

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH036185X

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1976

DATE ENTERED

NOV 7 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

* Alaska Governor's Mansion (AHRs SITE NO. JUN-019)

AND/OR COMMON

U.S. Executive Mansion

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

716 Calhoun Street

CITY, TOWN

Juneau

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

Juneau Division

CODE

110

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTYNAME State of Alaska
Department of Public Works (907) 586-6411

STREET & NUMBER

1590 Glacier Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Juneau

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska 99811

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE, State of Alaska
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Department of Public Works (907) 586-6411

STREET & NUMBER

1590 Glacier Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Juneau

STATE

Alaska 99811

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE
Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRs) (907) 272-4401

DATE

July 9, 1973

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Alaska Division of Parks, 323 East 4 Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska 99501

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Alaska Governor's Mansion was occupied by the Territorial Governor, Walter E. Clark, and his family, on January 1, 1913. The site of the building had been reserved in 1911 by Executive Order of the President, Number 1331. Designs and detailed construction drawings for the construction were signed July 7, 1911, by James Knox Taylor, F.A.I.A. That same date the "Specification for the Construction. . ." and invitations to bidders was published, with bids to be opened August 8. All bids received exceeded the limit set for the contract in the Public Buildings Act of 1910.

The invitation for bids was republished on December 1, 1911, with bids to be opened March 20, 1912. The limit to be spent for the construction and furnishing appears to have been \$40,000. It has not been established whether construction was by contract, or by day labor under direct government agency supervision. The latter appears to have been the case, since the supervisor or inspector of construction is said to have been one William N. Collier, described in contemporary accounts as the "U.S. Construction Engineer". Construction proceeded during the spring, summer and autumn of 1912.

Governor Clark and his family hosted a public open house at the Mansion on January 2, 1913, the day following their official moving in. A story published that day in the Juneau Daily Alaska Dispatch described the building:

...The Governor's House is a two-and-a half story frame structure, built over a full sized cellar on concrete walls. The general dimensions are approximately 58 by 60 feet. The principal exposure is on the south and east, commanding a full view of the southern end of Gastineau Channel, as well as Douglas and Treadwell towns. In order that light and outlook might not be impaired from that side, no entrance or hallway was provided, but the southern exposure is equipped with a broad terrace extending the full length of the building, covered in the centre to a height of two stories by a pillared porch or balcony. The entrance is on the northeast side and is covered with a smaller pillared porch, approached by a concrete semi-circular driveway and sidewalk and stone steps.

...The basement of the house contains ample storage and fuel rooms and a well equipped laundry, and the basement rooms are well lighted by several half-length windows. The first floor is divided into six principle [sic] apartments, as follows: Reception hall, drawing room, library, dining room, office and kitchen. There are also two large pantries, and a back hall; while a vestibule and stair hall are situated between the front entrance and the main reception hall. Each of the four principle [sic] rooms on the first-floor has a fire place. A high wainscot in wood panels and a beam

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1912-1913 BUILDER/ARCHITECT James Knox Taylor, F.A.I.A.,
Architect; William N. Collier, Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Statement of Significance

The Alaska Governor's Mansion is the design product of a notable American architect of that period. Architecturally, it stands in its own right as an excellent example of its genre, with significant design features introduced by the architect to successfully meld the building to its site. The design facilitated the success of the building in serving the purposes for which it was intended, as the place of official residence and hospitality for the Governor of the Territory of Alaska. It has served beyond the period of Alaska as a Territory, and continues to fulfill its purpose admirably as the official residence of the elected Governors of the State of Alaska.

The building was designed by James Knox Taylor. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, then serving as the first Supervisory Architect for the U.S. Treasury Department. He utilized design premises which had succeeded in Eighteenth Century English and American Colonial country houses. These houses were designed to produce the most usable space for the cost, with facilities to perform the formal institutional functions required, and spaces amenable to formal and informal living under the same roof. The examples he appeared to have followed had succeeded in performing these functions. The modifications he designed into this building succeeded admirably. An additional virtue of his design is that it permitted the basic building to be constructed and pressed into full service, with additional finishing construction, furnishing and decorating accomplished over a long period of time, as funds and authorization were provided.

Historical Background

An Act of June 6, 1900, provided that the temporary seat of government for the District of Alaska would be established in Juneau "when suitable grounds and buildings are available."

