerce/ professional

**Historic use:** Commerce/ Financial Institution; commerce/ professional

**Ownership Information:** Sitka Professional Center Building LLC

**Bibliography:**

(1960, January 5). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

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<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1163370/000119312514029240/d616119d424b3.htm>

**Historic Photo:**



Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Edward L. Keithahn Photograph Collection, 1923-1950's. ASL-P 360-0446.

## B-93: Holy Trinity Rectory



**AHRS#:** JUN-001309

**Historic Name:** Holy Trinity Rectory

**Period of Significance:** 1966-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 411 Gold Street

**Architectural Style:** Ranch

**Architectural Description:** 411 Gold Street is located on a rectangular parcel at the intersection of Fourth Street and Gold Street. The rectangular home is two stories with a single-story garage underneath the same roof plane in the northwest corner, as the building follows the slope of the hill. The wood framed building has a concrete foundation, vertical wood siding, and an asphalt shingle gable roof. A central, wide, brick chimney is located on the south façade. The primary entrance is accessible from Gold Street with a solid wood door and square windows to the south and above the door. There is a secondary entrance on the south façade and a man door to the garage beside the car door. The windows are a mixture of fixed and operable, with bands of glazing in the northwest corner of the home on both the first story and second story, and bands of three windows on the west façade between the primary and garage entrances. The driveway from Gold Street and path to the front door have picket gates and the property is surrounded by a wood white picket fence.

**Statement of Significance:** The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory is not contributing to the Juneau Townsite. As the only Ranch-style house in the neighborhood, it does not fit the architectural character of the Townsite. It is also a religious property and its significance is insufficient to meet the standards required of a criterion consideration.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Non-contributing

**Criterion:**

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1966

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Religion/ church-related residence

**Historic use:** Religion/ church-related residence

**Ownership Information:** Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

**Bibliography:**

## B-94: B.M. Behrends Department Store



**AHRS#:** JUN-001310

**Historic Name:** B.M. Behrends Department Store

**Period of Significance:** 1967-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 213 Third Street

**Architectural Style:** Post-War Era Modern

**Architectural Description:** 213 Third Street is built over a series of rectangular properties, on the corner of Seward Street and Third Street. Another rectangular parcel is used as the parking lot for the property, accessed from Gold Street. The one and a half story concrete building has a concrete foundation, brick and concrete panel cladding, and a flat roof. A cantilevered awning spans the entire Third Street façade, wraps the corner and steps down Franklin Street with the topography of the landscape, with two gabled peaks on either side of the primary entrance. Brick cladding is underneath the awning, with concrete panels above. The primary entrance is recessed and centralized off Third Street with two sets of full lite aluminum framed doors and a large, fixed window above. The roofline bumps up at this primary entrance for visual hierarchy. Large plate glass windows are on either side, with similar large display windows at the northwest and northeast corners of the building. Square windows are spaced evenly along the north façade with the head height at the awning, without visibility from the street. Large display windows illuminate a second commercial space along Franklin Street in the daylight basement, and the same square windows found on the north facade are above the awning on the west façade. A



secondary curtain wall entrance is located in the southwest corner of the building, with vertical wood siding above the entrance bay. A tertiary entrance is located at the northeast corner of the building, opening to the parking lot on the corner.

**Statement of Significance:** B.M. Behrends Department store contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A as it relates to patterns of community development in the Government Expansion Era.

B.M. Behrends arrived in Juneau in 1887. In 1891, he opened a store, advertising as B.M. Behrends, Dealer in General Merchandise. He started the B.M. Behrends Bank soon after opening the store. He purchased property on Third and Seward Streets and opened the store on site. In 1898, Behrends constructed a new building. The timing was auspicious, as gold had just been discovered in the Klondike. According to a 1915 article in the *Alaska Daily Empire*, the store “became the most extensive Yukon outfitter in the days of the rush, and in that capacity led all the other stores in the Territory.” Behrends expanded and opened branches in Fairbanks and Skagway. Upon the death of B.M. Behrends in 1936, his son-in-law John Mullan became president of the store and B.M. Behrends Bank.

Behrends Department Store did not just outfit miners. Under the management of fashion guru John Doyle Bishop from 1939-1948, Behrends gained a reputation even outside of Alaska as a purveyor of fashion. Bishop and others would routinely go on buying trips to national fashion centers so Juneau residents had the most up-to-date looks.

The 1898 B.M. Behrends Department Store building was demolished in 1965 to make way for the present building. In time for its 1966 re-opening, Behrends hired three new buyers and an expeditor in Los Angeles to assure quick access to the latest trends. Behrends Department Store closed in 1980. It was converted into offices and in 2002 it was sold to REACH, Inc.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:** REACH Building

**Building Date:** 1967

**Name of architect or builder:** Triplette Construction Company, builder

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Commerce/department store

**Ownership Information:** REACH, INC

**Bibliography:**

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## B-95: Employment Security Building/ Arcticorp Building



**AHRS#:** JUN-001311

**Historic Name:** Employment Security Building/ Arcticorp Building

**Period of Significance:** 1945-1972

**Location Description or Address:** 416 Harris St.

**Architectural Style:** Post-War Era Modern

**Architectural Description:** 416 Harris Street is located on a rectangular parcel at the corner of Fourth Street and Harris Street. The three-story concrete building has a concrete foundation, painted concrete finish and flat roof. The building bumps up a story as the building follows the slope of the street. The primary entrance is centrally located on Fourth Street, and there are two secondary recessed entrances off Harris Street, one closer to Fourth Street and the other in the northeast corner of the building. The vinyl windows are arranged in bays of three, with a bay of two windows above the primary entry on the second and third stories. The building has a small concrete cornice with a flashing cap.

**Statement of Significance:** The Arcticorp Building contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its association with the growth of the State of Alaska's administrative agencies in the Government Expansion Era. The original building was constructed in 1945; additional research is required to determine the original owners, though an early tenant was the Alaska Road Commission. By 1959, the owner was Channel Investors. That year the company purchased adjoining lots 4 and 5 within the same block.

Following this purchase, the owners constructed a rear addition perpendicular to the original structure. By 1961, it was home to the State of Alaska's Division of Employment Security. Channel Investors owned the building through 1973. Since then, owners have included Bend, Inc., S.S. Fuller, Inc. and Arcticorp. A variety of entities have leased space in the building over the years. Additional research is required for a detailed ownership and occupancy history of the building.

**Integrity Discussion:** Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligibility:** Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

**Criterion:** A

**Criteria Consideration:**

**Additional Information Requested by CBJ**

**Common Name:**

**Building Date:** 1945

**Name of architect or builder:**

**Current use:** Commerce/business

**Historic use:** Government/government office; Commerce/business

**Ownership Information:** Arcticorp

**Bibliography:**

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**Historic Photo:**



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**Appendix: State of Alaska Building Inventory Forms**

AHRS #: JUN-153

Historic Name: Devighne/ Dapcevich House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1913

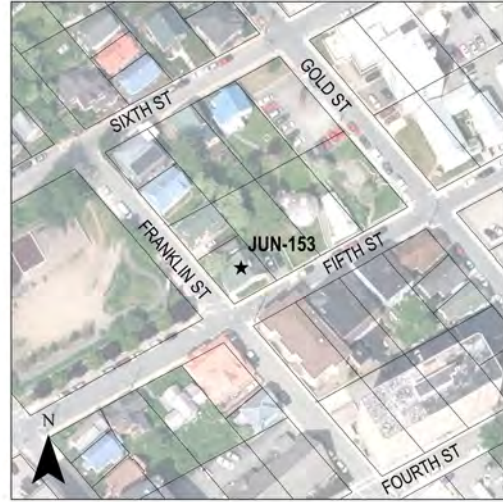
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1913-ca 1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

505 N FRANKLIN STREET

Latitude: 58.303025

Longitude: -134.409386

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

505 N Franklin Street is located on a corner lot at N Franklin and Fifth Street, with the entrance to the primary residence on N Franklin and a secondary entrance to an accessory apartment on Fifth Street. The wood-framed, rectangular, 2 and a half story craftsman style house is clad with wood shingles, wood brackets in the ½ story gables on the south facade and decorative wood shingle bands between the first, second and third stories, with a shed dormer on the third story facing N Franklin Street and glass enclosed porch below. The roof is asphalt shingles, the foundation is made of concrete, and a major renovation recently occurred that included new vinyl windows with mullions. The primary home has a carriage house outbuilding that has been renovated into a two-bedroom accessory dwelling, accessible from North Franklin Street, with a wood plank privacy fence enclosing a small side yard.

AHRS #: JUN-153

Historic Name: Devighne/ Dapcevich House

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

505 Franklin Street is significant as an example of the Craftsman architectural style (Criterion C) and its association with the development of Juneau's residential neighborhoods during the Peak Gold Mining Era (Criterion A). The growth and success of area mines and optimism at being the new capital of the Territory of Alaska contributed to the neighborhood's development. The house was constructed for Dr. Henry C Devighne, who served as the Commissioner of Health in Alaska from 1922-1933 and the Alaska Board of Medical Examiners from 1914-1934. The residence is thus connected with the development of Alaska's medical field in the early 20th century. More research is required to determine the historical significance of Dr. Devighne. In 2022 the house was owned by Ernestine Saankaláxt Hays, an American Book Award winning Tlingit writer who served as Alaska State Writer Laureate from 2016-2018.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  D

Criteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: Shannon Crossley and Anjuli Grantham

**AHRS #:** JUN-153

**Historic Name:** Devighne/ Dapceвич House

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**Professional Qualifications:** MSc, Conservation of Historic Buildings; MA, Public History

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-053

Historic Name: St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

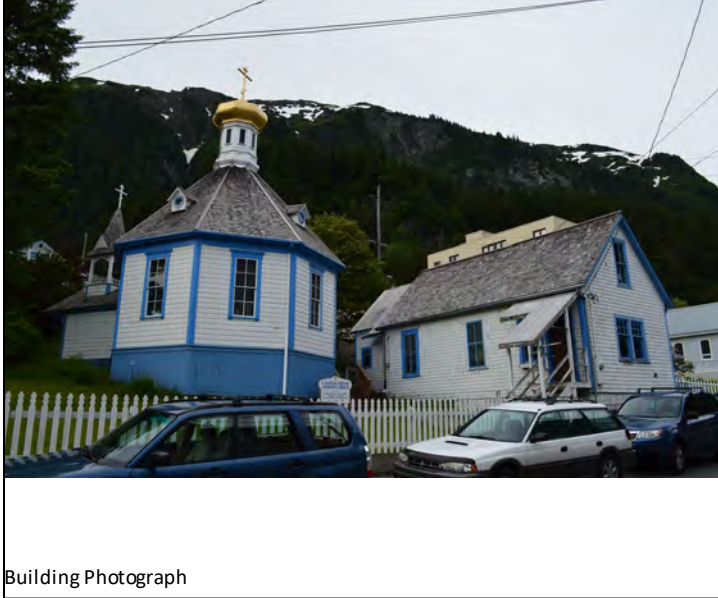
Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1894

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1894-1940



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

201 Seward St

Latitude: 58.303169

Longitude: -134.40884

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Octagonal

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

201 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street. The property features a one and a half story octagonal wood-framed structure with an octagonal cupola, topped with a gold onion dome and Russian Orthodox cross. The church features wood shingles on the roof, horizontal wood clapboard siding with corner boards, a wood drip edge molding at foundation level, and vertical board skirting around a concrete foundation. The entrance is accessible on the North façade from a wood-framed arctic entry. From the street, each side of the octagon has a single 4 over 4, double-hung window centered on the façade face, with ornamental wood trim. The site also features a secondary one and a half story wood framed building with the gable facing the street. The secondary structure has wood shingle siding, historic wood windows, and a wood shingle roof. The site features a white picket fence to the south and east along the property line.

AHRS #: JUN-053

Historic Name: St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is architecturally significant as the only Octagon Mode structure in Juneau's historic downtown and as the oldest unaltered church in Juneau (Criterion C). The church speaks to the statewide history of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska and is a local manifestation of the history of Alaska Native adoption of the Orthodox faith (Criterion A). It is also significant due to its association with Tlingit leader Yeesh Ganalax and Russian Orthodox priest Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff (Criterion B).

