

Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey

Updated: 2022, 2023



CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

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Acknowledgements

This survey of historic buildings in the Juneau Townsite Neighborhood located in the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska was produced by the City and Borough of Juneau, Community Development Department, with consultants as listed below.

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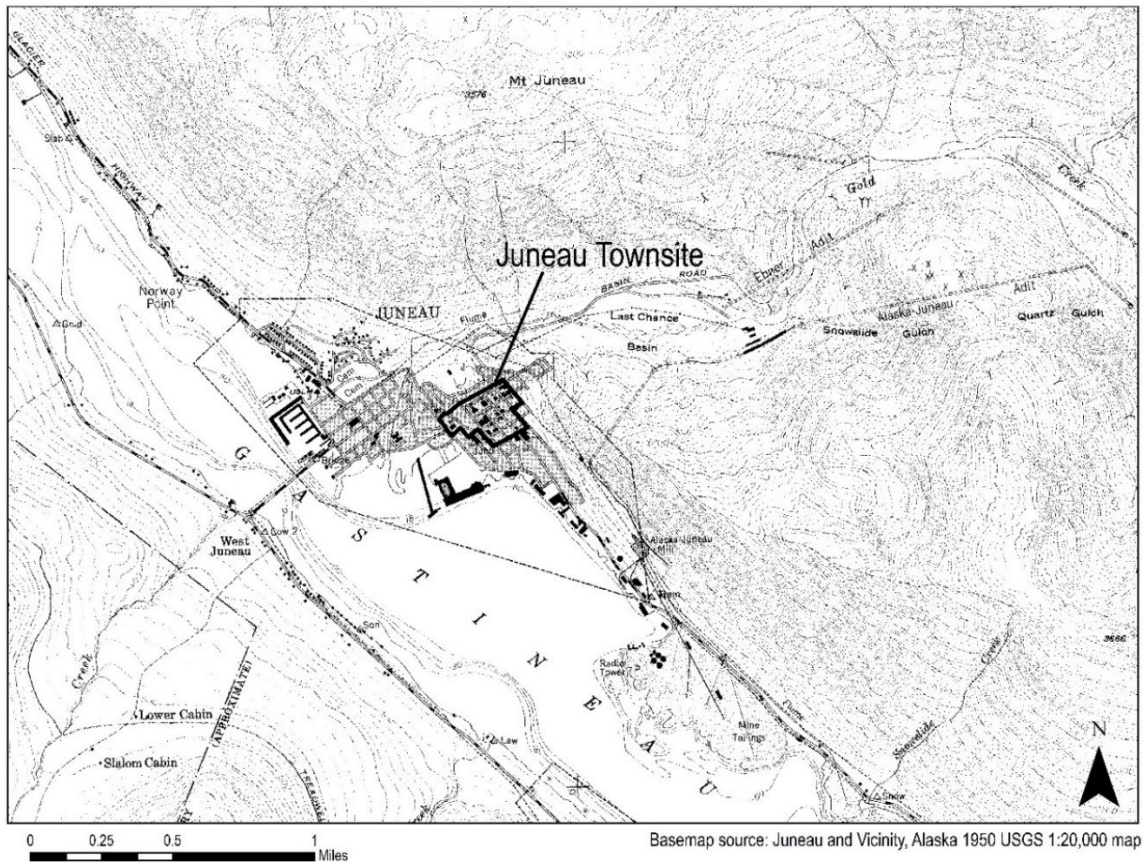
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Executive Summary

The project team completed a historic building survey and inventory of the Juneau Townsite during the summers of 2022 and 2023 to update the *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey* that was published in 1988.

The project team has determined that the Juneau Townsite retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance within local and state history and thus merits inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. *Eighty-four of the 94 properties included in the survey are contributing to the historic district.* The Juneau Townsite is significant due to its association with the settlement and development of Juneau, Alaska and due to its association with the history of American government in Alaska. The Juneau Townsite's period of significance runs from 1880- 1973. This period begins when white settlers commenced gold mining in the land of the Áak'w Kwaan, which signaled the founding of Juneau, and ends fifty years before the present time, which is the conventional cutoff date for evaluating eligibility for inclusion within the National Register of Historic Places. In actuality, the period of significance for the Juneau Townsite continues to the present day due to its association with the Alaska State Legislature and broader State of Alaska governance.

Although the Juneau Townsite meets requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it is recommended that additional survey work is conducted prior to submitting the nomination so that the appropriate boundaries of the historic district can be determined. The Juneau Townsite's current boundaries do not accurately reflect the historical development of the historic district.

Project Purpose and History

The Juneau Townsite had not been surveyed since 1988. The City and Borough of Juneau (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.

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

In the fall of 2022, CDD applied for and received another Historic Preservation Fund grant from OHA to complete the historic building survey and inventory for Quadrants 3 and 4 of the Townsite, referred to as Phase 2 of the project. Crossley and Grantham served as project leads for Northwind Architects, joined by Summer Putman. Scott Ciambor served as project lead for CDD, with cartography assistance provided by Quinn Tracy of CDD.

This report contains the findings from both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project.

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 about the project and inviting them to a public meeting about the project. The first public meeting occurred on February 17, 2022. The second public meeting occurred on April 26, 2023.

The project team met with the Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) on several occasions. Juneau is a Certified Local Government 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.

Methodology

Phase 1 and 2 of the Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey & Inventory project began by using CBJ's parcel viewer to identify buildings constructed prior to 1973 within the project area. 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 period of significance.

Anjuli Grantham based the statements of significance for the previously surveyed properties on data from the 1988 survey. This was supplemented with archival research in historic newspapers, city directories, and historic photograph collections as to locate additional information about the buildings, 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.

Seventeen buildings within the Juneau Townsite have reached 50 years of age since the 1988 survey was published and thus warranted inclusion in the survey. 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 other primary source research indicated a different date of construction.

The project team assigned new CBJ identification numbers to each of these structures. These numbers follow this numbering convention: B-XXX. The team requested new Alaska Historic Resource Survey (AHRs) numbers from the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology.

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 and July 2023. CDD created maps that include all surveyed properties, including site maps for inclusion in the Alaska Historic Resource Survey forms.

Evaluative Criteria

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).

Properties were evaluated for their integrity and their association with the historic context of the Juneau Townsite. Those that are considered as contributing to the Juneau Townsite contribute under Criterion A due to their connection to patterns of community development—namely their association with the Initial Development Era, the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era, or the Territorial and Early Statehood Era. Research into some properties uncovered an association with individuals meaningful to the history of Juneau and Alaska (Criterion B) and/or locally or regionally distinctive architectural examples (Criterion C). Note that additional properties within the Juneau Townsite likely are significant due to their association with individuals (Criterion B) and others might be significant due to their architectural character (Criterion C), but such detailed research is beyond the scope of this report.

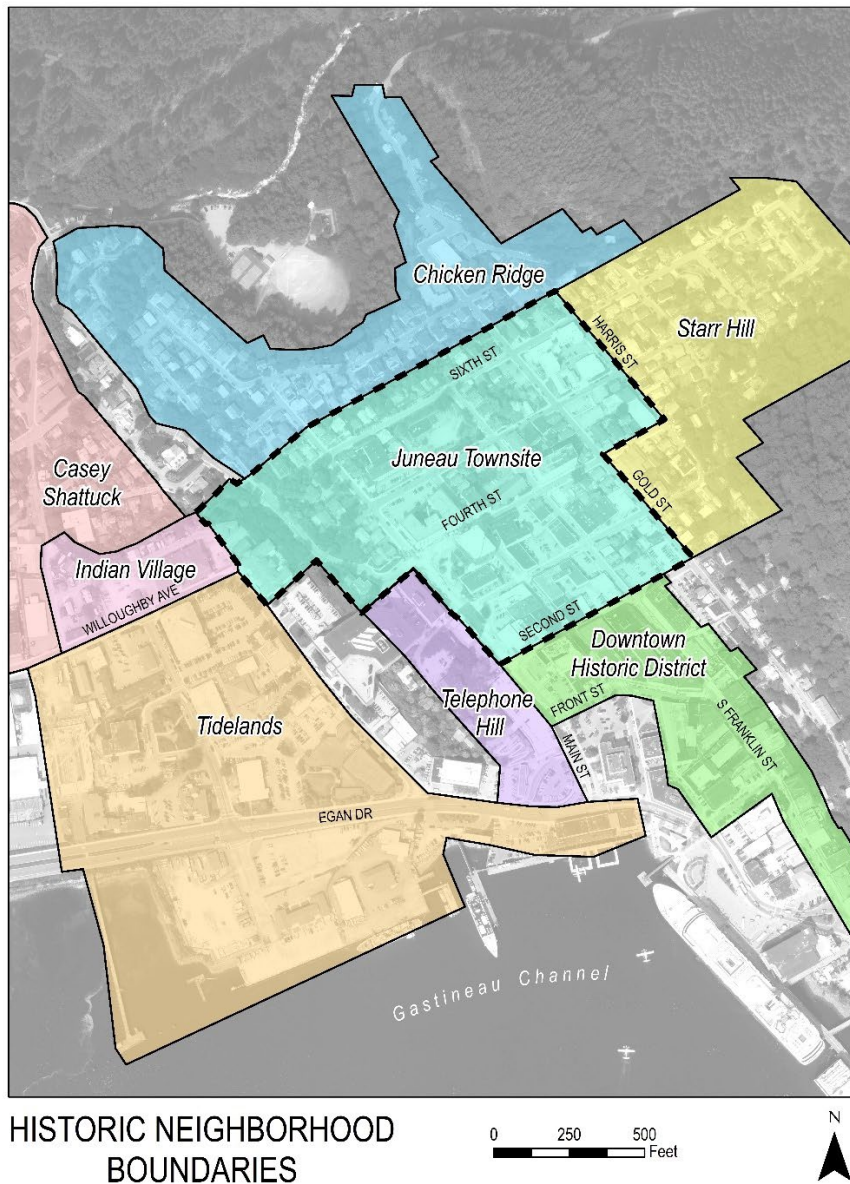
CBJ requested a discussion of the seven aspects of integrity associated with each property. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The seven aspects of integrity are defined by the U.S Department of the Interior National Park Service in the *National Register Bulletin* “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation”:

1. Location – The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design – The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. Setting – The physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials – The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship – The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. Feeling – A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. Association – The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

According to the National Register of Historic Places, properties are considered historic once they have reached 50 years of age. As a result, only properties constructed in or before 1973 are included in this survey.

Properties that are over fifty years of age, retain integrity, and convey their significance are considered as *contributing* properties to the historic district overall. 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.



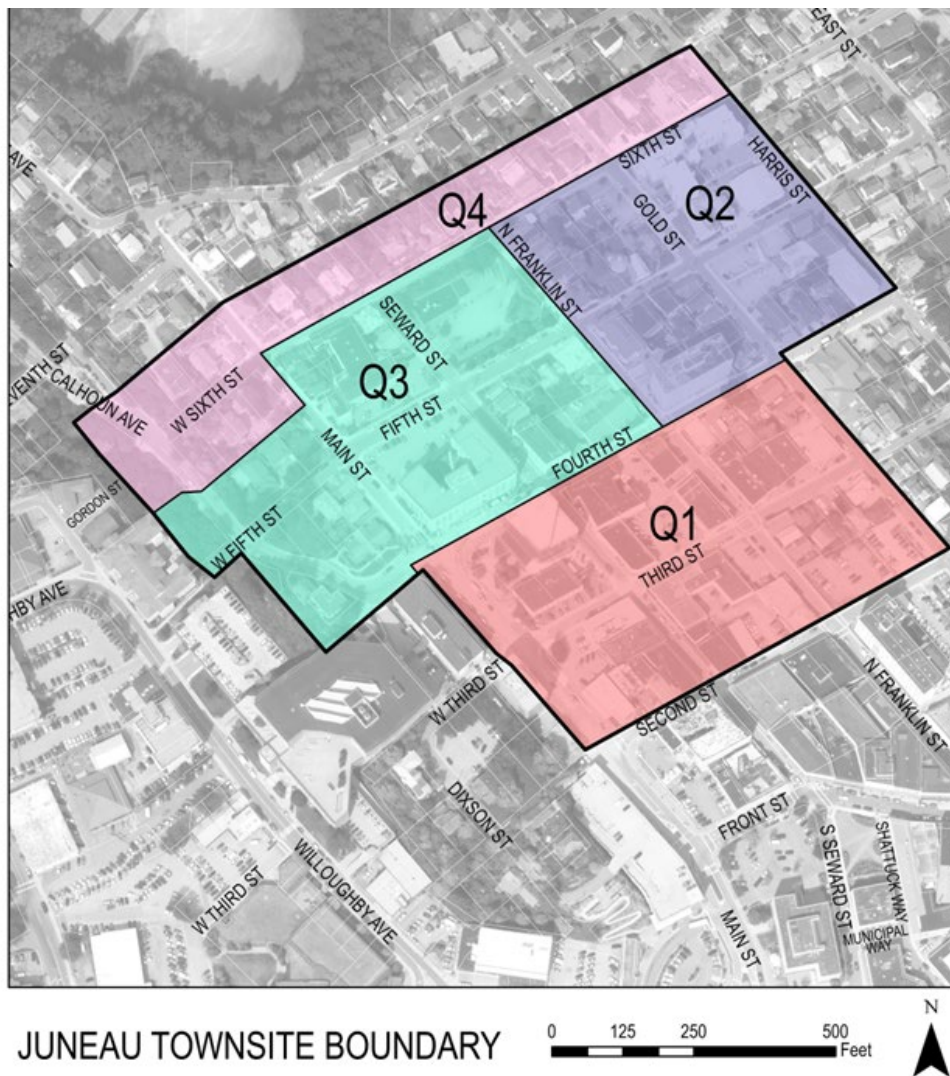
Juneau Townsite Boundaries Changes Over Time

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. In 1892, Juneau was surveyed again. This Juneau Townsite survey (U.S.S. Plat 7) is the basis for the legal description of properties within parts of downtown Juneau to this day. However, the historic neighborhood today referred to as the Juneau Townsite only pertains to a portion of the Juneau Townsite as surveyed in 1892. In 1986, the CDD delineated boundaries for eleven historic Juneau neighborhoods as part of the *Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures* report. CDD named one of these neighborhoods the Juneau Townsite. 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 from this 1988 report.

The boundaries of the current Juneau Townsite historic neighborhood do not conform to a specific pattern of community development that distinguishes it from its neighboring historic districts. Moreover, the current boundaries disassociate adjacent state government buildings, such as the Territorial Building and the State Office Building, from the Townsite even though these buildings are intimately connected with the Capitol complex. Additional survey work is recommended prior to proceeding with a National Register of Historic Places nomination in order to ascertain the appropriate boundaries of the district.

Description of Survey Area

CDD divided the Juneau Townsite into four quadrants for the purpose of this survey. Phase 1 of the project surveyed Quadrant 1 and Quadrant 2. Phase 2 surveyed Quadrant 3 and Quadrant 4. The Juneau Townsite is one of several historic districts in downtown Juneau, as indicated on the map.



Quadrant 1

Quadrant 1 of the Juneau Townsite contains the six blocks between Second and Fourth Streets, Main Street, and Gold Street. These are Blocks 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Quadrant 1 contains structures that are primarily commercial with small parking lots throughout the neighborhood, and residences clustered together around the corner of Third and Gold Streets. Historically, the neighborhood was the commercial epicenter of the growing mining town, with a mixture of tenement housing, banks, hotels, government buildings and specialty stores such as a bakery, tailor, and grocery shops. Over time, these small retail shops became relatively obsolete and replacement buildings were built with larger footprints, encompassing more than one initially plotted tracts of land. Behrend's Department Store was razed in 1965 and rebuilt to accommodate a larger selection under one roof, indicative of the modern shopping experience. The quadrant showcases several Late Mining Era and Art Deco concrete buildings, the fireproof building method that gained in popularity after several fires dramatically affected 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 20th century preferred residential style.

Quadrant 2

Quadrant 2 of the Juneau Townsite 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 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 19th and early 20th century.

Quadrant 3

Quadrant 3 of the Juneau Townsite consists of six blocks between Fourth and Sixth Streets and Calhoun Avenue and N Franklin Street. These are Blocks 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Quadrant 3 currently consists of several buildings use by the State of Alaska and Alaska State Legislature to support the State of Alaska's capitol building. Over time, the state has acquired these properties and internally renovated them for offices and housing necessary for the state government. In addition to the Alaska State Capitol Building, the State Government utilizes the Capital School (B-53), Scottish Rite Temple (B-77) and Assembly Apartments (B-56). Historically, Quadrant 3 consisted of many more residences and commercial buildings, however they have been demolished or moved to make way for the primary and secondary education infrastructure the growing community needed, such as the Frances House (B-4) and the George/Davis House (B-19.) The wood-framed buildings are primarily Queen Anne and Craftsman in style, while the concrete buildings are Art Deco, such as the Scottish Rite Temple and Assembly Apartments.

Quadrant 4

Quadrant 4 of the Juneau Townsite consists of five blocks along Sixth Street between Calhoun Avenue and Harris Street. These are Blocks 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Quadrant 4 is home to a collection of Victorian and Craftsman wood-framed residential structures were constructed to house some of the most influential people in Juneau and Alaska State history. The historic homes have maintained much of their historic character and the quadrant is adjacent to the Chicken Ridge Historic District on Seventh Street. The popular Queen Anne Victorian style was commonly utilized in the late 19th century construction, and as the neighborhood moved into the 20th century, Craftsman architecture became more popular, as was common throughout the Pacific Northwest United States. The Frances House (B-4) and Garside House (B-24) are excellent examples of high-style Victorian detailing, yet Alaskan Victorian and Craftsman architecture tended to be more muted as a vernacular response to the architectural styles, without the highly decorative detailing commonly found throughout the Pacific Northwest. However, the lack of decorative brackets and wood-shingle fenestration do not detract from the impressive architectural qualities of these wood-framed residences, such as the Marshall House (B-11) or Davis House 4 (B-36).

Updates to the Information within the 1988 Survey

The following properties were not included in the survey because they were constructed after 1973:

- St. Ann's Parish Hall (430 Fifth Street) – built in 1986
- 431 N Franklin Street – built in 1983
- 201 Main Street – built in 2009
- Capital School Park

5 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 2nd Street
- JUN-184/ B-03: Giovanetti's Market/ Knight Apartments at 540 Calhoun Avenue
- JUN-380/ B-87: Russell House at 622-628 Calhoun Avenue

The project team surveyed 17 properties/ objects that were not included in the 1988 survey. These are:

- JUN-0068/ B-88: St. Ann's Hospital
- JUN-1078/ B-89: Simpson Building
- JUN-1306/ B-90: Community Building
- JUN-1307/ B-91: Mendenhall Towers
- JUN-1308/ B-92: Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Building
- JUN-1309/ B-93: Holy Trinity Rectory
- JUN-1310/ B-94: Behrends Department Store
- JUN-1311/ B-95: Arcticorp Building
- JUN-0038/ B-28: Juneau Memorial Library at 114 W Fourth Street
- JUN-1319/ B-78: Assembly of God Church at 224 Fourth Street
- JUN-1320/ B-96: Gold Street Apartments at 611 Gold Street
- JUN-1321/ B-97: Whitehead House at 416 Harris Street

- JUN-1322/ B-98: Harnessing the Atom totem pole on Calhoun Avenue
- JUN-1323/ B-99: Langdon House at 124 W Sixth Street
- JUN-1324/ B-100: Calhoun Viaduct on Calhoun Ave
- JUN-1325/ B-101: Calhoun Overpass over Calhoun Avenue
- JUN-1326/ B-102: Dimond Courthouse at 123 Fourth Street

Juneau Townsite Historic Context Summary Statement

Two historic contexts overlap in the Juneau Townsite: the development of the city of Juneau as a gold mining center and the development of American government in Alaska.

Juneau is located within Lingit Aani and is the traditional territory of the Áak'w Kwaan Lingit. In 1880, it is believed that Kowee, leader of the Áak'w Kwaan, accompanied Richard Harris and Joe Juneau up the creek named Dzantik'i Héeni, where they uncovered placer gold. Dzantik'i Héeni became known as Gold Creek, and Juneau's gold rush was on. Surveyor for the US Navy Master Gustave C. Hanus created the first survey of Juneau in 1881. Settler miners, their families, and those who worked to provision and support the burgeoning community arrived on the eastern shore of Gastineau Channel. Lingit families and individuals were ordered to leave the growing mining camp and settle at the shoreline by Dzantik'i Héeni.

Early mining occurred upstream of Dzantik'i Héeni in Silverbow Basin. Commercial activity was concentrated along the waterfront and the streets rising up the hillsides abutting the Gastineau Channel. The neighborhood now known as the Juneau Townsite contained residences 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. 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.

By the turn of the century, 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 constructed in Juneau. In 1911, Congress appropriated funds to purchase land within the Juneau 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. 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.

The local context of Juneau's development and the statewide context of Alaska government development are at times easily delineated within the Townsite, such as within buildings constructed explicitly for governmental purposes. At other times this delineation is less clear, most evidently within the residential properties that have over the years housed individuals connected with Alaska government and individuals affiliated with other aspects of Juneau's heritage. The built environment of the Juneau Townsite shows how the gold mining settlement became the physical center of Alaska government. These co-occurring contexts make the Juneau Townsite of local and statewide significance.

Periods of Significance

The Juneau Townsite's period of significance extends from 1880-1973. This expanse of time has been divided into three chronological segments: the Initial Development Era (1880-1911), the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Development Era (1912-1944), and the Territorial and Early Statehood Eras (1945-1973).

Initial Development Era (1880-1911)

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." Surveyor for the US Navy Master Gustave C. Hanus created the first survey of Juneau 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 move 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 [Juneau] now stands, but were subsequently invited to remove themselves around the point....

The Tlingit therefore relocated near the beachfront at the outlet of Dzantik'i Héeni, which became the origination of the Aak'w Village District. Juneau became an ethnically segregated settlement.

In 1890 the population of Juneau reached over 1,200 people. In 1892, George Garside surveyed the Juneau Townsite, designated as US Survey No. 7. Congress passed the Alaska Civil Code in 1900, 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, becoming the "built by" date for many of the properties dating to the Initial Development Era.

The earliest extant properties in the Juneau Townsite were constructed in 1889, 524 Main Street (the Behrends House) and 426 Main Street (the Bothwell House). Houses constructed between 1889 -1912 in the Townsite are associated with the early mining industry and the ancillary businesses that were buoyed by earnings from mining. In 1893, JM and Frances Davis built their home on Sixth Street. To do so required constructing the road itself. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church, St. Ann's Catholic Church

and the Mission Presbyterian Church were constructed to administer to the religious needs of Juneau residents during this period. St. Anne's hospital opened in the Townsite in 1886.

Properties from the Initial Development Era are often local interpretations of national architectural trends, including Queen Anne and Craftsman styles. Forty-two properties were constructed between 1889-1911. Three are churches, two are commercial buildings, and the remaining 37 are residences, including one apartment building.

Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government 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 just outside the current boundaries of the Juneau Townsite, using funds Congress had appropriated for that purpose. In the same funding authorization, Congress dedicated funds to purchase land for a capitol building. The funding was insufficient to buy the entirety of Block 19 so Juneau residents donated money to purchase adjacent lots, donating these lots to the federal government. In 1913 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 nill... 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 slower 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, 30 of the 38 buildings built during this period are residential properties. Seven of these residential properties are apartment buildings.

Larger buildings were constructed in the Townsite during this era. The school constructed on Block 23 was too small for the growing population of students, so a larger school was constructed in 1917. This necessitated removing houses on that block to adjacent blocks (this school was demolished ca 1971). Within ten years, the new Juneau High School was built one block to the west, on Block 22. This required physically moving buildings to adjacent blocks. In 1926, Congress appropriated funding to construct the long-awaited capitol building. The Federal and Territorial Building was dedicated in 1931, one block downhill from the Juneau High School, firmly establishing the Townsite as the center of Alaska government. In the 1930s Juneau also invested in infrastructure, including enhancing the Calhoun

Viaduct that connects the neighborhoods to the west of downtown directly to the Townsite, and constructing a pedestrian overpass over Calhoun Avenue.

The last extant structure built in this era is the bomb shelter built in the backyard at 614 Harris Street. World War II signified a time of rapid development across the Territory, yet little exists to physically convey this history in the Townsite aside from this bomb shelter. In 1942, valedictorian of the Juneau High School senior class, John Tanaka, was awarded his diploma early, as within the month he was forced to leave with his family and other Juneau residents of Japanese descent to the Minidoka concentration camp in Idaho. Additional research is required to more fully develop the historical context of Juneau during World War II and the associated role played by the Townsite.

In 1944 the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine closed, ending the peak mining era in Juneau.

Territorial and Early Statehood Era (1945-1972)

In 1945, Elizabeth Peratrovich eloquently testified at the Federal and Territorial Building in favor of the Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945, cementing the required support for the bill's passage. Governor Ernest Gruening signed the bill, which was the first state or territorial anti-discrimination law passed in the United States. The following year the Alaska Native Service closed its schools for Alaska Native children, ending the segregation of Juneau schools.

Mining no longer served as the foundation for Juneau's economy, and without such an 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 expanded by 77% in that same period.

Juneau's boon arrived in 1948, when it was announced that the US Coast Guard (USCG) would establish headquarters for its 17th District in Juneau. A frantic building campaign commenced in order 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 that "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). The 17th District remains headquartered in Juneau today.

In 1951 the City of Juneau constructed the neoclassical revival Juneau Memorial Library across the street from the Federal and Territorial Building. Overcrowding in the Federal and Territorial Building spurred the construction of the Territorial Building, also in 1951, across the street from the new library and catty-corner to the Federal and Territorial Building. Although the Territorial Building is just outside the boundary of the Townsite it is an indistinguishable part of the current Capitol complex.

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). Over the coming decades Juneau residents envisioned, initiated and financed other 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.

