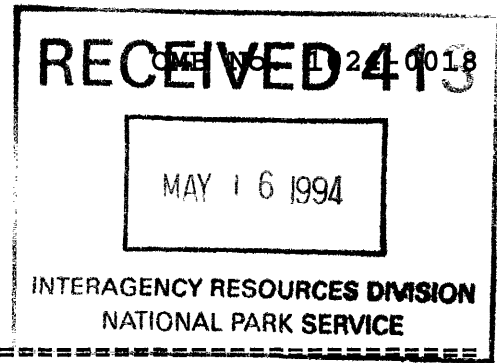


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Juneau Downtown Historic District

other name/site number: AHRS Site No. JUN-456

2. Location

street & number: Second, Front, Main, Seward, Franklin Streets not for publication: n/a

city/town: Juneau vicinity: n/a

state: Alaska county: Juneau code: 110 zip code: 99801

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>42</u> | <u>16</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>42</u> | <u>16</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 3

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Judith E. Bittner Signature of certifying official May 11, 1994 Date

Alaska State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register

Edson W. Beall 6-17-94

other (explain):

Entered in the National Register. Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Commerce/Trade Sub:
Social
Recreation
Current: Commerce/Trade Sub:
Social
Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Late Victorian
Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements
Modern Movement

Other Description: n/a

Materials: foundation: roof:
walls: other:

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

The City of Juneau is in southeastern Alaska. Founded in 1880 after Joe Juneau and Richard Harris discovered gold in nearby creeks, the city grew from a mining camp to an urban center and in 1906 became the capital of Alaska.

The Juneau Downtown Historic District includes forty-two contributing buildings. Of these, nineteen were constructed prior to 1911, fourteen between 1912 and 1920, and nine between 1921 and 1944.

The district has an elongated "L" shape. The spine of the "L" includes buildings on both sides of South Franklin Street and is bounded by the old ferry terminal on the south and by Second Street on the north.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : n/a

Areas of Significance: Exploration/Settlement
Commerce
Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1889-1944

Significant Dates: 1889 _____

Significant Person(s): n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: n/a

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

Discovery of placer gold on Gold Creek in 1880 led to creation of the town of Juneau. Subsequent development of area lode gold mines in the 1890s secured Juneau's future. Commercial establishments lined Front Street, adjacent to wharves on Gastineau Channel. During the 1890s more permanent buildings replaced the hastily erected boom town buildings. The oldest building standing in the historic district is Madsen's Rooming House, constructed in 1889. Juneau merchants prospered as lode gold mining operations expanded, and through the 1890s and early 1900s they invested in new buildings in town. The commercial district continued to grow in the early 1900s when the territorial government offices moved from Sitka to Juneau and when construction of a cold storage plant brought commercial fishermen to Juneau. Construction of the Baranof Hotel in 1939 signaled the end of the era. The Federal Government ordered lode gold mining operations shut down during World War II and mining did not resume after the war. Today, forty-two contributing buildings from 1889-1939 stand in Juneau's downtown area. Only eleven buildings of recent construction are in the historic district and they complement the earlier buildings in size and massing. Five others have been altered and no longer reflect their periods of construction. The Juneau downtown buildings are an excellent representation of early twentieth century commercial architecture in a small Pacific coast community. Late Victorian, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, and Modern Movement architectural styles are represented by buildings in the Juneau Downtown Historic District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

x See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
Other state agency
Federal agency
x Local government
University
Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 17 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 08 534935 6462200 B 08 535080 6461990
C 08 535010 6461960 D 08 534825 6462030
E 08 534800 6462120

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: x See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: x See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Glenda Choate, Historian; Gabrielle LaRoche, Planner; Paul Voelckers, Architect; Gary Gillette, Historic Preservation Planner

Organization: City & Borough of Juneau Date: May 9, 1994

Street & Number: 155 South Seward Street Telephone: (907) 586-5235

City or Town: Juneau State: Alaska ZIP: 99801

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waterfront. To the northeast and removed from the waterfront are the Alaska Electric Light and Power Company Building and the Baranof Hotel, both Modern Movement buildings constructed during the last years of the district's expansion.

Building heights in the district vary from 25 to 50 feet with most buildings less than 35 feet high. Many buildings have sidewalk canopies that visually unite the buildings. Most of the buildings in the district have apartments above the commercial area. The upper stories typically have double hung windows arranged singly or in pairs.

Navy Officer Master Gustave Carl Hanus platted the Juneau townsite in March 1881. The townsite extended from the waterfront north to Chicken Ridge, a residential area that overlooks the downtown commercial area. The town's first buildings were along Main and Seward streets. By 1885 the demand for waterfront space encouraged expansion south. Piling, driven into tidal flats, created lower Front Street (later South Franklin Street). Buildings, warehouses, and wharves were constructed on the piling. Further expansion on Franklin Street occurred after the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company built a mill south of the townsite in 1913. Mine tailings were used as fill for South Franklin Street. With the waterfront filled, new buildings had to be built north on Franklin Street.

Before Hanus platted the townsite, hotels, boarding houses, hardware and mercantile stores, restaurants, saloons, steam baths, a bottling company, and a transfer company opened. As a result, the downtown lots are of different sizes and the streets are narrow, forty to fifty feet in width, and some streets curve to follow contours of the land.

1883-1911. As a group, the nineteen buildings built during this period have large display windows and small recessed entrances with continuous sidewalk canopies and clerestory windows above. The buildings constructed before 1900 had utilitarian, commercial facades. They typically had simplified details, including plain cornices and parapets, and the repeated use of standard size, wood, double hung windows. The Koosher Building (1893), Germania Dance Hall and Saloon (1895), New York Tavern (circa 1898), Fashion Building (1898), and the Winter and Pond Building (1900) date from this period. Although changed over time, these buildings generally retain their original architectural character.

The buildings constructed between 1900 and 1911 have more elaborate detailing, including towers, ornate cornices, scrolled beams, fluted

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pilasters, and capitals in high relief. These buildings, in general, are larger than their predecessors. They are commonly two to three stories. The Alaska Steam Laundry (1901) and Valentine Building (1904) date from this period. These two buildings exhibit elements of the Late Victorian Style with decorative cornices, fluted pilasters, turrets with conical roofs, dentils and swags.

1912-1920. The fourteen buildings constructed between 1912 and 1920 reflect advances in technology and increased economic commitment. A healthy local economy encouraged construction of larger, more impressive buildings. Although most Juneau buildings were wood, a few were reinforced concrete. The Early Twentieth Century Commercial Style, characterized by a relatively flat front, rectangular fenestration patterns, and flat sidewalk canopies, was introduced. The J & E Building/Hotel Cain (1913) and the five-story Goldstein Building (1914), reinforced concrete structures, date from this period.

1921-1939. Nine buildings from this period are in the historic district. Art Moderne and Art Deco architectural styles were introduced in downtown Juneau during this period. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the Baranof Hotel (1939) with its smooth wall surfaces, flat roof, curved corners, and horizontal lines in the walls is an Art Moderne building. The Alaska Electric Light and Power Building (1936) with smooth surfaces, stylized motifs decorating the facade, and vertical projections above the roof is an Art Deco building.