It was constructed at the urging of Tlingit L'eeneidí leader Yeesh Ganalax, who took the name Dimitri following his baptism in 1892 following a visit by Bishop Nikolai Ziorov. Yeesh Ganalax donated the land and some supplies to construct the church. The Orthodox Missionary Society sent architectural drawings and two thousand rubles from Moscow. Reverend Ivan Il'ich Sergiyev (St. John of Kronstadt) donated \$400. Other fundraising efforts were underway in Juneau in 1893. Local Tlingit people and Serbian gold miners contributed the labor to construct the church, under the direction of local contractors Elligen and Rudolph. The iconostasis was fabricated by Ivan A. Zheverzheev's factory in Russia. In June of 1894 the altar and church were consecrated. The onion dome was installed in 1895 and the belfry in 1905/1906.

From 1912 to 1940, Father Andrew P. Kashevaroff served as priest. Father Kashevaroff was of Alutiiq/Sugpiaq and Russian descent, originally from Kodiak. He was the foremost expert on the history of Alaska and became the first paid staff of the Alaska Historical Museum and Library beginning in 1919. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is significant due to its association with Father Andrew Kashevaroff and Yeesh Ganalax (Criterion B).

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

AHRS #: JUN-053

Historic Name: St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

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Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  DCriteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G**Form Preparation Information**

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Prepared By: Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Professional Qualifications: MA, Public History &amp; MA, Historic Preservation

Date Prepared: 8-22-2022



AHRS #: JUN-141

Historic Name: McGrath Building/Stroller's Weekly Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1896

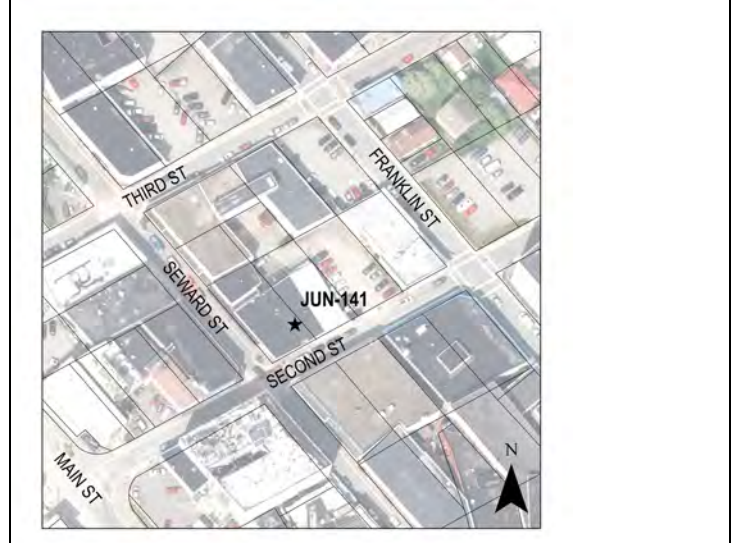
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1896-ca 1930



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

201 Seward St.

Latitude: 58.301297

Longitude: -134.407935

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

This building consists of two historic wood-framed structures on a combined parcel of land. The one-story and two-story buildings were joined in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, connected by a stair between them. There are five storefront businesses. In an 21<sup>st</sup> century façade renovation, the architectural language delineates them as three separate buildings: one as a corner-oriented building, and two facing Seward Street. The two-story section has large plate-glass bay storefronts with inset half-lite doors, a glass canopy with wood fins, two double vinyl casement windows on the second story, horizontal faux-wood clapboard siding, a modern adaptation of a projected cornice and decorative panel frieze. The one-story section between the corner store and two-story section has large plate-glass display windows, one side with clerestory transoms and the other without. The façade has a vertical metal panel cladding and decorative cornice. The corner store has decorative wood molding, large vinyl display windows with transoms, a full lite wood door in a corner inset, horizontal clapboard wood siding,

AHRS #: JUN-141

Historic Name: McGrath Building/Stroller's Weekly Building

decorative corbels and a projected simple cornice.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

### Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

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### Statement of Significance:

201 Seward Street is not contributing to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity. However, it is historically significant due to its association with the development of the city of Juneau and newspaperman, EJ "Stroller" White (Criterion B). It was constructed as the McGrath Building ca 1896, but its second floor was destroyed and first floor heavily damaged in 1911 due to a fire at the adjoining Juneau City Hotel. The second story was never replaced when the structure was rebuilt in 1914/1915. At this time the property was purchased by Goldenstein & Hellenthal Improvement Co. Beginning in 1920, 201 Seward Street housed the newspaper Stroller's Weekly. EJ "Stroller" White was a pioneering newspaper man in the North. Stroller White moved to Skagway in 1898, where he worked for the Skagway News. He and his family moved to Dawson, where he worked for the Klondike Nugget and the Dawson Daily News. In 1903 he started the Dawson Free Press. He moved to Whitehorse and purchased the Whitehorse Star. In 1916, the White family moved to Douglas, where he took over the Douglas Island News. In 1921 the newspaper became known as Stroller's Weekly and Douglas Island News. It was published from 201 Seward Street. For thirty years, White published a column called "The Stroller," an entertaining column commenting on Alaska life and reminiscing about the Klondike Gold Rush. This column was reproduced in newspaper across the north, making White a notable contributor to the formation of regional identity and an arbitrator of Klondike Gold Rush memory. White served as Speaker of the House of the Alaska Territorial Legislature during the 1919 session and as Director of the Alaska Bureau of Publicity until 1921. He died in 1930.

### Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the two aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**AHRS #:** JUN-141

**Historic Name:** McGrath Building/Stroller's Weekly Building

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**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-074

Historic Name: William Ebner House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1895

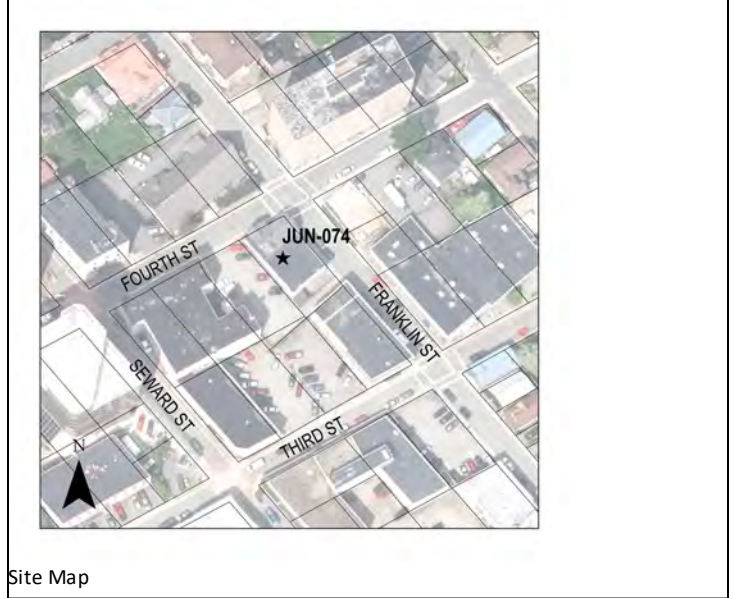
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1895-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

350 N Franklin St.

Latitude: 58.302225

Longitude: -134.408619

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

350 N Franklin Street is a wood-framed structure located on a rectangular lot on the corner of N Franklin Street and Fourth Street. The two and a half story building has a gable facing N Franklin Street, a smaller gable facing Fourth Street, and an addition with a mission style parapet facing N Franklin Street. The Victorian house has primarily horizontal wood cladding, with ornamental diagonal siding between north façade belly bands delineating the first and second stories. The commercial building has two entrances off Fourth Street and a third arctic entry off N Franklin with a sunburst decoration in the gable. The roofing is asphalt shingles, the windows are single hung and vinyl with half rounds and ornamental keystones in the addition. The building has a full concrete basement.

AHRS #: JUN-074

Historic Name: William Ebner House

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

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**Statement of Significance:**

The William Ebner House is a significant and eligible for listing due to its association with the Initial Development Era, when Juneau was established as a mining and regional supply hub (Criterion A). William Ebner arrived in Juneau in 1890 to work for the Eastern Alaska Mining and Milling Company. From 1897-1907 he operated the Ebner Gold Mining Company and a stamp mill on Gold Creek. The Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company was also an owner of the building. Following 1904 an addition was built along Franklin Street. The house was turned into an office building at an undetermined time. Based on its vicinity to the Capitol building, additional research is required to determine tenants and their possible connection to the history of Alaska political and social issues.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The integrity of design may come into question due to the mission style addition facing North Franklin.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** JUN-074

**Historic Name:** William Ebner House

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**Date Prepared:**

8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-193

Historic Name: Shattuck Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1934

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1934-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

301 Seward St.

Latitude: 58.301814

Longitude: -134.408898

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Art Deco

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

301 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot on the corner of Seward Street and Third Street. The reinforced concrete commercial building is two-stories with a box awning wrapping the street facades, stepping up Seward Street. The concrete building has many decorative architectural features, including grooved pilasters, a diamond shingle motif over the transom windows, and grooved horizontal banding above the second story windows. The building is chamfered at the corner with a primary commercial entrance, a secondary entrance for the upstairs units off Seward Street, plate glass commercial bay windows in the businesses with entrances from Seward Street, and transom windows above the canopy. The second story has single hung wood windows with three lites above and one below. The building is currently painted a monotone beige and shows signs of weathering in the cornice.

AHR# #: JUN-193

Historic Name: Shattuck Building

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Shattuck Building at 210 Third Street significant due to its association with the growth and modernization of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era (Criterion A), as a fine example of Art Deco architecture within Juneau (Criterion C), and likely due to the historical significance of its original owner, Allen Shattuck of insurance agency Allen Shattuck, Inc., for whom the building was constructed in 1934 (Criterion B)

Allen Shattuck was married to May Agnes Swineford, daughter of Alaska's second territorial governor. He was co-developer of the Casey-Shattuck Addition near downtown Juneau. He served five terms in the Alaska Territorial Legislature, including as Speaker of the House in 1933. He voiced opposition to the 1945 Anti-Discrimination Act and was famously rejoined by Elizabeth Peratrovich. Mrs. Peratrovich is credited with the bill's successful passage.

Henry Shattuck and EF Cassell established the insurance company in 1898, making it as of 2022 the longest serving insurance agency in Alaska. Henry's brother, Allen, joined the agency in 1900. In 1971 the Grummett Insurance Agency of Juneau and Shattuck & Co. merged, creating Shattuck & Grummett, Inc. Curtis Shattuck served as the first president of the new agency. Curtis Shattuck also served in the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives.

The building was designed by N. Lester Troast and built by Warrack Construction Company. When constructed in 1934, several attorneys rented offices on the second floor.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.



AHRS #: JUN-193

Historic Name: Shattuck Building

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Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  DCriteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G**Form Preparation Information**

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Prepared By: Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Professional Qualifications: MA, Public History &amp; MA, Historic Preservation

Date Prepared: 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-204

Historic Name: BM Behrends Bank/ Post Office

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1914

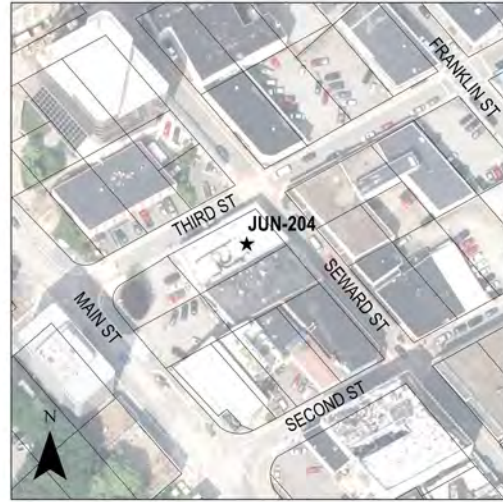
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1914-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

234 Seward St.

Latitude: 58.301456

Longitude: -134.408929

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Neoclassical Revival

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

234 Seward Street is built on a rectangular lot at the corner of Seward Street and Third Street. The traditionally one-story, flat-roofed, reinforced concrete building was originally built as a bank with an entrance off Seward Street and storage accessed off Third Street. The floor to ceiling height allowed for a second floor to be built in the secondary storage area, currently leased as office space. The bank façade facing Seward Street is neoclassical in style, with four ionic columns, a banded architrave, dentils above a flat frieze, and a substantial cornice. The historic bank is a vaulted single-story room with large plate glass window volumes with curtain wall window infill. The historic storage area has floor to ceiling curtain wall infill as well. The building has a full concrete basement and central vault.