On Fourth of July 1959, Juneau citizens gathered to watch as the 49-star flag was raised for the first time in front of Juneau Memorial Library, across the street from Alaska State Capitol Building, formerly known as the Federal and Territorial Building. The building had been transferred to the new State of Alaska within the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958. In 1967, the Alaska State Museum was able to move its collection from the Scottish Rite Temple to the new, purpose-built museum located in the Tideland neighborhood. This effort was part of the statewide Alaska Purchase Centennial celebration, which is today represented in the Juneau Townsite by *Harnessing the Atom*, a totem pole carved by famed Tlingit artist, Amos Wallace, for the centennial. The last major building project within the Townsite occurred from 1973-1975. The Dimond Courthouse was initially designed as a low-lying structure that would house the Superior and District Courts. However, the House Finance Committee directed the architecture firm to create a seven-story building with space for other state agencies, in addition for the court. The resulting design dwarfed and obscured the State Capitol.

During the Territorial and Early Statehood Era, four of the twelve buildings constructed within the Juneau Townsite were built for government purposes: the Community Building, the Juneau Memorial Library, the Arcticorp Building/ Employment Security Building and Dimond Courthouse. The Mendenhall Tower was constructed to house government workers.

Areas of Significance

The following are Areas of Significance related to the historic context of the Juneau Townsite. Additional research is required to further elaborate these Areas of Significance as part of any National Register of Historic Places nomination and delineate other potential Areas of Significance.

Native American Ethnic Heritage

Juneau sits within the territory of the Áak'w Kwaan Lingit. The Lingit were forced to relocate from the Juneau Townsite and to the west of Telegraph Hill in 1881. This resulted in the Townsite becoming a residential neighborhood predominantly for White Juneau residents. Yet initial research indicates that several properties hold significance to Native American history. This includes the Federal and Territorial Building, in which Lingit woman Elizabeth Peratrovich eloquently and convincingly advocated for the passage of the 1945 Anti-Discrimination Bill. The first Alaska Native legislator, first Alaska Native attorney, and civil rights advocate, William Paul lived at 426 Main Street. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church was built for and with the assistance of Juneau Lingit parishioners and is associated with Father Andrew P. Kashevarov, a Russian orthodox priest of Sugpiaq descent who served as the first paid staff of the Alaska Historical Library and Territorial Museum. *Harnessing the Atom* totem pole (kooteyai) in front of the Juneau Memorial Library by master carver Amos Wallace depicts raven with a box of sunlight, a founding myth of the Lingit people.

Exploration and Settlement

Within the Juneau Townsite are churches, schools, the first hospital, and civic buildings, and many single and multi-family residences. Here one can see the early development of Juneau as a residential community rather than just a mining center.

The growth and maturation of Juneau as a community is evident in the residential buildings within the Juneau Townsite. Modest Queen Anne properties were constructed as rentals for miners, including some of eleven houses along 6th Street owned and rented by the Davis family. Other unadorned Queen Anne residences built for miners include those at 217 Fifth Street, 437 Seward Street, 431 Seward Street and 423 Seward Street. More grandiose examples of Queen Anne residences were built for mine owners

and administrators, such as the Garside House and Olds House, or professionals associated with government, like the Frances House. Modest Craftsman houses include the three Kirk Houses at Gold and Fifth Streets. Several Craftsmans with sufficient panache to hold architectural significance, including the Devighne/ Dapceovich House and Marshall House, housed those associated with government. As Juneau's population grew, apartment buildings started to proliferate in the Juneau Townsite. Several architecturally significant examples of multi-family apartments in Alaska are located in the Townsite, including the Craftsman Spickett Apartments (1917), the Italianate McKinnon Apartments (1926), and the Art Deco Assembly Apartments (1932).

While the commercial heart of Juneau was located to the south of the Juneau Townsite, the Townsite itself contained the buildings central to community life. This includes religious institutions and civic buildings. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church and Rectory, St. Anne's Church and Chancery, the Mission Presbyterian Church, the Assembly of God Church, and the non-contributing Holy Trinity rectory, which is associated with the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church just outside the bounds of the Juneau Townsite, are all located within the Juneau Townsite. Also connected with community life are St. Ann's Hospital, which provided for the medical needs of Juneau until 1971, the Juneau High School/ Capital School, the Juneau Memorial Library, and the Scottish Rite Temple, which was headquarters for a variety of fraternal organizations.

Politics and Government

The Juneau Townsite contains buildings specifically constructed for governmental use, others that have been repurposed for government use, and still others that are residences in which local, federal, Alaska Territorial and State government employees and elected officials have lived.

Juneau became the capital of Alaska in 1900. The first extant building that was constructed specifically for governmental purposes in the Townsite is the Federal and Territorial Building (1931), although in the preceding years territorial and federal employees resided within the Townsite. Upon the construction of the Federal and Territorial Building, the Townsite became the home of the Alaska Legislature. In following years, additional buildings were constructed to meet a growing governmental footprint. These include the Arcticorp Building/ Employment Security Building, Community Building, Juneau Memorial Library and Dimond Courthouse. Buildings that were constructed for other purposes but have been rehabilitated to serve Alaska State governmental functions include the Capital School (Juneau High School), Scottish Rite Temple, Assembly Apartments, Mission Presbyterian Church, and the Behrends House. All of these buildings have been acquired by the State of Alaska within the last 25 years, indicating a growth in the size of Alaska State government in the late 20th century and early 21st century.

The Townsite contains many residential properties that have been owned or rented by figures associated with federal, territorial, and state governmental work, including elected representatives. Mendenhall Towers was constructed to house United States Coast Guard servicemembers and families who were stationed here once Juneau became headquarters for District 17. Social and political activists have lived in the Townsite over the years. For example, Martha Marshall (108 Sixth Street) was a leader of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union and hosted national temperance and suffrage leader, Cornelia Hatcher. Other women associated with the history of politics in Alaska lived and worked in the Townsite, including Grace Wickersham (Vrooman Bishop) who ran for Territorial House of Representatives in 1918 and owned 434 Franklin Street, and Alaska Constitutional Convention delegate Dora Sweeney (517 N Franklin Street).

There are few residential properties in the district that at one time did not house figures associated with Alaska government. Some individuals associated with Alaska government who have lived in the

Historic Building Survey

B-01: Devighne/Dapceвич House



AHRS#: JUN-153

Historic Name: Devighne/Dapceвич 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 Mining and Early Territorial Government 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.

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Devighne/Dapcevich House

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

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

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

B-01: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Michael Z. Vinokoureff Photograph Collection, ca. 1880's-1970's. PCA 243; ASL-P243-2-031

B-02: Bishop/Conn Apartments



AHRS#: JUN-190

Location Description or Address: 235 Fifth Street

Historic Name: Bishop/ Conn Apartments

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 235 Fifth Street is located on a corner lot at North Franklin and Fifth Street on a square, sloped lot. The primary entries are accessible from Fifth Street and secondary entries off N Franklin. The building is wood-framed with a concrete foundation, with two-stories on the Fifth Street side and stepped down one more story along the N Franklin Street side. The building has been altered over time, with many different roof geometries present. This includes a primary gable facing N Franklin with cornice returns, two pediment dormers on Fifth Street, a low-pitch gable with a steeper gable underneath to the south of the ridgeline, and two more pedimented dormers with windows on the south elevation. The apartment building has horizontal channel wood cladding with decorative shingles in the two north elevation pediments. The two entries on Fifth Street have small gable rooflines for protection, fluted decorative casings, decorative brackets and metal standing seam roofing. The same standing seam metal roofing is used throughout the building, on the main roofing geometries and the entries. A low-slope hip roof sits over a glazed porch wrapping the SE corner of the building and a staircase, with a single wood bracket supporting one corner. The single hung and fixed windows are vinyl, with a single sliding window in the pediment of the primary gable. The wood-trimmed exterior windows have a thin flashed crown molding. The exterior doors are a combination of two panel half lite and six panel exterior doors.

Statement of Significance: 235 Fifth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the development of Juneau during its Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). Harry Bishop moved to Alaska in 1896 and was a miner at Sheep Creek. Harry served as mayor of Juneau from 1912-1913 and as US Marshall for Alaska's First District (Juneau) from 1914-1917. In 1910 he married Grace Vrooman, who moved to Juneau ca 1902. Grace was a teacher in Juneau from 1902-1910 and then again served as a teacher, librarian, and principal in Juneau from 1920-1928. In 1918, Grace ran for the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives. Grace managed the apartment building, though it is unknown if she ever lived there. She married Judge James Wickersham in 1928. She served as member of the Board of Trustees for the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines from 1933-1935 and served on the University of Alaska Board of Regents from 1935-1941. In 1943 the building was sold to John T Conn.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Bishop/ Conn Apartments

Building Date: 1913

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Ownership Information: James and Martha Stey

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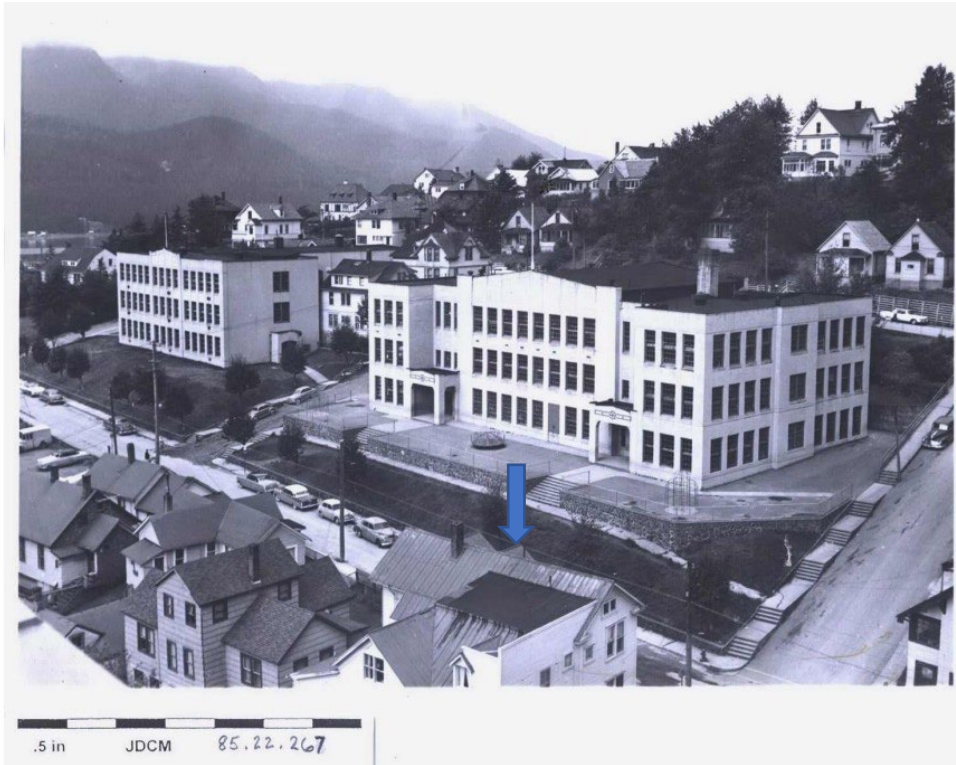
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"Grace Vrooman (Bishop) Wickersham," <https://www.alaska.edu/uajourney/notable-people/juneau/grace-wickersham/> accessed May 8, 2023.

"Mayors of the City of Juneau, Alaska" Alaska State Library Historical Collection 1900.0019 HVF

The Daily Alaskan, 24 April 1918

Historic Photo:



B-02: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267



B-02: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051

B-04: Frances House



AHRS#: JUN-076

Location Description or Address: 137 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Frances House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 137 Sixth Street was built on a square lot with frontage on Sixth Street. The Seward Street public staircase runs along the east side of the building. The three-story wood-framed building was designed in the Victorian era Queen Anne style, with a standing metal seam hipped roof and intersecting gables on all four sides. The roofline to the north also has two small gabled dormers with single windows over the entries. The residence is 30 feet by 34 feet and was moved approximately 50 feet to the present location. The building was moved to build the Capital School in the adjacent plat after the city condemned the building in 1927. The two primary entrances are accessible by Sixth Street, with enclosed entries and sunburst wood detailing in small gabled pediments. The home was divided into individual apartments over time, and a secondary entrance is found off the public staircase on Seward Street. The first and second stories have channel wood horizontal shiplap siding. The third story is adorned with a wood shingle pattern with alternating bands of two rows of octagon cut shingles and 1-6 rows of square butt shingles. All four elevations have a half round arch over single-hung windows with a wood sunburst detail in the gables and small brackets on either side. The wood windows are a mixture of fixed and single-hung and appear to be original to the building. The southern façade has a bay window projection on the second and third floors.

Statement of Significance: 137 Sixth Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A due to its association with the early settlement history of Juneau and Criterion C as a fine example of the Queen Anne architectural style in Juneau. Gerald Eicherley, postmaster constructed the house in 1898. In 1911 it was sold to John Rustgard, who was the Attorney General of Territory of Alaska from 1920 to 1933. In 1927, the city purchased the house for \$8000, as it was located on a portion of Sixth Street where the new high school was to be constructed. The Davis family purchased the house from the city for \$600. They moved what is now known as Davis House 1 to 132 Sixth Street, locating the Rustgard house in its place. The house was henceforth called "The Frances," after Mrs. Frances Davis, although she never lived there.

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

Eligibility: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Frances House

Building Date: 1898

Name of architect or builder: Gerald Eicherley

Current use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: James Asper and Bridget Smith

Bibliography:

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

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Daily Alaska Empire, 26 May, 1927

Daily Alaska Empire, 18 June, 1927

"The Frances House, Juneau, Juneau Division." National Register of Historic Place Inventory- Nomination Form.

Historic Photo:



B-04: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, William R. Norton. Photographs, ca. 1890-1920. ASL-PCA-226; ASL-P226-228



B-04: The University of Alaska Fairbanks's Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, John Zug Album, ca. 1913 to 1939; UAF-1980-68-347

B-05: Behrends House



AHRS#: JUN-071

Location Description or Address: 524 Main Street

Historic Name: Behrends House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era; Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 124 West Fifth Street was constructed on a large rectangular lot stretching from Main Street to Calhoun Ave. The two-story wood-framed residence was originally constructed as a stand-alone home, and currently has a two-story two-garage addition off the east façade. The shingle clipped gable roofline is unique to Juneau's historic neighborhoods. The building is clad in painted bevel shiplap siding and has a wood stringcourse between the first and second floors. The primary entrance is on the southern façade sheltered by a covered porch with shallow arches between wood box columns and a low wood balustrade with square balusters.

Statement of Significance: The Behrends House is significant due to its connection to the modern settlement of Juneau (Criterion A) and due to its association with early Alaska merchant and banker, B.M. Behrends (Criterion B). It also is significant as a fine example of Arts and Crafts design in Juneau. B.M. Behrends was an immigrant from Bavaria who moved to Sitka to work for John Brady at the Sitka Trading Co. In Sitka he met Virginia Pakle, who was a missionary and teacher at the Sitka Industrial Training School and Sheldon Jackson School. The couple married in 1889. Ca 1888 Behrends came to Juneau. In 1891 he started a general store and the first bank in Alaska; in 1893 he purchased the 213 Third Street property and established the B.M Behrends department store and bank on site. Upon the incorporation of the city of Juneau in 1900, he was elected the municipal treasurer. In 1914 he had built the B.M. Behrends Bank at 232 Seward.

As a banker, public servant, and merchant, B.M. Behrends was a key individual in the development of Juneau. Behrends was chairman of the Red Cross in Juneau from 1914-1936. The *Alaska Daily Empire* expressed appreciation for Behrends' faith in the longevity of Juneau and his role at turning Juneau into a town rather than 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." Upon his death in 1937, Governor John W. Troy called Behrends an "Empire Builder." He was one of Alaska's most prominent citizens at the time of his passing.

In 1921 the Behrends completed an extensive remodel of the house to "make it modern in every respect," at an estimated cost of \$8,000-\$10,000. It is likely during that renovation that the house was remodeled in the Arts and Crafts style.

In ca 2016, the Juneau Community Foundation's Capitol Fund donated the Behrends House to the State of Alaska for use as part of the expanding Capitol complex.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Behrends House

Building Date: 1889

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: State of Alaska

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.

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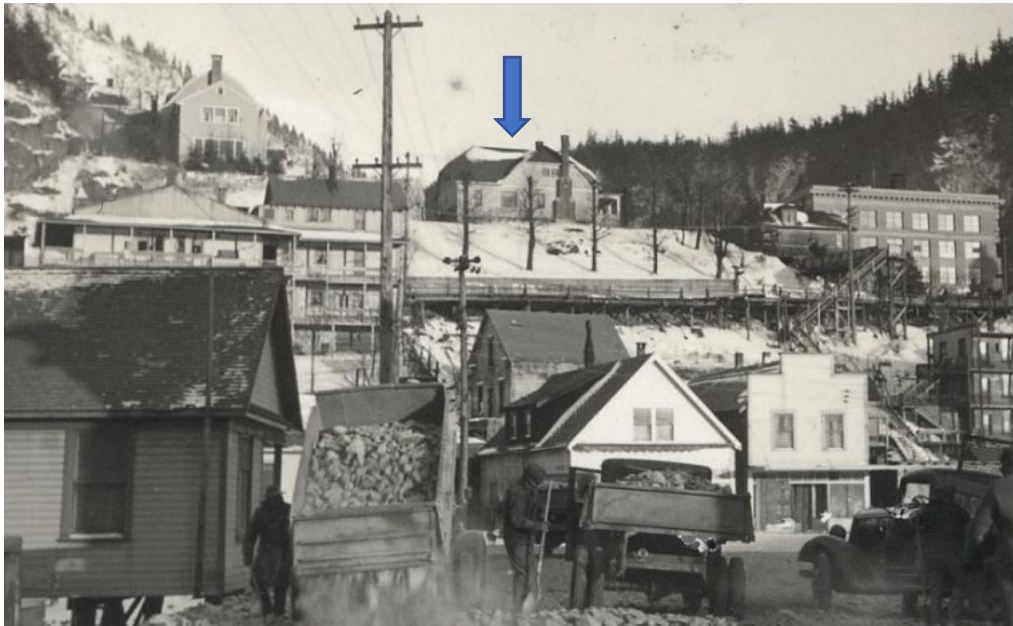
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Robertson, A. (1966). *The Effects of Industry & Development on Alaskan Banking*. Ketchikan.

Historic Photo:



B-05: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; U.S. Alaska Road Commission Collection; ASL-P61-14-151; Circa 1930s



B-05: From *Touring Juneau*, photograph taken circa 1899

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: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Criterion: A, B, C

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

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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:



B-06: 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 20th century, connected by a stair between them. There are five storefront businesses. In a 21st 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: McGrath Building/ Stroller's Weekly Building

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.

Historic Photo:



B-07: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-22A-5

B-09: John Olds House



AHRS#: JUN-197

Location Description or Address: 113 W Fifth Street

Historic Name: John Olds House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 113 W Fifth Street measures 30 feet by 46 feet on a rectangular lot with frontage to Fifth Street. The two-story wood-framed residence has a hipped roofline with 12" standing seam metal roofing, and three hipped dormers. A single chimney remains at the peak of the roofline. The home is clad in wood shiplap siding with a decorative stringcourse between the first and second stories and wood corner boards. The primary entrance is accessible from Fifth Street with Doric wood columns supporting an asphalt shingle covered porch, spanning the north façade. The windows are a mixture of single-hung, fixed and sliders, with many of the original wood sash windows in place. A two-story bay projection is on the east façade.

Statement of Significance: 113 W Fifth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A) and as a quality example of Queen Anne design (Criterion C). John Olds arrived in Juneau in 1880 as part of the earliest cohort of white settler miners to placer

mine within Gold Creek Basin. He established the Franklin Hotel in downtown Juneau, which he replaced with a larger hotel on the same site, the Occidental Hotel. He was a founder of the '87 Pioneers Association. He died in 1910.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alaska's Capital Inn Bed & Breakfast

Building Date: 1903

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Mark Thorson and Linda Wedenborn

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, 1 January 1915

Gastineau Channel Centennial Association, *The Centennial Gazetteer: A Guide to Juneau, Alaska Placenames*. 1979: Juneau, Alaska.

Historic Photos:



B-09: The University of Alaska Fairbanks's Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, John Zug Album, ca. 1913 to 1939; UAF-1980-68-347



B-09: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-268; circa 1943

B-10: Davis House I



AHRS#: JUN-168

Location Description or Address: 132 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House I

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 132 Sixth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Sixth Street. The original historic 1 ½ story south façade remains, with a two-story addition toward the north, spanning half of the building. An exterior renovation has been completed between the 1984 Building Survey and the current survey, with the central door moved to the east, a bay window on the first floor removed and half of the covered porch removed. A bay window was also added to the second story. The gabled rooflines, bay window and porch have a standing seam metal roof, and the building is clad with wood shiplap siding. The windows are modern vinyl and a mixture of single-hung and fixed. The primary entrance accessible from Sixth Street has a half-lite vinyl door.

Statement of Significance: 132 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in

Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street (Daily Alaska Empire, 20 Feb 1933). Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others, turning them all into rentals.

The house was built ca 1894 at 137 Sixth Street. It was moved in 1927 to its current location at 132 Sixth Street to make room for the Frances House, which itself was moved from elsewhere on the block in preparation for the construction of the Capital School.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House I

Building Date: 1903

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Kirsten Shelton

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, 1 January 1915

Gastineau Channel Centennial Association, *The Centennial Gazetteer: A Guide to Juneau, Alaska Placenames*. 1979: Juneau, Alaska.

Historic Photo:



B-10: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection; JDCM 85.22.267



B-10: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051

B-11: Marshall House



AHRS#: JUN-172

Location Description or Address: 108 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Marshall House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Early Territorial Development Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 108 Sixth Street is located on a corner lot with frontages on Main Street and Sixth Street. The square building has a concrete foundation, a partial daylight basement, and two wood-framed stories above. The asphalt shingle hipped roofline has two dormers, toward the south and west facades. The building is clad with horizontal shiplap siding and wide string courses between the basement and first, and the first and second floors. The primary entrance is accessible off Sixth Street, up two flights of concrete stairs with a wood railing. A small, shingled hip roofline shelters the primary entrance with wood brackets. A secondary entrance is accessed from the basement level on the east façade. The original windows have been removed and vinyl fixed, single-hung and casement replacements have been installed. There is a projecting two-story bay window on the west façade.

Statement of Significance: 108 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A) and as a fine example of Craftsman architecture in Juneau (Criterion C). John B. Marshall was an attorney who went into partnership with Royal B. Gunnison. He served on the Juneau City Council from 1912-1913 and was US Commissioner for Juneau as early as 1913. He was tasked by the new Legislative Assembly to provide recommendations on how the new

Alaska Territorial Legislature should operate and traveled to Washington State to observe legislative session there in February of 1913. He was appointed the Deputy Federal Prohibition Administrator for Alaska in 1921. Upon retirement he returned to practicing law and engaged in fur farming.

Martha Marshall was active in the Women Christian's Temperance Union, serving as the vice-president of the Juneau branch. In 1918, Martha hosted a WCTU meeting at her home which was presided over by Cornelia Hatcher, Alaska Territorial President of the WCTU and nationally known suffragist and temperance leader. That same year Alaska voted to go bone dry, enacting Prohibition in the Territory prior to the national liquor ban.

This lot of land belonged to CM Summers, who was convicted of embezzlement in 1911. Marshall purchased the lot from the First National Bank of Juneau in 1912. Martha Marshall designed the house and built it in 1913 for a cost of \$6000. The adjacent apartment building was constructed in 1914. In later years the Marshall House was a boarding house for teachers.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Marshall House

Building Date: 1913

Name of architect or builder: Martha Marshall

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Odette and Douglas Edgar

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 07 July 1913

Alaska Daily Empire, 6 April 1918.

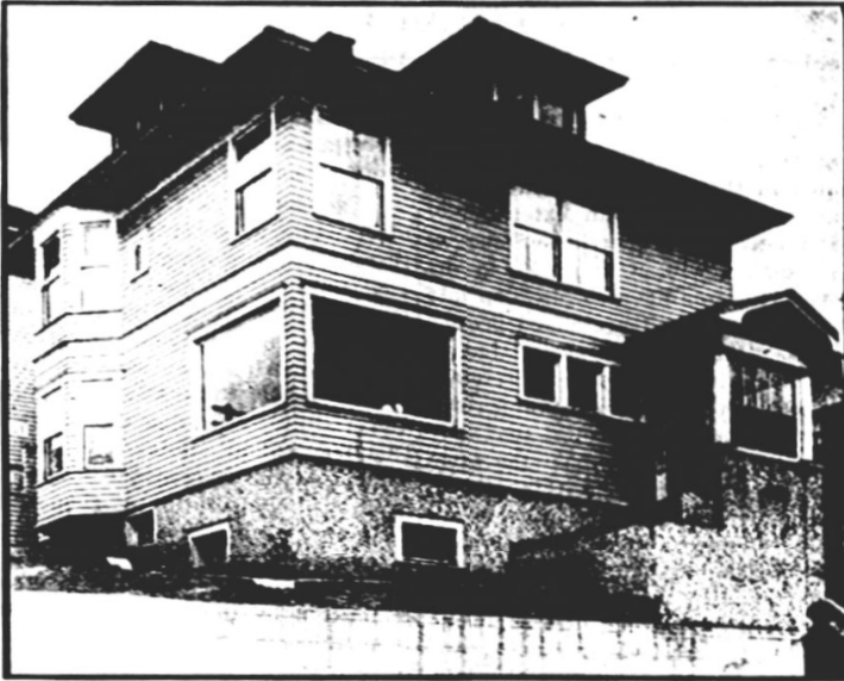
Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

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.

The Stroller's Weekly and Douglas Island News, 19 November 1921

The Sunday Oregonian, 9 February 1913

Historic Photo:



RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. MARSHALL, SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS

B-11: From the Southeast Alaska Empire, January 1st, 1915



B-11: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-221; circa 1968

B-12: Marshall Flats



AHRS#: JUN-171

Location Description or Address: 609 Main Street

Historic Name: Marshall Flats

Period of Significance: Peak Mining Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 609 Main Street was constructed on a squarish lot, accessible from Main Street. The two-story wood-framed structure has a partial daylit basement. The building has an asphalt-shingle hipped roofline that extends over a two-story bay projection on the west façade. The building is clad in horizontal shiplap siding. The primary entrance is accessed by concrete steps from Main Street to the first floor, with a secondary entrance from the same staircase to the basement. The historic windows have been replaced with vinyl fixed and casement windows.