Buildings:

1. Koosher Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-080). Contributing. 119 Second Street. Built 1893. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 20' x 48'. It has a flat roof, wood storefront, and double-hung windows. Features include a sidewalk canopy and simple bracketed cornice.
2. Goldstein Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-180). Contributing. 130 Seward Street. Built 1914, restored 1940s. Early Twentieth Century Commercial architectural style. This five-story reinforced concrete building measures 100' x 100'. It has a flat roof and a full concrete basement. The Seward and Second Street elevations have five pronounced bays, each with storefront windows on the first floor, a window band on the second floor, and three 1/1 double hung windows on the third and fifth floors. Fire gutted the building in 1939 leaving only the exterior concrete walls. Restored, the building re-opened in 1946.

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3. National Bank of Alaska Building. Non-contributing. 123 Seward Street. Built 1962. Modern Movement in the International architectural style. This two-story, reinforced concrete building has a concrete foundation, a full basement, and a flat roof with extended canopy supported by piloti. It was built after the period of significance.

4. Valentine Building (AHR Site No. JUN-123). Contributing. 202 Front Street. Built 1904, enlarged 1913, restored 1982. Late Victorian architectural style. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. This irregular-shaped two-story balloon framed building measures 105' x 50'. In 1913 it was extended an additional 19' on Seward Street and 56 1/2' on Front Street. The Seward Street facade has five bays; the Front Street facade has four. The building has a partial concrete basement. Originally, the first floor windows were storefront with transom and clerestory above. The transoms were covered during the 1950s. A sidewalk canopy, added in the 1930s, is between the storefront and the clerestory windows, marking the original transom sill line. Original exterior finishes include vertical shiplap siding with multiple varieties of applied wooden ornamentation on the major facades and horizontal shiplap siding on the courtyard facade. Detailing on the exterior is entirely wooden and of the Victorian Italianate style. This includes fluted pilasters, elaborate carved corbels, swags, dentils, and a pronounced cornice.

5. Lewis Building (McDonald's Restaurant) (AHR Site No. JUN-205). Contributing. 140 Front Street. Built 1899. No architectural style. This two-story wood frame building measures 41' x 67'. It has wood siding, a full concrete basement and a flat roof. The building has fixed windows above the sidewalk canopy and double-hung windows on the second floor. It has a flat projecting cornice with decorative wood corbels. In 1985, owners added a similar cornice to the back; placed new double hung windows that match the historic ones on the second floor; and added storefront windows, similar to the originals, to the first floor. The transom windows have been filled, but appear as recessed panels and depict the original massing.

6. Kubach-Studebaker Building (I.B.E.W. Building) (AHR Site No. JUN-182). Contributing. 124 Front Street. Built 1898. No architectural style. This two-story wood frame building measures 25' x 71'. It has a flat roof, concrete foundation, and no basement. The building has storefront windows on the first level and small plate glass windows on second floor. Although T111 siding replaced the original wood siding in 1986, the building retains its original massing, windows, and cornice.

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7. Juneau Liquor Co. (Percy's Liquor and Viking Lounge/Gallery Restaurant) (AHRS Site No. JUN-121). Contributing. 218 Front Street. Built circa 1913. No architectural style. This is an irregular-shaped, two-story wood frame building measuring 80' x 200'. It has a sidewalk canopy, a flat roof, and a wood frame storefront. Storefront windows are on the first level. In the 1960s, awning windows replaced the original double-hung windows on the second floor, and stucco was applied to the facade.

8. C.W. Young Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-126). Contributing. 205-213 Front Street. Built 1896. No architectural style. This is a two-story wood frame building measuring 188' x 73'. The roof is flat and the foundation is wood piling. The storefront has floor-to-ceiling display windows. Numerous alterations have taken place over the years. The wood siding has been stuccoed. The most recent alterations, in 1990, generally renovated the exterior in keeping with its original design and include horizontal siding on the lower level, storefront windows on the first level, and double hung windows on the second level.

9. 20th Century Gross Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-179). Contributing. 222 Front Street. Built 1939. Modern Movement Art Deco architectural style. This is an irregular-shaped, five-story reinforced concrete building measuring 50' x 170'. It has a partial concrete basement, a renovated penthouse, a flat roof, and a concrete sidewalk canopy. There are storefront windows on the first level with double hung windows on the other floors. Fluting with decorative chevrons is at the top of the front facade. The building has hardly been altered over the years.

10. Hellenthal Building/Palace Theatre (First National Bank/Big City Books) (AHRS Site No. JUN-192). Contributing. 238 Front Street/100 N. Franklin Street. Built 1916. No architectural style. Measuring approximately 50' x 120', this is an irregular-shaped, three-story reinforced concrete building. It has a partial concrete basement and a flat roof. The Front Street facade has storefront windows on the first floor and double hung windows on the second and third floors. The North Franklin Street facade has only two stories. The Front Street facade has decorative cast-in-place corbels and other miscellaneous detailing. The North Franklin Street facade has decorative banding, pilasters, first story cornices, and a decorative cornice above the second story windows.

11. Jorgenson's Hardware (Lyle's Hardware) (AHRS Site No. JUN-127). Contributing. 225 Front Street. Built 1897. No architectural style. This is a two-story, irregular-shaped wood frame building measuring 60' x 200'. The building is on a wood piling foundation, and the roof is flat. The

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building has horizontal wood siding. There are storefront windows on the first floor with double hung windows on the second floor. The building has been little altered since its construction.

12. Blomgren Building (AHR Site No. JUN-206). Contributing. 233 Front Street. Built 1924. Twentieth Century Commercial architectural style. This is an irregular-shaped, two-story reinforced concrete building measuring 46' x 108'. It has a partial basement and the roof is flat. Retail storefront windows are on the first floor and double-hung windows are on the second floor. Other features include a recessed entryway, a sidewalk canopy, stringcourse, decorative tile work, and first story cornice work.

13. City Cab. Non-contributing. 237 Front Street. Built circa 1940. No architectural style. This is a one-story building of wood frame construction. The foundation is wood piling and the roof is flat. The building has a plate glass display window and a canopy.

14. Stocker Building (Imperial Bar & Cafe) (AHR Site No. JUN-130). Contributing. 241 Front Street. No architectural style. This building was constructed in 1891 as the Louvre Theater. It burned and was rebuilt in 1906 and named the J.J. Stocker Building. The third floor was added in 1935. The building measures 136' x 34'. It is on a wood piling foundation and the roof is flat. Storefront windows are on the first floor and double hung windows are on the second and third floors. The building has a wood frame storefront with stuccoed street facade. Other siding on the building is galvanized metal. Flagstone facing on the first-floor exterior was applied in the 1950s. There is a wood frame cornice and sidewalk canopy. Despite alterations to the siding and detailing, the building retains its same general massing and appearance.

15. Triangle Building (AHR Site No. JUN-203). Contributing. 254 Front Street. Built in 1929. Twentieth Century Commercial architectural style. This triangular-shaped, three-story concrete building with stucco overlay measures approximately 100' x 100'. The roof is flat. The building has double-hung windows with transom above the sidewalk canopy. The storefront includes decorative tile. A vertical band of angled bricks between the second and third floors adds a decorative element. The building has been minimally altered since its construction.

16. Winter and Pond Building (Triangle Bar) (AHR Site No. JUN-362). Contributing. 249-251 Front Street. Built circa 1900. No architectural style. This triangular-shaped, two-story building measures 45' x 54'. It

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has a wood piling foundation and the roof is flat. It has storefront windows on first floor and double hung windows on the second floor. The building is wood frame construction with vertical wood siding. There is a sidewalk canopy.