AHRS #: JUN-204

Historic Name: BM Behrends Bank/ Post Office

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

B.M. Behrends Bank and Post Office is a significant example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in Juneau (Criterion C). Its stately appearance reflects the confidence of Juneau's business community upon the bank's construction in 1914, a time of growth in Juneau area mines and optimism at being the capital of the new Territory of Alaska. The B.M. Behrends Bank is also significant in the history of banking in Alaska, as research indicates it was the first bank opened in Alaska (Criterion A), and due to its association with early Alaska merchant and banker, B.M. Behrends (Criterion B). Around 1888 B.M. Behrends arrived in Juneau from Sitka. In 1891 he started a general store and bank; in 1893 he purchased the 213 Third Street property and established the B.M. Behrends department store and bank on site. He was elected the municipal treasurer upon the incorporation of the city of Juneau in 1900.

In 1914 he built the B.M. Behrends Bank at 232 Seward. "With the completion of his modern concrete building, the rooms of which are used exclusively for banking purposes, we may well say that the pioneer period in banking is closed, and that a new period has begun," reported Thomas Kennedy in a 1915 Alaska Daily Empire article on Juneau's banks. B.M. Behrends Bank was in operation until 1989, when it was acquired by Key Bank. Key Bank closed its branch onsite in July of 2021.

As a banker, public servant, and merchant, B.M. Behrends was a key individual in the development of Juneau. The Alaska Daily Empire expressed appreciation for Behrends' faith in the longevity of Juneau and the role Behrends took in helping Juneau become a town rather than simply a mining camp: "From the beginning of his location at Juneau Mr. Behrends has been firm in his faith that here will be located the commercial center of a rich and populous section of the country, and in all that he has done he has built with the permanency of the country and Juneau its center, in mind. His unbounded faith in Juneau is shown by the fact that he is one of the largest real estate (sic) owners."

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**AHRS #:** JUN-204

**Historic Name:** BM Behrends Bank/ Post Office

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**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-260

Historic Name: Martins/Stevens House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1893

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1916-1972



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

517 N Franklin St.

Latitude: 58.303111

Longitude: -134.409545

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

: 517 N Franklin Street is built on a rectangular lot, with the primary façade facing west on Franklin Street. The wood-framed, two and a half story house features a gable oriented toward Franklin Street with a bay window on the third story. The building is entirely clad in wood shingles. The primary entrance is accessed from a partial width open porch with a single corner column, with a secondary entrance on the North Façade underneath a small, shed roof, and a tertiary entrance on the South Façade with a small, shed roof. The windows are varied in style and shape, with wood trim. The asphalt shingle roof features partial width dormers on either side of the gable roofline with windows for attic daylighting. There is a single car width driveway accessible on Franklin Street on the south side of the house.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

517 North Franklin St. represents patterns of community development in the Initial Development Era and Peak Mining Era, including how the built environment changed to accommodate the construction of new community facilities (Criterion A). The house was reportedly built on the site of the Capital School in 1893 by carpenter Dave Martin. The house was moved to its current location by the Davis family around 1916 to allow for the construction of the school. In 1917/1918 the dormers were added and the porch was enclosed.

It is more notably significant due to its association with Dora M. Sweeney (nee Lundstrum), a member of Alaska's Constitutional Convention, who lived in the house during her years of involvement in Alaska government (Criterion B). Sweeney was born in 1907 and moved to Juneau as an infant. She graduated from business college and worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1930 to 1940, the Territorial Health Department from 1940 to 1942 and the Shattuck Insurance Agency from 1942-1952. She served as the Secretary of the Alaska Territorial Senate in 1953. Sweeney was elected to represent Juneau for six terms, two within the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives (1955 and 1957) and three in the new Alaska State House of Representatives (1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964). Sweeney was elected as a delegate to the Alaska Constitutional Convention in 1955 and 1956. She was one of six women who served as delegates. After retiring from elected service, she served as the first female Sergeant at Arms in the Alaska House of Representatives in 1966 and was the Legislative Historian on the Legislative Council from 1965 to 1970. Additional research is required to determine the years Sweeney lived at 517 North Franklin.

**Integrity Discussion:**

517 N Franklin Street retains all seven aspects of integrity. Although the house was moved in 1916, its location is the same as when the Sweeney family resided there. A second story bay window was added at some point in time, however, does not significantly compromise integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

AHRS #: JUN-260

Historic Name: Martins/Stevens House

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Eligible:  YES  NO    If yes:  A  B  C  DCriteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G**Form Preparation Information**

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Prepared By: Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Professional Qualifications: MA, Public History &amp; MA, Historic Preservation

Date Prepared: 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-194

Historic Name: MacKinnon Apartments

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1926

Eligibility: Listed

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1926-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

236 Third Street

Latitude: 58.301974

Longitude: -134.408203

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Italianate

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

236 Third Street is located on a rectangular corner lot at North Franklin Street and Third Street. The primary entrance is centrally located on the Third Street façade, with wood brackets supporting a cantilevered decorative canopy over a half lite fiberglass door. The building is three stories, wood-framed with a stucco finish, and is capped with a decorative entablature including dentils, a stepped back cornice and plain frieze. The building has a flat roof, and a concrete partial basement. The corners facing Third Street are decorated with textured quoins. The canopy decoration over the front entrance matches the scale of the entablature, including the dentils. The windows are primarily historic single-hung, wood windows with a 2x3 upper sash. A secondary egress entrance accesses the building on the Franklin Street façade.



AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

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The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

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**Statement of Significance:**

MacKinnon Apartments was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 under Criterion A. The significance to community history of its original owners, Lockie and Martha MacKinnon, warrants additional research, as the building could be eligible under Criterion B. Moreover, the MacKinnon Apartments serve as a quality example of Italianate architecture in Alaska, potentially making it eligible under Criterion C.

The apartment building was constructed in 1926 and enlarged in 1959. The building is indicative of the steady growth of Juneau during its peak mining era, a period during which several apartment buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing population. In 1925, the MacKinnon Investment Company advertised the sale of bonds to finance the construction of a three-story frame building with 18 apartments. The apartment building would replace the house in which Laughlin (Lockie) MacKinnon and his wife, Martha, had lived with their family. Lockie MacKinnon was an early Juneau prospector and business owner. He built and operated the Circle City Hotel in Juneau and was a member of the party that discovered gold fields in Atlin, British Columbia in 1897.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  D

Criteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By:

Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-142

Historic Name: Messerschmidt Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1914

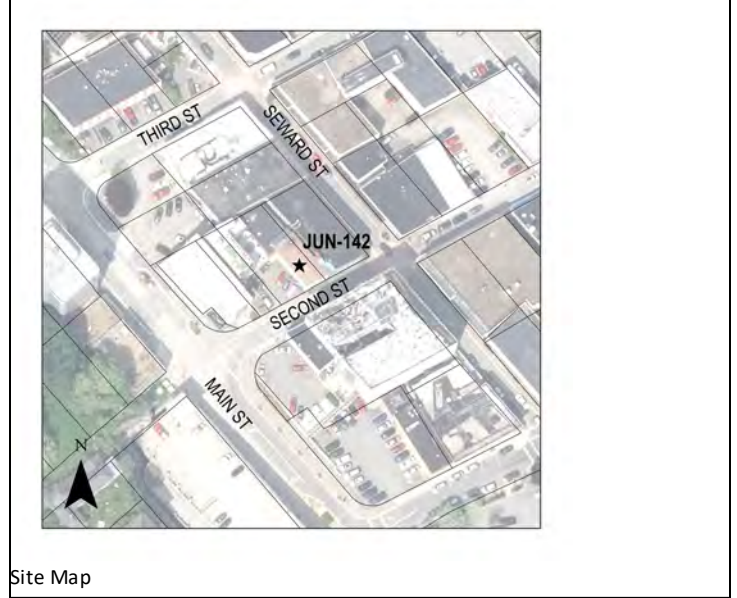
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1914-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

120 Second Street

Latitude: 58.301117

Longitude: -134.408566

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

The Messerschmidt Building is a three-story stressed concrete structure with a low-pitched, wood framed gable built in 1988 over the original flat roof. The secondary roof structure is clad with metal standing seam roofing and a vertical shiplap pediment. The first floor has a random rubble ashlar face stone treatment, large display windows, a metal full lite door, and glass transom windows above a wood framed box canopy with metal tiebacks. The second and third stories are a stucco finish painted concrete, with modern vinyl double hung windows and concrete sills.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

AHRS #: JUN-142

Historic Name: Messerschmidt Building

**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

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The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

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The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

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**Statement of Significance:**

The Messerschmidt Building was constructed in 1914 as Juneau was entering a new phase of growth, spurred by the expansion of ore mining operations which, in turn, boosted ancillary businesses (Criterion A). The bakery that Gustave Messerschmidt constructed was one such business. Messerschmidt moved to Juneau and founded the San Francisco Bakery in 1898. The ground floor of the 1914 building housed the bakery while his growing family lived upstairs. In 1968 the family constructed a mid-century modern style addition to the building's west. Messerschmidt operated a bakery onsite until 1980, when he sold the business and building. The bakery was also called the Purity Bakery. The upstairs was converted into a hotel; the ground floor continued to be used as a bakery.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains six of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRs #: Historic Name:

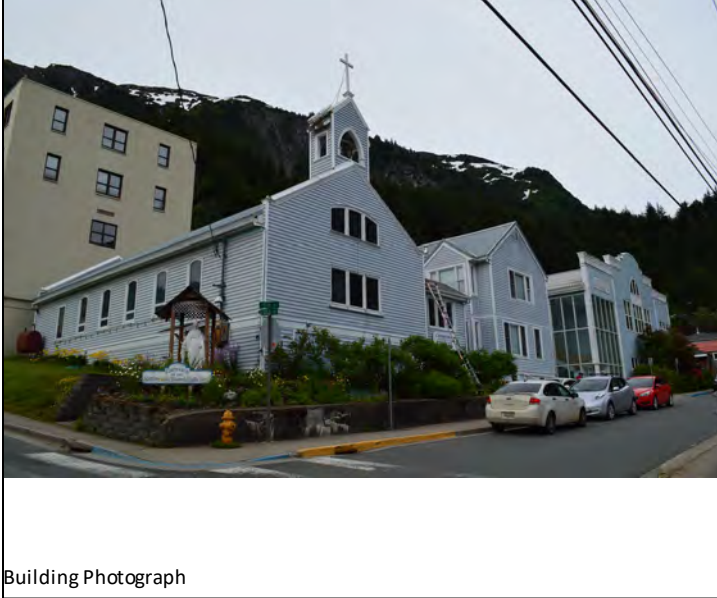
Associated District AHRs # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1890,1910

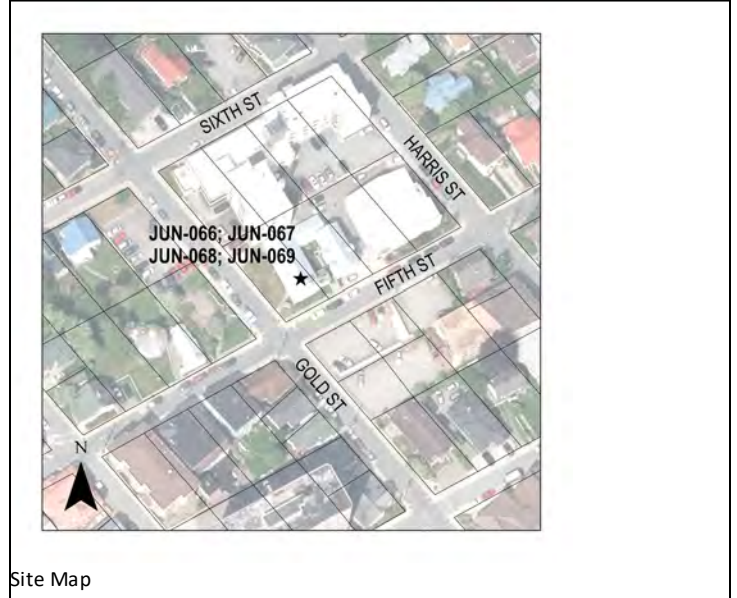
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRs Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance:ca 1890-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

416 Fifth Street

Latitude: 58.303354

Longitude: -134.408223

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

416 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street and Gold Street. The St. Ann's Church complex is a collection three buildings with a sanctuary, meeting hall, classrooms, residence and offices. The chapel sits on the corner to the east, with the rectory in the center, and the Parish Hall and Education Center toward the west. The buildings are accessed on Fifth Street. All three buildings have horizontal vinyl lap siding, are two stories, and have standing seam metal roofing. The gable rooflines for the buildings face Fifth Street, however the non-contributing Parish Hall has a stepped, mission-style false front. The vinyl windows are varied in size and shape. The cathedral has large rectangular stained-glass windows spaced regularly on either side of the chapel, with operable awning windows at the bottom and rounded tops. The cathedral has a gabled cupola bell tower.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

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The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

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Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

St. Ann's Church and Chancery are contributing buildings to the Juneau Townsite due to their association with patterns of community development (Criterion A). The first Catholic missionary arrived in Juneau in 1885 and constructed a church overlooking town in 1886. Soon St. Ann's Hospital and St. Ann's School were built on site, as well. The school operated until 1968; the building was demolished to make way for the parish hall.