Statement of Significance: 609 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A). This lot of land belonged to CM Summers, who was convicted of embezzlement in 1911. Judge John B. Marshall purchased the lot from the First National Bank of Juneau in 1912. The house was built in 1913 and the adjacent apartment building in 1914. Upon construction it contained two four-room apartments for a cost of \$3000.

Dorothy Whitney resided in the Marshall apartment building in the late 1940s. She arrived in Alaska in 1939 to serve as a nurse in the Matanuska Valley. She was the director of the Division of Public Health

Nursing for Alaska from 1944-1951 and the Association of Public Health Nurses representative for Alaska from 1943-1956.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Marshall Flats

Building Date: 1914

Name of architect or builder: Martha Marshall

Current use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Ownership Information: Robert Davidson

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 30 September, 1914

“Celebrating 80 Years of Public Health Nursing Leadership, 1935-2015” Association of Public Health Nurses. <https://www.phnurse.org/assets/80th%20Anniversary%20Document.docx>. Accessed 16 June 2023.

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, 18 August 1951

Tewkesbury, David & Tewkesbury, William. *Tewkesbury's Who's Who in Alaska and Alaska Business Index Vol 1947 I*. Tewkesbury: Juneau, Alaska, 1947.

Historic Photo:



B-12: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130

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 contributes to the Juneau Townsite 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.

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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Ebner House

Building Date: 1895

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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:



B-13: 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) and as a fine example of Art Deco architecture within Juneau (Criterion C).

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 deflected 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

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*.

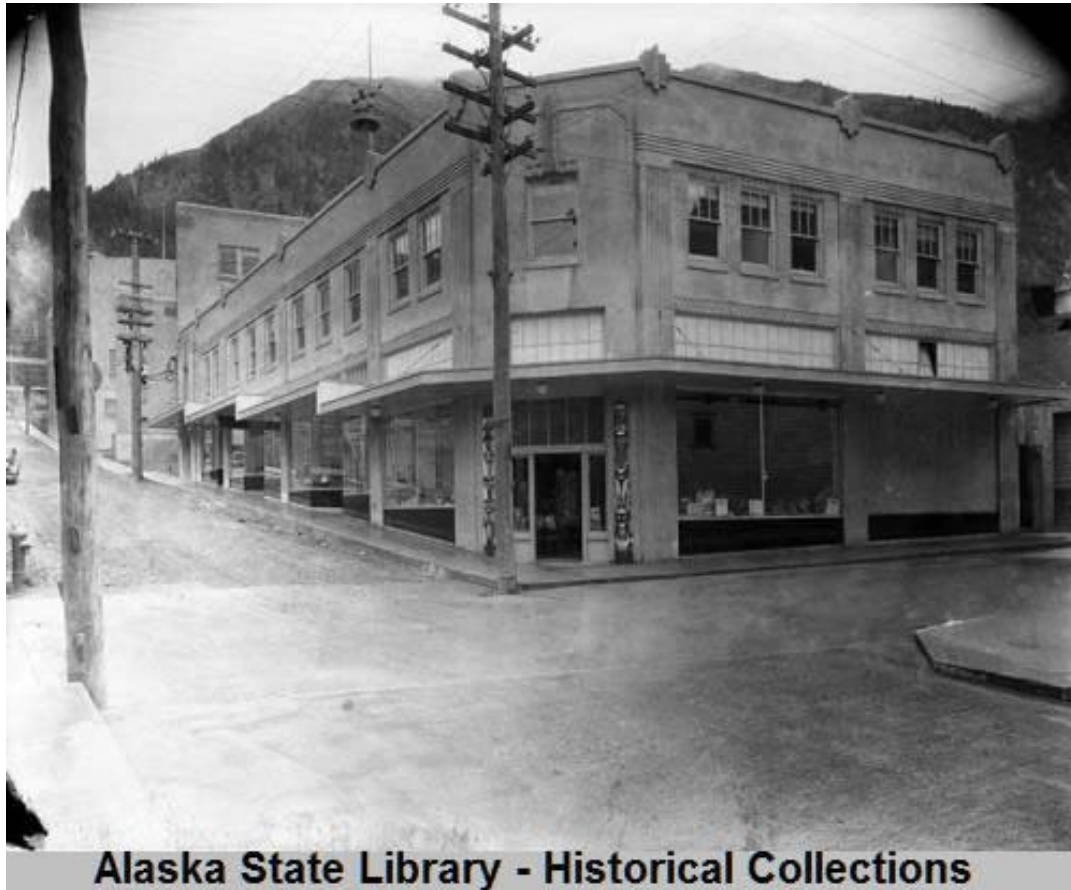
(1945, February 6). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

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:



B-14: 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Behrends Bank/ Key Bank

Building Date: 1914

Name of architect or builder: B.M. Behrends

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:



B-15: 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

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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B

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:



B-16: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place Files. Photographs.; ASL-Juneau-Schools-11

B-18: Mission Presbyterian Church



AHRS#: JUN-202

Location Description or Address: 430 Main Street

Historic Name: Mission Presbyterian Church/ Church of Christian Science Society of Juneau

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 430 Main Street was built on a corner square lot at the intersection of Main Street and Fifth Street. The 32'x36' one-story wood structure was originally built as a church and has now been converted into offices. The building has an asphalt shingle cross-gabled roofline with a square base, high-sloped steeple, and a small gable-covered porch at the primary entrance. The entrance is accessible from Fifth Street, with a six-panel door. The primary cladding is large wood shingles on the first floor, with smaller wood shingles in the gables and on the base of the steeple. The vinyl windows have divided lites to maintain the historic character of the building. The primary windows on the north and east facades have window units with arched half round transoms and small awning bases for ventilation.

Statement of Significance: 430 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A) and as a quality example of Queen Anne ecclesiastical design (Criterion C). 430 Main Street was constructed as a church for the Presbyterian Board of Missions on the north side of Fifth Street in 1906. It was sold to the Scottish Rite Masons, who rented the church

to the Christian Science Society of Juneau beginning in 1914. In 1927 the masons sold the lot to the city in preparation for the construction of the new high school. The masons gifted the church building to the Christian Science Society of Juneau. The Christian Science Society purchased the lot where the building is currently located and moved the church there in 1927. In 2010 the Christian Science Society sold the church to the State of Alaska Legislative Council.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: State of Alaska Legislative Council house

Building Date: 1906

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Religion/ Religious Facility

Ownership Information: State of Alaska Legislative Council

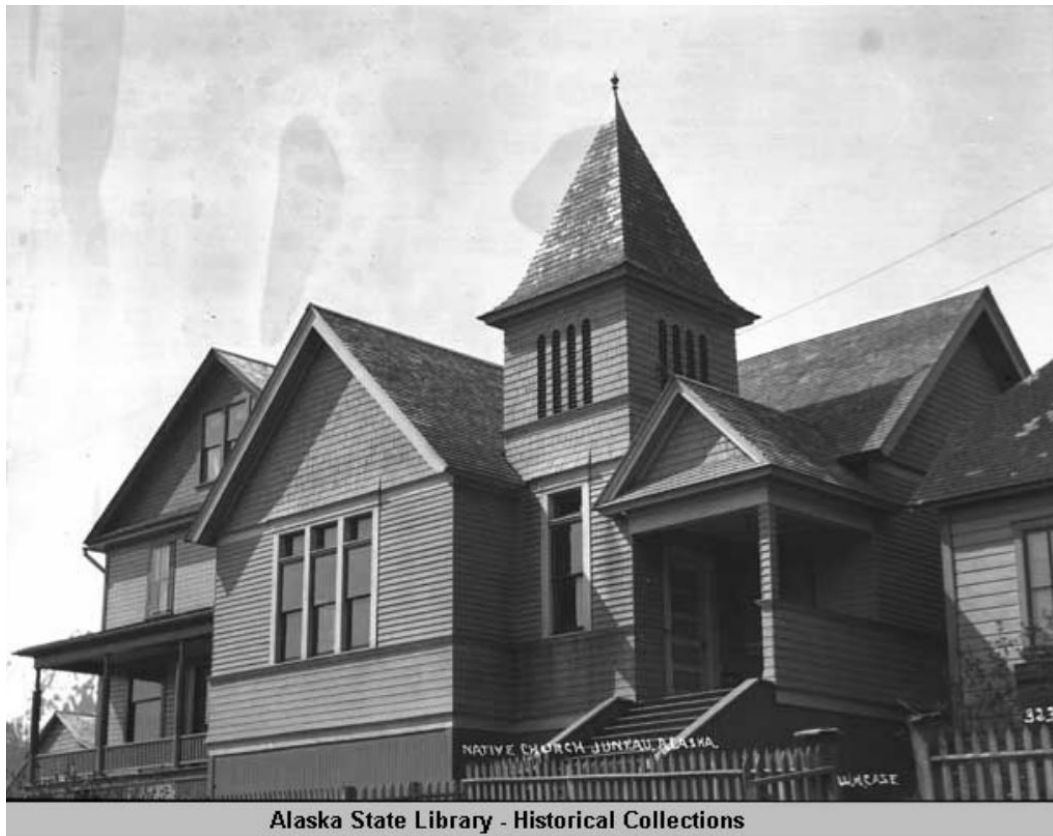
Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 1 January 1915

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, 21 February 1927

Historic Photo:



B-18: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, William R. Norton. Photographs, ca. 1890-1920. ASL-PCA-226; ASL-P226-221

B-19 George/Davis House



AHRS#: JUN-149

Location Description or Address: 526 Seward Street

Historic Name: George/ Davis House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: No Style

Architectural Description: 525 Seward Street was built on a square lot with frontage to Seward Street. The original residence was heavily damaged in a recent tragic fire, with the original wood framing the only historic fabric to survive. The building is currently a flat-roofed, wood-framed three-story residence, with vertical standing seam metal siding, a three-story bay window clad in wood and a decorative blue glass railing system over the primary entrance. A full first-floor window-encased sunroom is reminiscent of the original design along the east façade.

Statement of Significance: 526 Seward Street does not contribute to the Juneau Townsite. This house was constructed on Fifth Street between Main and Seward by Henry Cole and Arthur Erskine for Martin George, who worked for the surveyor general's office. Mrs. Martin George sold it to the city in 1927 so that a new high school could be built on site. The Davis family purchased the house from the city for \$555 and moved the house to its current location in 1927. A major fire in 2017 resulted in the destruction of the house. It was rebuilt using the original framing.

Integrity Discussion: Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains one of the aspects of integrity. The building retains the integrity of setting. The building lacks integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Eligibility: Non-contributing

Criterion: N/A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: 526 Seward Street

Building Date: 1910; rebuilt 2019

Name of architect or builder: Henry Cole and Arthur Erskine; redesign - Sean Boily

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Ken Alper and Jill Ramiel

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 26 May 1927

Alaska Daily Empire, 4 June 1927

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:



B-19: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection; JDCM 85.22.267

B-20 Mullen House



AHRS#: JUN-169

Location Description or Address: 526 Main Street

Historic Name: Mullen House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Architectural Description: 526 Main Street was built on a large rectangular lot, spanning from Main Street to Calhoun Ave. The 2-1/2 story wood-framed home was constructed with a primary gambrel roofline with a slight flare at the eaves and eave returns. A secondary 2-story gable roofline extends off the north façade, possibly as an addition to the original floorplan, and the primary entrance has another small 1-story gable to create an enclosed entry. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, as is the two-car garage addition off the east façade. The garage is connected to the house by an enclosed breezeway with a secondary entrance door. The residence is clad in bevel shiplap that terminates into corner boards. The historic wood windows are primarily single-hung, with six-over-one windows on the second floor and nine-over-one windows on the first floor. The internal staircase is lit with a single hung six-over-one window and half-round transom window.

Statement of Significance: 526 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A) and as a quality example of Dutch Colonial Revival design (Criterion C). This house was built for Beatrice and Jack Mullen, daughter, and son-in-law of BM Behrends. The couple married in 1915. Jack joined BM Behrends Bank in 1915. He was vice-president

from 1920-1936 and became president upon the death of his father-in-law. Jack served as the first president of the Alaska Bankers Association.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Mullen House

Building Date: 1925

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Amy Daugherty

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.

Tewkesbury, David & Tewkesbury, William. *Tewkesbury's Who's Who in Alaska and Alaska Business Index Vol 1947 I*. Tewkesbury: Juneau, Alaska, 1947.

Historic Photo:



B-20: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Caroline Jensen. Photographs, 1948-1972. ASL-PCA-417; ASL-P417-085



B-20: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection; JDCM 85.22.267

B-21 Pettit/Skuse House



AHRS#: JUN-148

Location Description or Address: 605 N Franklin Street

Historic Name: Pettit/Skuse House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 605 Franklin Street was constructed on a rectangular lot with frontage on Sixth Street and technically frontage on Franklin Street as well, however Franklin Street turns into a wood and metal staircase at Sixth. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed building has a partially lit basement. The building has a metal clad cross gable with two small gables facing the south façade, longer gables facing the east and west facades, and a small gable facing the north façade. The first floor is clad with small wood shingles, and the second floor and dormers are clad with large wood shingles. The basement has an addition with a shed roof on the south façade. The primary entrance is accessed from the staircase at Franklin Street underneath a covered porch with box craftsman style columns. Two bay windows have been added to the south façade. The windows are vinyl and primarily fixed with casement windows for ventilation.

Statement of Significance: 605 N Franklin Street is significant due to its association with the Peak Mining/ Early Territorial Development Era (Criterion A). Pettit and Harvey advertised a five room, furnished house for rent in September of 1914. EW Pettit was Juneau City Clerk. In 1917 the apartments within the house were renovated. Photographer W.H. Case lived in the house from 1917-1920. In 1920

the Skuse family purchased the house. They were employees of AJ Mine. In 1932 Martha Marshall opened a rooming house within the Skuse House.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Pettit/Skuse House

Building Date: 1914

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Eran Hood and Sonia Nagorski

Bibliography:

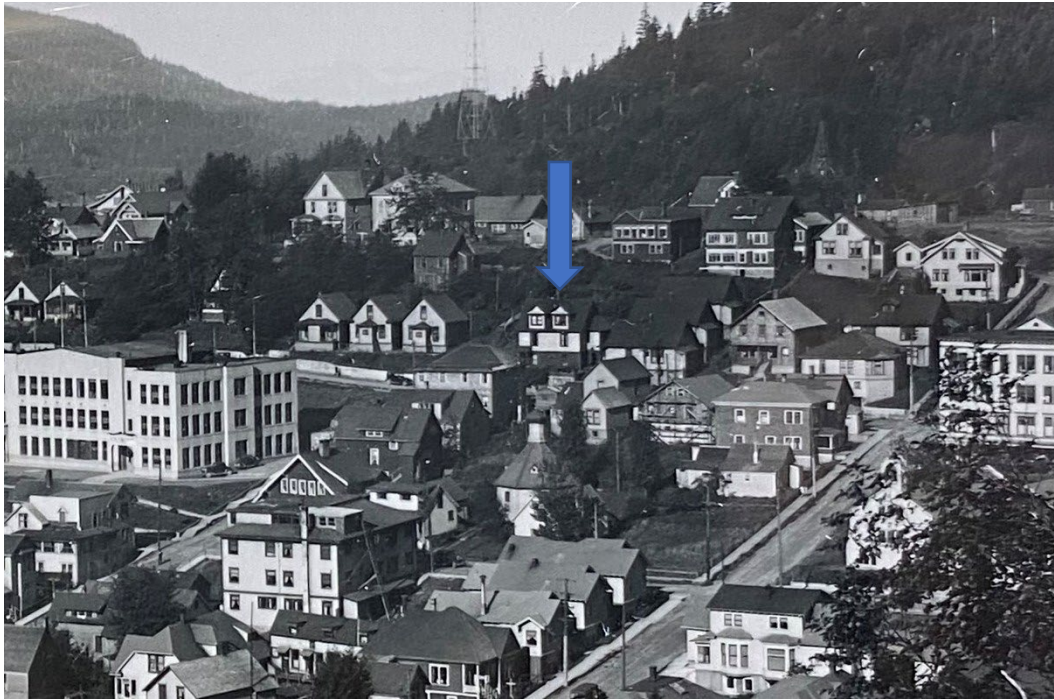
Alaska Daily Empire, 1 September 1914

Alaska Daily Empire, 27 January 1917

Daily Alaska Empire, 10 December 1932

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:



B-21: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934

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. Moreover, the MacKinnon Apartments serve as a quality example of Italianate architecture in Alaska.

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: MacKinnon Apartments

Building Date: 1926

Name of architect or builder: C.O. Lindsay

Current use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

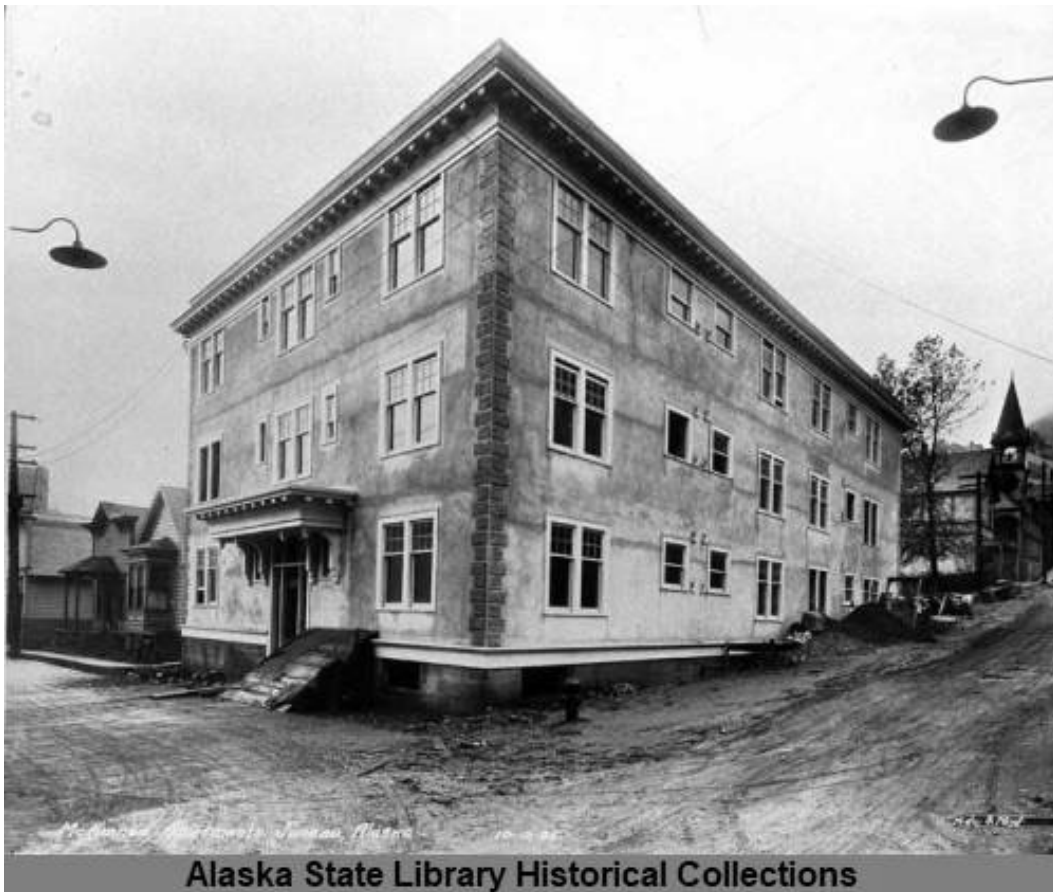
Ownership Information: Mackinnon Building LLC

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 Collections

B-22: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-117; ASL-P117-142

B-23: Willis/ Davis House



AHRS#: JUN-160

Location Description or Address: 114 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Willis/ Davis House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 114 Sixth Street was built on a rectangular lot with frontage on Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed structure has a concrete partially daylight basement. The primary roofline is clipped at the east and west with an enclosed primary entry with a shallow gable and dormers facing the south and north facades. The building is clad in horizontal wood bevel siding. There is a projecting bay on the west façade, sheltering a secondary entrance into the basement. A modern bonus room has been built above a 2-car garage, clad in the same bevel siding as the residence, is accessed by Sixth Street. A concrete staircase leads from Sixth Street to the primary entry.

Statement of Significance: 114 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining Era and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). It is also a quality example of Craftsman architecture (Criterion C). The house was constructed for JR Willis. Willis was Collector of Customs from 1908-1913 and vice president of the BM Behrends Bank. He also served on the City Council. Valorous and Grace Paine owned the home from 1920-1935. Trevor and Carol Davis purchased the home from them. Trevor was a Juneau photographer. Carol was the Poet Laureate of Alaska.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Willis/ Davis House

Building Date: 1915

Name of architect or builder: JR Willis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Caitlin Stern and Jessica Barker

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 18 November 1920

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

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:



B-23: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-4-91



B-23: The University of Alaska Fairbanks's Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, John Zug Album, ca. 1913 to 1939; UAF-1980-68-347

B-24: Garside House



AHRS#: JUN-075

Location Description or Address: 114 W Sixth Street

Historic Name: Garside House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 114 West Sixth Street was constructed on a rectangular lot with frontage on Sixth Street. The 2-½ story wood-framed residence has a partial daylit basement. The rectangular floorplan has an asphalt shingle clad gable roofline with eave returns, a small gable capped dormer facing the east and a three-story projecting bay on the south façade with a gable roofline and eave returns. Small decorative brackets are found in the eaves of the primary roofline, eave returns, dormer and projecting bay. The facades are primarily clad in horizontal shiplap siding terminating in corner boards, with smaller dimension vertical shiplap at the basement level. The building has a decorative band of half round/scalloped shingles from the first-floor window headers to the second-floor windowsills, and in the bay window gable. The staircase and primary entrance porch accessed from Sixth Street have turned wood balusters, and the columns for the entry porch are a similar style.

This building was extensively remodeled in the 1990s. All original siding, windows, trim, balustrades, etc. were replaced with new materials that matched the original in style and shape. A new garage, pool and connecting structure were also added.

Statement of Significance: 114 W Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A) and likely due to its association with Silver Bow Basin miners, George and Charles Garside (Criterion B). The Garside brothers built this house in 1903. George Garside was a mining surveyor and Charles Garside was a mining engineer. The pair developed the Perseverance, Alta and Jumbo mines within Silver Bow Basin and constructed Basin Road. The pair sold Perseverance Mine in 1901. In 1903, George Garside constructed “the biggest little house in the country,” according to an effusive description of the new residence published in the *Alaska Record-Miner*.

Integrity Discussion: Preliminary assessment indicates the building maintains six aspects of integrity. This building retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. The building lacks integrity of materials because the building materials have been replaced since it was originally built.

Eligibility: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Garside House

Building Date: 1903

Name of architect or builder: George and Charles Garside

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Robert and Michelle Storer

Bibliography:

Alaska Record-Miner, 15 June, 1903

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:



B-24: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection; JDCM 85.22.267

B-25: Carlson/ Flory House



AHRS#: JUN-330

Location Description or Address: 416 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Carlson/ Flory House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Arts and Crafts

Architectural Description: 416 Sixth Street was built on a rectangular lot with frontage to Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed structure has a concrete block basement and a gable roofline. Two bay projections on the south façade have smaller gables, one for the primary enclosed entry. The building is clad in wood shingles and appears to retain the historic picture windows on the first floor and multi pane window at the enclosed entry. Decorative wood brackets are in the primary eave and eaves of the projections.

Statement of Significance: 416 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining Era (Criterion A) and as a quality example of Craftsman design (Criterion C). Peter and Sophia Carlson owned the property from 1910- 1926. Peter Carlson worked for Treadwell Mine and

as a custodian for Juneau Public Schools. In 1915 he sought bids for the construction of three small cottages on Sixth Street. It is unknown if all three were constructed. This extant house is likely one of those cottages. CH Flory started as Superintendent of the Alaska Forest Reserve in 1919 and served as district and regional forester until 1937. The Forest Service directed the Civilian Conservation Corps activities in Alaska, thus Flory was involved in instigating such Depression-era projects as early archaeological excavations in Sitka and totem pole conservation projects. Jack O'Connor, US Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife Management Supervisor, lived in the home in 1947.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Carlson/ Flory House

Building Date: 1915

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: William and Elizabeth Tompkins

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 11 November 1915

Cantillon, Betty Nelson. "Cantillon, Betty and Bud" Gastineau Channel Memories.

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.

Tewkesbury's Who's Who in Alaska and Alaska Business Index, 1947.

Rakestraw, Lawrence W. *A History of the United States Forest Service in Alaska*, 1981.

Historic Photo:



B-25: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, ASL-PCA-542; ASL-P542-2-5-1; Circa 1954

B-26: Messerschmidt Building



AHRS#: JUN-142

Historic Name: Messerschmidt Building

Period of Significance: 1914-1944

Location Description or Address: 120 Second Street

Architectural Style: Early 20th Century Commercial

Architectural Description: 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.

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. In the 1990s, a sloped roof was installed with the front gable facing 2nd St, which differs from the original design.