17. J & E Building/Hotel Cain (Gastineau Hotel) (AHR Site No. JUN-195). Contributing. 127 South Franklin Street. Built 1913. Early Twentieth Century Commercial architectural style. This v-shaped, four-story structure measures 58' x 65'. Originally a three-story building, the fourth floor was added in 1915. The building is reinforced concrete. The roof is flat. It has storefront windows on the first floor and double hung multi-pane windows on the upper floors. The original transoms located above the sidewalk canopy have been replaced with solid panels, which maintain the original recess. Decorative concrete castings are between the windows on the fourth floor. There is a central recessed entryway and a central low-rising front parapet. A decorative motif cast in concrete is located at the top of the front facade.

18. Elks Hall (AHR Site No. JUN-020). Contributing. 109 South Franklin Street. Built 1908. Moderne architectural style with classical influences. The two-story concrete building measures approximately 120' x 100'. Built on a sloping lot, it has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Glass block windows and plate glass are on the street level. There is a stepped-down sidewalk canopy and overhanging concrete decorations below the roof-line. Originally three-stories, the top floor was removed during the 1920s.

19. Baranof Hotel (AHR Site No. JUN-199). Contributing. 127 North Franklin Street. Constructed in 1938. Moderne with Art Deco influences architectural style. The irregular-shaped, nine-story building measures 176' x 48'. It has a two-way reinforced concrete post-and-beam structural system. The roof is flat. The first floor has storefront windows and the other floors have double hung windows. Ornate Art Deco grill work is over the Franklin Street entrance. Originally built with six floors, three floors were added in 1970. The first-floor storefront granite facade was renovated in 1985. Detailing of the exterior concrete walls consisted of a series of banding with sculptured block panels running vertically above the entryway to the sixth floor. There is a sidewalk canopy. The hotel has undergone two major modifications and several small renovations. In 1985, owners renovated the marquee to a design similar to the original.

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20. Alaska Electric Light and Power Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-363). Contributing. 134 Franklin Street. Built 1936. Art Deco architectural style. This building has a clipped-rectangular shape. It is a one-story reinforced concrete building measuring 90' x 100'. The building has a concrete block foundation with a full basement and a flat roof. The original transom windows above the sidewalk canopy, and the original sidewalk canopy remain. Art Deco elements, smooth surfaces, stylized motifs, and vertical projections above the roof decorate the facade.

21. Juneau Laundry Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-364). Contributing. 112, 116 and 118 Franklin Street. Built 1930. No architectural style. The two-story building of reinforced concrete measures 30' x 50'. The building has a partial basement, a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and a sidewalk canopy. The first floor has storefront windows and a concrete storefront. The second floor has double hung windows. Horizontal siding was added in 1987.

22. Seward Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-187). Contributing. 145 South Franklin Street. Built 1913. No architectural style. The two-story, wood frame building measures 48' x 68'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows with transom windows above the sidewalk canopy and a recessed entryway. The building has horizontal drop wood siding. There are multiple decorated box cornices along the roof-line and a secondary cornice above the first floor. There is decorative horizontal wood work with additional cornices between floors.

23. Theile Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-365). Contributing. 157 South Franklin Street. Built 1903. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 30' x 40'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The original transom windows remain. When renovated in 1982, vertical wood siding was added on the first level and stucco was added to the second level.

24. Guffy Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-200). Contributing. 159 South Franklin Street. Built 1914. No architectural style. The one-story, wood frame building measures 30' x 43'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. There is a low-rising front parapet, reconstructed front wall with storefront windows, and a wood frame storefront. Transom windows are above the canopy. Renovations in 1987 are in keeping with the original appearance including storefront windows, vertical wood siding, decorative cornice at the top of the parapet wall, and a new sidewalk canopy.

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25. Alaskan Hotel (AHRS Site No. JUN-125). Contributing. 167 South Franklin Street. Built 1913. No architectural style. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The three-story structure measures 48' x 90'. It has a concrete foundation and a basement. The roof is flat with a slight pitch. Two massive bay windows extend from the roof eaves to the overhang of the two main front entrances. The bay windows have their own roof line which is extended across the face of the building. The grouping of the front windows encompasses much of the second and third floors. The first floor has storefront windows, the second and third have double hung windows and transom windows above the sidewalk canopy. The roof line features a decorative fascia with dentils. There is a wood stringcourse over the transom windows. There is a low-rising front parapet with cornices on the overhang below the roof. Elaborate and heavy woodwork is on the first floor and there are corner pilasters.

26. Senate Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-259). Non-contributing. 175 South Franklin Street. Built 1898 and 1913. No architectural style. The four-story wood frame building measures approximately 100' x 70'. It has a flat roof, a wood frame storefront, and horizontal siding. Double hung windows are on the upper levels. Two buildings, Juneau Iron Works (1898) and the Central Building (1913), were joined in 1944. At that time, the building was completely remodelled and a third floor was added. In 1984, a fourth floor was added. The building has lost its historical integrity.

27. Jaeger Building I (AHRS Site No. JUN-366). Contributing. 195 and 197 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1920. No architectural style. The one-story reinforced concrete building measures 30' x 50'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Transom windows are located above the sidewalk canopy. Storefront windows and rock facing on walls were added in the 1960s. The wall cornice has cast chevron decorations.

28. Jaeger Building II (AHRS Site No. JUN-367). Non-contributing. 201 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1915. No architectural style. This is a one-story wood frame building. It has a concrete foundation, a wooden storefront and siding, a sidewalk canopy, and a flat roof with mansard fascia. During the 1970s, owners added a mansard fascia with metal roofing. The storefront windows are significantly different from the original windows.

29. Arctic Poolroom (Arctic Bar) (AHRS Site No. JUN-368). Contributing. 148, 150, and 152 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1910. No

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architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 37' x 70'. It has a wood piling foundation, wood frame storefront, and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows and the second floor has double hung windows. In the 1960s, the owners put stucco over the wood siding.

30. Alaska Cache Liquor. Non-contributing. 156 South Franklin Street. Built 1958. International architectural style. This is a two-story reinforced concrete building. It has a wood piling foundation, flat roof, and large plate glass windows. It has a storefront and a curtain wall facade. The building was built after the period of significance.

31. Germania Dance Hall and Saloon (Arctic Circle Gifts) (AHR Site No. JUN-129). Contributing. 162 South Franklin Street. Built 1895. No architectural style. The two-story, wood frame building measures 26' x 93'. It has a wood piling foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows, and the second floor has blocked windows. Metal siding was added to the sides and rear of the building in the 1970s. There is a high rising front parapet, bracketed cornices, and a sidewalk canopy. The first floor facade has been remodeled to an appearance similar to the original. The second floor facade is largely original.

32. Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium) (AHR Site No. JUN-018). Contributing. 170, 174 S. Franklin Street. Built 1901. Late Victorian architectural style. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The two-story building is of wood frame construction in the front and reinforced concrete in the back. It is 60' long. The front of the building measures 39' with a 3' overhang of the tower at the second story. It measures 32' high along the roof line with the tower roof rising 8' above this. The building has a wood piling foundation, wood siding, and a flat roof with decorative shingle fascia and turret roof. The first floor has transom windows and the second floor has double hung windows. There is a turret on the southwest corner, and decorative cornices under the roofline and turret. Dented stringcourse is above the wood frame storefront. The first floor facade has been remodeled with storefront windows. A fabric awning has been added.

33. Graves Building (Latitude 58) (AHR Site No. JUN-369). Contributing. 170 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1910. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 60' x 100'. It has a wood piling foundation, wood siding, and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows and the second floor has double hung windows. There is an overhanging cornice with head molding and decorative brackets, and a small

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modified pediment parapet above the cornice. In the 1970s, the exterior was stuccoed and the doors recessed.