Photographic research indicates that the current chancery might be the original church. Alternatively, a new chancery was built on the footprint of the old church ca 1910. In April of 1910 construction commenced for the new church on the corner of Gold and Fifth Street. In 1951 the Diocese of Juneau was created and the church became a cathedral.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  D

Criteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Professional Qualifications: MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** **Historic Name:**

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**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022



**AHRS #:**                      **Historic Name:**

**Associated District AHRS #** JUN-01014

**Date of Construction:** 1912

**Eligibility:**

**Associated District AHRS Name:** Juneau Townsite

**Period of Significance:** 1912-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

418 Fourth Street

**Latitude:** 58.302978

**Longitude:** -134.407304

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

**USGS quad:** Juneau B2

**MTRS:** S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

418 Fourth Street is built on a rectangular lot fronting Fourth Street. The wood-framed one and a half story building has an asphalt shingle-clad hipped roof with a decorative gable front on the SE corner of the house, and hipped dormers on the west, south and east elevations. The building has a concrete block foundation and two cantilevered bays, one on the SW corner of the house and another centrally located on the west façade. The first story is clad in wood shingles, and the dormers and decorative gable are clad in smaller shake shingles. The windows are various shapes and sizes, with a mixture of fixed plate-glass windows and single hung operable windows. The building has driveways on either side, accessed from Fourth Street.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

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The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Jaeger House was constructed in 1912 in the Craftsman style, right as Juneau entered a new phase of growth, spurred by the expansion of local mining operations. As such, the Jaeger House is indicative of patterns of community development (Criterion A). It is a fine example of the bungalow style in Juneau and could warrant listing under Criterion C. It's original owner, ER Jaeger, opened Alaska Steam Laundry in 1898. His livelihood derived from the ancillary businesses that grew alongside the mining companies.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The entrance was historically located on Fourth Street and has been moved to the east façade, however, it does not compromise the integrity of design.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1917

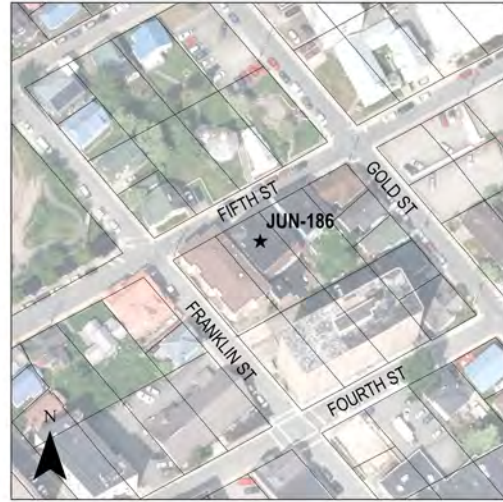
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1917-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

315 5th Street

Latitude: 58.302913

Longitude: -134.408797

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

315 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Fifth Street. The wood-framed three and a half story apartment complex houses 11 units and laundry room with a full concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. There is a small shed dormer facing Fifth Street, clad in smaller wood shingles. The windows are a mix of rectangular double hung wood windows and fixed plate glass windows. The north façade, facing Fifth Street, has a central primary entrance for the first floor apartments and a full lite front door to a staircase for access to the second and third floors. The basement level apartments and laundry room are accessed from separate entrances on both the west and east facades. An addition on the south elevation houses an apartment, accessed by a path from N Franklin Street.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Spickett Apartments were built in 1917 to accommodate Juneau's growing population resulting from the success of local mining operations. The building is significant due to its connection to patterns of community growth during the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A), its association with the building's original owners, John T. and Josephine "Lottie" Spickett, who built the apartment building and resided there (Criterion B), and as a quality example of a multi-unit residential structure built in the Craftsman style (Criterion C).

Actor, director, and businessman John Spickett arrived in Juneau in 1896 as director of the Spickett Comedy Company, a 16-member theatre troupe who performed at the Juneau Opera House. He returned to live in 1898. He owned and operated the Franklin Hotel from 1899-1905. In 1906 he married Josephine ("Lottie"). He was appointed Juneau's postmaster from 1908-1912; he and Lottie operated a newsstand and music house associated with the post office.

The Spickett's opened the Orpheum Theater in 1912. They operated the Palace Theater from 1916 until 1929 and the Dream Theatre for 18 months beginning in 1919. John was appointed the Alaska representative of the Northwestern Film Board of Trade in 1919. He was a charter member of the Pioneers of Alaska Igloo 6 (Juneau) and served as president on several occasions. He was a founding member of the Juneau Lodge 420 BPO Elks, and the Chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee. Lottie served as postmistress in 1926, 1932 and likely other years. Additional research can further situate the Spicketts within the history of Alaska theater and film.

In 1916, Lottie Spickett drew initial plans for the Spickett Apartments. Architect A. Howard Peterson of architectural firm Otis & Gilpatrick made the final drawings for the \$8000 building. The Daily Alaska Empire called the four-unit apartment "the most up-to-date and modern apartment houses that plans were ever drawn for," noting the apartments would contain "every convenience possible."

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHR# #:  
Historic Name:

Associated District AHR# JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1927

Eligibility:

Associated District AHR# Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1927-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

325 Sixth Street

Latitude: 58.303409

Longitude: -134.409354

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-Style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

325 Sixth Street was built on a rectangular lot facing Sixth Street. The one and a half story wood-framed residence has a gable without eaves and a one-story gabled arctic entryway, both facing the street. There is a secondary entrance off of Sixth street as well, in a recessed shed roof addition on the west elevation. The house is clad in horizontal wood lap siding with a full concrete daylight basement and metal standing seam roof. The windows are various sizes and types, with primarily single hung vinyl windows on the north façade facing the street. The windows and doors are trimmed with wood, and the front entry and north façade have decorative corner boards, resembling simple pilasters. The property is enclosed with a white picket wood fence.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

325 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the development of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). JE and Fannie Conner purchased the property in 1927 and likely constructed the house that year; by 1936 the residence was a boarding house.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022



Reset Form

**AHRS #:** **Historic Name:**

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AHRS #: JUN-326

Historic Name: Museth/ Rosenberg House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1898

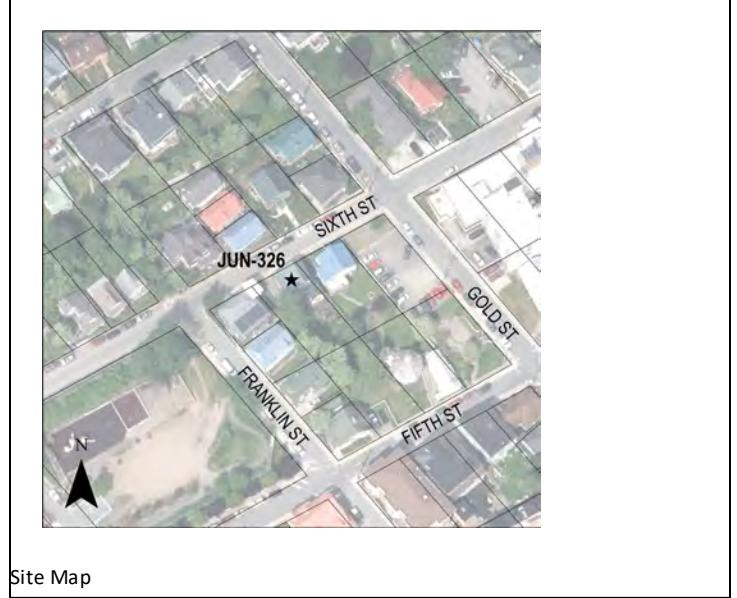
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1898-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

319 Sixth Street

Latitude: 58.303374

Longitude: -134.409661

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

319 Sixth Street is a wood-framed asymmetrical gable house located on a rectangular lot facing Sixth Street. The building has a concrete block foundation, wood shingle siding, and standing seam metal roof with a scalloped vergeboard. The primary entrance is located at the north façade on the NE corner, with a secondary entrance underneath a shed roof addition toward the SW corner of the building. The windows are various sizes and primarily single hung and vinyl. There is a driveway accessed from Sixth Street to the west, and the front property line has a wood white picket fence.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Museth/ Rosenberg House was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Previous owners include John and Vera Museth (1913-1924). John worked for the Alaska Juneau Wharf Company and Juneau Gastineau Mining Company. Sam and Anna Rosenberg purchased the property in 1928. The building lacks integrity and is a non-contributing resource

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. This building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. It lacks integrity of design, feeling, and workmanship.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-327

Historic Name: Jensen Apartments

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: ca 1911

Eligibility: Non-contributing

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

305 Sixth Street

Latitude: 58.303302

Longitude: -134.409856

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

305 Sixth Street is located on the corner of Sixth Street and N Franklin Street. The three-story, wood-framed apartment building has a concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and a sheet metal hipped roof. The 1914 Sanborn Map indicates the home was a one and a half story dwelling that had been altered to create the apartment building, with an addition at the NE corner. There are central entries off both Sixth Street and N Franklin Street, with a gable on the west façade and shed roof on the north façade. The windows are vinyl and various sizes, and primarily single hung. There is a wood picket fence along Sixth Street.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. As such, many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. While commercial activity was concentrated along the waterfront and the streets rising up the hillsides abutting the Gastineau Channel, the bulk of the structures within the Townsite were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

Yet by then, the governmental sector was ascending in local importance. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established immediately adjacent to the Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the Townsite's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set. In 1912, Congress established the Territory of Alaska with Juneau as its capital city. The legislature convened the following year. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. As administrative and regulatory agencies grew, there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods, resulting in the construction of new buildings and the repurposing of others. Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Jensen Apartments were constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Further research is required to determine a definitive date of construction. William and Johanna Jensen purchased the home in 1911. By 1921 it was being used as an apartment building. The building lacks integrity and is a non-contributing resource.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. This building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. It lacks integrity of design, feeling, and workmanship.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Associated District AHRS #** JUN-01014

**Date of Construction:** ca 1900

**Eligibility:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Associated District AHRS Name:** Juneau Townsite

**Period of Significance:** ca 1900-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

525 N Franklin St.

**Latitude:** 58.303219

**Longitude:** -134.409694

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

**USGS quad:** Juneau B2

**MTRS:** S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

525 N Franklin Street is located on a square lot facing N Franklin Street. The one and a half story home has a full daylight concrete basement, wood shingle cladding, and standing seam metal gable roofline facing the street. Decorative Victorian tracery detailing is found in the gable front facing the street. A single shed-roofed, partial dormer faces the south façade. A hipped single-story, window enclosed porch serves as the primary entrance to the building. The original ornamental wood trim surrounds wood single-hung vinyl windows with plate glass storm windows. A white picket wood fence surrounds the property.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

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**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)****Statement of Significance:**

525 North Franklin Street was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region, making it a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It is noted in city tax rolls beginning in 1900. It was owned by furrier Alvin Goldstein, a member of a locally-prominent merchant family. The dormer and enclosed porch were added sometime after 1917.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHS #: Historic Name:

Associated District AHS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1925

Eligibility:

Associated District AHS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1925-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

200 N Franklin Street

Latitude: 58.301475

Longitude: -134.407381

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

200 N Franklin is a two-story wood framed structure with a flat roof and parapet. The height of the parapet unguates with the slope of Franklin Street, stepping up the second story floor height and the corresponding windows. The building has businesses on the first floor and offices/housing on the second. The Second Street façade houses a glass storefront with a recessed doorway, the chamfered corner has another storefront with floor to ceiling glass windows, and as the building wraps up Franklin Street, has a large entryway for the interior offices and downstairs businesses, and two more storefronts with steps up into the shops. Many of the second story windows on the Second Street façade are wood-trimmed vinyl double-hung windows, and further up Franklin there are fixed windows, also trimmed out with wood. The entire building is clad with clapboard wood siding, and the Second Street façade has a box awning that turns the corner and terminates after



AHRS #:

Historic Name:

stepping up several times over Franklin Street.