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Silverbow Inn

Building Date: 1914

Name of architect or builder: Gustave Messerschmidt

Current use: Hotel

Historic use: Commerce/ specialty store

Ownership Information: Jilneth LLC

Bibliography:

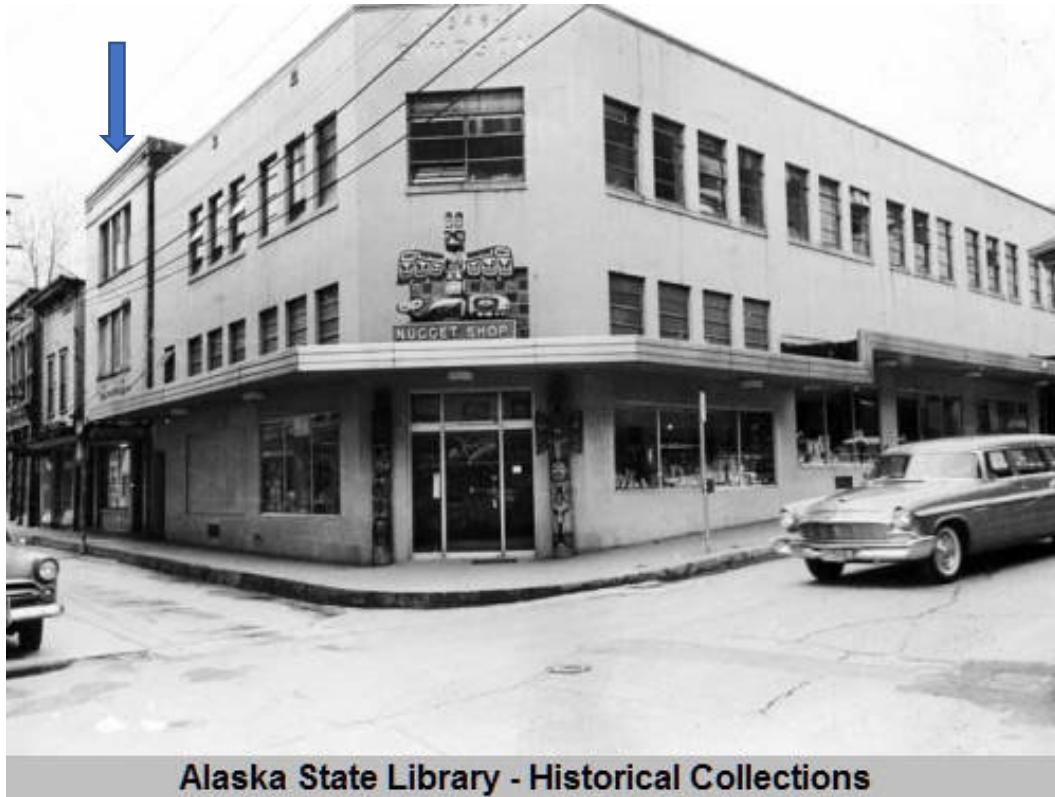
Alaska Daily Empire Development Number. (1915, January 1). p. 34.

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 - Historical Collections

B-26: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place Files; [ASL-P01-4021](#)

B-28: Juneau Memorial Library & Alaska Statehood Site



AHRS#: JUN-038

Location Description or Address: 114 W Fourth Street

Historic Name: Juneau Memorial Library & Alaska Statehood Site

Period of Significance: Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Neoclassical Revival

Architectural Description: 114 W Fourth Street was constructed on a large square lot at the intersection of Main Street and Calhoun Avenue. The concrete building was constructed with two gables intersecting at the middle of the structure and shed roofs on the north side. The building has a deep, simple frieze that wraps around the entire building from the headers of the windows to the roofline. The primary entrance is located at the south façade gable with storefront glass double doors. The large original window bays on the south façade have been covered after the building transitioned into a museum. A large Rie Munoz stained glass window is underneath the pediment at the East façade, and the west façade has another large bank of windows the same size as the stained glass that has been covered from the inside.

Statement of Significance: The Juneau Memorial Library & Alaska Statehood Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2006 under Criterion A due to its association with the social history of Juneau and its association with the celebration of Alaska statehood. Juneau architecture firm Ross and Malcolm designed the library. Juneau lacked a permanent library building prior to its construction in 1951. In 1945 the Rotary Club of Juneau announced it would fundraise to construct a library that could also serve as a memorial to those who served in World Wars I and II. Funding from the Alaska Public Works program, the federal Public Works Administration, and the persistent fundraising efforts of the community resulted in the building's completion. It served as the city's library until 1989,

when the Juneau-Douglas City Museum opened within it. At that time the building was rededicated as the Veterans Memorial Building.

Also located on the site of the Juneau Memorial Library is the Alaska Statehood Site, where the 49 Star flag was raised on July 4, 1959 with an estimated three thousand people present. Although Alaska as granted statehood on January 3, 1959, an executive order mandated that the 49 star flag become the official flag of the United States on July 4, 1959.

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

Eligibility: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Juneau-Douglas City Museum

Building Date: 1951

Name of architect or builder: Ross and Malcolm

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Government/ Government-related

Ownership Information: City and Borough of Juneau

Bibliography:

Juneau Memorial Library, Juneau. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2006.

Historic Photo:



B-28: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-268; circa 1943



B-28: Juneau resident slides, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage; UAA-HMC-0740-Sheet7-07; circa July 4th, 1959

B-29: JM Davis House



AHRS#: JUN-078

Location Description or Address: 202 Sixth Street

Historic Name: JM Davis House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 202 Sixth Street was built across two rectangular lots, creating a large square lot, with frontage on Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 wood-framed residence has metal-clad cross gables and a long dormer on the east façade. The south façade has a bay projection toward the SW corner, and a large, enclosed porch underneath the gable front. The west façade has a projecting bay window on the second floor. An enclosed shed addition is on the west façade. The basement has vertical tongue and groove siding, and the 1-1/2 stories above are clad in shingles. The primary entrance is through an enclosed glazed porch on the south façade. The windows appear to be vinyl with dividing bars on the first floor and single hung windows on the second floor. The second floor has decorative shingles above the triple single-hung windows with half round upper sashes.

Statement of Significance: 202 Sixth Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A) and as a fine example of Queen Anne design (Criterion C). Frances Caroline Brooks was born in London to a wealthy family and moved to Alaska in 1891. J Montgomery Davis was an accountant for the Nowell Mining Company in Juneau. In 1892 Frances and J.M. married. She was a painter and recognized as one of Juneau's early settler artists.

Her paintings were included at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition of 1909 and today are within the Alaska State Museum, Juneau-Douglas City Museum, and private collections.

JM and Frances constructed their house in 1892 on what was then the Boston Mining Claim. Using Frances' money, they cleared the land nearby with the intention of constructing additional houses. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," during construction. Ca 1900 the west wing was added to the house, becoming Frances' studio. JM and Frances lived in their home until their deaths in 1932 and 1933.

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

Eligibility: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: JM Davis House

Building Date: 1892

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Bret Connell and Jordan Nigro

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, 25 November 1932

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 February 1933

J.M. Davis House, Juneau, Juneau Division, National Register of Historic Places

Historic Photo:



B-29: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; ASL-P277-021-017



B-29: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051

B-30: Federal & Territorial Building/ Alaska State Capitol Building



AHRS#: JUN-191

Location Description or Address: 120 Fourth Street

Historic Name: Federal & Territorial Building/ Alaska State Capitol

Period of Significance: Peak Mining Era & Early Territorial Era- Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Neoclassical Revival

Architectural Description: 120 Fourth Street was constructed on a full city block with parking accessible off Fifth Street, and the primary façade to the south accessible from Fourth Street. The five-story flat-roofed reinforced concrete government building is clad in Indiana Limestone on the first floor and in brick on the top stories. The primary south façade has 12 bays, with the 2-story entry porch spanning three bays toward the middle. The entry porch has four Tuscan order marble columns supporting an entablature comprised of a frieze and cornice with a limestone balustrade on top. The historic windows have recently been replaced with steel, altering the casement/ fixed/ casement triple windows to a double window system with operable awning windows.

Statement of Significance: 120 Fourth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its prominence in the history of Alaska political and social movements as the Alaska State Capitol (Criterion A) and its association with important Alaska politicians (Criterion B). In 1910, Judge James Wickersham, Alaska's Congressional Delegate, successfully lobbied Congress to appropriate funds to construct a federal building and governor's house in Juneau. \$200,000 and \$40,000 were appropriated. The federal funds were insufficient to purchase all the properties and buildings on the block. Juneau citizens contributed

the required money to purchase the remaining portion of the block, then donated the land to the federal government. Yet wasn't until 1926 that Congress authorized funds for the design and construction of the building.

In 1928 construction bids not to exceed \$750,000 were solicited. N.P. Severin Company of Chicago submitted the winning bid, receiving an extra \$25,000 because Alaska marble was used within the building. Marble from the quarry at Tokeen, Prince of Wales Island, was procured. Governor George Parks broke ground on September 18, 1929. On February 2, 1931, the Federal and Territorial Building was completed. The Alaska Territorial Library and Museum opened within the new Federal and Territorial Museum. Legislators held meetings amidst the exhibit cases. The west wing contained federal offices. The District and Superior Courts were located on the top floor. Much of the east wing contained the post office.

The Alaska Statehood Act provided for the Federal and Territorial Building to be transferred to the State of Alaska in 1959. At that time it became the Alaska State Capitol.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alaska State Capitol

Building Date: 1929

Name of architect or builder: James A. Wetmore, architect; N.P. Severin Company, contractors.

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Government/ Government-related

Ownership Information: State of Alaska

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.

Alaska Daily Empire, 25 May 1926

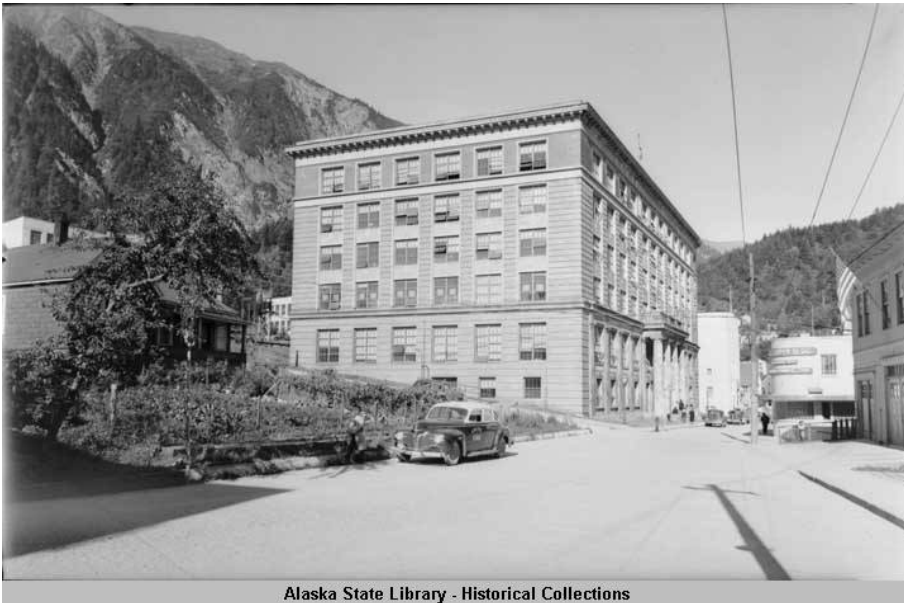
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Historic Photo:



B-30: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-0902; Circa 1931



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

B-30: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-0906; Circa 1940

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



AHRS#: JUN-066; JUN-067; JUN-068; JUN-069

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

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: Unknown

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.

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Historic Photo:



B-31: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-III-Box 4-33a



B-31: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Fagerson, Williams, Spartz Photograph Collection, ca. 1930-1960; ASL-P495-16e

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Dr. Gilbert's Dentist Office

Building Date: 1912

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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:



B-32: Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766; Circa 1930s

B-33: Spickett Apartments



AHRS#: JUN-186

Historic Name: Spickett Apartments

Period of Significance: 1917-1944

Location Description or Address: 315 5th 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 a 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Spickett Apartments

Building Date: 1917

Name of architect or builder: A. Howard Peterson

Current use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Ownership Information: Heidi Hildebrandt

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).

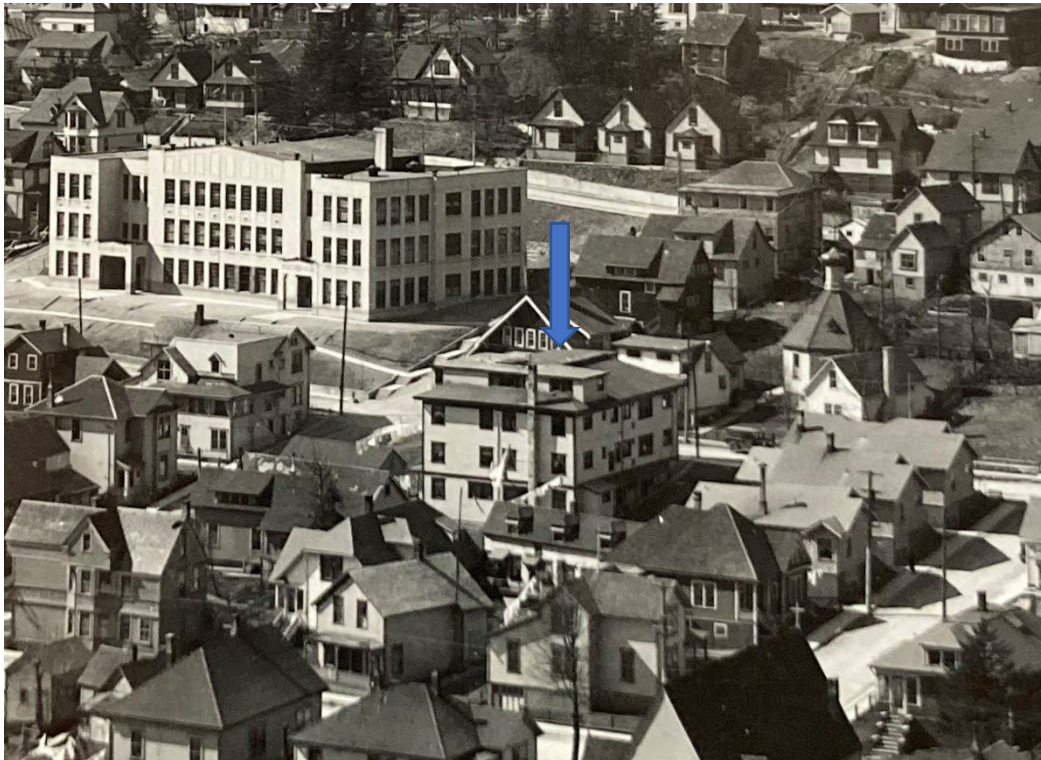
Alaska Daily Empire. (1929, June 15).

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.

Historic Photo:



B-33: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051

B-34: Davis House 2



AHRS#: JUN-303

Location Description or Address: 136 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 2

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 136 Sixth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage at Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed residence has a simple gable roofline with a hipped enclosed porch projection across most of the southern façade and a small gable over an exterior shed addition. The building has a standing seam metal roof with wood bevel shiplap siding. Some of the historic windows have been replaced with vinyl, and the single hung in the ½ story gable was converted into a casement. The remaining fixed windows in the enclosed porch and single hung windows toward the SW corner appear original wood construction.

Statement of Significance: 136 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth

Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 2

Building Date: 1915

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Kirsten Shelton

Bibliography:

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 February 1933

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

Historic Photos:



B-34: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051; circa 1934



University of Alaska Anchorage. Archives & Special Collections

B-34: Ruth A.M. Schmidt papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage; uaa-hmc-0792-b11-f04-sheet18-17; circa 1976

B-35: Davis House 3



AHRS#: JUN-208

Location Description or Address: 226 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 3

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 226 Sixth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage on Sixth Street. The 2-1/2 story wood-framed dwelling unit has had a significant addition toward the north end of the building, with three asphalt-shingled gable rooflines stepping up the hill, maintaining the original gable and enclosed porch aesthetic. The building is clad with cement board siding, with decorative shingles in the three gables facing South. The primary entrance has been relocated to the addition, accessible from Sixth Street and on the West façade. The vinyl windows are a mixture of fixed and casement, with half round windows in the front most and furthest gables, reminiscent of a Palladian window.

Statement of Significance: 226 Sixth Street is association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A) Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 3

Building Date: ca 1894

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

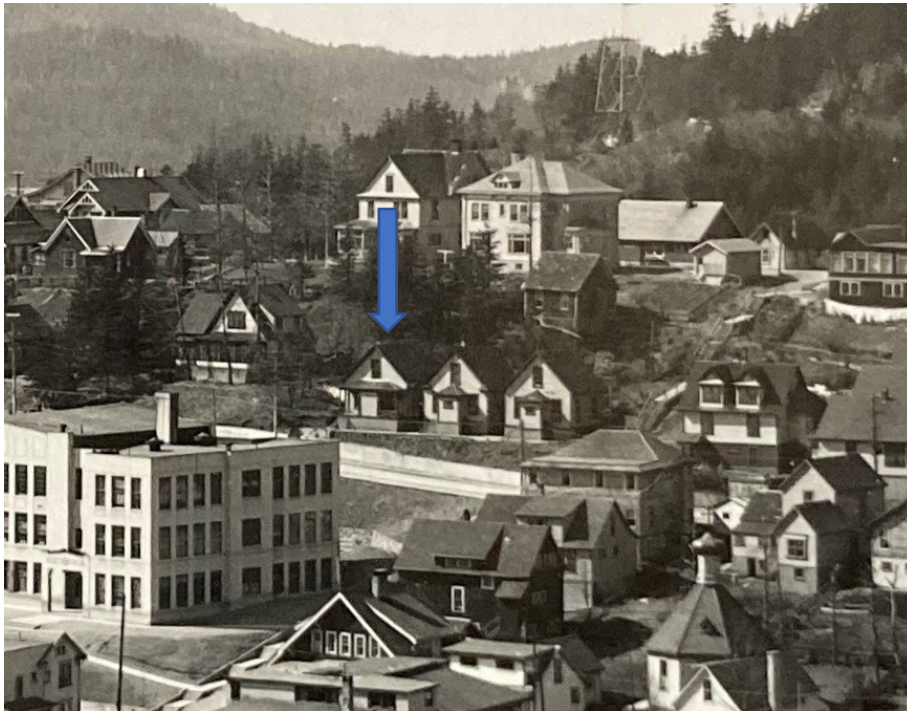
Ownership Information: Jeffrey and Karen Wilson

Bibliography:

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

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 February 1933

Historic Photos:



B-35: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051; circa 1934



B-35: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267

B-36: Davis House 4



AHRS#: JUN-304

Location Description or Address: 232 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 4

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 232 Sixth Street was constructed on a rectangular lot with frontage to Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed residence has an asphalt shingle gable roof and a single-story hipped roofline across the south façade aside from the primary entrance stairs. The structure is clad in cement board siding and has vinyl windows, with a slider in the gable pitch toward the street and a combination of fixed and small single-hung windows on the first floor.

Statement of Significance: 232 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed

additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals. This house was constructed specifically as a rental property.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 4

Building Date: 1912

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Gina Spartz

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, 20 February 1933

Historic Photos:



B-36: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051; circa 1934



B-36: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267

B-37: Davis House 5



AHRS#: JUN-305

Location Description or Address: 238 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 5

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 238 Sixth Street was built on a rectangular lot with frontage to Sixth Street. The 1-1/2 story wood-framed structure has an asphalt-shingle gabled roofline and a small shed roof arctic entry on the South façade. The building is clad in shiplap wood siding, and the arctic entry is clad with plywood. The primary entrance is on the South façade. The single hung windows have been replaced with vinyl over time, however the south façade maintains the same opening sizes and window operability.

Statement of Significance: 238 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their

home,” which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals. This house appears in its current location in a photo taken in 1918. Cedric Davis, son of Frances and JM Davis, lived in the house for many years.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 5

Building Date: 1912

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Jake and Bridget Lapenter

Bibliography:

Alaska State Library Place File, ASL-P01-0064.

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, 20 Feb 1933

Historic Photo:



B-37: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051; circa 1934



B-37: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place Files. Photographs.; ASL-Juneau-Schools-11

B-38: Davis House 6



AHRS#: JUN-209

Location Description or Address: 312 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 6

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 312 Sixth Street was constructed on a smaller rectangular lot than typically found in the neighborhood, with frontage to Sixth Street and a primary staircase entry for the residence and two consecutive homes built up the hillside. The building is 1-1/2 stories with a basement. The metal clad gable runs E-W and a dormer is being added toward the south façade. There is a bay window projection on the west façade. The building is currently under major renovation, and clad with a mixture of historic plywood, historic wood siding, and modern plywood. The primary entrance can be found on the west façade, accessible by staircase from Sixth Street. The windows are vinyl and a mixture of sliders and single-hung. The secondary entrance is on the south façade to the basement.

Statement of Significance: 312 Sixth Street is associated with Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era. Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals. This is one of three

houses built on the same lot between 1914-1918. In 1918, the Davis family advertised that “six modern furnished houses” were for rent.

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

Eligibility: Non-contributing

Criterion: N/A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 6

Building Date: 1914-1918

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Jake and Bridget Lapenter

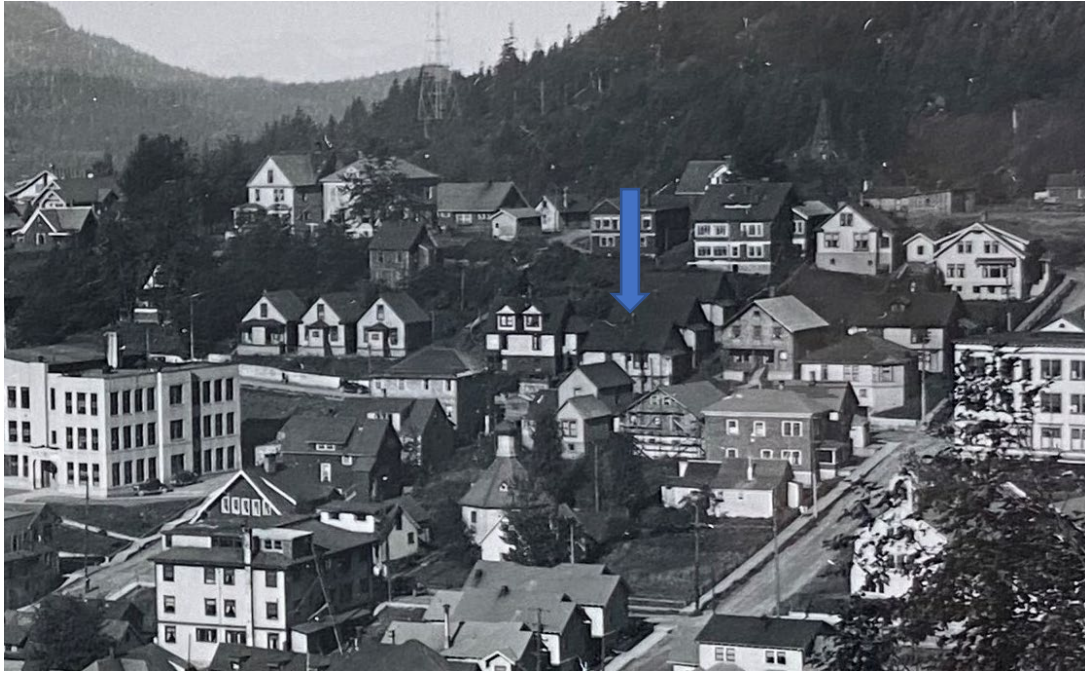
Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 19 August 1918

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, 20 February 1933

Historic Photos:



B-38: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-38: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-24-7

B-39: Davis House 7



AHRS#: JUN-306

Location Description or Address: 312A Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 7

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 312A Sixth Street was built without frontage to any public right of way, on a small rectangular lot uphill from 312 Sixth Street. The primary metal-clad gable has two small dormers facing the south and a small dormer facing the north façade. The building is clad in wood beveled shiplap siding, with a single-story covered entry porch and bay window covered by a hipped metal standing seam roof. The historic single-hung windows remain on the west façade, with a diamond shaped window toward the NW corner of the building. The north façade has had vinyl window replacements in a similar single-hung style. A secondary entrance into the daylight basement has a small shed-roof over the entry.

Statement of Significance: 312A Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street. Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals.

This is one of three houses built on the same lot between 1914-1918. In 1918, the Davis family advertised that “six modern furnished houses” were for rent.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 7

Building Date: 1914-1918

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Carmaleeda Estrada

Bibliography:

Alaska Daily Empire, 19 August 1918

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, 20 February 1933

Historic Photos:



B-39: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-39: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-24-7

B-40: Davis House 8



AHRS#: JUN-307

Location Description or Address: 312B Sixth Street

Historic Name: Davis House 8

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 312B Sixth Street was built without frontage to a public right of way, accessible from Sixth Street with a staircase. The wood-framed 1-1/2 story residence has a foundation covered by wood siding. The asphalt shingle gable runs E-W with a similarly clad hipped entry porch. The primary entrance is on the west façade, accessible by the Sixth Street stairs. The vinyl windows are primarily single-hung.

Statement of Significance: 312B Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). Frances Davis nee Brooks and JM Davis were married in Juneau in 1892. According to JM Davis' obituary, the couple "built part of Sixth Street and the upper part of Seward Street so that the horse and wagons could get through to their home," which was originally located at 202 Sixth Street (Daily Alaska Empire, 20 Feb 1933). Over the years, the family constructed additional houses and purchased others that had been previously built, turning them all into rentals. This is one of three houses built on the same lot between 1914-1918. In 1918, the Davis family advertised that "six modern furnished houses" were for rent.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Davis House 8

Building Date: 1914-1918

Name of architect or builder: JM Davis

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Carol Race

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, 20 February 1933

Alaska Daily Empire, 19 August 1918

Historic Photos:



B-40: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-40: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-24-7

B-42: Wollenberg Vander Leest House



AHRS#: JUN-319

Location Description or Address: 525 Main Street

Historic Name: Wollenberg/ Vander Leest House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 525 Main Street was constructed on a square lot with frontage to Main Street. The wood-framed building is 1-1/2 stories with a partial daylight basement. The asphalt shingle clad primary gable faces Main Street, with a hipped covered /enclosed entry on the west façade, a long dormer facing the north façade, and a cross gabled addition on the north façade. The building is clad in wood shingles, with a large masonry chimney at the intersection of the addition and original footprint. The vinyl windows are a mixture of fixed, slider and single-hung windows. There is a single story shed roofed carport to the north on the downhill side.