34. New York Tavern (The Rendezvous Bar) (AHRS Site No. JUN-256). Contributing. 180 and 184 South Franklin Street. Built 1898. No architectural style. The one-story wood frame building measures 35' x 98'. It has a wood piling foundation, a wood frame storefront, a sidewalk canopy, and a flat roof. The front has high plate glass windows. In the early 1980s, the owner added diagonal siding.

35. Family Variety. Non-contributing. 188 South Franklin Street. Built 1957. International architectural style. This is an irregular-shaped, one-story concrete block building. It has a concrete foundation, 13' x 71' aluminum storefront, storefront windows, granite facing panels, and a flat roof. It was built after the period of significance.

36. Fashion Building (Lucky Lady Saloon) (AHRS Site No. JUN-255). Non-contributing. 190 South Franklin Street. Built 1898. No architectural style. This is a two-story building. It has a wood piling foundation, a wood frame storefront, a sidewalk canopy, and a flat roof. Cornices are obscured by a bay window, added to the second story in the 1960s. At that time the owner installed high plate glass windows and board and batten siding on the first floor and horizontal shiplap siding on the second floor.

37. Peerless Bakery (George's Gift Shop) (AHRS Site No. JUN-371). Non-contributing. 194-196 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1920. No architectural style. This two-story reinforced concrete building measures 24' x 93'. It has a concrete foundation, a partial basement, a sidewalk canopy, metal siding, and a flat and gable roof. The building has been extensively altered and no longer retains its historic appearance.

38. Nugget Shop (Miner Publishing) (AHRS Site No. JUN-372). Non-contributing. 219-223 South Franklin Street. Built 1913. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 62' x 70'. It has a concrete foundation, a partial basement, a sidewalk canopy, and a flat roof. All windows on the first floor are covered. The windows on the second floor are double hung. The general massing is the same as the original, but all detailing was covered with aggregate stucco panels in 1968.

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39. Decker Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-201). Contributing. 231 and 233 South Franklin Street. Built 1935. Art Deco architectural style. The three-story concrete building measures 48' x 65'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows and the other floors have double hung windows. There is decorative banding and fluting with decorative first-story and roof-line cornice. The original sidewalk canopy has been replaced with one of a similar design. The building has been stuccoed.

40. The Glory Hole (AHRS Site No. JUN-124). Non-contributing. 241, 243, 247 South Franklin Street. Built in 1989, the building meets Juneau's design standards. It is a flat-roofed two story building that measures 50' x 40'. The first floor has storefront windows with clerestory windows above the canopy, and the second floor has double hung windows. Built after the period of significance, this building is similar in terms of massing, character, and materials.

41. Goldstein Store (Filipino Community Hall) (AHRS Site No. JUN-128). Contributing. 251 South Franklin Street. Built 1909. No architectural style. The two-story building with wood frame and drop siding measures 78' x 46'. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has a wood frame storefront and front parapet. The second floor has double hung windows. The owner changed the exterior in 1983. The building retains its original massing, however, and its detailing is typical of the period of significance.

42. Marine View Apartments. Non-contributing. 230 South Franklin Street. Built 1973. No architectural style. This is a nine-story reinforced concrete building. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Remodeled in 1987, the building houses retail offices and apartments. It was built after the period of significance.

43. Goldstein Building (Orpheum) (AHRS Site No. JUN-373). Contributing. 245 Marine Way. Built 1912. No architectural style. This is an irregular-shaped, two-story wood frame building. It has a concrete block foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows and the second floor has double hung windows. The siding is partially wood and partially metal. There is a sidewalk canopy on the South Franklin Street facade. The building was altered during the period of significance.

44. Cardinal Building (AHRS Site No. JUN-458). Non-contributing. 254, 262 and 264 South Franklin Street. Built 1945. No architectural style.

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This is a one-story wood frame building with wood siding and a wood frame storefront. It has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, storefront windows, and a sidewalk canopy. Built after the period of significance, this building is similar to others in the district in mass and character.

45. Brunswick (Harrisburgh Building) (AHRS Site No. JUN-254). Contributing. 281-291 South Franklin Street. Built 1913-1914. No architectural style. The one-story building measures 50' x 100'. The roof is flat with a deep, low rising front parapet. The first floor has storefront windows with transom windows arranged above the sidewalk canopy. The building has four entrances on the street level. The owners remodelled the front of the building in 1982 and added a metal cornice.

46. Dispatch Building (Gross Apartments) (AHRS Site No. JUN-181). Contributing. 307 South Franklin Street. Built 1915. No architectural style. The rectangular-shaped, two-story reinforced concrete building measures 40' x 40'. It has a concrete foundation, a partial basement, and a flat roof. Seven of the windows are double hung and four are fixed plate glass. There is a boxed low-rising front parapet and concrete boxed cornices with decorative corbels. The building was converted to apartments in 1929 but no major changes were made to the exterior.

47. CBS Apartment Building. Non-contributing. 317 South Franklin Street. Built 1958. No architectural style. This is a two-story wood frame building with wood siding. It has a wood post foundation and a flat roof. The first floor has picture windows and the second floor has double hung windows. It was built after the period of significance.

48. Flossie's Glossies. Non-contributing. 317 South Franklin Street. Built 1985. No architectural style. A one-story, wood frame building with T111 siding. It has a concrete pad foundation and a gable roof with shake-shingles. It was built after the period of significance.

49. Madsen's Rooming House (Franklin Building) (AHRS Site No. JUN-258). Contributing. 369 South Franklin Street. Built after 1889. No architectural style. This is a two-story wood frame building on a sloping lot. It has a concrete foundation, horizontal wood siding, and a flat roof. The first floor has storefront windows and the second floor has double hung windows. Originally located on the hillside, the building slipped down the hill in 1937. In the late 1930s, an apartment was built on the original foundation. In 1982, the apartment was converted to offices and the two buildings were connected by an interior walkway. The building looks like it did during the 1930s.

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50. Crescent Apartments (AHR Site No. JUN-143). Contributing. 373 South Franklin Street. Built 1896. No architectural style. An irregularly-shaped, two-story wood frame building measures 40' x 60'. It has a concrete foundation, double hung windows, and a flat roof. Originally a parlor house, the twelve bedrooms have been converted to apartments. Alterations include new horizontal cedar siding and a plain cornice. The building reflects the period of significance.

51. Warner Building (Alaska Litho) (AHR Site No. JUN-374). Contributing. 406 South Franklin Street. Built 1915. No architectural style. The one-story wood frame building measures 78' x 80'. It has a wood piling foundation, a flat roof, storefront windows, and a sidewalk canopy. During the 1970s, the owner added new wood siding and windows to the front facade.

52. Boroff House (AHR Site No. JUN-370). Contributing. 425 South Franklin Street. Built circa 1914. No architectural style. This is a two-story wood frame building. It has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, sliding windows, and shake siding. During the 1960s, horizontal lap siding was added on the first level and vertical siding was added on the second level.

53. Occidental Bar (Miner's Hall) (AHR Site No. JUN-118). Contributing. 418-426 South Franklin Street. Built 1926. No architectural style. The two-story building measures 40' x 94'. It has a wood piling and concrete foundation and a flat roof. The front facade has irregularly-spaced double hung windows with clerestory windows and a wood frame storefront. In the 1970s, the owners added a stone facade on the storefront. The original cornice and decorative wood brackets are still in place. The original canopy has been removed.