## **BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

### **Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### **Statement of Significance:**

200 North Franklin Street is associated with patterns of community development associated with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). In fact, the company that built and owned the building, the Morris Construction Company, was responsible for building many of the structures from this era.

LF Morris started Morris Construction Company in Juneau when he moved to the community in 1915. In 1925 he constructed the building at 200 North Franklin Street as the Morris Construction Company shop. Morris Construction Company and Morris Cabinet Shop employed 115 people before the stock market crash of 1929 halted building projects in Juneau and, subsequently, forced Morris Construction Company into dormancy until the late 1930s. B.M. Kraftt, cabinetmaker, purchased the building from Morris. In 1944 it was sold to John J. Klein, building contractor, who owned it until 1976.

### **Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

## **Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By:

Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-333

Historic Name: Carstens Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1908

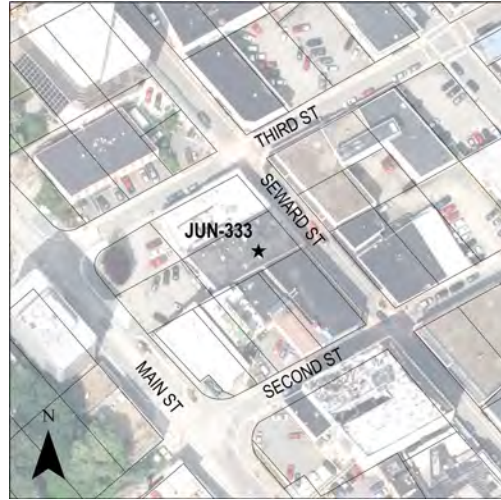
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1908-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

224 Seward Street

Latitude: 58.301344

Longitude: -134.408769

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

NO-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

224 Seward Street is located on a rectangular parcel with frontage on Seward Street. The two-story flat-roofed commercial building has three storefronts with recessed entries at street level, plate glass display windows, a stepped box awning, and a second story of offices. The historic building has gone through extensive exterior renovations, with 12"x12" paver cladding on the first floor and vertical metal siding on the second floor. The second story windows are single hung vinyl in groups of three, centered over the shops below.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

AHRS #: JUN-333

Historic Name: Carstens Building

**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

525 North Franklin Street was constructed during the Initial Development Era and is associated with the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It was built in 1908 for the Alaska Meat Company, reportedly as the first concrete structure in Juneau. The Carstens Brothers Packing Company owned it for many years, until 1957. R.J. Sommers Construction Company purchased the building in 1957 and added the second story to the building.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHS #: Historic Name:

Associated District AHS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1932

Eligibility:

Associated District AHS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1932-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

211 Fourth Street

Latitude: 58.302063

Longitude: -134.409224

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Art Deco

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

211 Fourth Street is located on the corner of Seward Street and Fourth Street on a square lot. The three-story, flat-roofed concrete building has a basement parking garage accessed from Seward Street. The former apartment building has a decorative central recessed entrance on the north façade facing Fourth Street, with a chevron and lozenge molding. The cornice of the building has a triangular repeating motif in the plaster on the north and west facades, and horizontal banding at the north façade corners. The modern vinyl windows repeat throughout the building, with operable awning windows below fixed windows.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Assembly Apartments is another notable example of Art Deco design in the capital city, eligible for listing under Criterion C. It was built catty-corner to the Territorial and Federal Building one year after that building's construction, most assuredly with the understanding it would be an attractive housing option for legislators in Juneau during legislative session. It is thus associated with the development of the broader Capitol complex, making it eligible under Criterion A. Further research is required to determine who the tenants were when it was an apartment building and later when it was converted into offices. Based on its desirable location close to the Capitol building, it is likely that individuals significant to local and statewide government were tenants here.

JB Warrack, Allen Shattuck, and Harry Lucas filed articles of incorporation for the Assembly Company in 1932 with the expressed purpose of raising \$100,000 to finance this reinforced concrete apartment building. The Assembly Company recruited residents as Juneau to purchase the capital stock, selling at \$500 denominations with a 7% return. "The site was chosen with great care," reported the Alaska Daily Empire on August 2, 1932. "It is in the immediate neighborhood of the best buildings in the city, being opposite the Scottish Rite Temple and diagonally across from the Federal and Territorial Building."

Warrack Construction Company served as contractors and architect. The building held 32 apartments with two to four rooms each and a 36-car garage. "The architecture will be in the modern style, accentuating vertical planes, but softened with a well-executed refinement of detail," Warrack described to the newspaper. Warrack recruited local labor for the job site and ordered 175,000 feet of lumber from the local Juneau Lumber Mills.

The Assembly Apartments opened to tenants in March of 1933. Several legislators moved in to the Assembly Apartments in time for the 1933 legislative session.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: Historic Name:

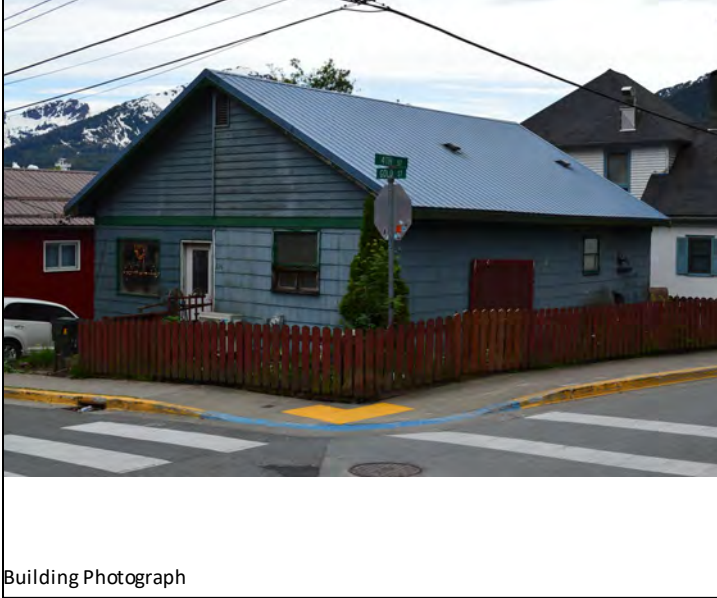
Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1901

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

336 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302563

Longitude: -134.407612

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

336 Gold Street is located on a square corner lot at the intersection of Fourth Street and Gold Street. The single-story, wood-framed house has a concrete foundation, wood shingle siding on the first story, and a gable front facing Gold Street with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The roofing is standing seam metal, and the roofline has been altered significantly after the previous 1988 survey. There is a primary unsheltered entrance from Gold Street on the east facade, with a large fixed window in the addition to the south and a large fixed window over two smaller operable awning windows on the historic façade to the north. The house has a driveway accessed from Gold Street on the south side of the building, and a wood picket fence from the front entry to the corner of Gold Street and Fourth Street, along the entire Fourth Street property line, and turned back to the house at the west façade.



AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

336 Gold Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Early owners included Karl Koehler, Henrietta Heid, Mrs. William Dickinson, and Joseph Kaher.

336 Gold Street is not a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjali Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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**AHRS #:**                      **Historic Name:**

**Associated District AHRS #** JUN-01014

**Date of Construction:** ca 1901

**Eligibility:**

**Associated District AHRS Name:** Juneau Townsite

**Period of Significance:** ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

328 Gold Street

**Latitude:** 58.30246

**Longitude:** -134.407438

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

**USGS quad:** Juneau B2

**MTRS:** S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

328 Gold Street is located on a square parcel fronting Gold Street. The single-story wood-framed house has a primary central entrance off Gold Street. The house has been altered dramatically after the 1988 Juneau Townsite Building Survey, with a gable front on the east elevation. The first story is clad in wood board and batten siding, and the gable front has horizontal clapboard siding. The building has metal roofing, and a concrete foundation. The windows are modern vinyl and of various sizes and operation.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

328 Gold Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. Its first documented owner is JJ Beattie, Juneau's first tax assessor. Dr. E.H. and Vera Kaser lived in the house from 1910-1940s.

328 Gold Street is not a contributing resource to the Juneau Townsite due to its poor integrity.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHR# #:  
Historic Name:

Associated District AHR# JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1901

Eligibility:

Associated District AHR# Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

325 Fourth Street

Latitude: 58.302477

Longitude: -134.407832

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

325 Fourth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage on Fourth Street. The wood-framed original structure was a single-story residence, and a camelback second-story addition is located over half of the house, away from the street. The building has hipped roofs with asphalt shingles, a stucco finish over the historic house and wood clapboard siding over the second story addition, and a concrete foundation. The house has an eyebrow dormer over the central entry, accessed from Fourth Street. The historic wood windows on the north façade and first floor of the west and east facades have wood shutters. The entryway has a decorative wood set of pilasters and a half-lite front door. The entry has been fitted with an ADA accessible ramp with a roman cross design at the landings.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

325 Franklin Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region and contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. Early owners include Henrietta Heid, Augusta Alstrom, and Olgat Anderson.

After 1988 a two-story addition was constructed to the rear of the house, but it still retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the Juneau Townsite.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1901

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

224 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.301972

Longitude: -134.406627

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

224 Gold Street is located on a square parcel with frontage on Gold Street. The one and a half story wood structure has a gable front on the east façade, a recessed and gabled bay 45 degrees from the street, and a hipped roof on the north and west facades. The building has a standing seam metal roof, horizontal vinyl clapboard siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary entrance can be accessed from Gold Street by a staircase with wood 2x2 fencing. The modern vinyl windows are of various sizes and the first floor has primarily single hung windows. There is casement window in the gable facing the street. There is a driveway accessed from Gold Street to the North of the building.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

325 Franklin Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. J.J. Connors, major of Juneau from 1925-1927, owned the house.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-339

Historic Name: McCloskey House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1913

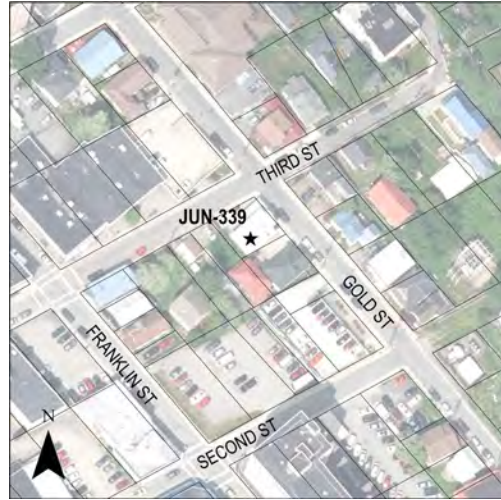
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1913-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

234 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302068

Longitude: -134.406789

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

224 Gold Street is located on a square lot at the corner of Gold Street and Third Street. The one and a half story house has a gable roof facing Gold Street on the east facade, a hipped roofline on the west facade, and partial dormers on both the north and south sides of the roofline. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding, has a concrete foundation, and a standing seam metal roof. There is a primary entrance off Fourth Street on a single-story hipped projection. The wood windows are varied in sizes, with a bay window on the east facade. Many of the windows come in sets of two or three. There is parking accessed from Fourth Street in front of the building, and concrete site work to create a ramp to the entrance. From the photograph in the 1988 survey, a carport was removed from the north facade and the dormer and hipped entrance were added.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

234 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its connection to Juneau's Peak Mining Era, a period of development and optimism that coincided with the establishment of large, low-grade gold mines in Juneau (Criterion A). Houses were constructed in response to the growth in Juneau's mining workforce and because the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine did not provide a bunkhouse for employees. 234 Gold Street was the residence of John McCloskey, a co-owner of the Alaskan Hotel and the owner of The Metropolitan.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjali Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-340

Historic Name: Sisters of St. Ann 1

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1901

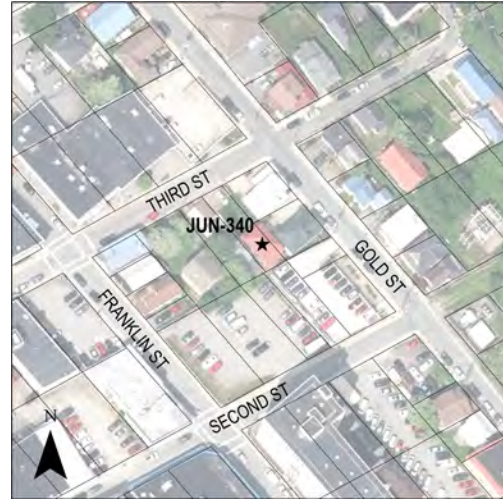
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