Statement of Significance: 525 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A). Harry L. Wollenberg started working for the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company in 1909, becoming Chief Engineer in 1912. He designed and supervised the construction of the Salmon Creek and Annex Creek hydroelectric projects, both historically significant engineering feats. He left Alaska in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. AH Humphries moved into the house in 1917. The Wallstedt family purchased the home around 1920. Sigurd Wallstedt was the district deputy of the

Moose Lodge of Alaska and a proprietor of the International Pool Parlor. His wife was a music teacher and director of the Harmony Music Club. In 1925 Herman Vanderleest purchased the house. At the time, District Attorney and member of the First Territorial House of Representatives, AG Shoup, was living in the house. Vanderleest was a pharmacist who owned the Butler-Mauro Drug Company in town until 1952. He served as a delegate at the Alaska Constitutional Convention in 1955-56.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Wollenberg/ Vander Leest House

Building Date: 1900

Name of architect or builder: Harry L. Wollenberg

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Francis Barthel and Hetty Hoke

Bibliography:

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

Alaska Daily Empire, 19 July 1917

Alaska Daily Empire, 22 November 1919

Alaska Daily Empire, 23 December 1925

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, 27 February 1937

Historic Photos:



B-42: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130; Circa 1930s



B-42: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-0902; Circa 1928

B-43: Sowerby House



AHRS#: JUN-320

Location Description or Address: 533 Main Street

Historic Name: Sowerby House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Territorial Government Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 533 Main Street was built on a rectangular lot on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets. The wood-framed 1-1/2 story residence has a daylight concrete block basement. The primary asphalt shingle clad gable runs E-W with a long shed dormer facing the north façade and a combination double gable/shed dormer facing the south façade. The primary entrance is accessible from Main Street with an enclosed entry and a shed roof over it. The west façade has a bay window projection with a hipped roof. The windows are primarily fixed. A garage addition is accessible from Sixth Street.

Statement of Significance: 533 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). Isaac Sowerby came to Alaska during the Klondike Gold Rush. He moved to Juneau in 1914 and served as a member of the Territorial

House of Representatives from 1917-1921. He was a steamship agent and worked in insurance. Paul Gordon, Director of Education for the Alaska division of the Office of Indian Affairs, rented the home from the Sowerby's prior to its sale in 1935.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Sowerby House

Building Date: 1915-1916

Name of architect or builder: Isaac Sowerby

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Chris Peloso and Junnie Chup

Bibliography:

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

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, 24 December 1932

Daily Alaska Empire, 21 September 1935

Historic Photo:



B-43: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130; Circa 1930s

B-44: Ambrose Hile House



AHRS#: JUN-321

Location Description or Address: 128 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Ambrose Hile House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 128 Sixth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage onto Sixth Street. The wood-framed 1-1/2 story residence has a primary gable that runs N-S with an addition on the west façade with a shed roof and an entry porch with a hipped roof on the south façade. The wood shingle clad structure has asphalt shingle roofing. The primary entrance is accessible by a staircase from Sixth Street with a full-lite door and half round arch header. The vinyl windows have divider bars in the south façade in the entry and to the west of the entry is a glass oriel window.

Statement of Significance: 128 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A). Ambrose Hile arrived in Alaska in 1898. He owned the house from 1904 to 1935. It was a rental property.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Ambrose Hile House

Building Date: before 1901

Name of architect or builder: Ambrose Hile

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Richard and Katherine Ward

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:



B-44: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-221; circa 1968

B-45: Paul House



AHRS#: JUN-331

Location Description or Address: 426 Main Street

Historic Name: Bothwell House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Territorial Government Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 426 Main Street is located on a square lot with frontage to Main Street. The wood-framed 1-story residence has a cross gable roofline, with one gable front facing Main Street. A hip roof addition is found on the south façade that wraps the SW corner until it meets the Main Street gabled roofline. The historic entrance was located where the cross gables meet, and the primary entrance is currently accessible from Main Street underneath the streetside gable. The building has metal roofing, and vinyl horizontal siding.

Statement of Significance: 426 Main Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Eras, and the Territorial & Early State Government Era (Criterion A). It is significant due to its association with William & Frances Paul (Criterion B).

The early history of the property remains unknown, however by 1910 it was owned by the estate of JJ Beattie. From 1925-1936 it was owned by Milton Bothwell. The Juneau Women's Club owned the house from ca 1939-1957. William L. and Frances Paul rented the home from 1945-1956. William L. Paul (1885-

1977) was the first Alaska Native attorney and first Alaska Native legislator in Alaska. Paul became the Grand Secretary of the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) for the first time in 1920. He and his brother, Louis Paul, were instrumental in turning the ANB into a potent, region-wide political force. He held leadership positions in ANB many times over the coming decades. From 1923-1932, the Paul brothers published a newspaper, the *Alaska Fisherman*, which reported on issues of concern for Alaska Natives and commercial fishermen. William served two terms in the Territorial House of Representatives from 1925-1928. During his time in the legislature, the legislature passed an act mandating the literacy of Alaska voters, which was meant to disenfranchise Alaska Natives. However, William amended the act so that those who had previously voted could still vote, partially nullifying the intended effects. He drafted the description of Benny Benson's flag design, the words of which Marie Drake adapted to become the "Alaska Flag Song." In 1929, he urged ANB to begin advocating for Alaska Native land rights. He was the first Alaska Native to serve as an officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. William worked in Washington, DC for Congressional Delegate Anthony Dimond, during which time William successfully worked to extend the Indian Reorganization Act to Alaska which transformed Alaska Native governance. In 1947 during his time at 426 Main Street, William served as clerk of the territorial House of Representatives.

Frances Paul (nee Lackey, 1889-1970) was a teacher for the Alaska Native Service, a president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Juneau, a founder of the Alaskan Arts and Craft Association, and the president of the Alaska Tuberculosis Association, among other leadership roles. In 1947, while residing at 426 Main Street, she authored "Home Care of the Tuberculous in Alaska," which aimed to help Alaska Native families treat TB in the home, rather than at a hospital. Her son, William Paul, Jr., took the photographs for the book. She was the author of "Kahtahah A Tlingit Girl," which shared the biography of her mother-in-law, Tillie Paul Tamaree. In 1944 she wrote "The Spruce Root Basketry of the Tlingit."

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Bothwell House

Building Date: Before 1900

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Alaska State Hospital & Nursing

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.

Estus, Joaqlin. "The father of Alaska Native land claims" *Indian Country Today* 21 Dec 2021
<https://ictnews.org/opinion/the-father-of-alaska-native-land-claims> accessed 17 June 2023

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 March 1944

Daily Alaska Empire, 17 November 1945

Daily Alaska Empire, 2 March 1946

Daily Alaska Empire, 28 October 1947

Daily Alaska Empire, 22 September 1947

Alaska State Library MS 20 1-3

Juneau & Douglas Telephone Company Directory, 1945-1956.

Dauenhauer, Nora Marks and Dauenhauer, Richard, editors. Haycox, Stephen "William Lewis Paul/ ShgUndi {Shquindy}" *Haa Kusteeyi Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories* Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994.

Historic Photo:



B-45: Ben Paul Collection, photo taken by William Paul; Circa 1940s

B-46: Brunner/ Orenshaw House



AHRS#: JUN-322

Location Description or Address: 326 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Brunner/ Orenshaw House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Craftsman

Architectural Description: 326 Sixth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Sixth Street. The wood-framed 2-1/2 story house has a gable roofline, facing Sixth Street. The metal standing seam roof has five wood decorative brackets in the Sixth Street gable, with a bracket at the halfway point from the side of the building to the ridge. The first floor primary entrance has a covered porch spanning $\frac{3}{4}$ of the south street façade with box wood columns and a wood wide picket balustrade between. The vinyl white windows are primarily single-hung with a few fixed windows. The south facing siding is primarily wood painted shingles with wood clapboard siding underneath the covered porch.

Statement of Significance: 326 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A). Ernest Brunner built the house in 1905. In 1911 it was purchased by Mary Agens Orenshaw, who owned it until her death in 1925. She made an addition to the house in 1912 or 1913. Lieutenant EA Coffin, executive officer of the US Coast Guard Cutter Amalga, lived in the home in 1922. John (Johan) and Ragnhild Winther lived in the house in the 1940s. John owned the FV Emma.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Brunner/ Orenshaw House

Building Date: ca 1905

Name of architect or builder: Ernest Brunner

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Mark Chester and Steven Pfister

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, 7 January 1948

Alaska Daily Empire 31 October 1925

Alaska Daily Empire 4 April 1922

Historic Photo:



B-46: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-46: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

B-47: Semple/Guyot House



AHRS#: JUN-324

Location Description or Address: 618 Gold Street

Historic Name: Semple/ Guyot House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 618 Gold Street is located on a square lot with frontage to Gold Street. The wood-framed, one and a half story house has a metal standing seam clad gable roofline, facing Gold Street. The house is primarily clad in wood shingles with wood board and batten siding skirting around a concrete block basement. The street facing eave has five wood decorative brackets. The primary entrance is accessible by staircase from the street to a box column covered front porch with a steep shed roofline. The columns at the front porch have a wood picket balustrade. The windows are a mixture of siding, single hung and fixed.

Statement of Significance: 618 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Territorial Development Era (Criterion A). Robert Semple purchased Lot 4 in 1907 and built the houses at 604 and 618 Gold St. there. Robert was a building contractor who oversaw the construction of mines and canneries throughout the region. He built the mill at the Chichagof Gold

Mining Co. and the Berner's Bay mill of the Jualin Mining Co. He managed the construction of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company in Thane and oversaw construction work at the expanding AJ Mine beginning in 1915. He was involved in the construction of the Scottish Rite Temple and the Juneau High School (Capital School). Mr. and Mrs. Semple lived in both 604 and 618 Gold Street at different times over the years. In 1926 Mr. and Mrs. Sam Guyot purchased the house. Sam Guyot was a traveling salesman.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Semple/ Guyot House

Building Date: 1912

Name of architect or builder: Robert Semple

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Maurice Sandy and Anne Sutton

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.

Alaska Daily Empire, 28 October 1915

Daily Alaska Empire, 18 November 1932

Historic Photo:



B-47: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-47: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

B-48: Semple/Wyller House



AHRS#: JUN-323

Location Description or Address: 604 Gold Street

Historic Name: Semple/ Wyller House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 604 Gold Street is built on a square corner lot, with frontage on Gold Street and Sixth Street. The wood-framed, one-story home with daylit basement is clad in board and batten wood siding on the basement level and wood shingles on the primary story. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with a gabled pediment front over 45-degree bump-out with a bay window. The primary entrance is accessible from Gold Street up a concrete staircase. The secondary entries are accessible from Sixth Street on the west side of the home, one to the basement and one to the primary story, sharing a concrete staircase. The windows are a mixture of single hung and fixed.

Statement of Significance: 604 Gold Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era (Criterion A). Robert Semple purchased Lot 4 in 1907 and built the houses at 604 and 618 Gold St. there. Robert was a building contractor who oversaw the construction of mines and canneries throughout the region. He built the mill at the Chichagof Gold Mining Co. and the Berner's Bay mill of the Jualin Mining Co. He managed the construction of the Alaka Gastineau Mining Company in Thane and oversaw construction work at the expanding AJ Mine beginning in 1915. He was involved in the construction of the Scottish Rite Temple and the Juneau High School (Capital School). Mr.

and Mrs. Semple lived in both 604 and 618 Gold Street at different times over the years. In 1936 Christian and Mildred Wyller purchased the home. Christian was a highway engineer who worked with the Public Roads Administration/ Bureau of Public Roads since 1925. He eventually served as the District Engineer for the Public Roads Administration. Mildred was a teacher.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Semple/ Wyller House

Building Date: 1908

Name of architect or builder: Robert Semple

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Gordon and Elizabeth Evans

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.

Alaska Daily Empire, 28 October 1915

Daily Alaska Empire, 18 November 1932

Tewkesbury, David & Tewkesbury, William. *Tewkesbury's Who's Who in Alaska and Alaska Business Index Vol 1947 I*. Tewkesbury: Juneau, Alaska, 1947.

Historic Photo:



B-48: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-48: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

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 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.

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Conner House

Building Date: ca 1927

Name of architect or builder: J.E. and Fannie Conner

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.

Historic Photo:



B-49: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934

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 a 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 wooden 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Museth/ Rosenberg House

Building Date: ca 1898

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: James 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.

Historic Photo:



B-50: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-50: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

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.

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: Contributing

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Jensen Apartments

Building Date: ca 1911

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

Ownership Information: Shannon and Dana 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.

Historic Photos:



B-51: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0166; circa 1934



B-51: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alvin Goldstein/Warner House

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:



B-52: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-Juneau-Schools-33; Circa 1917



B-52: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s

B-53: Capital School



AHRS#: JUN-329

Location Description or Address: 129 Sixth Street

Historic Name: Capital School

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/ Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: International Style

Architectural Description: 129 Sixth Street is located on a series of rectangular lots that were consolidated, with frontage to both Fifth Street and Sixth Street. The two-story reinforced concrete building has a flat roof and been clad in metal vertically oriented siding. The primary façade has frontage to Fifth Street, originally designed as a three-part elevation, with five bays on the west and east, and four bays in the center. The 1957-8 renovation and addition created an L-shaped first story. The secondary entrance located on Sixth Street leads to the third story, due to the slope of the site. The windows are in the black metal sash international style, with a mixture of operable awnings and fixed windows.

Statement of Significance: 129 Sixth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). In early April of 1927, the Juneau school board asked Harlan Thomas whether it was advisable to build an addition to the school Thomas had designed in 1917 or if the school board should construct a new, dedicated high school. Thomas recommended the construction of a new, purpose-built high school and gymnasium one block west of the school constructed in 1917. One week later, Juneau voters approved a \$100,000 bond to

finance the project. By mid-June, all of the required lots had been sold to the city, and the buildings moved to adjacent lots and blocks. Peter Woeck Construction Company served as the general contractor. The high school was dedicated by Governor George A. Park on November 17, 1928.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, requiring all people of Japanese descent to be removed from the West Coast of the United States, in response to the United States' entry into World War II. The Alaska Defense Command issued instructions for all people who were 50% or more of Japanese descent and over the age of 16 to prepare to leave Alaska. John Tanaka was valedictorian of the graduating class of 1942. On April 15, a special graduation ceremony was held to honor Tanaka. He was one of fifty-three Juneau residents who were incarcerated at Minidoka, a concentration camp in Idaho. An empty chair was left for Tanaka when the class of 1943 celebrated their high school graduation.

In 1947, despite protests from the Juneau School Board and white families, the Alaska Native Service announced it would be closing the schools it operated in Juneau for Alaska Native children. This signaled the desegregation of Juneau's schools. In 1958 the school was remodeled and converted into the Capital Elementary School, after a new high school was constructed on Glacier Avenue. This remodel included an addition to the west of the building, adding another circulation route and classroom space. In 1997 it closed as a school. In 1998 the Alaska State Legislature purchased the building and turned it into offices for Legislative Affairs. In 1999 it opened as the Terry Miller Legislative Office Building.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Terry Miller Legislative Office Building

Building Date: 1928

Name of architect or builder: Harlan Thomas; Peter Woeck Construction Company

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Education

Ownership Information: State of Alaska

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.
Grummett, Karleen. *Quiet Defiance: Alaska's Empty Chair Story*. A.T. Publishing and Printing: Anchorage, AK, 2016.

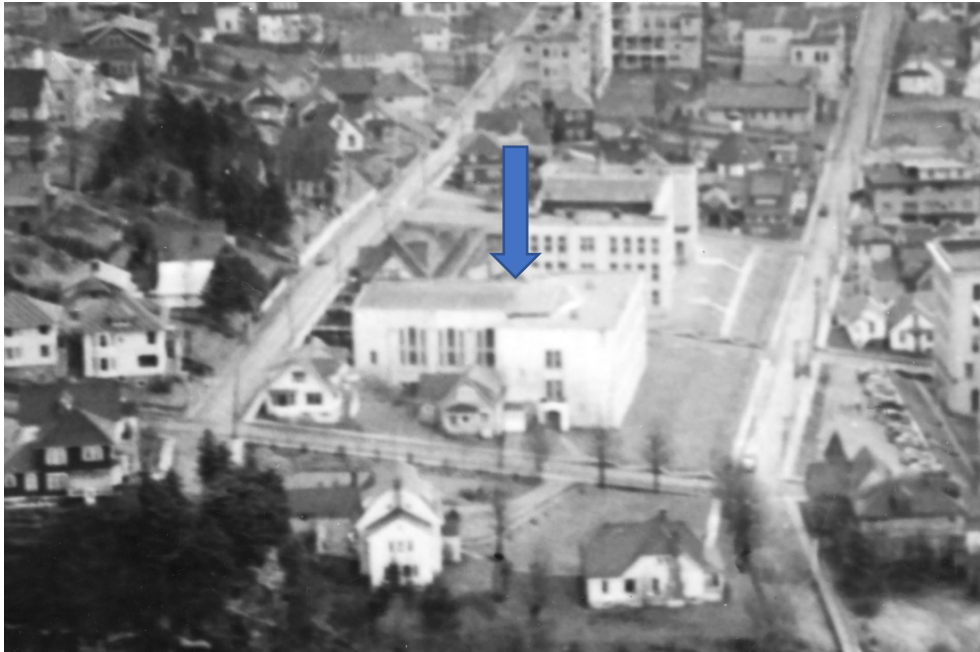
Daily Alaska Empire, 14 April 1927.

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 April 1927.

Daily Alaska Empire, 26 May 1927.

Daily Alaska Empire, 18 June 1927.
Daily Alaska Empire, 17 November 1927.
Daily Alaska Empire, 27 August 1947.
Daily Alaska Empire, 26 June 1947.
Daily Alaska Empire, 2 August 1947.

Historic Photo:



B-53: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130; Circa 1930s



B-53: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267

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 20th 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, a 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Klein Building

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

B-54: 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Carstens Building

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.

Historic Photo:



B-55: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0050; Circa 1930s

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 (Criterion C). It was built catty corner to the Territorial and Federal Building one year after that building's construction, likely 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. 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 contractor 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 into 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Assembly Building

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:



B-56: 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Dickinson House

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.

Historic Photo:



B-57: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0050; Circa 1930s

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kaser House

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: Robert and Monica 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.

Historic Photo:



B-58: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0050; Circa 1930s

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Anderson House

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ business

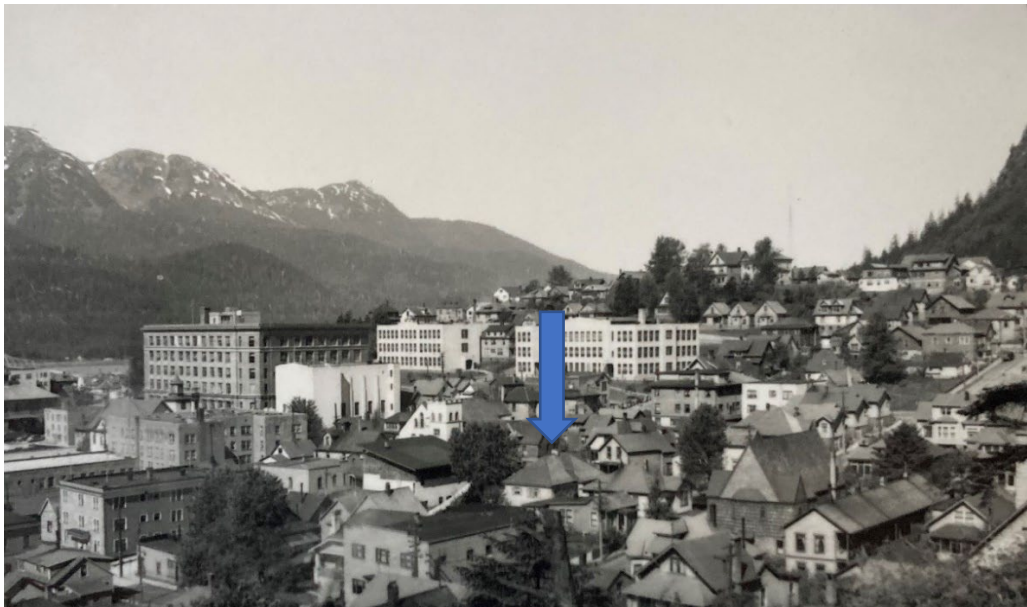
Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

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.

Historic Photo:



B-59: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0184; Circa 1960

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 a 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, mayor 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Connors House

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.

Historic Photo:



B-62: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-8-1065

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alaska Staff Development Network building

Building Date: ca 1913

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ organizational

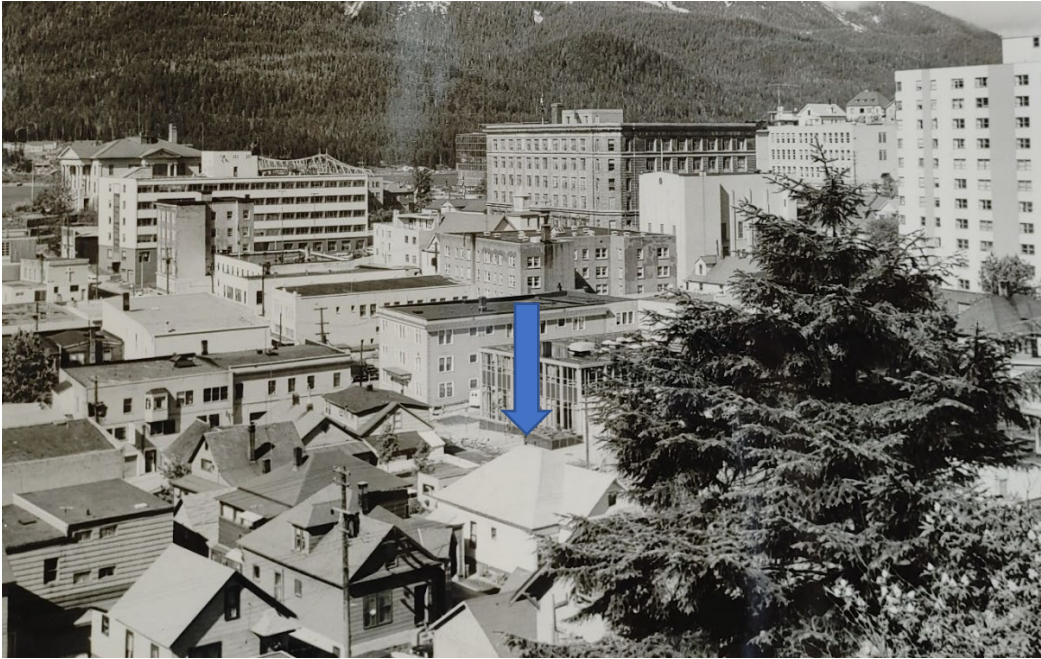
Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

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.

Historic Photo:



B-63: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-8-1065



B-63: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-III-660

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Sisters of St. Ann 1

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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.

Historic Photo:



B-64: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; ASL-P542-2-5; Circa 1954

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Sisters of St. Ann 2

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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:



B-65: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-P01-3734; Circa 1959

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: N/A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Pulver House

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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:



B-66: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-P01-3734; Circa 1959

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 it to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold it 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Miller/Gillen House 1

Building Date: ca 1904

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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:



B-67: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-P01-3734; Circa 1959

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: Craftsman

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 it to James Gillen. In 1936 he sold it 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Miller/Gillen House 2

Building Date: ca 1904

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

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

B-68: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-1206.

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: William Winn House

Building Date: Ca. 1902

Name of architect or builder: William Winn

Current use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: Deborah A Holbrook Solo 401k Trust

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:



B-69: Alaska State Library Place File. Photographs; ASL-P01-2771.



B-69: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-1206.

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 contributes to the Juneau Townsite 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 the 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Hellenthal/ Grisham House

Building Date: 1932

Name of architect or builder: Theodore Hellenthal

Current use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: John W Sivertsen and 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:



B-70: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, 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 a 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. 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: Contributing

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Williams/Livie House

Building Date: 1897

Name of architect or builder: Louis Williams

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:



B-71: 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Williams/ Sey House

Building Date: 1913

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ single dwelling

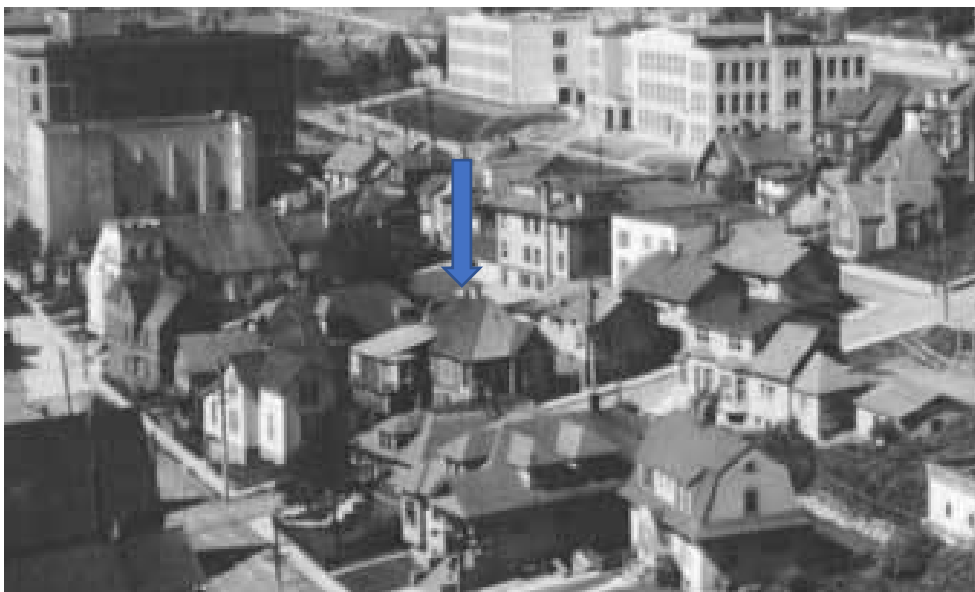
Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: Marty and 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:



B-72: 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 Mining and Early Territorial Government 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kirk House I

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:



B-73: 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 Mining & Early Territorial Government 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kirk House II

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:



B-74: 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 Mining Era & Early Territorial Government 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kirk House III

Building Date: 1927

Name of architect or builder: Morris Construction

Current use: Domestic/ multiple dwelling

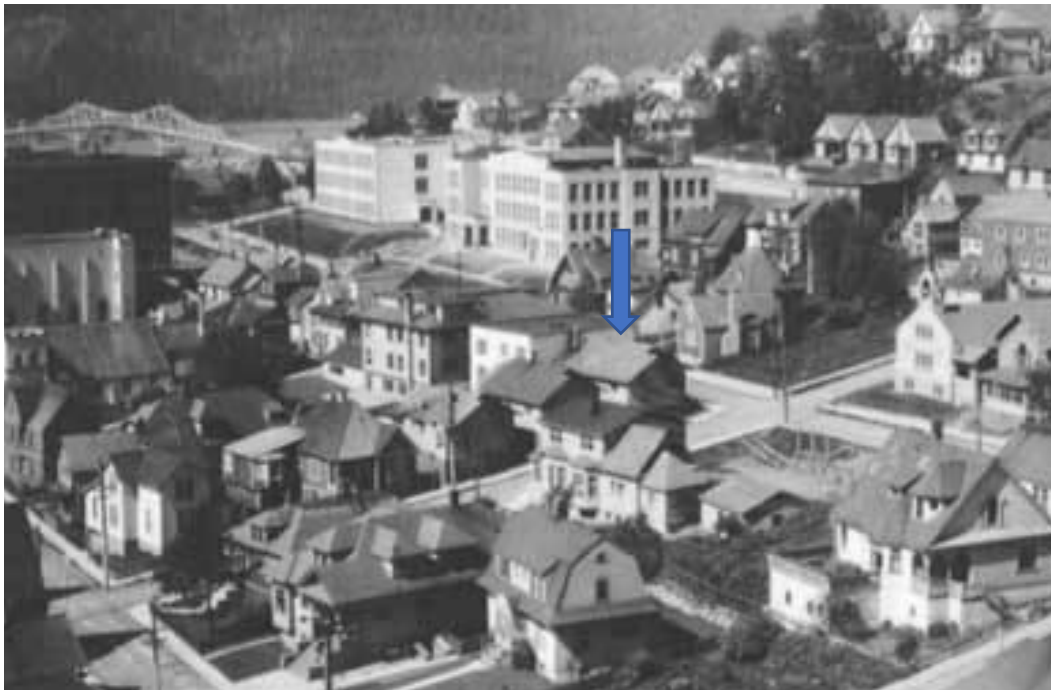
Historic use: Domestic/ single dwelling

Ownership Information: Erik Emert

Bibliography:

Daily Alaska Empire. (1927, September 7).