54. Northway Building (AHR Site No. JUN-257). Contributing. 431 South Franklin Street. Built 1917. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building with a flat roof measures 31' x 96'. The first floor has storefront windows and the second floor has double hung windows. It has a simple decorative cornice with headmolding and dentils. This is one of the first buildings to be constructed on the mine tailings that extended South Franklin Street.

55. Waterfront Building/Scandinavian Grocery (Peoples Wharf) (AHR Site No. JUN-376). Contributing. 432 South Franklin Street. Built 1916. No architectural style. The two-story wood frame building measures 31' x 108'. It has a concrete and wood piling foundation, a flat roof, and a

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sidewalk canopy. The first floor has storefront windows and wood horizontal shiplap siding, and the second floor has double hung windows and vertical wood siding. The building has been altered several times, but retains its historic appearance.

56. City Cafe. Non-contributing. 439 South Franklin Street. Built 1963. No architectural style. A rectangular-shaped, one-story reinforced concrete building. It has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and storefront windows. Built after the date of significance, it is not similar in scale, mass or materials with the historic buildings in the district.

57. Scandinavian Rooms (Summit Hotel/Inn at the Waterfront) (AHR Site No. JUN-183). Contributing. 455 South Franklin Street. Built 1898. No architectural style. The three-story wood frame building measures 23' x 67'. It has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and wood siding and cornerboards. The first floor has a band of picture windows and the second and third floors have double hung windows with the third floor windows having arched heads. The front facade has a parapet and a denticulated cornice. A modern fabric awning was added in 1986. Originally constructed as a boarding house, it was converted into a hotel and cafe in 1927.

58. Oswald Apartment Building. Non-contributing. 467 South Franklin Street. Built 1982. No architectural style. This is a two-story wood frame building. It has a concrete foundation, a hip roof with asphalt shingles, wood siding, and sliding windows. It was built after the period of significance and has a different scale, mass, and materials than other buildings in the historic district.

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Chief Kowee, a local Auke Tlingit, led Joseph Juneau and Richard Harris to the valley where they discovered placer gold in Gold Creek in 1880. Upon hearing of the discovery, gold seekers rushed to the area. In February 1881 they organized a mining district, elected a recorder, and formed a committee to lay out a town. The name of the new town changed several times the first year, from Harrisburg for one of the discoverers of gold in the area, to Rockwell for Navy Lt. Commander C.H. Rockwell, to Juneau in honor of the other discoverer of gold in the area.

A tent and log cabin town at the mouth of Gold Creek quickly developed. The first year, temporary structures began to be replaced with more permanent buildings. A drug store, general merchandise store, jewelry store, bakery, and hotel opened. The first buildings stood adjacent to the waterfront along Front, Main, and Seward streets. The demand for space with access to the water encouraged expansion south along the shoreline of Gastineau Channel. Originally named South Front Street, the main street of this expansion was renamed South Franklin Street. By the mid-1880s Juneau had a church, school, doctor, and dentist. In 1886, C.W. Young established a hardware store that he operated until the 1930s and is a hardware store today. B.M. Behrends opened a bank in 1895 that still bears his name. Gold Creek Dairy opened in 1885 and provided fresh milk to residents. The Juneau Meat Market was in business by 1886. As mining operations expanded, the town grew. The 1890 census records the population of Juneau as 1,252; ten years later the population was 1,864. There was a drop in population in 1910 to 1,644; but by 1920 the population was 3,058. Shortly after Congress authorized cities in Alaska to incorporate in 1900, Juneau did so and elected its first city council. They collected taxes and developed public utilities.

The first federal government personnel were assigned to Juneau in 1880 when the Navy sent a detachment to the boom town to maintain order. In 1881, the government sent a Postmaster and Deputy Collector of Customs to Juneau, and in 1884 assigned a U.S. Commissioner to the town. In 1902 the First District Court headquarters moved to Juneau from Sitka, followed in 1904 by the Alaska Customs District headquarters. Authorized in 1900, the move of the capital from Sitka to Juneau occurred in 1906. Prior to construction of the Territorial Federal Building in 1931 (outside the historic district), the legislature met in two buildings within the district. The first legislature, 1913, met in the Elks Lodge/Hall. The second and third legislatures met in the Goldstein Building. Between 1925 and 1931 the executive offices of the Territory of Alaska were in the Goldstein Building.

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Within a year of the gold discovery, miners began to consolidate properties. Large companies organized and began hydraulic placer gold mining and lode gold mining, replacing the individual miner using a gold pan, rocker, and sluice box. Investors created the Treadwell Mines, the Alaska Gastineau Company that operated the Perseverance Mine, and the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mine. Juneau served as the supply center for these lode gold mining operations.

Rapid growth of the town occurred between 1912 and 1917 with all three major mining companies operating. The Treadwell Mine, which produced \$67 million in gold during its 36 years of operation, regularly employed 2,000 people during this period. Both the Alaska Gastineau and Alaska-Juneau companies replaced stamp mills in the Gold Creek drainage with large crushing mills near Gastineau Channel in 1913. The Alaska-Juneau Company built its mill just south of town, and the Alaska Gastineau Company placed its mill at Thane about five miles further south. The mills at tidewater allowed the companies to operate year-round.

In 1913 the Alaska-Juneau Company agreed to a request from Juneau city leaders that the company not provide employees with housing, mess halls, and social halls. City officials sought to encourage business development. The city's business district expanded to the south, along Lower Front (later South Franklin) Street, toward the mining company's new mill. Boarding houses, baths, cigar stores, and saloons opened for the miners and mill workers.

Steamships arrived and departed regularly. The fishing industry grew rapidly after Juneau's first cold storage plant opened along Lower Front Street in 1913. The timber industry flourished with the building of the Worthen Sawmill around 1910. Juneau became the regional trading center for communities in northern southeast Alaska. In the summer months, steamships brought visitors to town. Local merchants stocked furs and curios in their stores. During this period of economic prosperity, Juneau business people invested in larger and more substantial buildings. Reinforced concrete buildings replaced many wood frame buildings.

The town's fortunes changed in 1917 when the Treadwell tunnels under Gastineau Channel collapsed crippling that operation, and the Alaska-Juneau Company mill proved to be poorly designed and inefficient to operate. World War I created shortages of skilled labor to work in the mines and of materials needed for mine operations. After the war, the Alaska-Juneau Company was the only large-scale mining operation in the area.

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With new capital and improvements in technology, the Alaska-Juneau Company was profitable again by 1925. During the 1930s, the company operated three shifts daily. Operations ceased in 1944 when the federal government ordered mining operations not essential to the war effort to shut down. After the war, production costs were high and the price of gold, then fixed by the federal government, was too low to make operations profitable. During its years of operation, the Alaska-Juneau Company recovered \$80 million in gold. It is estimated that Juneau's lode mines produced a total of \$158 million in gold 1880 and 1944.

With the mine profitable in the late 1920s and through the 1930s, the town prospered. Eight new buildings stood in downtown Juneau by 1939. The buildings introduced the new Modern architectural style to the community. Construction virtually halted during the war and did not really pick up again until Alaska became a state in 1959. As a result, the Juneau downtown buildings are an excellent collection of commercial buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. They represent a typical downtown commercial center of a small Pacific coast community.