325 Third Street

Latitude: 58.301955

Longitude: -134.406789

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

325 Third Street is located on a rectangular lot with access from Third Street. The two-story, wood-framed residence has a hipped standing seam metal roof, wood shingles, and a concrete foundation. The north façade is the only façade visible from the street. There is a single story, hip roofed enclosed porch with vinyl single-hung windows, and pairs of single hung windows on the second story. There is a gravel parking pad in front of the house accessed from Third Street.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

325 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. This property and the neighboring 321 Third Street were owned by Charles Boyle in 1901. The Sisters of St. Ann owned the houses from 1915-1936; it was presumably used to house nurses and other hospital staff. Margaret Roden then owned the properties.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

---

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022



Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-341

Historic Name: Sisters of St. Ann 2

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1901

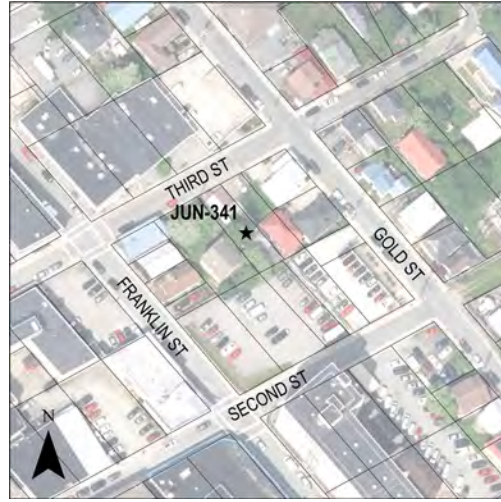
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

321 Third Street

Latitude: 58.301951

Longitude: -134.406971

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

321 Third Street is located on a rectangular parcel of land, accessed by Third Street. The single story, wood-framed house has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle siding, and a concrete foundation. The single entrance has a small cantilevered and shingled canopy on the NE corner of the house, and two large, fixed windows on the north façade. The north façade is the only elevation visible from the street. The property has a chain link fence between the historic house and the modern accessory dwelling closer to the street.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

321 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. This property and the neighboring 325 Third Street were owned by Charles Boyle in 1901. The Sisters of St. Ann owned the houses from 1915-1936; it was presumably used to house nurses and other hospital staff. Margaret Roden then owned the properties.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-342

Historic Name: Pulver House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1901

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1901-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

315 Third Street

Latitude: 58.301872

Longitude: -134.407106

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

315 Third Street is located on a rectangular lot facing Third Street. The building is a two-story, wood-framed residence with asphalt shingle roof, horizontal vinyl siding and a concrete foundation. The house has a second story addition that has been added since the 1988 survey was completed, altering the geometry of the house with a false front hiding a gable roofline. The primary unprotected entrance is located on the NE corner of the north façade, with two large, fixed windows on the first floor and four single-hung, vinyl windows on the second floor. There is a secondary entrance accessed from Third Street on the east façade.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

315 Third Street was constructed prior to the first tax assessment conducted in Juneau in 1901. It is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It was owned by Ernest Lee Pulver, clerk for businessman Emery Valentine, from 1910 to 1926. The residence lacks integrity and is not a contributing resource.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains two of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location and setting.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-347

Historic Name: Miller/Gillen House 1

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1904

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1904-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

299 N Franklin Street

Latitude: 58.301918

Longitude: -134.40754

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

299 North Franklin Street is located on a corner lot at the intersection of N Franklin and Third Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed building has asphalt shingles for roofing, wood shingles for siding and a concrete block foundation. The primary entrance is chamfered on the corner with a full lite wood door. There are additional entrances on the North façade to commercial spaces, and an entrance to the basement commercial shop on the west façade. There are almost full dormers on both the north and south facades with a gable front on the east and west facades. The windows are varied in size, with a mixture of large fixed and wood double-hung windows on the first floor and wood double hung windows in the dormers. There are fabric awnings over the large commercial windows and one of the entrances on the north façade.



AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

299 N Franklin St. is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It was constructed by 1904. It and the neighboring 233 Franklin St. were owned by Koehler and James. From ca 1910 to 1924 the houses were owned by George F. Miller. In 1925 Elizabeth Miller Clark sold to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold to Margaret Roden. Dee Longenbaugh operated The Observatory Book Store in the building from 1977-2016.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-348

Historic Name: Miller-Gillen House 2

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1904

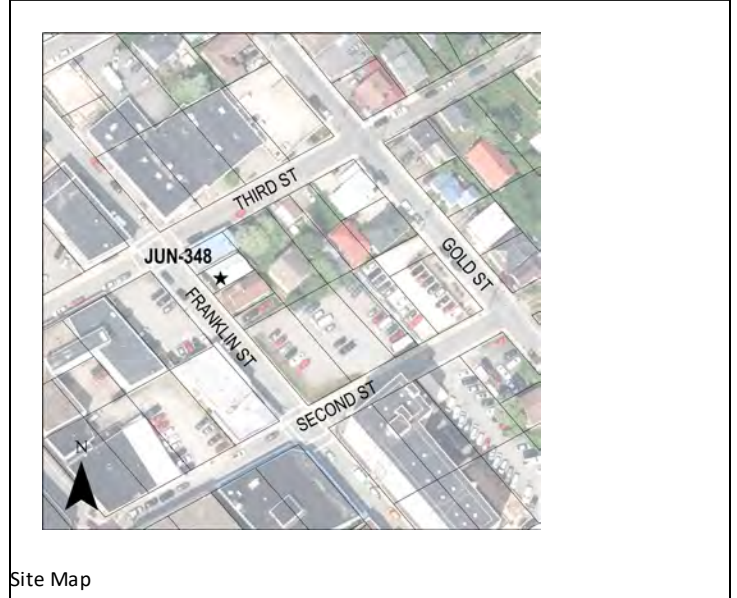
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1904-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

233 N Franklin St.

Latitude: 58.301852

Longitude: -134.407461

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

No-style

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

233 North Franklin Street is located on a rectangular lot facing North Franklin Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed, gable front house has an asphalt shingle roof, wood shingle cladding and a concrete foundation. A hipped porch has over time been enclosed, with a recessed primary entrance off of North Franklin Street, with a small gable over the full lite entry door. A half round window is located in the gable, and three fixed windows are on the first floor.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

AHR# #: JUN-348

Historic Name: Miller-Gillen House 2

**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

233 N Franklin St. is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. It was constructed by 1904. It and the neighboring 299 Franklin St. were owned by Koehler and James. From ca 1910 to 1924 the houses were owned by George F. Miller. In 1925 Elizabeth Miller Clark sold to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold to Margaret Roden

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains five of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-349

Historic Name: William Winn House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: ca 1904

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: ca 1904-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

229 N Franklin Street

Latitude: 58.301799

Longitude: -134.407376

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

229 North Franklin Street is located on a rectangular lot fronted by North Franklin Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed residence has a one-story covered porch, asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard siding and a concrete foundation. The primary entrance is located on the NW corner of the west façade, with two large, fixed windows on the first floor and a fixed/awning combination window in the gable front for the half story. There is a variety of windows on the south elevation, including a large, fixed window, two fixed/awning on bottom combination windows and a small single hung window. There is wood scroll fenestration in the eve ridge, over the entrance on North Franklin, and over two of the windows on the south façade. The porch has wood decorative railings and plain wood columns.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

229 N Franklin St. is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A.

The Winn family owned the property from 1902-1943, including William Winn and, following his death, his wife, Anna Winn. William operated a saloon and Anna operated a millinery shop.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-379

Historic Name: Hellenthal/Grisham House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1932

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1932-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

424 Fourth Street

Latitude: 58.302994

Longitude: -134.407079

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Dutch Colonial Revival

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

424 Fourth Street is located on a rectangular lot and the south façade faces Fourth Street. The house is Dutch Colonial revival, not common in Alaska. The wood-framed house is two stories, has an asphalt shingle roof, is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding, and has a full concrete basement. The second floor has two partial dormers on the north and south facades. The traditional gambrel roofline flares out to a hipped roofline where the dormers begin and has a central front arctic entry encased with windows and a curved roofline. The historic wood windows have been replaced with vinyl, however the double hung windows on the first and second floors and the fixed windows on the second floor have visible mullions to match the historic profiles. The front entry door is a full lite with a solid door between the arctic entry and entry hall. The property is surrounded by a wood picket fence.



AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

424 Fourth Street is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in Juneau. It is contributing to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with patterns of community development in Juneau during the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A) and its association with Territorial government.

The house was constructed in 1932 for Theodore Hellenthal, an accountant with the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company. In 1940 Margaret Ottesen Grisham purchased the home. She was the Chief Clerk for the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives; her husband, W.L., was the manager of the Harry Race drugstore. Margaret served as Chief Clerk for the Alaska House beginning in 1935. She served in this capacity through the 1950s.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

Reset Form

**AHRS #:**                      **Historic Name:**

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**Date Prepared:**              8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-350

Historic Name: Williams/Livie House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1897

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1897-1911



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

408 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302723

Longitude: -134.407886

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

408 Gold Street is located on a square corner lot at the intersection of Fourth Street and Gold Street. The wood-framed, two-story house has two entrances, a primary on Gold Street, and secondary on Fourth Street. The Victorian Era house has a variety of gable rooflines facing both Fourth and Gold Streets, a gable dormer on the south elevation, a hipped roof entry on Fourth Street and a shed roof on the west elevation. The roofing is asphalt shingles, wood decorative scrollwork eave fenestration, horizontal clapboard wood siding, and a concrete foundation. The windows are various sizes and operability, are vinyl replacements of the original wood windows, and trimmed with wood. The primary entrance has a half lite fiberglass door, and the secondary entrance has a partial lite fiberglass door. The low-slope hipped roof on the east elevation over the primary entrance also extends as a carport over a single parking space, accessed by Gold Street. The site has a wood picket fence along the property line on Fourth Street that wraps halfway up the Fourth Street property line before meeting the

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

primary entrance.

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

408 Gold Street is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region. It is contributing to the district under Criterion A. Additional research could determine it is individually eligible for listing under Criterion A due to its connection to the development of US governance in Alaska and its connection to Juneau's mining industry. Its original owner was Louis L. Williams, US Commissioner for the First Judicial Division in Juneau from 1886-1890 and Marshall from the District of Alaska (Sitka) from 1897-1900. His work as a Commissioner and Marshall warrants additional research, as does his role in promoting Alaska as a commissioner to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Other owners of 408 Gold Street include Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company employees Peter Carlson, William Livie and Charles Sey.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By:

Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

Reset Form

**AHRS #:** **Historic Name:**

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**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-351

Historic Name: Williams/Sey House

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1913

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1913-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

408 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302839

Longitude: -134.408061

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Queen Anne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

408 Gold Street is located on a square lot accessible by Gold Street. The primary roofline is hipped with gables on the facing the south and west facades. The wood-framed, two and a half story house has an asphalt shingle roof, horizontal wood siding, large shingle detailing in the west gable with fan decorative eave fenestration, and a concrete foundation. A primary central entryway is located on the west façade, with two recessed secondary entrances on the same façade but closer to the south end of the house. Wood staircases with metal grate treads access two of the entries. The vinyl windows are various sizes and operability, with two bay windows on the west façade and an octagon window in the top story, facing Gold Street. The exterior doors are all partial lite. The house has a concrete parking pad accessed by Gold Street in front of the secondary entrances.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

414 Gold Street is associated with the Initial Development Era and the establishment of Juneau as a mining and supply center in the region and it contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A. The house is shown on 1904 and 1914 Sanborn maps. Owners of the two houses on this lot (including 408 Gold Street) include Peter Carlson, William Livie and Charles Sey.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-353

Historic Name: Kirk House I

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1927

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1927-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

426 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302922

Longitude: -134.408211

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

426 Gold Street is located on a rectangular lot accessible from Fourth Street, with the northmost property line slightly angled. The wood-framed, one and a half story house is raised off the street level with a concrete block foundation and a one car garage accessible from Gold Street. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The house is clad in stucco, with a gable roof facing Gold Street and a secondary offset gable on the east elevation. The primary entrance is recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by concrete block steps. The vinyl windows are varied in size and operability, with a mixture of large, fixed windows and smaller operable windows, including a slider in the gable facing Gold Street.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

426 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its neighbors at 432 Gold Street and 339 Fifth Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 426 Gold Street, 432 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-353

Historic Name: Kirk House II

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1927

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1927-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

432 Gold Street

Latitude: 58.302993

Longitude: -134.408323

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

432 Gold Street was built by the same developer as 426 Gold Street. The house is located on a rectangular lot accessible from Fourth Street, with the northmost property line slightly angled. The wood-framed, one-story house is raised off the street level with a concrete block foundation and a one car garage accessible from Gold Street. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The house is clad in stucco, with a gable roof facing Gold street and a secondary offset gable on the east elevation. The primary entrance is recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by concrete block steps. The historic wood windows are varied in size and operability, with a mixture of large, fixed windows and smaller operable windows.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

426 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its neighbors at 432 Gold Street and 339 Fifth Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 426 Gold Street, 432 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-354

Historic Name: Kirk House 3

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1927

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1927-1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

339 Fifth Street

Latitude: 58.303044

Longitude: -134.40841

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Craftsman

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

339 Fifth Street is located on a trapezoidal shaped parcel on the corner of Fifth Street and Gold Street. The wood-framed, single-story structure has an asphalt shingle roof, stucco treatment on the exterior walls, and has a concrete block foundation. The basement is daylit with glass block on the east façade. The house resembles 432 and 426 Gold Street from Gold Street, with the primary entrance recessed off the north façade into the secondary gable massing, accessed by wood steps. The roofline on the north façade is a combination of hip and gables, with a gabled secondary entrance in the NE corner of the house. The vinyl windows are a mixture of operable and fixed, the primary entrance is a partial lite fiberglass door and the secondary entrance a half lite wood door.