From the passing of this 1900 Act by Congress until the Mansion was completed and occupied in 1913, a series of events--dramatic when considered as a totality--moved forward the concept of more self-government for the Territory. Continued Congressional attention to Alaska resulted in an Act for the Protection of Game, June 7, 1902; an Act Creating Road Districts

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	0, 8	53, 4	³⁰⁰ 67, 7	6, 4	³⁵⁰ 6, 2	51, 7	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				
C				D						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of the parcels of land and improvements bounded by Calhoun Road, Seventh, Indian, & Eighth Streets, in the City of Juneau, Alaska withdrawn for the Executive Mansion of the Governor of the District of Alaska by Executive Order of the President, #1331 (1911), and subsequently conveyed to the State of Alaska by the United State of America in the Alaska Statehood Act, Public Law 85-508, 85th Congress, H.R. 7999, July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), Section 6 (c).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Alfred Mongin, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Alaska Division of Parks

DATE

April 7, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

323 East 4 Avenue

TELEPHONE

(907) 272-4401

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska 99501

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William Blumh

TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

May 21, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

11/7/76

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11/2/76

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ceiling are the striking features of the reception hall and the dining room. A lower panelled wainscot is shown in drawing room and library. The woodwork throughout the entire house is painted uniformly in old ivory, variation in color depending entirely upon mural tints, draperies and upholsteries. The drawing room draperies are of yellow figured silk, while the side-walls are in light green. This apartment, which is 20 by 30 feet in size is finished and furnished for use as a music or ball room, among the furnishings being a small grand piano and a number of gilt Austrian bentwood chairs. The handsome fireplace mantel is decorated with a wood carving of the seal of the [District] of Alaska.

The library or living room is furnished in crimson damask overstuffed chairs and divan with mahogany table and reading lamp. The conservatory is seen from this room as well as from the dining room through large glass doors.

The dining room, which is 18 by 26 feet in general dimensions, is furnished with Sheraton table, chairs, sideboard and serving table. The window and door draperies are in old blue and a cushioned window seat extends around the entire west side of the room. The lighting fixtures not only on this floor but through the building are artistic in design, conforming strictly to the generally colonial treatment of the house and furnishings.

A small office is situated in the northeast corner of the building on this floor, the furniture being upholstered in brown leather, the window draperies also being brown.

The second floor contains four large bedrooms, a sewing room, and three bath rooms. All the rooms on this floor are entered from a spacious hall which is reached by a handsome main stairway from the first floor.

The third floor is chiefly devoted to servants quarters.

The whole building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, the electric wires being in all cases enclosed in iron conduits or pipes buried in the walls.

The writer stated further that, "There is perhaps not a costlier home in Alaska," but did not list the points of construction which were skimped so that the mansion could be built within the bounds of the financial limitations set in the Congressional appropriation. The furnishings provided were mostly for the main floor, which would receive most official use and public scrutiny. Furniture and actual finishing work on the second floor was minimal. The third floor was left virtually unfinished, though the original detail drawings show that half of this top floor was to serve as a

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territorial museum--which it never did. No landscaping or fencing of the grounds was possible within the limits of the original construction funds, and the outside wood skin of the building remained for 23 years as a painted wood surface, without its intended smooth, white-painted, stucco surface.

The designer of the building was James Knox Taylor, FAIA. He executed this commission in the course of his work as Supervisory Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. His concept of the building was a modification of Federal Period Greek Revival buildings. His design enjoyed antecedents rooted in such building designs as James Paine's plans (1768/1793) for Kedleston Hall, England, and John McComb's design for the Hamilton Grange (1804) or his attributed design for Gracie Mansion (1802), in New York City. Taylor's design embodied commendable features which took advantage of the site to improve upon those represented by the aforementioned country house structures.

In order to carry upward the basic idea of the massive adorned rectangular shape of the house, most architects would likely have surmounted it with a medium hip roof. Instead, Taylor designed a high cross gable in the form of a "T", to provide a maximum of usable space on the third floor. The third floor interior was not completed and put to active use until 1969, more than half a century later, when funds became available, serving in the interim for storage space. In order to derive maximum benefit from the superb natural view from three sides of the house, the architect provided no intrusions on the view from two sides and only the minimum classical short portico along the southeasterly facade, in keeping with the classic adornment of his design. He made the fourth side of the building, the one with a view only of the nearby hillside, the official front of the building, and routed all main traffic through a door here, which is the real main grand entrance to the mansion. From a distance this main door appears to be a mere side entrance, and the southeast portico to be the main entrance to the house. In this the designer achieved maximum result of his apparent intent to adapt the classical design to the site situation.