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Bayers, L.H. Collection, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.City and Borough of Juneau. Assessment and Tax Rolls, Tax Assessor's
Office, 1901-present.----- . Downtown Historic District Development Plan. 1981.----- . The Builders of Downtown. Scott Foster and Robert N. DeArmond,
editors. Juneau's Historic Neighborhoods Series, No. 2. 1991.----- . Urban Design in Juneau: An Inventory. 1983.Croft, Toni and Phyllis Bradner. Touring Juneau. Juneau: Privately
printed, 1978.Davis, Trevor M. Looking Back on Juneau: The First Hundred Years. Juneau:
Miner Publishing Company, 1979.DeArmond, Robert N. The Founding of Juneau. Juneau: Gastineau Channel
Centennial Association, 1967.----- . Some Names Around Juneau. Sitka: Sitka Printing Company, 1957.Eppenbach, Sarah, editor. The Centennial Gazetteer, A Guide to Juneau,
Alaska Place Names. Juneau: Gastineau Channel Centennial Association,
1979.Polk, R.L. Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory. Spokane,
Washington: R.L. Polk Inc., 1902-1924.Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Juneau file (1904, 1914, 1927), in files
of Department of Community Development, City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska.Stone, David and Brenda Stone. Hard Rock Gold. Juneau: Juneau Centennial
Committee, City and Borough of Juneau, 1980.

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Section number 10=====
Verbal Boundary Description:

The district has an elongated "L" shape. The boundaries of the spine of the "L" include buildings on both sides of South Franklin Street from the old ferry terminal to Second Street where the greatest number of historic buildings are found. The base of the "L" is bounded by Second Street to the northwest, Main Street on the west, a block of Front Street to the northeast, a block of Seward Street to the south, and Shattuck Way to the southeast where the boundary makes several angles to include the buildings along South Franklin. The boundary is shown on the accompanying site maps.

The Juneau Downtown Historic District encompasses the following lots of record: Lots 1-8, Block 2; Lots 1-8, Block 3; Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, Block 12; Lots 1A, 2A, 7, 8, 9, Block 13; Lots 1-4, Block G; Lots 1, 2, Block H; Lots 1, 2, Block I; Lots 1, 2, Block J; Lots 1, 2, Block K; Lots 1, 2, Block L; Lots 1, 2, Block M; Lots 1, 2, Block N; Juneau Townsite. Block 78; Block 81; Lots 2, Fr-3, 4, Fr-5, Block 82; Lots 7A, 8, 9A, 9B, 10, 11, 12, 13, Block 83; Tideland Addition. Lots 1-7, Block 2; Lots 1-4, Block 3; Pacific Coast Addition. Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, Block 1; Lots 11, 12, 13, Block 2; Lots 3, 5A, 6A, Block 3; USS 7A Addition.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Juneau Downtown Historic District includes Front and lower Front Streets (now South Franklin), the center of commerce in early Juneau. The boundary encloses a concentration of buildings that documents the physical and economic growth of the downtown core. The district has several significant buildings whose location, size, and architectural style help define the district: the Goldstein Building, Valentine Building, Alaska Electric Light & Power Company Building, Baranof Hotel, Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium), and the Scandinavian Rooms (Summit Hotel/Inn at the Waterfront).

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The building numbers in parenthesis refer to the numbers in Section 7.

1. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Case and Draper Collection
1886
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 39-573)
Looking north at the Juneau Townsite from the water.
2. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Unknown
1914
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (Photo No. 01-1447)
Looking north at Hotel Cain (Gastineau Hotel) (#17), Alaskan Hotel (#25), Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium) (#32), Nugget Shop (Miner's Publishing) (#38), along South Franklin Street.
3. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Winter & Pond Collection
Unknown
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 87-971)
Looking west at Palace Theater (#10).
4. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Winter & Pond Collection
Unknown
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 87-1007)
Looking north at the Valentine Building (#4), Percy's Cafe (#7), and 20th Century Gross Building (#9).
5. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Winter & Pond Collection
1914
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 87-970)
Looking southwest at the Goldstein Building (#2).

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6. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
MacKinnon Collection
Circa 1930
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (Photo No. 01-2209)
Looking south at the corner of Franklin and Front Streets at Triangle Building (#15), Winter and Pond (Triangle Bar) (#16), Arctic Poolroom (Arctic Bar) (29), and Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium) (#32).
 7. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Unknown
Circa 1946
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (Photo No. 01-1284)
Looking north along South Franklin Street showing the Alaskan Hotel (#25), Guffy Building (#24), Theile Building (#23), Seward Building (#22), and Hotel Cain/Gastineau Hotel (#17), and Baranof Hotel (#19).
 8. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Winter & Pond Collection
1916
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 87-986)
Looking north at the Hellenthal Building/Palace Theatre (#10).
 9. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Winter & Pond Collection
Circa 1930
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 87-959)
Looking west along Front Street. The Triangle Building (#15) is on the right, Lewis Building (#5) is at the end of the street.
 10. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Case and Draper Collection
Circa 1913

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- Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 39-569)
Looking east at the Hotel Cain (Gastineau Hotel) (#17), the Seward Building (#22) is to the right of the Grand. The Grand and the building to its left no longer stand.
11. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Case and Draper Collection
1918
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 39-545)
Looking east along Front Street toward Mount Roberts; C.W. Young (#8) is on the right and the Valentine Building (#4) is on the left.
12. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
C.R. Scothorn Collection
Circa 1915
Alaska State Library, P.O. Box 110571, Juneau, Alaska 99811 (PCA 31-21)
Looking north along South Franklin Street with the Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium) (#32) to the left and the Senate Building (#26) and the Alaskan Hotel (#25) are on the right.
13. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801
Looking east along Front Street, from left to right are Percy's Cafe (Viking Lounge and Restaurant) (#7), 20th Century Gross Building (#9), and Hellenthal/Palace Theater (#10).
14. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801
Looking southeast along Front Street, from left to right are the J.J. Stocker Building (Imperial Cafe) (#14) and Blomgren Building (#12).

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15. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking northwest at the Triangle Building (#15) at the corner of
Front and Franklin Streets, Lewis Building (#5) at the end of the
street.
16. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking northeast at the Hotel Cain (Gastineau Hotel) (#17).
17. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at Madsen's Rooming House (Franklin Building) (#49).
18. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Decker Building (#39).
19. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking west at the Alaska Steam Laundry (Emporium) (#32).

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20. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Brunswick Building (Harrisburgh Building) (#45)
and Dispatch Building (Gross Apartments) (#46).
21. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Alaskan Hotel (#25).
22. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Seward Building (#22).
23. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking north at the Valentine Building (#4).
24. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking northwest at the Waterfront Building (#55).