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER****Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

**Statement of Significance:**

426 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion C, as it is indicative of patterns of community development during the Peak Gold Mining Era. This house and its neighbors at 432 Gold Street and 339 Fifth Street were some of the last single-family residences to be constructed in the Townsite during its period of significance.

In the fall of 1927, the Morris Construction Company built 426 Gold Street, 432 Gold Street, and 339 Fifth Street for W.B. Kirk, co-owner of Butler-Mauro Drug. 339 Fifth Street was occupied by W.B. Kirk and family. Additional research is required to determine other residents in the Kirk Houses.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022



Reset Form

AHRS #:

Historic Name:

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AHRS #: JUN-355

Historic Name: Fifth Avenue Apartments

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1936

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1936- 1944



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

329 Fifth Street

Latitude: 58.303001

Longitude: -134.408584

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Art Moderne

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

329 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot accessed by Fifth Street. The two-story, wood-framed apartment building has an offset primary entrance toward the NE corner of the north façade. The structure has a flat roof with a membrane and a concrete partial basement. The building cladding is primarily stucco, with horizontal wood clapboard siding used as an asymmetrical architectural accent between the apertures on the first and second stories. The primary entrance is surrounded by wood shingles in an asymmetrical pattern. The vinyl windows are primarily fixed and grouped in sets of two, three and four on the north façade. The primary entrance has a  $\frac{3}{4}$  oval lite wood door.

AHRS #: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

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**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)****Statement of Significance:**

The Fifth Avenue Apartments contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its connection to Juneau's Peak Mining Era, a period of development and optimism that coincided with the establishment of large, low-grade gold mines in Juneau (Criterion A). HB Foss and Company designed and built the Fifth Avenue Apartments in 1936. It was owned by HB Foss and Mrs. B. Hunsbedt. When constructed the Daily Alaska Empire extolled the "four completely modern, large, attractive apartments... which is modern in design throughout the exterior and interior."

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-01313

Historic Name: St. Ann's Hospital

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1933, 1956

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1933-1971



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

415 Sixth Street

Latitude: 58.303696

Longitude: -134.408589

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Art Deco, Post-War Era Modern, Curtain Wall

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

415 Sixth Street is built over four rectangular properties with access from Sixth Street, spanning an entire city block from Gold Street to Harris Street. The building has three primary masses that were built at different time periods with different architectural styles. The 1976 Curtain Wall style wing replaced a 1917 three-story with basement addition and was built on the NW corner of the development, accessible from Sixth Street and Gold Street. The 1933 Art Deco style wing is built on the NE corner of the development on Sixth and Harris, with a central circulation tower and entrance accessible from Sixth Street. The 1956 International style wing's primary facade is set back from Gold Street to allow for parking and is accessible from the 1976 wing.

The 1976 addition is one story with a daylit basement, with a primary entrance with concrete ADA ramp and stairs off Sixth

**AHRS #:** **Historic Name:**

Street and a secondary entrance off Gold Street from the parking lot. The wing is reinforced concrete with a flat, built-up roof. The wing is clad with roughcast (pebbledash) panels, finished concrete, metal siding panels, and a glass curtain wall system in the SW corner of the building. The North façade has operable/fixed window combinations evenly spaced across the one-story mass. A central circulation and entry tower is found at the intersection of the 1976 and 1933 additions, with vertical architectural features between the windows to define the entry's hierarchy in the facade. A Metal panel clad massing extends the 1976 addition transition piece to the third story.

The 1933 addition is three stories on the Sixth Street elevation and a daylight basement as the building steps down the hill on Harris Street. There is a secondary entrance off Harris Street, with the same vertical architectural concrete features between windows on the second and third stories as found on the central circulation tower, delineating hierarchy in the façade. The primary window type is a combination of fixed above with an awning below, with the same vertical concrete features at the NE corner of the addition between the first, second and third story windows. A decorative cornice with repeating geometric shapes bands in a modest frieze are found on the North, East and South elevations.

The 1956 addition is four stories tall and primarily accessed from the 1976 addition, however there are secondary egress entrances/exits on the west façade and east façade, from a partial basement that steps down the hill. The reinforced concrete wing has a concrete finish, and flat roof. The windows are primarily combinations of fixed above with an awning below, in sets of one, two or four. A large glass block window can be found in the NW corner of the addition between the second and third stories. The east façade has a metal exterior egress staircase and adjacent chimney rising over the addition to match the height of the circulation tower in the north.

## **BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

### **Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### **Statement of Significance:**

The buildings that comprise 419 Sixth St. are what remains of St. Ann's Hospital, which from 1886-1971 served as the hospital for residents of Juneau, Alaska. Although the earliest hospital buildings have been demolished, the 1933 wing and the 1956 annex remain

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

as testaments to the history of medicine in Juneau and eight decades of medical service rendered by the Sisters of St. Ann to the community.

St. Ann's Hospital grew in tandem with the Juneau community and in response to developments in the medical field. The hodgepodge nature of the remaining hospital buildings is indicative of the evolution of the site and services that St. Ann's provided Juneau over 85 years.

In 1886, Father John Althoff beacons to Juneau three members of the Order of St. Ann, Sisters Mary Zeno, Mary Bonsecours and Mary Victor, with the purpose of founding the first hospital in Juneau. A building was constructed on the corner of Fifth and Harris Street for this purpose, with the nuns serving as nurses. In 1888 an additional hospital building was constructed next door. In 1897, the original hospital building was demolished to make way for a larger building. By 1913, Sister Zeno was drafting plans for the largest hospital facility yet, the 1914 building which- with three full stories, a basement, and a subbasement- had capacity for 55 patients. It stood on the corner of Gold and 6th St. as "one of the most imposing structures in Juneau." In 1916 another building was constructed within the complex to provide staff accommodation. That same year, Alaska's Territorial Bureau of Education opened a hospital in Juneau for Alaska Natives.

The "fire-proof" Art Deco surgical wing was constructed in 1933 and opened to the public in January of 1934. It was built to connect the 1914 building to its south and the 1916 building to its west. Each floor included two "special de luxe [sic] suites with private telephone communications," and an "X-ray unit, a room for violet ray treatment... new operating rooms and service rooms." In 1936, St. Ann's had a staff of 6 doctors, 12 nurses- four of whom were nuns- and 2 orderlies.

In 1952, St. Ann's started a fundraising campaign for yet another annex, designed by Juneau architectural firm Foss, Malcolm & Olsen. The hospital received a 50% matching grant from the Hill-Burton Aid Program of the federal government. When this annex opened in 1956, it contained the maternity ward. At the time, St. Ann's had 86 beds and 12 basinet in its nursery.

Yet within the decade, the earliest buildings were showing their age. In addition to issues with the floor plans, these older wings did not meet required fire and safety standards. Sisters of Saint Ann were unsuccessful in their attempt to procure additional federal funding to make the necessary changes. In 1965, the Sisters' decided to cease operating the hospital. Juneau's city government commenced construction of a new hospital away from the downtown core. St. Ann's Hospital closed in 1971, after over 80 years of service to Juneau. The wing constructed in 1917 was demolished in 1976. A curtain wall- style wing was constructed to replace it, conjoining the 1933 wing and the 1942 maternity ward.

The building became St. Ann's Nursing Home and most recently has served as an office building.

#### Integrity Discussion:

The feeling, design and workmanship of 419 Sixth Street are compromised due to the demolition of various wings in the St. Ann hospital complex. However, the location, setting, materials, and association remain fair to high. Since the historical significance of this building is based on the history of medicine and community development and not architecture, it retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing building to the Juneau Townsite.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

#### Form Preparation Information

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-01314

Historic Name: Simpson Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1946

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1946-1972



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

220 Seward Street

Latitude: 58.301182

Longitude: -134.408368

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Post-War Era Modern

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

220 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot at the intersection of Second Street and Seward Street. The concrete reinforced building is two stories with a painted concrete finish and flat roof, with shopfronts on the first story and offices on the second story. The building is chamfered at the corner, and the primary entrance is centered on the chamfer with a single, full-lite door surrounded by curtain wall glazing. The first story has a large box awning that spans the second street elevation and wrap up the street, stepping up with the topography of the terrain. Below the awning are large shopfront windows, primarily in groups of three, illuminating the largest commercial space on the first floor. There is a smaller shopfront and a secondary commercial entrance for the offices above and a restaurant below in the basement toward the NE corner of the building. Another secondary entrance is found in the SW corner of the building, to a commercial space in the basement. The primary commercial space has seven operable transom windows on the Second Street elevation, a glass block transom in the

AHRS #: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

chamfered corner, and four operable windows before the awning steps up the street. The second story has fixed/slider combination operable windows primarily grouped in sets of three, with a unifying concrete sill.

## BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

### Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### Statement of Significance:

The Simpson Building is significant under Criterion B due to its association with local businesswoman, art collector and art dealer, Belle Simpson. It also contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its association with patterns of development.

Simpson, nee Belle Goldstein, was the proprietor of the Nugget Shop, which opened ca 1914. Previous locations included the Seward Building, 145 South Franklin Street, and in the Cheney Building before moving into the Simpson Building. The Simpson Building was designed by architects Foss & Malcolm. The Nugget Shop operated in the Simpson Building from its construction in 1946 through 1970, when the business closed.

The Nugget Shop was an art and collectible gallery that specialized in contemporary Alaska art as well as historic Alaska Native art and ethnographic materials. Simpson was instrumental in the growth and success of the career of famed Alaska artist Sydney Laurence, who she represented. Simpson acquired and sold monumental Indigenous artworks, including Chilkat robes and totem poles, which are now held by major museums around the nation. Additional research is required to more thoroughly document the legacy of Belle Simpson as a collector and gallery manager.

### Integrity Discussion:

The Simpson Building retains all seven aspects of integrity.