The verbal construction specifications set up by the architect for the construction bidding and the detailed drawings are minutely detailed. In order to provide accurate guidelines for completion of the building to conform with fidelity to Taylor's conception, a detailed architectural/construction documentation study is required. The major alterations and completion steps are merely outlined in this narrative. Due to the constant and intensive use of the building since the day it was occupied in 1913, until the present, maintenance, refurbishing and refurnishing has

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been a virtually yearly occurrence. Prior to the recent availability of the original plans there was no attempt to discover and to maintain fidelity to the architect's intentions. There was, however, a general interest in following an American "colonial" theme, with the notable exception of the 1967-1968 work when for the first time the third floor was converted into living quarters.

From 1913 until 1936 all work on the mansion was salutary. Since Alaska was a territory during that period of time, funds for major work had to be appropriated by Congress. Even work funded from the scant sources of funds available to the territorial legislature were controlled in their expenditure by one federal agency or another. One example of this lack of basic funding and central control of the work was in the landscaping of the half acre of ground surrounding the house. There were insufficient funds for this in the construction accounts, and, in fact, nothing was done to landscape the ground until six years after construction when the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$2,500 for grading, fencing, and erecting a flag-staff from the peak of the central dormer above the southeast portico.

The single most extensive renovation of the house was carried out with federal funds in 1936. This included major renovations to all major elements of the design of the mansion, inside and out.

The "real" front of the house, facing on Calhoun Street was altered by the redesign and extension of the porch into an extended portico and the refenestration of the second and third floors. The short porch roof had previously covered merely the entry steps. It was extended to cover the driveway. Its peaked roof, which was of the same high dormer angle as the main roof, was flattened to copy the design of the main two story portico on the southeast facade. The three windows above the small porch, previously stepped to follow the interior stairway, were consolidated into one light to comport with interior revisions. Both the window redesign and the interior changes which they reflect require serious re-examination as to their function and effectiveness. The prior window treatment appears to have had high merit not to be lightly discarded merely for the sake of change. The three windows on the third floor level were consolidated into two windows in central balance with the roof angle. While giving an effect of neatness, this does not, of itself, add significantly to the effectiveness of the fenestration. Outside shutters were provided for all flush windows of the house, including those on this northeast wall. The new portico rested upon six pillars and was crowned by a decorative short fence consisting of squared stick-type balusters, the same as the decorative fencing atop the new main portico on the southeast facade installed at the

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same time. These stick-type balusters comported with other design elements introduced at the same time, mainly on the southeast facade, but lost a great deal vital to design integrity that would result from renewal of the original-design shaped-balusters in the crown fencing of both the driveway and main porticos. The addition of exterior shutters to the windows and extension of the driveway porch into an extended portico were well done and in keeping with the original concept. The refenestration, as well as the design of the crown fencing on the portico of the northeast facade require re-examination.

Most dramatic and questionable alterations were made to the southeast facade. Here the mansion faces down Gastineau Channel, one of the most striking, vistas in the view of any executive mansion of the fifty states. The southeast wall is set back from the edge of the basement slab to form a porch the depth of the building, with a central French-type door flanked by two shallow bay windows enjoying the view of marine traffic on the channel bordered east and west by snowcapped mountain peaks and ridges. The original portico covered the central third of the porch, supported on four pillars, closely spaced two and two at the outside corners. The capitals of the pillars were decorated in an apparent Corinthian order, which, fortunately, is duplicated in original capitals in the first floor interior. The pillars rested on the low level solid wood fence which bordered all three sides of the porch area. The fence was replaced by an attractive steel fence, of severe Doric-order design, painted black. The short portico was extended to cover virtually the entire length of the facade, supported upon six full length spaced-out pillars; two simulated half-pillars of flattened surface were set against the main wall, as if to support the inboard corners of the extended portico. To comport with the severe new steel fence design, the decorative fencing crowning both this extended portico, and the new portico over the driveway, were set with stock type balusters, replacing the traditional turned balusters that provided an important design element integral to the original concept of the house. The capitals of the pillars of the extended portico apparently were similar to the original 1913 capitals; but in 1963 were replaced by Doric capitals, totally without ornamentation, removing the house one step further from its original design concept.