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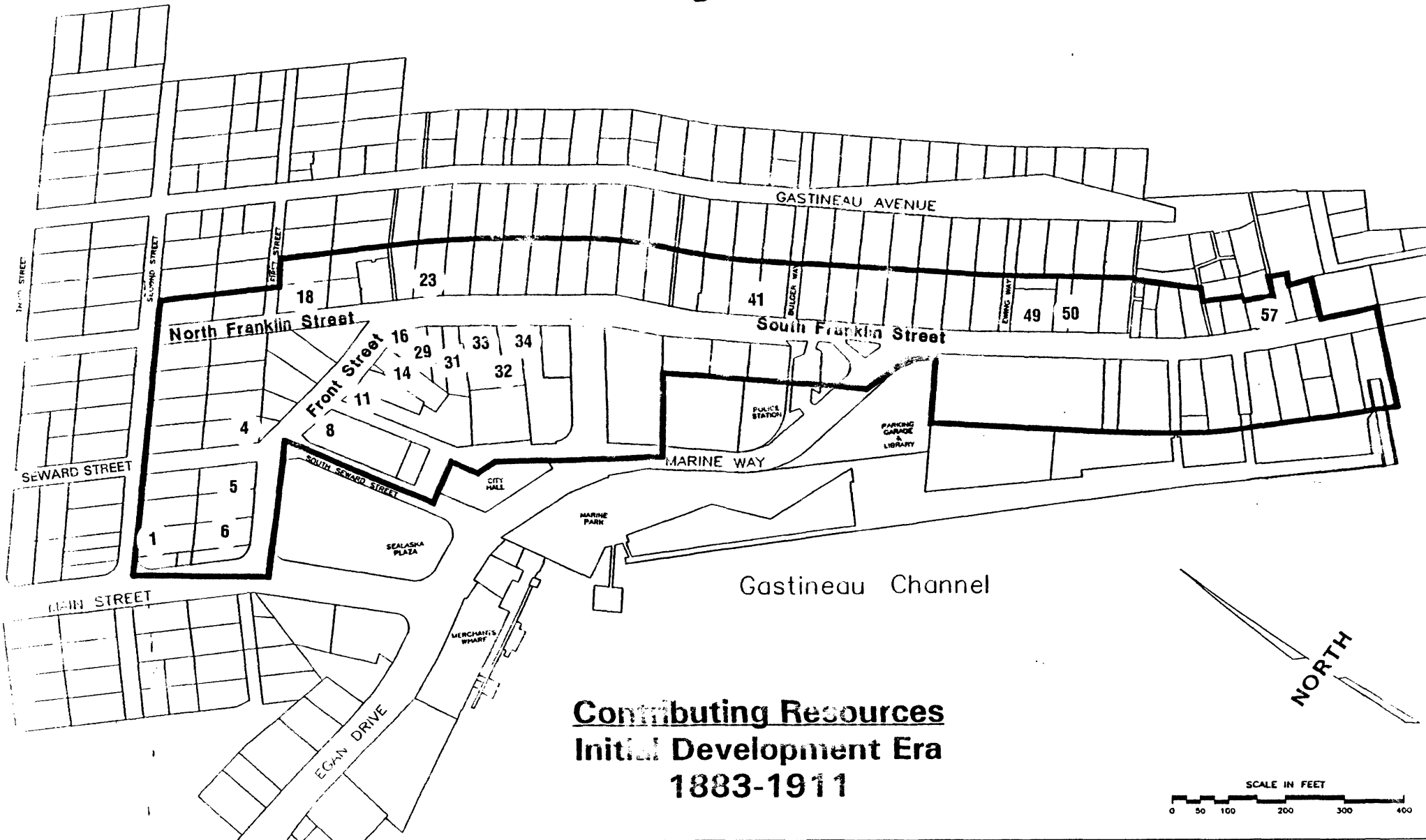
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25. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking southwest at the Goldstein Building (#2).
26. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Baranof Hotel (#19).
27. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking southwest at the Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Building (#20).
28. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking west at the Germania Dancehall and Saloon (#31).
29. Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS Site No. JUN-456)
Juneau, Alaska
Gabrielle LaRoche
February 1989
City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska
99801
Looking east at the Scandinavian Rooms (#57).

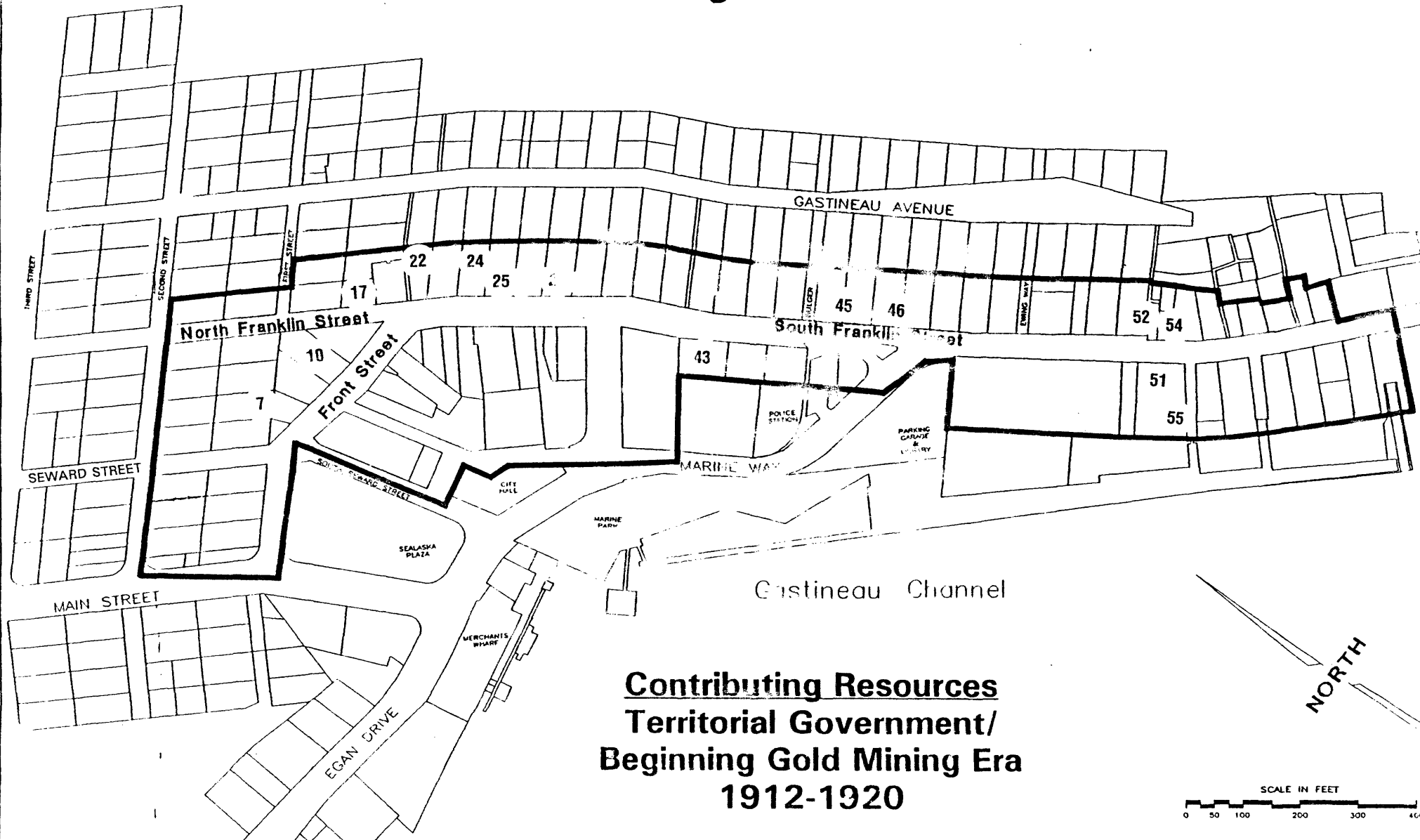
Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS NO. JUN-456)

National Register Nomination

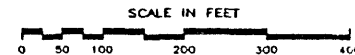


Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHR# NO. JUN-456)