Historic Photo:



B-75: 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Fifth Avenue Apartments

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

B-76: Alaska State Library, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943; ASL-P87-0766

B-77: Scottish Rite Temple



AHRS#: JUN-356

Location Description or Address: 224 Fourth Street

Historic Name: Scottish Rite Temple

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/Territorial Government Development Era

Architectural Style: Art Deco

Architectural Description: 224 Fourth Street is built on a rectangular corner lot with frontage to Fourth Street and Seward Street. The three-story reinforced concrete building has a flat roof and art deco decoration with pilasters, diamond motifs in the header and sill window surrounds. The south façade has a three-part elevation with a mason symbol at the center of the topmost story. The black metal sash windows are primarily fixed with an operable awning below. The primary entrance is accessible from Fourth Street with a prominent one-story projection, creating a deep entry with tile detailing. A secondary entrance is accessible from Seward Street, in the uphill, NW corner of the building.

Statement of Significance: 224 Fourth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Eras. It is also a significant example of Art Deco design (Criterion C). In April of 1927, the Alaska Masonic Temple Association sold two lots to the Juneau School Board in anticipation of the construction of a new high school. The next day the masons announced they had purchased the lot on Fourth and Seward Streets. They planned to construct a new masonic temple that would house all the masonic organizations in Juneau, including the Blue Lodge,

Eastern Star and Shrine Club. The organization contracted with Harlan Thomas, the same architect working on plans for the new high school. Similarly, Peter Woeck was the general contractor for both projects. The cornerstones for the high school and the Scottish Rite Temple were laid during the same ceremony. Each contained their own time capsules. In December, the masons hosted an open house in the completed building, at which “expressions of admiration were to be heard from most everyone inspecting the Temple. That it is one of the finest in the Territory and without a doubt the finest lodge building.”

A 1928 editorial in the *Daily Alaska Empire* lauded the new edifices recently constructed in the city: “The new school building and the Scottish Rite Temple have added immensely to the appearance of Juneau--- to its air of permanent and substantiality. They are very fine additions to the fire-proof buildings that are yearly becoming more numerous. Their beauty and the testimony they present of confidence in the future of Juneau will encourage [sic] the erection of other buildings of similar class. It is also gratifying to know that both structures were financed in Juneau. Nearly all of the improvements- and there have been a lot—that have taken place here during the last two or three years have been financed in this city, proving both the prosperity of the people and their confidence in their town.”

The Alaska State Museum was located within the Scottish Rite Temple for an unknown length of time, after moving from the Alaska State Capitol Building after 1959. It was in the Scottish Rite Temple until it moved into the newly constructed Alaska State Museum in 1967.

In 2009 the Scottish Rite Temple was renovated and converted into a legislative office building that connects with the State Capitol via a skybridge. Funds for this acquisition came partly from the Alaska Committee, which exists to enhance Juneau as the capital city. It was renamed the Thomas B. Stewart Legislative Office Building after the former Juneau legislator and Superior Court Judge.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Thomas B. Stewart Legislative Office Building

Building Date: 1928

Name of architect or builder: Harlan Thomas

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Fraternal/Assembly

Ownership Information: Alaska State Legislature

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, 30 April 1927

Daily Alaska Empire, 25 February 1928

Daily Alaska Empire, 28 July 1928

Daily Alaska Empire, 20 November 1928

Daily Alaska Empire, 19 December 1928

Brown, Tricia. *The View from the Future: 2017, Fifty Years after the Alaska Purchase Centennial*. State of Alaska: 2015.

Historic Photo:



B-77: Alaska State Library Historical Collections, Richard F. Lewis Photograph Collection, ca 1907-1930, ASL-PCA-103; ASL-P103-013

B-78: Assembly of God Church



AHRS#: JUN-01319

Location Description or Address: 224 Fourth Street

Historic Name: Assembly of God Church

Period of Significance: Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Postmodernism

Architectural Description: 224 Fourth Street has been constructed on a series of rectangular lots with frontage on Fourth Street and N Franklin Street. The two-story building was originally erected as a house of worship, with a steep gable roofline running E-W and a low-pitched shed roof over the entry. The wood-framed building has a metal standing seam roof with deep eaves. The building is clad with a combination of stone and a pebble dash in stucco. The primary entrance is up a small flight of stairs at Fourth Street, with a secondary entrance on the north façade from the parking lot. The entries are storefront glazing and the windows in the large commercial space are mostly fixed with an operable awning at the bottom.

Statement of Significance: 224 Fourth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Territorial & Early State Government Era (Criterion A). A previous church had been constructed on this same lot. It was the Northern Lights Presbyterian Church until ca 1941, when it became the Bethel Tabernacle. By 1967, the Polk Directory lists the Bethel Assembly of God Church on site. Elmer Ignell was the general contractor. After ten years or so, the congregation decided to sell the church and

construct one elsewhere to accommodate a need for more parking spaces. The congregation is now known as the Bethel Christian Center. Public radio station KTOO occupied the building from 1979-1998. The building was converted into offices for Seapath in 1998. Rainbow Foods opened in the former church in 2003.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, C

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Rainbow Foods

Building Date: 1966

Name of architect or builder: Elmer Ignell, general contractor

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Religion/ Religious Facility

Ownership Information: Wendy Anne Chamberlain and Kenneth Allen Stephens Living 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.

Personal communication, David Ottoson to Shannon Crossley, 10 June 2023.

Polk City Directory 1966, 1967.

Daily Alaska Empire 24 December 1936

Daily Alaska Empire 22 November 1941

Daily Alaska Empire 11 January 1947

Historic Photo:



B-78: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, [Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection](#), ca. 1890-1972. ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-29-5; Circa 1969

B-79: Bishop House



AHRS#: JUN-358

Location Description or Address: 424 N Franklin Street

Historic Name: Bishop House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 424 Franklin Street is located at a square lot with frontage to Franklin Street. The two-story wood-framed structure is clad with wood painted shingles and a metal standing seam roof. The roofline is primarily a hipped structure with a pediment gable front toward Franklin Street, and smaller shingles in the tympanum. The primary entrance is accessible from Franklin Street on the first story with a shed roof over an enclosed entry. The vinyl windows are primarily single-hung with a few fixed replacements.

Statement of Significance: 424 Franklin Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the development of Juneau during its Initial Development Era (Criterion A) and its association with apartment building owner Grace Vrooman Bishop Wickersham, a woman associated with early 20th Century Alaska politics (Criterion B). By 1913 the house was owned by Harry and Grace Bishop. In 1943 the building was sold to John T Conn.

Harry moved to Alaska in 1896 and was a miner at Sheep Creek. In 1910 he married Grace Vrooman, who moved to Juneau ca 1902. Harry served as mayor of Juneau from 1912-1913 and as US Marshall for

Alaska's First District (Juneau) from 1914-1917. Grace was a teacher in Juneau from 1902-1910 and then again served as a teacher, librarian, and principal in Juneau from 1920-1928. In 1918, Grace ran for the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives. She married Judge James Wickersham in 1928. She served as a member the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines' Board of Trustees from 1933-1935 and served on the University of Alaska Board of Regents from 1935-1941.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Choate Law Firm

Building Date: ca 1910

Name of architect or builder: Harry and Grace Bishop

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Mark and Sun Hee Choate

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.

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

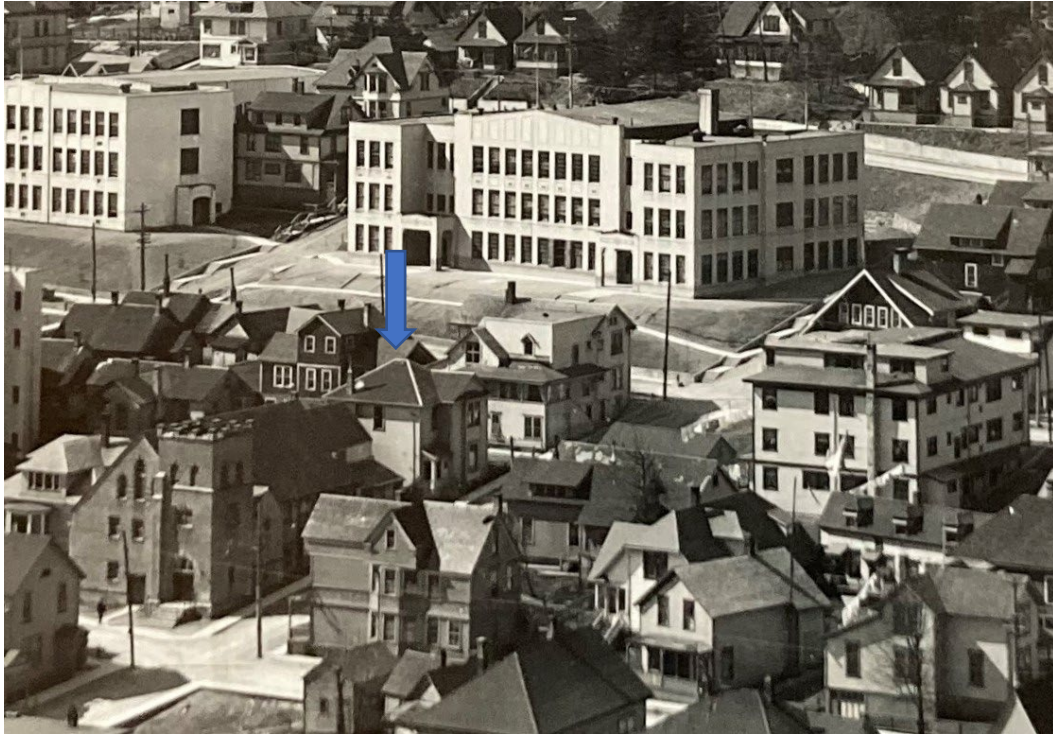
"Mayors of the City of Juneau, Alaska" Alaska State Library Historical Collection 1900.0019 HVF

"Grace Vrooman (Bishop) Wickersham," <https://www.alaska.edu/uajourney/notable-people/juneau/grace-wickersham/> accessed May 8, 2023.

Alaska Daily Empire, 3 January 1918

The Daily Alaskan, 24 April 1918

Historic Photo:



B-79: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0051

B-80: McNaughton House



AHRS#: JUN-359

Location Description or Address: 229 Fifth Street

Historic Name: McNaughton House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 229 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Fifth Street. The one and a half story wood-framed house has a cross-like floorplan, with cross gables with a gabled half story projection where the two geometries all meet. The building has wood shingles on the rooflines and cladding the exterior walls. The wood windows are primarily fixed. The primary entrance is accessible from Fifth Street underneath a shed-roofed covered porch toward the northwest corner of the building. A secondary entrance is also accessible from Fifth street, toward the NE corner of the building.

Statement of Significance: 229 Fifth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. Guy & Mary McNaughton arrived in Juneau in 1903, when Guy began working as a cashier at BM Behrends Bank. He was Vice President and Cashier of that same bank when he died in 1939. He served on the Juneau City Council and the school board and was active in the Juneau Shotgun Club. The McNaughton family owned the home from 1913 to 1940.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: McNaughton House

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

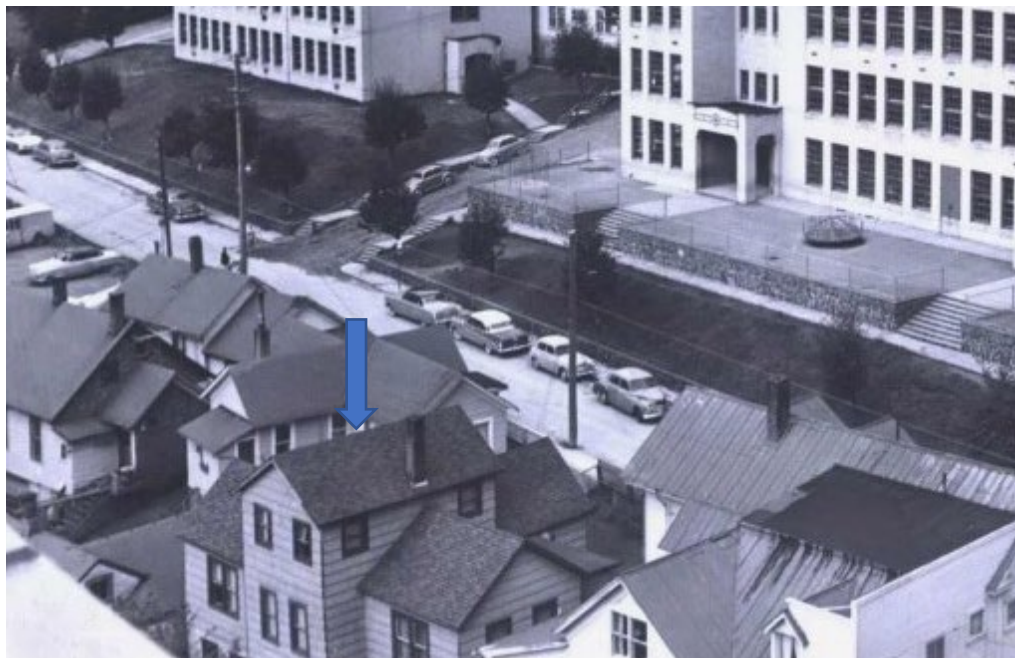
Ownership Information: Thomas Meyer

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, 5 April 1939

Historic Photo:



B-80: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267

B-81: Kaher House 1



AHRS#: JUN-343

Location Description or Address: 217 Fifth Street

Historic Name: Kaher House 1

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 217 Fifth Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Fifth Street. The one-story wood-framed house has a cross-like floorplan with cross gables. The structure is clad in wood painted shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. The primary entrance is accessible from Fifth Street with a wood half lite door. The wood windows are primarily single hung.

Statement of Significance: 217 Fifth Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. 217 Fifth Street, 423 Seward Street, 431 Seward Street, and 437 Seward Street were all owned by Joseph Kaher. Kaher arrived in Juneau in 1917 and owned many rental properties, including these houses. This house appears on the 1901 tax rolls and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Residents include Mr. and Mrs. FE Pruitt (1914) and George E Johnson (1949). Walter and Elinore (Long) McKinnon were married in the house in 1945.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kaher House 1

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Josheph Kaher

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Mary McEwen

Bibliography:

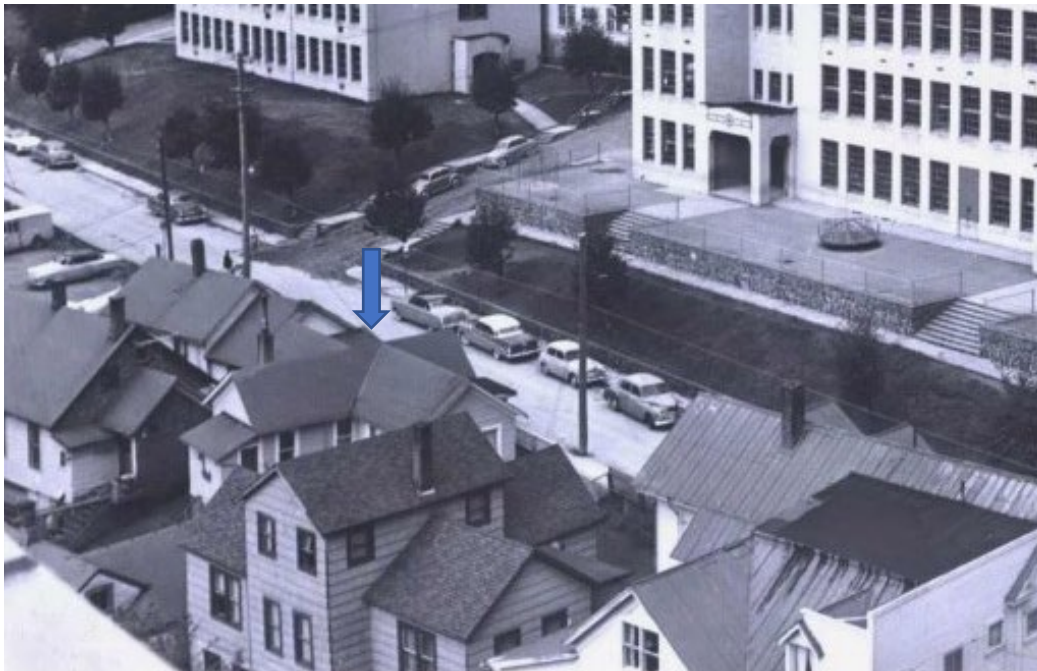
City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development. (1988). *Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey*. Juneau: City and Borough of Juneau, Department of Community Development.

Daily Alaska Empire 11 June 1945

Alaska Daily Empire 6 November 1914

Daily Alaska Empire 2 December 1949

Historic Photo:



B-81: Juneau Douglas City Museum Historical Collection JDCM 85.22.267

B-82: Kaher House 2



AHRS#: JUN-344

Location Description or Address: 437 Seward Street

Historic Name: Kaher House 2

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 437 Seward Street is located on a rectangular corner lot with Fifth Street and Seward Street. The one-story wood-framed house has a series of gabled rooflines oriented E-W. The house is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding and has an asphalt shingle roof and a concrete block foundation. The primary entrance is accessible from Fifth Street. The vinyl windows are sliders.

Statement of Significance: 437 Seward Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. 217 Fifth Street, 423 Seward Street, 431 Seward Street, and 437 Seward Street were all owned by Joseph Kaher. Kaher arrived in Juneau in 1917 and owned many rental properties, including these houses. This house appears on the 1901 tax rolls and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, as well as a photo taken in the 1890s. It was a rooming house in the late 1930s and into the 1940s.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kaher House 2

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Josheph Kaher

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Myra Pugh

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 8 February 1939

Daily Alaska Empire, 1 November 1938

Daily Alaska Empire 10 January 1941

Daily Alaska Empire 27 February 1948

Historic Photo:



B-82: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-Juneau-Schools-33; Circa 1917

B-83: Kaher House 3



AHRS#: JUN-345

Location Description or Address: 431 Seward Street

Historic Name: Kaher House 3

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 431 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Seward Street. The one and a half story wood-framed house has vertical wood siding and a metal standing seam gable roof. The vinyl windows are primarily single hung with some fixed. The primary entrance is accessible from Seward Street with a wood staircase to an enclosed porch.

Statement of Significance: 431 Seward Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. 217 Fifth Street, 423 Seward Street, 431 Seward Street, and 437 Seward Street were all owned by Joseph Kaher. Kaher arrived in Juneau in 1917 and owned many rental properties, including these houses. This house appears on the 1901 tax rolls and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, as well as a photo taken in the 1890s. It was a boarding house from 1939-40. Pat's Beauty Shop occupied it in 1942. Ben and Bernice Morgan purchased the house in 1951. It was referred to as the "Delbert Hanks house" and had been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stan Perry previously.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kaher House 3

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Josheph Kaher

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: James and Linda Baumgartner

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, 22 May, 1939

Daily Alaska Empire, 14 July 1942

Daily Alaska Empire, 10 May 1943

Daily Alaska Empire, 9 October 1951

Daily Alaska Empire, 21 July 1951

Historic Photo:



B-83: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-Juneau-Schools-33; Circa 1917



B-83: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-0902; Circa 1928

B-84: Kaher House 4



AHRS#: JUN-346

Location Description or Address: 423 Seward Street

Historic Name: Kaher House 4

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 423 Seward Street is located on a rectangular lot with frontage to Seward Street. The one and a half story, wood-framed structure gable roofline with standing seam metal roofing and horizontal wood clapboard siding. The vinyl windows are primarily single hung with a few fixed. The primary entrance is accessible by wood staircase from Seward Street with turned columns and wood turned pickets in the railing.

Statement of Significance: 423 Seward Street contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. 217 Fifth Street, 423 Seward Street, 431 Seward Street, and 437 Seward Street were all owned by Joseph Kaher. Kaher arrived in Juneau in 1917 and owned many rental properties, including these houses. This house appears on the 1901 tax rolls and the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, as well as a photo taken in the 1890s. The May Hay Hayes Modiste shop was located here in 1933. By 1939 it is a boarding house. Wilma Rhodes served as landlady. In 1948

George Osage and family, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, moved into the house. By 1951 Lieutenant TB Prather of the US Coast Guard lived there with his wife, though the home was owned by Mable Reed. In 1951 it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Peck.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Kaher House 4

Building Date: ca 1901

Name of architect or builder: Josheph Kaher

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Kent & Jenny Dawson Joint Revocable 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.

Daily Alaska Empire, 13 January 1933

Daily Alaska Empire 31 May 1939

Daily Alaska Empire 05 December 1946

Daily Alaska Empire 24 March 1948

Daily Alaska Empire, 7 May 1951

Daily Alaska Empire 5 November 1951

Historic Photo:



B-84: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Place File Photographs; ASL-Juneau-Schools-33; Circa 1917



B-84: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87; ASL-P87-0902; Circa 1928

B-85: Lowe/ DeArmond House



AHRS#: JUN-360

Location Description or Address: 422 Calhoun Avenue

Historic Name: Lowe/ DeArmond House

Period of Significance: Initial Development Era

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Architectural Description: 244 Calhoun Avenue is located on an irregularly shaped parcel with frontage to Calhoun Avenue. The one and a half story, wood-framed residence has standing metal seam roofing and is clad with wood painted shingles. The irregular roofline is a combination of hipped and shed geometries. The primary entrance is accessible by a wood staircase from Calhoun Ave, with a covered porch. The columns are treated wood 4x4's and railing made of 1x1 pickets. The windows are wood and are primarily fixed with a porthole window to the north.

Statement of Significance: 422 Calhoun Avenue contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Initial Development Era. In 1916 Mrs. M.C. Wise was selling fresh bread from the house and supplying it to the Sanitary Grocery. Sam Feldon and wife lived in the house until 1942, when Assistant United States Attorney PJ Gilmore and wife moved in. In 1947 Harold and Margaret Dawes became residents. Ca 1953 Robert and Dale DeArmond became residents.

Robert DeArmond (1911-2010) was an Alaska journalist and historian. His first job as a reporter was working for Strollers Weekly in Juneau, ca 1930. He reported on the Alaska Territorial Legislature from

1946-1953. Over the years he worked as a journalist or columnist for Juneau Empire, Ketchikan News, Anchorage News and Fairbanks News-Miner. In 1958, Robert and Robert A Henning founded Alaska Northwest Publishing Co. They purchased *The Alaska Sportsman* and *The Alaska Journal*. He authored many books, including a memoir (*A Voyage in a Dory*) and books related to Alaska history and geography. Robert DeArmond served as Executive Director of the Alaska Purchase Centennial Commission from 1963-1965.

Dale Burlison (1914-2006) married Robert in Sitka in 1935. In 1949 Dale became an illustrator, and by 1961 dedicated herself to woodcut print and woodblock engravings. Her artwork is in the permanent collections of museums across the country, including the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Dale was head librarian at the Juneau Memorial Library for 29 years.

Dale and Robert moved to Juneau full-time in 1953, when Robert became Administrative Assistant to Territorial Governor Frank Heintzleman. Around then the DeArmond family purchased the house. The couple moved to Sitka in 1991.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Lowe/ DeArmond House

Building Date: 1907-1908

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Ellen Carrlee

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.

Alaska Daily Empire 26 May 1916

Daily Alaska Empire 15 June 1942

Daily Alaska Empire 15 March 1947

Brown, Tricia. *The View from the Future: 2017, Fifty Years after the Alaska Purchase Centennial*. State of Alaska: 2015.

Juneau-Douglas City Museum. The Bob DeArmond Alaska History Project. <https://juneau.org/library/museum/digital-bob>. Retrieved 2 July 2023.

Dale DeArmond, Alaskan Artist (1914-2006). <https://daledearmond.com/about>. Accessed 2 July 2023.

Historic Photo:



B-85: Alaska State Library Historical Collections, Ann Pearson Wood Slide Collection, 1959. ASL-PCA-534, ASL-P534-44c; Circa July 4th, 1959

B-86: Feldon/ Kender Apartments



AHRS#: JUN-361

Location Description or Address: 410 Calhoun Avenue

Historic Name: Feldon/ Kender Apartments

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/ Territorial Government Development Era

Architectural Style: No Style

Architectural Description: 410 Calhoun Avenue is located on a trapezoidal parcel with frontage to Calhoun Ave. The two-story wood-framed building has a flat roof and stucco finish. The vinyl windows are primarily sliding and single-hung, with some fixed. The primary entrance is accessible from Calhoun Ave by a wood staircase.