At the same time, the three southeast peaked dormer windows were altered in two ways. First, in keeping with the extended portico concept the two outer dormers were moved outward from the center to central balance with the extended portico. They were then rebuilt so that each was equal in external dimensions, again altering basic proportions. Then the peaks were

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replaced by arched roofs which would have comported perfectly with the interior arch of the former outside front porch (northeast facade) design, which was no more. This design element, also requires serious reconsideration.

In 1936 the southeast basement wall was breached for a garage door and part of the basement converted into a garage which has been enlarged and the doors replaced, in keeping with subsequent exterior repairs and repainting.

While all these changes were being accomplished, one project was carried out in 1936 that was of great importance in the architect's original conception. The entire exterior of the building was completed by plastering over the wood finish. The plaster was painted white, giving the building very much the appearance that it has to this day.

The house has had continuous heavy use. The importance of the family and public events that have transpired here have made necessary constant maintenance and redecorating, with major redecoration and minor internal modifications from time to time. The single major internal redecoration was executed in 1967-1968 by Arthur Morgan Designers of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Morgan was quoted in a contemporary newspaper account as saying that he designed his work to restore the mansion to ". . . the structure's 1905 personality. . .". Mr. Morgan not only appeared to be oblivious to the fact that the mansion was not built until 1912-1913, but that the design required 18th Century American furnishings and decor. There is no record in the massive correspondence file of the Alaska Department of Public Works showing that Mr. Morgan ever expressed interest in examining the original design or concept for the building. His verbal descriptions leave the impression that he truly wished to recreate the 1905 atmosphere, which he did, emulating the most opulent design of the era. Fortunately, much of the decoration he installed has been replaced in quieter good taste.

The building is in excellent condition. The maintenance work over the past twenty years, since Alaskan statehood, by the Alaska Department of Public Works, has been of a high order. However, the building is in danger. Repeated recommendations by the Department of Public Works for the installation of a fire suppression system in the fabric of the house have been ignored. The house is identifiable as to design and value. Those changes made in the original concept can be evaluated, and a return to original concepts is possible without major disturbance to the original fabric of the structure.

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and Providing for Road Overseers, April 27, 1904; the long-sought Delegate in Congress Act, May 8, 1906; and the Second Organic Act, August 24, 1912. The Second Organic Act provided that the capital of the Territory ". . . shall be at Juneau." The Governor's Mansion, already under construction when the Act became law, thus became the first public building constructed for the new permanent capital of the Territory. The Act also created a legislature of twenty-four members--two Senators and four Representatives from each of the four judicial division--to convene "at the capitol at the city of Juneau, Alaska on the first Monday in March in the year nineteen hundred thirteen, and on the first Monday in March every two years thereafter." When that first legislature convened in space rented in the local Elks hall, Governor Clark had already been living in the new Mansion for more than two months.

Juneau was a busy community. It had been founded as a mining camp, and had flourished as a result of the mines on both sides of Gastineau Channel and the marine commerce spawned by traffic between the lower states and the greater Alaska to the north and west. A. H. Humpheries, an official of one of the mines recalls what Juneau was like in the era when the Governor's Mansion was under construction and the Territorial Government was about to begin full operation in the town:

Juneau in 1912 was alive and booming. I had gone there from "The Westward" as we called it, out around Cordova and Valdez, after two memorable years in the Kennecott copper and Valdez trail country.

...men were shaved and groomed. Businessmen were in city clothes. A great treat to us was to see women and children on the streets and in the stores.

...the streets were thronged with pedestrians on the sidewalks. Horsedrawn vehicles threaded the centers.

I had spent five years in New York City. It never appeared to me so civilized as Juneau did that first day/1910/.

The stores were busy, and displayed good merchandise. Both the raised sidewalks and the streets in the main part of the city were of planking. They were very clean with streams from fire-hose nozzles.

There was an efficient sewer system, ample electricity, and a telephone exchange with "hello girls" who would trace a party for you anywhere they could be reached.

...The morning following our arrival, after breakfasting..., we sought out the source of the town's activity--the office of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., in the Valentine Building . . . and walked out with jobs. My friend was to work with

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Herman Tripp at SumDum. I was to be a timekeeper at Perserverance Mine.

...Ed Russell published the "Dispatch." . . . "The Juneau Empire"... later, founded by J. F. Strong and John W. Troy, . . . They had been associated in Nome with the "Nugget," and much later became governors of the Territory.

...There was a staff-house with "private mess" down by Gold Creek at the foot of the tram and a big bunkhouse and a mess hall up the hill near the mine....