Eligible:  YES  NO If yes:  A  B  C  D

Criteria Consideration:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G



AHRS #: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-001306

Historic Name: Community Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1949

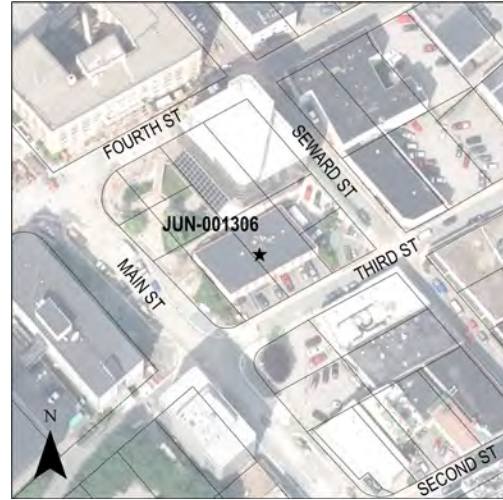
Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1949-1972



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

150 Third Street

Latitude: 58.301599

Longitude: -134.409602

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Post-War Era Modern

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

150 Third Street is located on two rectangular lots, accessible from Third Street. The corner lots on Third Street and Main Street and Third Street and Seward Street no longer have buildings and are dedicated to green/park space for the Community Building. The three-story concrete building has a concrete foundation and flat roof. The building is set back from Third Street to allow for back out parking in front. The centralized primary entrance is accessed by concrete stairs or a metal handicap ramp. The south facade has a concrete string course at sill height of the second story windows, delineating the first floor from the second and third floors. The historic windows are combination fixed with awnings above, and evenly spaced with four bays on either side of the central entry. The building's primary south façade has a concrete chevron vertical expressions between the second and third story windows and the third story windows and the thin cornice that caps the building on all four facades. The building lacks windows on the east and west because originally there were structures on

AHRS #: \_\_\_\_\_ Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

either side. The north façade has very little decoration aside from the concrete cornice but mirrors the window bays on the south façade, with the same fixed/operable windows.

## **BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

### **Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

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The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### **Statement of Significance:**

The Community Building exists due to the efforts of the community of Juneau to secure the city's position as the headquarters for the 17th United States Coast Guard District. It is eligible under Criterion A, due to its connection to the history of government in Juneau. In 1947 the 17th District was decommissioned and the 13th District, headquartered in Seattle, became responsible for Alaska operations. In September of 1948, Secretary of the Treasury John Wesley Snyder announced the 17th District was to be re-established and headquartered in Alaska. The question of where in Alaska was unsettled. Ketchikan and Juneau were the prime contenders. Juneau lacked the estimated 14,000 square foot office building required for the 50+ administrative staff who would work from headquarters, nor did it have adequate housing for the Coast Guardsmen and their families. In November of 1948 the Coast Guard announced that Juneau would become the new district headquarters, but only if the community could produce adequate office and residential space by July 1, 1949.

The Juneau Chamber of Commerce set to work. One committee focused on the construction of an office building and the other focused on procuring adequate housing. Options were taken to purchase the lot for \$24,000 and architect Harold Foss drew preliminary plans for the headquarters building. Over forty businessmen attended a Chamber of Commerce meeting headed by former Governor George Parks, at which Norman Banfield pitched the formation of a building corporation to finance the new 17th District Headquarters building. On January 3, 1949 the Community Building Corporation was incorporated. Members of the original Chamber of Commerce committee agreed to serve as the first board of directors until the first board election, including prominent Juneau business owners and politicians JS MacKinnon, Wallis George, NC Banfield, Harold Foss, Keith Wiledes, A. McLeod and George Parks. A marketing prospectus noted "the City of Juneau must place itself in a favorable position to attract Government agencies seeking office space," and further described the importance of the building project to the community of Juneau:

"With the closing of all mining in this vicinity, a disastrous decline in the fishing industry and a very unsatisfactory condition of declining markets and production interruptions in the lumbering industry, it is very important that the residents of Juneau and those interested in its business and industry give every consideration to making the construction of this building possible."

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

All were urged to purchase stock in order to reach the \$300,000 goal, with the Daily Alaska Empire asserting that even a \$100 stock purchase was meaningful: "It is hoped to make it definitely a community project." The Coast Guard promised to pay 15% of the cost of construction as annual rents. Within a week of incorporating, \$100,000 in stock had been purchased and soon the funding goal was met.

RJ Sommers Construction Company won the bid to construct the Community Building in April of 1949. On June 1, 1949, the 17th US Coast Guard District was re-activated. In September the Coast Guard took keys to the Community Building. Due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce's housing committee, temporary housing had been procured for all staff and families stationed at the new district headquarters, though work was ongoing to finance the construction of a large apartment building, the Mendenhall Apartments. In just ten months, the citizens of Juneau planned, financed, and constructed the Community Building, boosting the city's payroll by over \$500,000 a month and further establishing Juneau as the city for government in Alaska.

The Community Building housed the 17th District headquarters until 1966, when the US Coast Guard moved to the newly constructed Federal Building. Additional research is required to document other building tenants.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-001307

Historic Name: Mendenhall Apartments

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1951

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1951-1972



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

326 Third Street

Latitude: 58.302609

Longitude: -134.408285

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Post-War Era Modern

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

326 Third Street is located on three rectangular parcels of land, two facing Fourth Street and the third on the corner of N Franklin Street and Fourth Street. The primary entrance is centrally located on the south façade, with a cantilevered box awning with metal roofing. The 12-story concrete building has a parapet with a flat roof, chamfered corners, a painted concrete finish and a concrete foundation. There is a concrete sill projection at the windowsill height of the second story, delineating the first story from stories 2-12. The first story has commercial shopfronts at either corner accessible from Fourth Street with curtain wall glazing at the entries, one in the SE corner and another in the SW corner. Horizontal grooves on the first story between windows give the building a simplified rusticated base detail. The apartment stories have bay windows at the corners and operable sliding windows of similar size repeated. The south façade windows are arranged in bays, with two bays of single sliding windows, two bays of double sliding windows, and a central double sliding window bay. The east and

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

west facades have two bays of single sliding windows between the bay windows at the corners. The north façade mirrors the bays from the south façade. The building has an enclosed parking garage and parking above the garage, accessible from North Franklin Street.

## **BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

### **Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its connection to the development of the city of Juneau and the development of government in Alaska. The periods of significance for the Juneau Townsite are the Initial Development Era (1890-1911), the Peak Mining Era (1912-1944), and the Government Expansion Era (1945-1972).

The Townsite belonged to the Áak'w Kwáan Tlingit since time immemorial. An 1881 survey established streets and lots, making the land available to the white settlers who arrived to Dzantik'i Heeni (Gold Creek) upon the commencement of placer gold mining in 1880. Miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. The earliest extant buildings in the Juneau Townsite date to ca 1890.

The Territory of Alaska was established with Juneau as its capital city in 1912. Coinciding with this was the beginning of a new phase of mining activity in Juneau, hard-rock mining, which concentrated on the abundant low-grade gold ore in the vicinity. This represented a large industrial investment in the area.

Most of the structures within the Townsite constructed during the Initial Development Era and the Peak Mining Era were residential homes and buildings associated with community life, such as schools, churches, and the local hospital. These residences and civic-minded institutions are what made Juneau a permanent community and not just a mining camp. Many of the early extant residences were built for and by employees of Juneau-area gold mines and are modest interpretations of national residential architectural trends. Mining served as the economic backbone of Juneau until the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine closed in 1944.

The governmental sector was ascending in local importance even prior to the 1944 closure of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. In 1900, Congress authorized the move of the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau; that year the District Court was established within the Juneau Townsite neighborhood. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau Townsite for the construction of a government building. With this, the neighborhood's future as the physical center of Alaska territorial and state government was set.

The Territorial legislature convened in Juneau for the first time in 1913. Since then, generations of Alaska legislators have lived in the Juneau Townsite during legislative session. In 1931 the Federal and Territorial Building was constructed. Administrative and regulatory agencies grew and there was an associated need for additional offices and residential units within the Townsite and adjacent neighborhoods. New buildings were constructed and others were repurposed for governmental use.

Visible within the built environment of the Juneau Townsite is how Juneau, initially a mining community, became the physical center of Alaska government.

### **Statement of Significance:**

The Mendenhall Apartment building was a solution to a post-World War II housing crunch that was exacerbated by the establishment of Juneau as headquarters of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) 17th District. This housing crisis prompted a city-wide effort to build new residences, which resulted in the construction of the Mendenhall Apartments and the construction of homes in Juneau's Highlands neighborhood. It is eligible for listing under Criterion A due to its association with the history of government in Juneau and the mid-20th century development of residential housing in Juneau.

In the fall of 1948 the USCG announced that Juneau would be headquarters - but only if the community could guarantee adequate office space and housing for the servicemembers and their families destined for Juneau. "We must have a housing program," Juneau Mayor Waino Hendrickson told the Daily Alaska Empire in September of 1948, "Even without the contemplated Coast Guard headquarters, Juneau needs housing and with the possibility of Juneau securing Coast Guard headquarters, I would say we need 150 housing units at once."

The Juneau Chamber of Commerce formed a committee responsible for securing an office building and another responsible for responding to the housing issue. The office building committee created the Community Building Corporation, which financed the construction of the Community Building specifically to serve as the 17th District headquarters. Upon the grand opening of the Community Building in September of 1949, USCG Commander Morrison reported that housing had been located for servicemembers and family, but that it was unsatisfactory and 75 low-cost apartments were yet required for Coast Guard personnel to be adequately housed.

Due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Alaska Field Committee, Seattle contractor Martin Anderson of Anderson Construction Company purchased three lots within block 17 of the Townsite. Juneau architecture firm Foss & Malcolm created plans for a 132-unit apartment building for the site. The plans included efficiency (studios), one, two, and three bedroom apartments, with

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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ground floor office and retail space. Construction for the twelve-story building commenced in April of 1950. In 1951 tenants moved into the building.

**Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022

AHRS #: JUN-001308

Historic Name: Community Building

Associated District AHRS # JUN-01014

Date of Construction: 1960

Eligibility:

Associated District AHRS Name: Juneau Townsite

Period of Significance: 1960-1972



Building Photograph



Site Map

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

### Location Description or Address:

301 North Franklin Street

Latitude: 58.302107

Longitude: -134.407751

*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399*

USGS quad: Juneau B2

MTRS: S23 T41S R67E

*Format example for Meridian Township Range--F7S16W13*

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Curtain Wall

### Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

301 North Franklin Street is located on two rectangular parcels fronting Third Street, a rectangular parcel at the corner of Third Street and N Franklin Street, and one smaller, square lot with frontage on N Franklin Street. The corner building has a single parapet height, and the first story floor to ceiling height steps up with the hillside. The two-story commercial building has a concrete foundation, curtain wall glazing and concrete panel cladding, and a flat roof with a plain, concrete cornice with metal flashing cap. The first story is primarily curtain wall glazing with large, fixed windows with white mullions. A 12"x12" paving stone cladding is underneath the curtain wall sill height. The building's structure is visible from the street, delineating the building into even bays with three windows. A cantilevered canopy begins at the corner of the building and steps up with the street along the west elevation. The primary entrance is a single full-lite door leading to the primary commercial lobby, with a secondary entrance on Third Street through a curtain wall artic entryway. A tertiary entrance is



**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

located toward the NW corner of the building with an architectural accent of the same 12"x12" tiles. The windows on the second story are arranged in bays of three. Most of the panes are fixed, and the bottom center window in each bay is an awning window.

## **BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

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### **Statement of Significance:**

The Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its connection to the mid-twentieth century development of the city of Juneau. The bank was a mortgage lender that made possible the construction of many residential homes in the Juneau vicinity.

The Alaska Federal Savings and Loan was established in Juneau in 1936 as the first federal savings and loan association in Alaska. It was a direct outgrowth of the establishment of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and was the first financial institution in Alaska to issue FHA loans. After six months operating from the offices of Columbia Lumber Co., the association moved to offices at 119 Seward Street until it constructed a new building in 1960. It opened to the public in the new location in January of 1961. In 1961, officers included Juneau businessmen Thomas Morgan, Stanley Grummett, Ray Stevens, O.F. Benecke, Marshall Erwin, and Earl Hunter. The Daily Alaska Empire reported that the association had processed 600 real estate loans for area properties.

The opening of Juneau's newest office building warranted a five-page spread in the Daily Alaska Empire, with congratulatory advertisements extolling the building as "one of the most modern office buildings in Alaska," and "one more sign of the growth and development of Southeast Alaska." Other tenants in the Linn A. Forrest Architects designed office building included insurance agent DK MacDonald and Company; attorney offices for Faulkner, Banfield, Boochever, Doogan; the Catholic Diocese of Juneau; and Robert DeArmond.

In 1993 the company became known as Alaska Federal Savings Bank. In 2013 it merged with Northrim Bank.

### **Integrity Discussion:**

Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains four of the seven aspects of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location,

**AHRS #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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setting, feeling and association

**Eligible:**  YES  NO **If yes:**  A  B  C  D

**Criteria Consideration:**  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

**Form Preparation Information**

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**Prepared By:** Anjuli Grantham and Shannon Crossley

**Professional Qualifications:** MA, Public History & MA, Historic Preservation

**Date Prepared:** 8-22-2022