Statement of Significance: 410 Calhoun Avenue contributes to the Juneau Townsite due to its association with the Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era (Criterion A). The Feldon Apartments were constructed in 1937 for Samuel Feldon. HB Foss Co served as architects and Larson & Bolm as general contractors. The building's three apartments had their grand opening on 30 July 1937. "You will be delighted by the gleaming hardwood floors, the mahogany trimming, and the beautifully finished plaster interior," read the open house advertisement. In 1945 Joseph and Mathilde Kender purchased the building. In 1965 the Kendlers sold the building to their son and daughter-in-law, Joseph and Marie Kender.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alaska Fishermen's Building

Building Date: 1937

Name of architect or builder: HB Foss Co; Larson & Bolm

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Ownership Information: Alaska Fishermen's 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.

Daily Alaska Empire, 17 July 1937

Daily Alaska Empire, 30 July 1937

Daily Alaska Empire 27 July 1945

Historic Photo:



B-86: Juneau resident slides, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage; UAA-HMC-0740-Sheet7-07; circa July 4th, 1959

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 facade 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 facade. 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 facade and east facade, 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 facade 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 beaoned 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 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

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:



B-88: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winter and Pond. Photographs, 1893-1943. ASL-PCA-87-1114



B-88: 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 wraps 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 contributes to the Juneau Townsite under Criterion A due to its association with Juneau community development.

Belle 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 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.

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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: The Simpson Building

Building Date: 1946

Name of architect or builder: Foss & Malcolm

Current use: Commerce/ restaurant; commerce/ business

Historic use: Commerce/ specialty store; commerce/ business

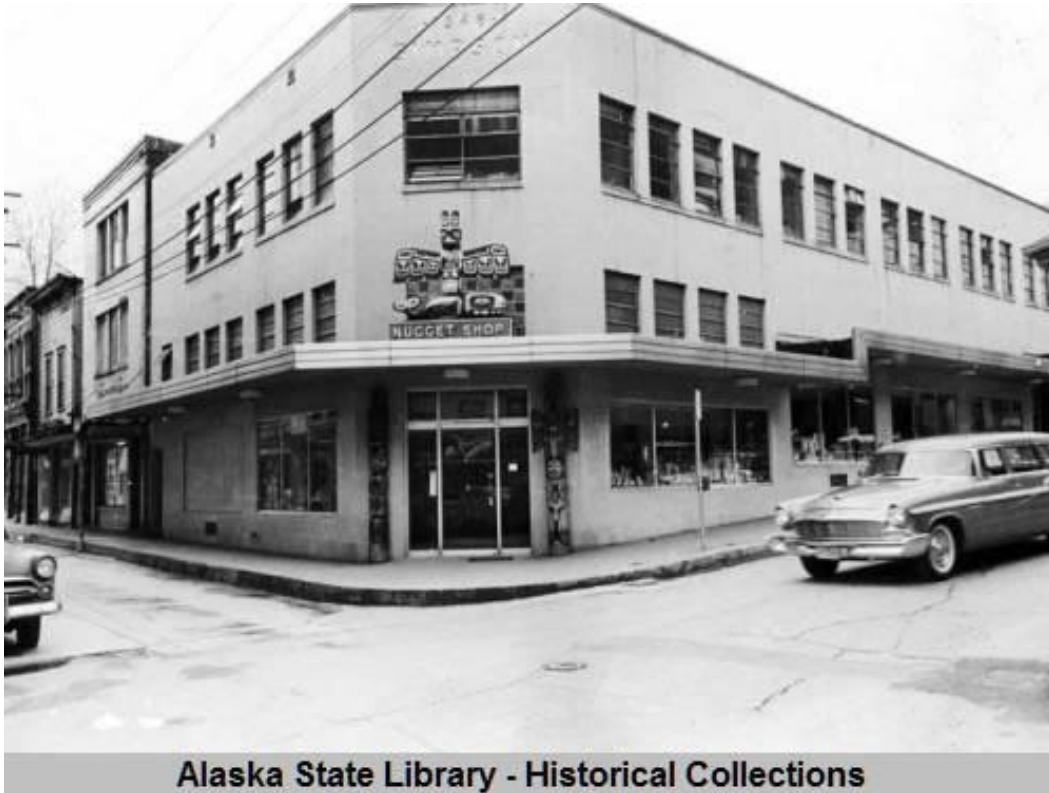
Ownership Information: Goldstein Improvement Company

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

B-89: 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 expression 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 17th United States Coast Guard District. It contributes to the Juneau Townsite 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 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 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 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 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.

Eligibility: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Community Building

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

Bibliography:

(1948, September 18). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1948, December 1). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1948, December 2). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1948, September 11). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1948, December 14). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1949, January 3). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1949, January 8). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

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

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

Polk's Juneau City Directory. (1961). R.L. Polk & Co.

Polk's Juneau City Directory. (1965). R.L. Polk & Co.

Polk's Juneau City Directory. (1967). Juneau: R.L. Polk & Co.

Historic Photo:



B-90: 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 17th 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 contributes 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 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 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 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: Contributing to the Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

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:

(1948, September 18). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(1949, June 21). *Daily Alaska Empire*.

(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 Photos:



B-91: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; Theodore R. (Ted) Merrell, Jr., Photograph Collection, 1958-1990s. ASL-PCA-450-1-0468



B-91: Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Thayer Family Papers; UAF-2010-25-444; Circa 1951

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 artic 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building

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*.

US Securities and Exchange Commission Archives. (2014). Retrieved from Merger Proposed- Your Vote is Very Important:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1163370/000119312514029240/d616119d424b3.htm>

Historic Photo:



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

B-92: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Edward L. Keithahn Photograph Collection, 1923-1950's. ASL-P360-0446

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 wooden, 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: N/A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Holy Trinity Rectory

Building Date: 1966

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Religion/ church-related residence

Historic use: Religion/ church-related residence

Ownership Information: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

Bibliography: N/A

Historic Photo: N/A

B-94: B.M. Behrends Department Store



AHRS#: JUN-1310

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 Territorial & Early State Government 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

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:

(1966, October 12). *Juneau Alaska Empire*.

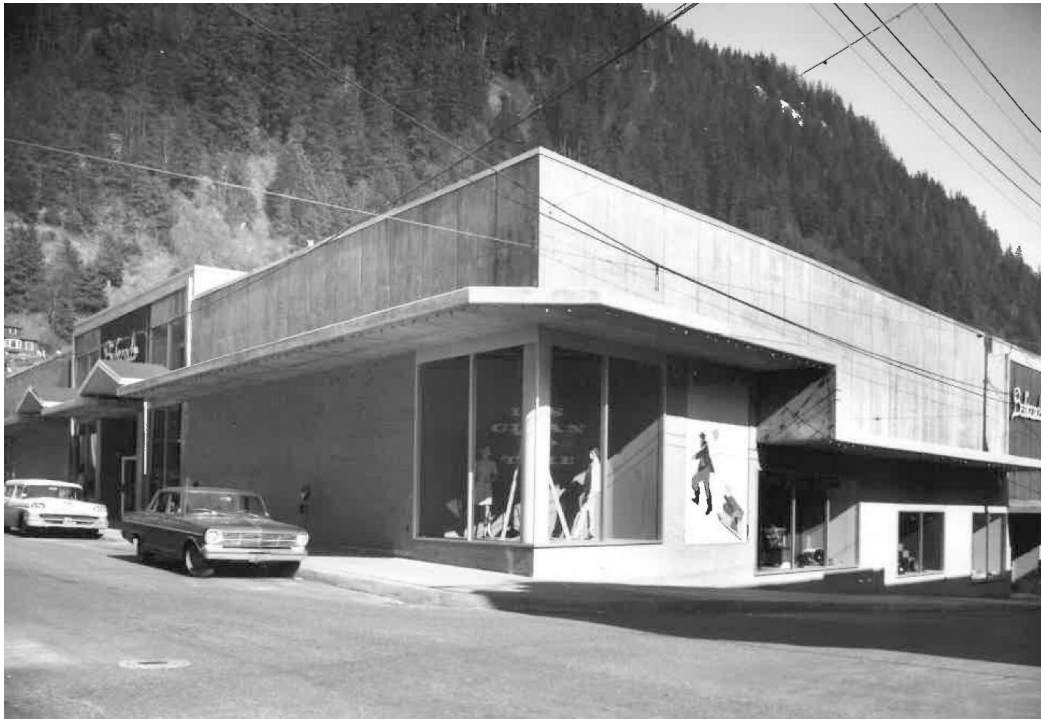
(1966, October 14). *Juneau Alaska Empire*.

Berg, C. (2021, October 30). *Bishop, John Doyle (1913-1980)*. Retrieved from History Link: <https://www.historylink.org/File/21341>

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*.

Historic Photo:



B-94: *Southeast Alaska Empire*, May 30, 1969

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 Territorial & Early State Government 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

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Arcticorp Building

Building Date: 1945

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Commerce/ business

Historic use: Government/ government office; Commerce/ business

Ownership Information: Arcticorp

Bibliography:

Arcticorps Building CBJ Permit File 1-C07-0-A-16-004-0. (n.d.).

PCA 542 Box 2 Folder 5 1954c. (n.d.). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

PCA 542 Winfred Scott Tilton Photograph Collection. (1951-1960). Alaska State Library Historical Collection.

Polk's Juneau City Directory. (1961). R.L. Polk & Co.

Polk's Juneau City Directory. (1965). R.L. Polk & Co.

Warranty Deed 1973-00408-0. (n.d.).

Historic Photo:



B-95: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Winfred Scott Tilton Photograph Collection; PCA 542 Box 2 Folder 5 1954c

B-96: Gold Street Apartments



AHRS#: JUN-01320

Location Description or Address: 611 Gold Street

Historic Name: Gold Street Apartments

Period of Significance: Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Contemporary

Architectural Description: The Gold Street Apartments are constructed on a rectangular lot with frontages on Gold Street and Sixth Street. The wood-framed building has a series of two gable rooflines with asphalt shingles. The building is clad with vertical tongue and groove wood siding. The apartment building has seven units, with entries off Gold Street. The vinyl windows are primarily sliders with some fixed.

Statement of Significance: No information was located about the Gold Street Apartments. Future research might indicate that it is associated with the Territorial & Early Statehood Eras. As a multi-family apartment, it has likely housed Alaska State legislators living in Juneau during the legislative session. However, due to a lack of information, it is currently considered a non-contributing property.

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

Eligibility: Non-contributing

Criterion: N/A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Gold Street Apartments

Building Date: 1970

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling

Ownership Information: Develop Juneau Inc

Bibliography: N/A

Historic Photo: N/A

B-97: Whitehead House



AHRS#: JUN-01321

Location Description or Address: 614 Harris Street

Historic Name: Whitehead House

Period of Significance: Peak Mining and Early Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: No Style

Architectural Description: 614 Harris Street was built on a rectangular lot with frontage on Harris Street. The wood-framed structure has several additions off a primary three-story building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The primary building has a 2-story box addition on the south facade and a one-story hip roof addition to the north. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding. The vinyl windows are a mixture of fixed, awning and single hung.

Statement of Significance: Contractor James Larson constructed the house for Nelson Beer in 1936. By February of 1938, William (1905-1966) and Dorothy Whitehead (1910-1971) purchased the house. In 1941 contractors Boyer and Jensen completed a six-month, \$15,000 remodel of the house, a project substantial enough for the Daily Alaska Empire to report the family moved into their “new home” of three floors upon completion. Sometime before January of 1942 the Whiteheads constructed a bomb shelter behind their house; it was reportedly the first bomb shelter in Alaska.

William Whitehead was a physician who moved to Wrangell in 1934 to open a medical practice. There, he met Dorothy Johnson, a teacher. They moved to Juneau in 1935, where Dr. Whitehead established the Juneau Medical & Surgery Clinic. He worked also at St. Ann’s Hospital, located directly across the street from the family’s home. From 1963-1965 Dr. Whitehead served in the Alaska State House of

Representatives. He previously had served on the Board of Territorial Medical Examiners (1943-1964), on the State Judicial Council (1959-1966), on the Territorial Board of Education (1945-1959) and on the University of Alaska Board of Regents (1965-1966).

The Whitehead Building was the first constructed at the University of Alaska Southeast's campus at Auke Lake. It was named for William and Dorothy.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Juneau Youth Hostel

Building Date: 1936

Name of architect or builder: Contractor James Larson

Current use: Commerce/ Business

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Juneau Youth Hostel Inc.

Bibliography:

Life, 17 January 1942

Daily Alaska Empire, 25 May 1936

Daily Alaska Empire 21 March 1941

Daily Alaska Empire, 9 September 1941

Atwood, Evangeline & DeArmond, Robert. *Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884-1974*. Binford & Mort: Portland, 1977.

Tewkesbury, David & Tewkesbury, William. *Tewkesbury's Who's Who in Alaska and Alaska Business Index Vol 1947 I*. Tewkesbury: Juneau, Alaska, 1947.

Breeze, Virginia Whitehead "Whitehead/ Johnson" Gastineau Channel Memories

"1965-1966, William Whitehead" <https://www.alaska.edu/uajourney/regents/1965-1966-william-whitehe-1/> Accessed 1/29/23

Historic Photo:



B-97: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-1703; circa 1950s



WARNED OF WAR, DR. WHITEHEAD OF JUNEAU BUILT THE FIRST PRIVATE BOMB SHELTER IN ALASKA

B-97: *Life Magazine*; January 19, 1942

B-98: Harnessing the Atom - Kooteyai



AHRS#: JUN-01322

Location Description or Address: 114 W Fourth Street

Historic Name: Harnessing the Atom

Period of Significance: 1946-1972

Architectural Style: N/A

Architectural Description: The Harnessing the Atom totem pole was erected in 1970 at 114 W Fourth Street, on the west end of the parcel. The totem pole has five humanoid and animal depictions.

Statement of Significance:

Amos Wallace (1920-2004) was a master Tlingit artist. He was of the Raven Moiety and part of the T'akdeintaan Clan. His Tlingit name was Jeet Yaaw Dustaa. Wallace was one of the few practicing Tlingit carvers in the mid-20th century and can be credited with contributing to the perpetuation of Tlingit art as a result. In 1958, a New York department store Abraham & Strauss commissioned Wallace to carve two totem poles to commemorate Alaska's statehood. These are now at the Brooklyn Children's Museum. While in New York City, he appeared on the Jack Paar Show, the precursor to the Tonight Show. Following this, he was invited to carve totem poles across the country, including at Disneyland's Indianland (1960). He carved several poles as part of the 1967 statewide commemoration of the Centennial of the Alaska Purchase, including two poles in Alaskaland in Fairbanks (now Pioneer Park) and another at the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus. In addition to monumental artworks, Wallace was a silversmith and jeweler and carved smaller pieces, such as model totem poles, bowls, and figurative carvings. Many of these were sold through Griffin's-Alaska and the Alaska Native Arts Cooperative Association. Wallace's works are held in museum collections across the United States, including at the Smithsonian Institution.

Wallace served in the US Army during World War II. He married Dorothy Wanamaker; together they were active within the community, including in the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood. Wallace served on the board of the Alaska Native Arts Cooperative Association, the Historic Sites Advisory Committee, and other local and statewide organizations. He received the Governor's Award in 1970 and was named a Living Cultural Treasure by the Juneau Tlingit-Haida Community Council in 1998.

History of the Pole

It is likely that the City of Juneau purchased *Harnessing the Atom* from Wallace using funds from the 1967 Alaska Purchase Centennial. The Alaska State Museum was designated to facilitate Juneau's Centennial Museum and seems to have coordinated the purchase of the pole. Previously, *The Old Witch*, another totem pole, was mounted outside the Juneau Memorial Library, but it was moved inside the State Office Building. *Harnessing the Atom* was placed in its current location on August 26, 1970 to replace *The Old Witch*. *Harnessing the Atom* was deemed as a non-contributing object to the Juneau Memorial Library's National Register of Historic Places nomination in 2006. However, it has been sited at its current location for over 50 years, meeting the minimum age requirement for eligibility.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A, B

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Harnessing the Atom

Building Date: Carved in 1967, installed in 1970

Name of architect or builder: Amos Wallace

Current use: Totem Pole

Historic use: Totem Pole

Ownership Information: City and Borough of Juneau Lands and Resources

Bibliography:

Scott Foster, *Totem Talk a Guide to Juneau Totem Poles*

Juneau-Douglas City Museum Document File 84.18

Bob DeArmond Collection, PCA 258 Series 1 Box 2

Brown, Tricia. *The View from the Future: 2017, Fifty Years after the Alaska Purchase Centennial*. State of Alaska: 2015.

Historic Photo:



B-98: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; ASL-Juneau-View-General-1970s-5

B-99: Langdon House



AHRS#: JUN-01323

Location Description or Address: 124 W Sixth Street

Historic Name: Langdon House

Period of Significance: Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Contemporary

Architectural Description: 124 W Sixth Street was constructed on a rectangular lot. The two-story wood-framed building has a series of shed roofs, with a metal clad large roof form over the main structure, one at the circulation tower on the south façade, another at the secondary entrance at the north façade and another covered porch on the east façade for the primary entrance. The building is clad in concrete stucco with metal vertical panels at the tower on the SE corner of the building and thin random ashlar façade stone. There is a single car garage with an entrance on the north façade.

Statement of Significance: In 1945, D.C. (Jim) & Phyllis Langdon purchased the property from MD Williams. Jim was a radio operator and owned Alaska Electronics, which later became Alaska Radio Supply. Phyllis was a violinist who worked on the Alaska Steamship Line as a musician. She served as the executive secretary for Governor William Egan. She owned and operated Alaska Music Supply in the late 1960s. Ca 1960 the Langdon's built a new house on their property.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Langdon House

Building Date: 1960

Name of architect or builder: D.C. Langdon

Current use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Historic use: Domestic/ Single Dwelling

Ownership Information: Chris and Lisa Purves

Bibliography:

Daily Alaska Empire, 8 February 1945

Polk's Juneau City Directory, 1961; 1973

Daily Alaska Empire, 10 November 1944

Phyllis Langdon, 1917-2011. <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/juneauempire/name/phyllis-langdon-obituary?id=25963517>. Accessed 2 July 2023.

Historic Photo:



B-99: University of Alaska Anchorage, Delores Mann slides, UAA-HMC-0571; UAA-HMC-0571-B1-F5-175; Circa 1982

B-100: Calhoun Viaduct



AHRS#: JUN-01324

Location Description or Address: Calhoun Avenue

Historic Name: Calhoun Viaduct

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/ Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: No Style

Architectural Description: The Calhoun Viaduct was constructed along Calhoun Avenue, connecting the residential Casey Shattuck neighborhood with the commercial Juneau Townsite neighborhood. The concrete viaduct replaced a timber trestle viaduct in 1935. The substructure has been covered with fencing, thus the number of supports and style of superstructure is difficult to ascertain upon visual inspection. The roadway is approximately 24 feet 7 inches in width, with a 5 ft wide single sidewalk on the downhill side of the viaduct. The viaduct has three bay viewing platforms with pedestrian benches, bear-proof trash receptacles and streetlights. The avenue has been re-surfaced, most recently during the Calhoun Avenue Phase I and Phase II Reconstruction projects in 2022 and 2023.

Statement of Significance: The Calhoun Viaduct is the oldest concrete girder continuous bridge built for automobiles in Alaska. Work Progress Administration funds were dedicated to the project in 1935. The

concrete viaduct replaced a timber trestle. The contract was for both the viaduct and a concrete bridge on Gastineau Ave. Lewis Drydahl was awarded the contract.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Calhoun Avenue

Building Date: 1935

Name of architect or builder: Lewis Drydahl, contractor

Current use: Street for automobiles

Historic use: Street for automobiles

Ownership Information: City and Borough of Juneau Lands and Resources

Bibliography:

Draft Bridging Alaska: Historic Context for the Inventory of Alaska's Highway Bridges Rolfe G. Buzzell, June 2007, Office of History and Archaeology <https://dot.alaska.gov/nreg/projects/RubyCreek-PreviousCulturalReports/2007-Draft-AKBdgHistoricContext.pdf>

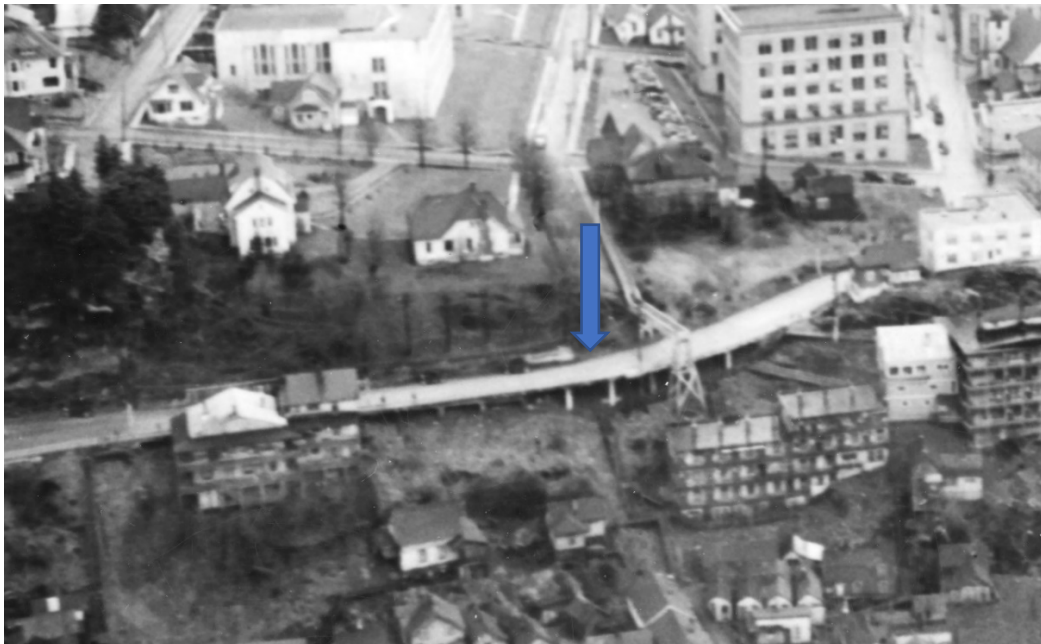
Daily Alaska Empire 19 January 1935

Daily Alaska Empire 10 January 1935

Historic Photos:



B-100: Alaska State Library Historical Collection; U.S. Alaska Road Commission Collection; ASL-P61-14-151; Circa 1930s



B-100: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130; Circa 1930s

B-101: Calhoun Overpass



AHRS#: JUN-01325

Location Description or Address: 5th Street Stairs

Historic Name: Calhoun Overpass

Period of Significance: Peak Mining/ Territorial Government Era

Architectural Style: Rustic

Architectural Description: The Calhoun Overpass connects Calhoun Avenue and Fifth Street. The wood structure is made up of 7"X27" wood construction, spanning 58 feet across Calhoun Avenue to wood piers, 11.7-14.64" in diameter. The wood-framed staircase has one landing and two flights of stairs, with 7" x 13" stringers and 5'-10" long treads. The overpass is approximately 15'-8" in height from the top of the wood decking to the concrete sidewalk below. The overpass has 3x6 wood planking and the 2x2 wood picket-style balustrade for the overpass is also used at the staircase. The wood-framed staircase with smooth surface bar grating stair treads leads from the overpass down to Willoughby Avenue below.

Statement of Significance: The wooden pedestrian overpass was installed so that children could safely walk to school. The date of construction is unknown. In 1935 the overpass was removed when the Calhoun Viaduct was rebuilt. The city council proposed replacing the wooden structure with a concrete and steel one, but this was vetoed. The old overpass was reinstalled and painted in time for the 1935 school year.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Calhoun Overpass

Building Date: Before 1900

Name of architect or builder: Unknown

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Government/ Government-related

Ownership Information: City and Borough of Juneau Lands and Resources

Bibliography:

Daily Alaska Empire, 17 August 1935

Daily Alaska Empire 30 August 1935

Historic Photo:



B-101: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Trevor M. Davis Photograph Collection, ca. 1912-1968. ASL-PCA-97; ASL-P97-0130; Circa 1930s



B-101: Alaska State Library Historical Collection, Robert N. DeArmond Photograph Collection, ca. 1890-1972, ASL-PCA-258; ASL-P258-I-BookB-24-10

B-102: Dimond Courthouse



AHRS#: JUN-01326

Location Description or Address: 123 Fourth Street

Historic Name: Dimond Courthouse

Period of Significance: Territorial & Early State Government Era

Architectural Style: Corporate Modern

Architectural Description: 123 Fourth Street was built on a square corner lot with frontages to Fourth Street and Seward Street. The seven-story steel-framed building utilizes curtain wall construction, with facades consisting of floor to ceiling glazing in the inhabited spaces and spandrel glass used between floors. The building has a large glass atrium at the primary entrance accessible from Fourth Street. A secondary basement entrance is located underneath the glass atrium to access the offices below. The square-shaped building has chamfered corners, a flat roof, and a large mechanical loft toward the South edge of the building. The windows are metal-framed and not operable.

Statement of Significance: In 1971, the Alaska State Legislature authorized \$6 million to finance the construction of a new State courthouse with ample room Superior and District Courts. The State of Alaska purchased other buildings on the block, including the Community Building, with the intention of razing the buildings to make space for the new courthouse. The Department of Public Works contracted Anchorage architecture firm Crittenden, Cannon and Cassetta (CCC). CCC prepared architectural plans as requested, proposing a low-lying design that was appropriately scaled to not obscure the Capitol. However, this design was rejected due to concerns about the cost. In 1972 the House Finance

Committee specified that CCC was to design a seven-story courthouse building which needed to include offices for other State of Alaska agencies. The total cost could not exceed \$8.28 million. Under protest, CCC proceeded to design the courthouse according to the specifications of the House Finance Committee. Ultimately the design did not necessitate the demolition of the Community Building. Wick Construction Co served as the general contractor.

The courthouse is named for John H Dimond, who served as a justice on the Supreme Court of Alaska from 1959-1971. Additional research is recommended to place the courthouse within the context of the State of Alaska judicial and legal history.