The mine was in the development and construction stages. Everybody in the organization was new and came from some other place....

...the Alaska Gastineau mine was being developed for 6,000 tons of ore daily output. The Alaska Juneau, with an even more modern reduction plant, was planned for 10,000 tons a day, while across the channel the thirty-year-old Treadwell properties were producing enough ore to keep some 2,000 stamps continuously pounding it to pulp 363 days a year.

All this activity made the Juneau-Douglas operations for a short time at least, rank as the hard-rock miners' capital of the world....

I was thirty in 1913.... The very recollection of . . . that period fills me with pleasure.

We can never recover the feeling we had toward each other in that distant simple age. The nearest I can think of to parallel it, would be a cruise ship that had been long enough at sea for everybody to get acquainted. We had a feeling of being of the world, but separated by time and distance. ...We were constantly refreshed by the arrival of new people from "below." . . . at that period I had never met an adult Caucasian born in Alaska....

In 1912 the only automobile in town was Bart Thane's official Model T. It was chauffeur operated. The streets seemed full of horse-drawn vehicles, buggies, delivery wagons, big Studebaker ranch wagons, a lot of them designed so runners could be substituted for wheels when snow descended on the town. The freighters used "common sense" bob sleds in winter. There was no snow removal at that time. We just tromped it down and wore it out....

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There was no radio, and no television in that distant age. But there was plenty of diversion in the big social hall for those off shift. We formed the Ptarmigan Club, and invited the whole town to a house-warming dance when the place was opened for business....

It was almost the last stand in Alaska and in the West of the now forgotten art of driving workhorses. . . a string of five or six four-horse or six-horse teams, hitched to heavy Studebaker wagons, loaded high and safety-lashed, teamsters sitting on top or even standing precariously for a better view fore and aft with a handful of lines, would pull out of Willoughby Avenue at a fast walk along Front Street and then, with infinite care make the sharp turn up Seward--hoofs pounding, chains rattling, harness creaking, wheels rumbling, every axle speaking its piece--the leaders prancing proudly with necks arched under their roached manes.

One team after another, that was the scene twice a day for several years. . . . Jay Hayes, Alaska Road Commission superintendent . . . had to keep roads up without money....

By 1915 a few more autos appeared on the streets, plus a few delivery trucks. . . . Cash Cole bought a little red Model T. Doc Loussac, the druggist, had a black one shipped up....

Juneau was a busy seaport with big cargo and passenger ships docking nearly everyday and sometime three or four....

Of the planned public buildings for the Territorial Government at Juneau, the Governor's Mansion was the first completed and occupied. It has been used every day since then for the purpose for which it was designed. The Territorial and State Governors who have occupied the mansion are, in order:

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Alaska Governor's Mansion (AHRS SITE NO. JUN-019)

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<u>Governor</u>		<u>Tenure as Governor</u>
Walter E. Clark	Appointed by President Taft	May 20, 1909 to April 18, 1913
John F. A. Strong	Appointed by President Wilson	April 18, 1913 to April 12, 1918
Thomas Riggs, Jr.	Appointed by President Wilson	April 12, 1918 to June 16, 1921
Scott C. Bone	Appointed by President Harding	June 16, 1921 to August 16, 1925
George A. Parks	Appointed by President Coolidge	August 16, 1925 to April 19, 1933
John W. Troy	Appointed by President Roosevelt	April 19, 1933 to December 6, 1939
Ernest Gruening	Appointed by President Roosevelt	December 6, 1939 to April 10, 1953
B. Frank Heintzleman	Appointed by President Eisenhower	April 10, 1953 to January 3, 1957
Mike Stepovich	Appointed by President Eisenhower	April 8, 1957 to August 9, 1958
William A. Egan	Elected	January 3, 1959 to December 5, 1966
Walter J. Hickel	Elected	December 5, 1966 to January 29, 1969
Keith H. Miller	Succession	January 29, 1969 to December 5, 1970
William A. Egan	Elected	December 5, 1970 to December 2, 1974
Jay Hammond	Elected	December 2, 1974 to present date

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Through the portals of this house have passed virtually every man, woman, and child of distinction who has visited Alaska for business or social reasons and most every other citizen of and visitor to the Territory and state since January 1, 1913. The house did at its inception and does today merit the title given to it in the original specification for its construction, "...the EXECUTIVE MANSION,...AT JUNEAU, ALASKA.

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