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

Eligibility: Contributing to Juneau Townsite

Criterion: A

Additional Information Requested by CBJ

Common Name: Dimond Courthouse

Building Date: 1973-1975

Name of architect or builder: Crittenden, Cannon and Cassetta (CCC)

Current use: Government/ Government-related

Historic use: Government/ Government-related

Ownership Information: State of Alaska

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Historic Photo:



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Appendix A: Eligible Buildings within Historic District

AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Eligibility
JUN-153	B-01	505 N Franklin Street	Devighne/Dapceovich House	Contributing
JUN-190	B-02	235 Fifth Street	Bishop/ Conn Apartments	Contributing
JUN-076	B-04	137 Sixth Street	Frances House	Contributing & Listed
JUN-071	B-05	524 Main Street	Behrends House	Contributing
JUN-053	B-06	326 Fifth Street	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Contributing & Listed
JUN-141	B-07	201 Seward Street	McGrath Building/ Stoller's Weekly Building	Non-contributing
JUN-197	B-09	113 W Fifth Street	John Olds House	Contributing
JUN-168	B-10	132 Sixth Street	Davis House 1	Contributing
JUN-172	B-11	108 Sixth Street	Marshall House	Contributing
JUN-171	B-12	609 Main Street	Marshall Flats	Contributing
JUN-074	B-13	350 N Franklin Street	William Ebner House	Contributing
JUN-193	B-14	301 Seward Street	Shattuck Building	Contributing
JUN-204	B-15	234 Seward Street	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Contributing
JUN-260	B-16	517 N Franklin Street	Martin/ Stevens House	Contributing
JUN-202	B-18	430 Main Street	Mission Presbyterian Church/ Church of Christian Science Society	Contributing
JUN-149	B-19	526 Seward Street	George/ Davis House	Non-contributing
JUN-169	B-20	526 Main Street	Mullen House	Contributing
JUN-148	B-21	605 N Franklin Street	Pettit/ Skuse House	Contributing
JUN-194	B-22	236 Third Street	MacKinnon Apartments	Contributing & Listed
JUN-160	B-23	114 Sixth Street	Willis/ Davis House	Contributing
JUN-075	B-24	114 W Sixth Street	Garside House	Contributing
JUN-330	B-25	416 Sixth Street	Carlson/ Flory House	Contributing
JUN-142	B-26	120 Second Street	Messershmidt Building/ Silver Bow Inn	Contributing
JUN-038	B-28	114 W Fourth Street	Juneau Memorial Library/ Alaska Statehood Site	Contributing & Listed
JUN-078	B-29	202 Sixth Street	J.M. Davis House	Contributing & Listed
JUN-191	B-30	120 Fourth Street	Federal and Territorial Building/ Alaska State Capitol	Contributing

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Appendix A: Eligible Buildings within Historic District

AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Eligibility
JUN-153	B-01	505 N Franklin Street	Devighne/Dapcevich House	Contributing
JUN-190	B-02	235 Fifth Street	Bishop/ Conn Apartments	Contributing
JUN-076	B-04	137 Sixth Street	Frances House	Contributing & Listed
JUN-071	B-05	524 Main Street	Behrends House	Contributing
JUN-053	B-06	326 Fifth Street	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Contributing & Listed
JUN-141	B-07	201 Seward Street	McGrath Building/ Stoller's Weekly Building	Non-contributing
JUN-197	B-09	113 W Fifth Street	John Olds House	Contributing
JUN-168	B-10	132 Sixth Street	Davis House 1	Contributing
JUN-172	B-11	108 Sixth Street	Marshall House	Contributing
JUN-171	B-12	609 Main Street	Marshall Flats	Contributing
JUN-074	B-13	350 N Franklin Street	William Ebner House	Contributing
JUN-193	B-14	301 Seward Street	Shattuck Building	Contributing
JUN-204	B-15	234 Seward Street	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Contributing
JUN-260	B-16	517 N Franklin Street	Martin/ Stevens House	Contributing
JUN-202	B-18	430 Main Street	Mission Presbyterian Church/ Church of Christian Science Society	Contributing
JUN-149	B-19	526 Seward Street	George/ Davis House	Non-contributing
JUN-169	B-20	526 Main Street	Mullen House	Contributing
JUN-148	B-21	605 N Franklin Street	Pettit/ Skuse House	Contributing
JUN-194	B-22	236 Third Street	MacKinnon Apartments	Contributing & Listed
JUN-160	B-23	114 Sixth Street	Willis/ Davis House	Contributing
JUN-075	B-24	114 W Sixth Street	Garside House	Contributing
JUN-330	B-25	416 Sixth Street	Carlson/ Flory House	Contributing
JUN-142	B-26	120 Second Street	Messershmidt Building/ Silver Bow Inn	Contributing
JUN-038	B-28	114 W Fourth Street	Juneau Memorial Library/ Alaska Statehood Site	Contributing & Listed
JUN-078	B-29	202 Sixth Street	J.M. Davis House	Contributing & Listed
JUN-191	B-30	120 Fourth Street	Federal and Territorial Building/ Alaska State Capitol	Contributing

JUN-068; JUN-069; JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 Fifth Street	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	Contributing
JUN-164	B-32	418 Fourth Street	Jaeger House	Contributing
JUN-186	B-33	315 Fifth Street	Spickett Apartments	Contributing
JUN-303	B-34	136 Sixth Street	Davis House 2	Contributing
JUN-208	B-35	226 Sixth Street	Davis House 3	Contributing
JUN-304	B-36	232 Sixth Street	Davis House 4	Contributing
JUN-305	B-37	238 Sixth Street	Davis House 5	Contributing
JUN-209	B-38	312 Sixth Street	Davis House 6	Non-contributing
JUN-306	B-39	312A Sixth Street	Davis House 7	Contributing
JUN-307	B-40	312B Sixth Street	Davis House 8	Contributing
JUN-319	B-42	525 Main Street	Messerschmidt/ Vander Leest House	Contributing
JUN-320	B-43	533 Main Street	Sowerby House	Contributing
JUN-321	B-44	128 Sixth Street	Ambrose Hile House	Contributing
JUN-331	B-45	426 Main Street	Bothwell House	Contributing
JUN-322	B-46	326 Sixth Street	Brunner/ Orenshaw House	Contributing
JUN-324	B-47	618 Gold Street	Semple/ Guyot House	Contributing
JUN-323	B-48	604 Gold Street	Semple/ Wyller House	Contributing
JUN-325	B-49	325 Sixth Street	Conner House	Contributing
JUN-326	B-50	319 Sixth Street	Museth/ Rosenberg House	Non-contributing
JUN-327	B-51	305 Sixth Street	Jensen Apartments	Contributing
JUN-328	B-52	525 N Franklin Street	Alvin/Goldstein/Warner House	Contributing
JUN-329	B-53	129 Sixth Street	Capital School	Contributing
JUN-332	B-54	200 N Franklin Street	Klien Building	Contributing
JUN-333	B-55	224 Seward Street	Carstens Building	Non-contributing
JUN-378	B-56	211 Fourth Street	Assembly Apartments	Contributing
JUN-334	B-57	336 Gold Street	Dickinson House	Non-contributing
JUN-335	B-58	328 Gold Street	Kaser House	Non-contributing
JUN-336	B-59	325 Fourth Street	Anderson House	Contributing
JUN-338	B-62	224 Gold Street	Connors House	Contributing
JUN-339	B-63	234 Gold Street	McColskey House	Contributing
JUN-340	B-64	325 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 1	Contributing
JUN-341	B-65	321 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 2	Contributing
JUN-342	B-66	315 Third Street	Pulver House	Non-contributing

JUN-347	B-67	299 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 1	Contributing
JUN-348	B-68	233 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 2	Contributing
JUN-349	B-69	229 N Franklin Street	William Winn House	Contributing
JUN-379	B-70	424 Fourth Street	Hellenthal/Grisham House	Contributing
JUN-350	B-71	408 Gold Street	Williams-Livie House	Contributing
JUN-351	B-72	416 Gold Street	Williams-Sey House	Contributing
JUN-352	B-73	426 Gold Street	Kirk House 1	Contributing
JUN-353	B-74	432 Gold Street	Kirk House 2	Contributing
JUN-354	B-75	339 Fifth Street	Kirk House 3	Contributing
JUN-355	B-76	329 Fifth Street	Fifth Avenue Apartments	Contributing
JUN-356	B-77	206 Fourth Street	Scottish Rite Temple	Contributing
JUN-1319	B-78	224 Fourth Street	Assembly of God Church	Contributing
JUN-358	B-79	424 N Franklin Street	Bishop House	Contributing
JUN-359	B-80	229 Fifth Street	McNaughton House	Contributing
JUN-343	B-81	217 Fifth Street	Kaher House 1	Contributing
JUN-344	B-82	437 Seward Street	Kaher House 2	Contributing
JUN-345	B-83	431 Seward Street	Kaher House 3	Contributing
JUN-346	B-84	423 Seward Street	Kaher House 4	Contributing
JUN-360	B-85	422 Calhoun Avenue	Lowe/ DeArmond House	Contributing
JUN-361	B-86	410 Calhoun Avenue	Feldon/ Kendler Apartments	Contributing
JUN-01313	B-88	415 Sixth Street	St Ann's Hospital	Contributing
JUN-01314	B-89	220 Seward Street	Simpson Building	Contributing
JUN-01306	B-90	150 Third Street	Community Building	Contributing
JUN-01307	B-91	326 Fourth Street	Mendenhall Tower	Contributing
JUN-01308	B-92	301 N Franklin Street	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	Contributing
JUN-01309	B-93	411 Gold Street	Holy Trinity Rectory	Non-contributing
JUN-01310	B-94	213 Third Street	Behrends Department Store	Contributing
JUN-1311	B-95	416 Harris St	Arcticorp Building/ Employment Security Building	Contributing
JUN-1320	B-96	611 Gold Street	Gold Street Apartments	Non-contributing
JUN-1321	B-97	614 Harris Street	Whitehead House	Contributing
JUN-1322	B-98	Calhoun Avenue	Harnessing the Atom totem pole	Contributing
JUN-1323	B-99	124 W Sixth Street	Langdon House	Contributing
JUN-1324	B-100	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Viaduct	Contributing

JUN-1325	B-101	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Overpass	Contributing
JUN-1326	B-102	123 Fourth Street	Dimond Courthouse	Contributing

Appendix B: Buildings by Architectural Style

Art Deco/ Art Moderne Buildings					
AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Name	Architectural Style	Eligibility
JUN-356	B-77	206 Fourth Street	Scottish Rite Temple	Art Deco	Contributing
JUN-378	B-56	211 Fourth Street	Assembly Apartments	Art Deco	Contributing
JUN-193	B-14	301 Seward Street	Shattuck Building	Art Deco	Contributing
JUN-1313	B-88	415 Sixth Street	St Ann's Hospital	Art Deco, Post-War Era Modern, Curtain Wall	Contributing
JUN-355	B-76	329 Fifth Street	Fifth Avenue Apartments	Art Moderne	Contributing
Craftsman Buildings					
AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Name	Architectural Style	Eligibility
JUN-071	B-05	524 Main Street	Behrends House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-260	B-16	517 N Franklin Street	Martin/ Stevens House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-336	B-59	325 Fourth Street	Anderson House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-340	B-64	325 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 1	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-341	B-65	321 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 2	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-322	B-46	326 Sixth Street	Brunner/ Orenshaw House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-347	B-67	299 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 1	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-164	B-32	418 Fourth Street	Jaeger House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-172	B-11	108 Sixth Street	Marshall House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-153	B-01	505 N Franklin Street	Devighne/Dapceovich House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-306	B-39	312A Sixth Street	Davis House 7	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-171	B-12	609 Main Street	Marshall Flats	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-148	B-21	605 N Franklin Street	Pettit/ Skuse House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-160	B-23	114 Sixth Street	Willis/ Davis House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-330	B-25	416 Sixth Street	Carlson/ Flory House	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-186	B-33	315 Fifth Street	Spickett Apartments	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-352	B-73	426 Gold Street	Kirk House 1	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-353	B-74	432 Gold Street	Kirk House 2	Craftsman	Contributing

JUN-354	B-75	339 Fifth Street	Kirk House 3	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-327	B-51	305 Sixth Street	Jensen Apartments	Craftsman	Contributing
JUN-1325	B-101	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Overpass	Rustic	Contributing
Architectural Revival Styles					
JUN-379	B-70	424 Fourth Street	Hellenthal/Grisham House	Colonial Revival	Contributing
JUN-169	B-20	526 Main Street	Mullen House	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing
JUN-204	B-15	234 Seward Street	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	Neoclassical Revival	Contributing
JUN-191	B-30	120 Fourth Street	Federal and Territorial Building/ Alaska State Capitol	Neoclassical Revival	Contributing
JUN-038	B-28	114 W Fourth Street	Juneau Memorial Library/ Alaska Statehood Site	Neoclassical Revival	Listed
JUN-194	B-22	236 Third Street	MacKinnon Apartments	Italianate	Listed
Mid-to-Late 20th Century Architectural Styles					
JUN-1323	B-99	124 W Sixth Street	Langdon House	Contemporary	Contributing
JUN-1320	B-96	611 Gold Street	Gold Street Apartments	Contemporary	Contributing
JUN-1326	B-102	123 Fourth Street	Dimond Courthouse	Corporate Modern	Contributing
JUN-1308	B-92	301 N Franklin Street	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	Curtain Wall	Contributing
JUN-142	B-26	120 Second Street	Messersmidt Building/ Silver Bow Inn	Early 20th Century Commercial	Contributing
JUN-332	B-54	200 N Franklin Street	Klien Building	Early 20th Century Commercial	Contributing
JUN-329	B-53	129 Sixth Street	Capital School	International	Contributing
JUN-1311	B-95	416 Harris St	Arcticorp Building/ Employment Security Building	Post-War Era Modern	Contributing
JUN-1314	B-89	220 Seward Street	Simpson Building	Post-War Era Modern	Contributing
JUN-1306	B-90	150 Third Street	Community Building	Post-War Era Modern	Contributing
JUN-1307	B-91	326 Fourth Street	Mendenhall Tower	Post-War Era Modern	Contributing
JUN-1310	B-94	213 Third Street	Behrends Department Store	Post-War Era Modern	Contributing
JUN-1319	B-78	224 Fourth Street	Assembly of God Church	Postmodern	Contributing
JUN-1309	B-93	411 Gold Street	Holy Trinity Rectory	Ranch	Non-contributing
No Style					
JUN-1322	B-98	Calhoun Avenue	Harnessing the Atom totem pole	No Style	Contributing
JUN-325	B-49	325 Sixth Street	Conner House	No Style	Contributing
JUN-1321	B-97	614 Harris Street	Whitehead House	No style	Contributing

JUN-361	B-86	410 Calhoun Avenue	Feldon/ Kender Apartments	No style	Contributing
JUN-141	B-07	201 Seward Street	McGrath Building/ Stoller's Weekly Building	No Style	Non-contributing
JUN-326	B-50	319 Sixth Street	Museth/ Rosenberg House	No Style	Non-contributing
JUN-334	B-57	336 Gold Street	Dickinson House	No Style	Non-contributing
JUN-335	B-58	328 Gold Street	Kaser House	No Style	Non-contributing
JUN-342	B-66	315 Third Street	Pulver House	No style	Non-contributing
JUN-333	B-55	224 Seward Street	Carstens Building	No Style	Non-contributing
JUN-149	B-19	526 Seward Street	George/ Davis House	No style	Not contributing
JUN-1324	B-100	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Viaduct	No style	Contributing
Queen Anne and Octagon					
JUN-331	B-45	426 Main Street	Bothwell House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-168	B-10	132 Sixth Street	Davis House 1	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-208	B-35	226 Sixth Street	Davis House 3	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-074	B-13	350 N Franklin Street	William Ebner House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-328	B-52	525 N Franklin Street	Alvin/Goldstein/Warner House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-319	B-42	525 Main Street	Wollenberg/ Messerschmidt/ Vander Leest House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-321	B-44	128 Sixth Street	Ambrose Hile House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-359	B-80	229 Fifth Street	McNaughton House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-343	B-81	217 Fifth Street	Kaher House 1	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-344	B-82	437 Seward Street	Kaher House 2	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-345	B-83	431 Seward Street	Kaher House 3	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-346	B-84	423 Seward Street	Kaher House 4	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-338	B-62	224 Gold Street	Connors House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-350	B-71	408 Gold Street	Williams-Livie House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-197	B-09	113 W Fifth Street	John Olds House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-075	B-24	114 W Sixth Street	Garside House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-348	B-68	233 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 2	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-349	B-69	229 N Franklin Street	William Winn House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-202	B-18	430 Main Street	Mission Presbyterian Church	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-360	B-85	422 Calhoun Avenue	Low/ DeArmond House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-323	B-48	604 Gold Street	Semple/ Wyller House	Queen Anne	Contributing

JUN-358	B-79	424 N Franklin Street	Bishop House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-068; JUN-069; JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 Fifth Street	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-304	B-36	232 Sixth Street	Davis House 4	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-305	B-37	238 Sixth Street	Davis House 5	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-324	B-47	618 Gold Street	Semple/ Guyot House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-339	B-63	234 Gold Street	McColsey House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-190	B-02	235 Fifth Street	Bishop/ Conn Apartments	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-351	B-72	416 Gold Street	Williams-Sey House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-307	B-40	312B Sixth Street	Davis House 8	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-320	B-43	533 Main Street	Sowerby House	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-303	B-34	136 Sixth Street	Davis House 2	Queen Anne	Contributing
JUN-076	B-04	137 Sixth Street	Frances House- Rustgard House	Queen Anne	Listed
JUN-078	B-29	202 Sixth Street	J.M. Davis House	Queen Anne	Listed
JUN-209	B-38	312 Sixth Street	Davis House 6	Queen Anne	Not contributing
JUN-053	B-06	326 Fifth Street	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Octagon	Listed

Appendix C: Buildings by Date of Construction

AHRS Code	CBJ Code	Address	Historic Name	Date	Architectural Style
JUN-071	B-05	524 Main Street	Behrends House	1889	Craftsman
JUN-331	B-45	426 Main Street	Bothwell House	1889	Queen Anne
JUN-078	B-29	202 Sixth Street	J.M. Davis House	1893	Queen Anne
JUN-260	B-16	517 N Franklin Street	Martin/ Stevens House	1893	Craftsman
JUN-168	B-10	132 Sixth Street	Davis House 1	1894	Queen Anne
JUN-053	B-06	326 Fifth Street	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	1894	Octagon
JUN-208	B-35	226 Sixth Street	Davis House 3	1894 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-141	B-07	201 Seward Street	McGrath Building/ Stoller's Weekly Building	1894; 1914-1915	No Style
JUN-074	B-13	350 N Franklin Street	William Ebner House	1895	Queen Anne
JUN-076	B-04	137 Sixth Street	Frances House- Rustgard House	1898	Queen Anne
JUN-326	B-50	319 Sixth Street	Museth/ Rosenberg House	1898 (ca)	No Style
JUN-328	B-52	525 N Franklin Street	Alvin/Goldstein/Warner House	1900 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-319	B-42	525 Main Street	Messerschmidt/ Vander Leest House	1900 (ca)	Queen Anne

JUN-321	B-44	128 Sixth Street	Ambrose Hile House	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-359	B-80	229 Fifth Street	McMaughton House	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-343	B-81	217 Fifth Street	Kaher House 1	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-344	B-82	437 Seward Street	Kaher House 2	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-345	B-83	431 Seward Street	Kaher House 3	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-346	B-84	423 Seward Street	Kaher House 4	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-334	B-57	336 Gold Street	Dickinson House	1901 (built by)	No Style
JUN-335	B-58	328 Gold Street	Kaser House	1901 (built by)	No Style
JUN-336	B-59	325 Fourth Street	Anderson House	1901 (built by)	Craftsman
JUN-338	B-62	224 Gold Street	Connors House	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-340	B-64	325 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 1	1901 (built by)	Craftsman
JUN-341	B-65	321 Third Street	Sisters of St. Ann 2	1901 (built by)	Craftsman
JUN-342	B-66	315 Third Street	Pulver House	1901 (built by)	No style
JUN-350	B-71	408 Gold Street	Williams-Livie House	1901 (built by)	Queen Anne
JUN-322	B-46	326 Sixth Street	Brunner/ Orenshaw House	1903 (built by)	Craftsman
JUN-197	B-09	113 W Fifth Street	John Olds House	1903	Queen Anne
JUN-075	B-24	114 W Sixth Street	Garside House	1903	Queen Anne
JUN-347	B-67	299 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 1	1904 (ca)	Craftsman
JUN-348	B-68	233 N Franklin Street	Miller-Gillen House 2	1904 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-349	B-69	229 N Franklin Street	William Winn House	1904 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-202	B-18	430 Main Street	Mission Presbyterian Church	1906	Queen Anne
JUN-360	B-85	422 Calhoun Avenue	Lowe/ DeArmond House	1907-1908 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-323	B-48	604 Gold Street	Semple/ Wyller House	1908	Queen Anne
JUN-333	B-55	224 Seward Street	Carstens Building	1908	No Style
JUN-358	B-79	424 N Franklin Street	Bishop House	1910 (ca)	Queen Anne
JUN-149	B-19	526 Seward Street	George/ Davis House	1910	No style
JUN-068; JUN-069; JUN-066; JUN-067	B-31	416 Fifth Street	St. Ann's Church and Chancery	1910	Queen Anne
JUN-327	B-51	305 Sixth Street	Jensen Apartments	1911 (ca)	Craftsman
JUN-304	B-36	232 Sixth Street	Davis House 4	1912	Queen Anne
JUN-305	B-37	238 Sixth Street	Davis House 5	1912	Queen Anne
JUN-324	B-47	618 Gold Street	Semple/ Guyot House	1912	Queen Anne
JUN-164	B-32	418 Fourth Street	Jaeger House	1912	Craftsman
JUN-339	B-63	234 Gold Street	McColskey House	1913 (ca)	Queen Anne

JUN-190	B-02	235 Fifth Street	Bishop/ Conn Apartments	1913	Queen Anne
JUN-172	B-11	108 Sixth Street	Marshall House	1913	Craftsman
JUN-153	B-01	505 N Franklin Street	Devighne/Dapceovich House	1913	Craftsman
JUN-351	B-72	416 Gold Street	Williams-Sey House	1913	Queen Anne
JUN-209	B-38	312 Sixth Street	Davis House 6	1914-1918	Queen Anne
JUN-306	B-39	312A Sixth Street	Davis House 7	1914-1918	Craftsman
JUN-307	B-40	312B Sixth Street	Davis House 8	1914-1918	Queen Anne
JUN-171	B-12	609 Main Street	Marshall Flats	1914	Craftsman
JUN-148	B-21	605 N Franklin Street	Pettit/ Skuse House	1914	Craftsman
JUN-204	B-15	234 Seward Street	BM Behrends Bank & Post Office	1914	Neoclassical Revival
JUN-142	B-26	120 Second Street	Messerschmitt Building	1914	Early 20th Century Commercial
JUN-320	B-43	533 Main Street	Sowerby House	1915-1916	Queen Anne
JUN-160	B-23	114 Sixth Street	Willis/ Davis House	1915	Craftsman
JUN-330	B-25	416 Sixth Street	Carlson/ Flory House	1915	Craftsman
JUN-303	B-34	136 Sixth Street	Davis House 2	1915	Queen Anne
JUN-186	B-33	315 Fifth Street	Spickett Apartments	1917	Craftsman
JUN-169	B-20	526 Main Street	Mullen House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
JUN-194	B-22	236 Third Street	MacKinnon Apartments	1926	Italianate
JUN-332	B-54	200 N Franklin Street	Klien Building	1926	Early 20th Century Commercial
JUN-325	B-49	325 Sixth Street	Conner House	1927 (ca)	No Style
JUN-329	B-53	129 Sixth Street	Capital School	1928	International
JUN-356	B-77	206 Fourth Street	Scottish Rite Temple	1928	Art Deco
JUN-352	B-73	426 Gold Street	Kirk House 1	1930	Craftsman
JUN-353	B-74	432 Gold Street	Kirk House 2	1930	Craftsman
JUN-354	B-75	339 Fifth Street	Kirk House 3	1930	Craftsman
JUN-191	B-30	120 Fourth Street	Alaska State Capitol	1931	Neoclassical Revival
JUN-378	B-56	211 Fourth Street	Assembly Apartments	1932	Art Deco
JUN-379	B-70	424 FOURTH STREET	Hellenthal/Grisham House	1932	Colonial Revival
JUN-1325	B-101	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Overpass	1933 (ca)	Rustic
JUN-01313	B-88	415 Sixth Street	St Ann's Hospital	1933; 1956	Art Deco, Post-War Era Modern, Curtain Wall
JUN-193	B-14	301 Seward Street	Shattuck Building	1934	Art Deco

JUN-1324	B-100	Calhoun Avenue	Calhoun Viaduct	1935	No style
JUN-1321	B-97	614 Harris Street	Whitehead House	1936	No style
JUN-355	B-76	329 Fifth Street	Fifth Avenue Apartments	1936	Art Moderne
JUN-361	B-86	410 Calhoun Avenue	Feldon/ Kender Apartments	1937	No style
JUN-001311	B-95	416 Harris St	Arcticorp Building	1945	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-01314	B-89	220 Seward Street	Simpson Building	1946	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001306	B-90	150 Third Street	Community Building	1949	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001307	B-91	326 Fourth Street	Mendenhall Tower	1951	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-038	B-28	114 W Fourth Street	Juneau Memorial Library	1951	Neoclassical Revival
JUN-1323	B-99	124 W Sixth Street	Langdon House	1960 (ca)	Contemporary
JUN-001308	B-92	301 N Franklin Street	Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association Building	1960	Curtain Wall
JUN-001310	B-94	213 Third Street	Behrends Department Store	1967	Post-War Era Modern
JUN-001309	B-93	411 Gold Street	Holy Trinity Rectory	1966-1972	Ranch
JUN-1319	B-78	224 Fourth Street	Assembly of God Church	1966 (ca)	Postmodern
JUN-1322	B-98	Calhoun Avenue	Harnessing the Atom totem pole	1967 (carved); 1970 (installed)	N/A
JUN-1320	B-96	611 Gold Street	Gold Street Apartments	1970 (ca)	Contemporary
JUN-1326	B-102	123 Fourth Street	Dimond Courthouse	1973-1975	Corporate Modern

Appendix D: AHRS Forms