National Register Nomination

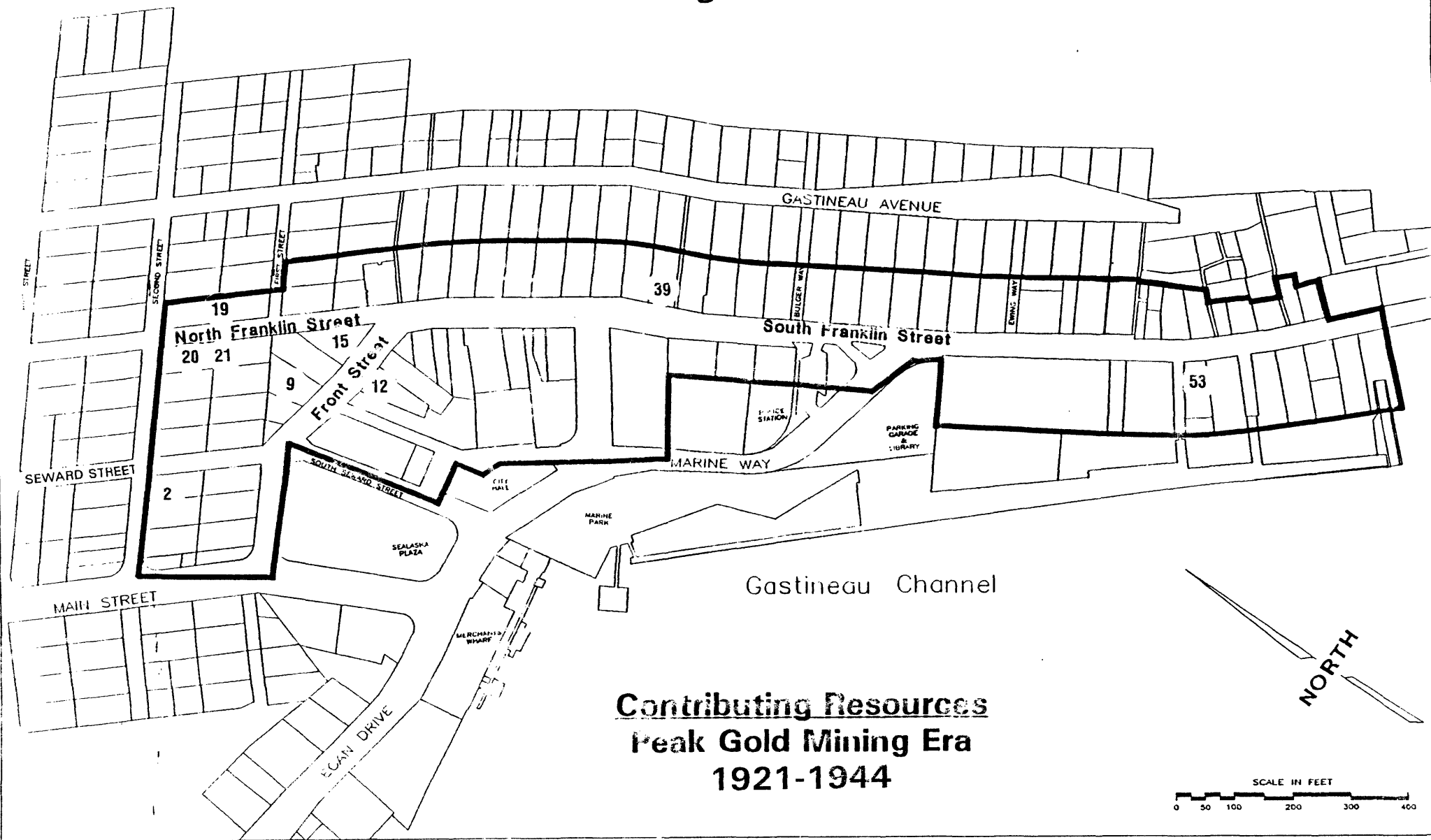


Contributing Resources
**Territorial Government/
Beginning Gold Mining Era**
1912-1920



Juneau Downtown Historic District (AHRS NO. JUN-456)

National Register Nomination

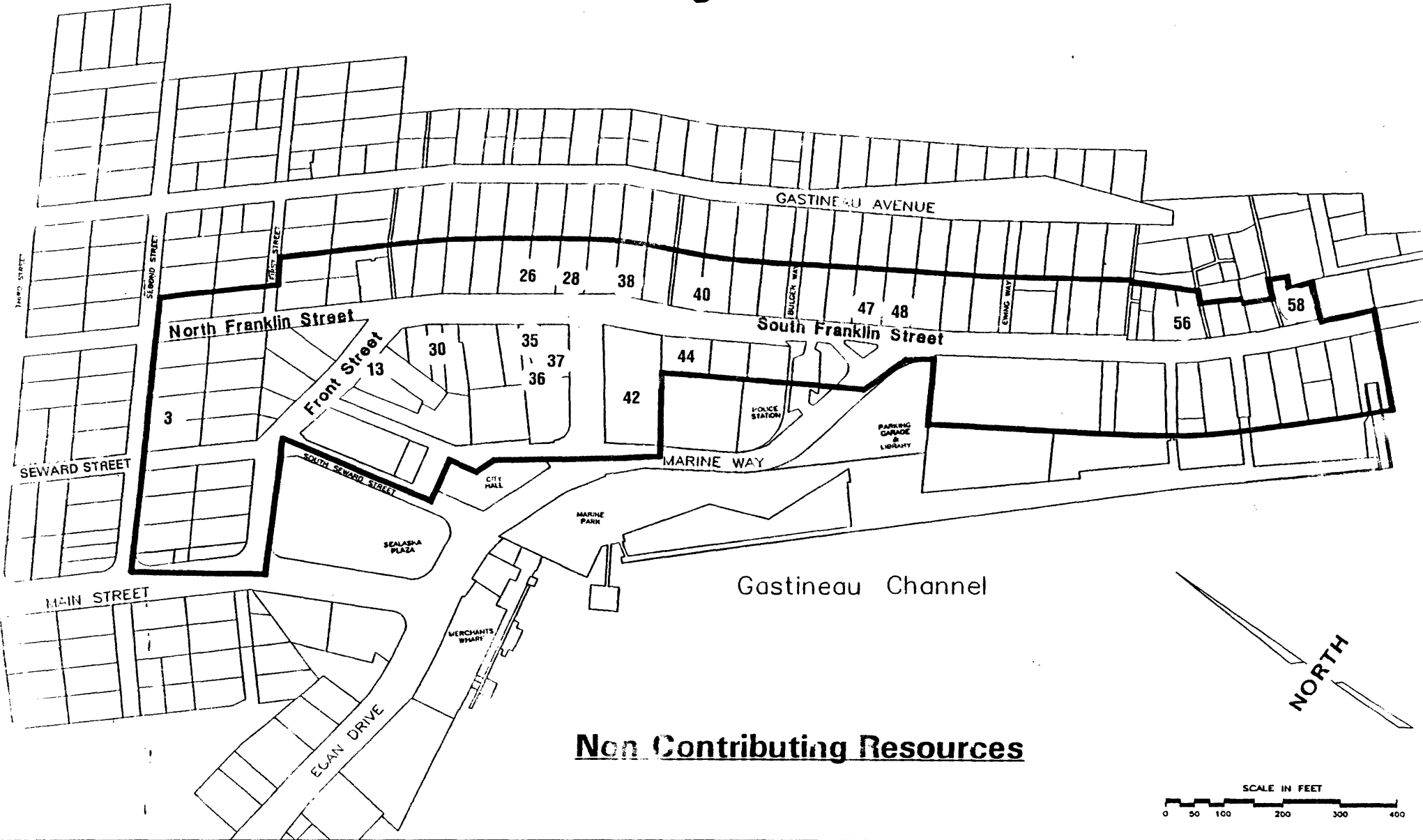


Contributing Resources
Peak Gold Mining Era
1921-1944

SCALE IN FEET
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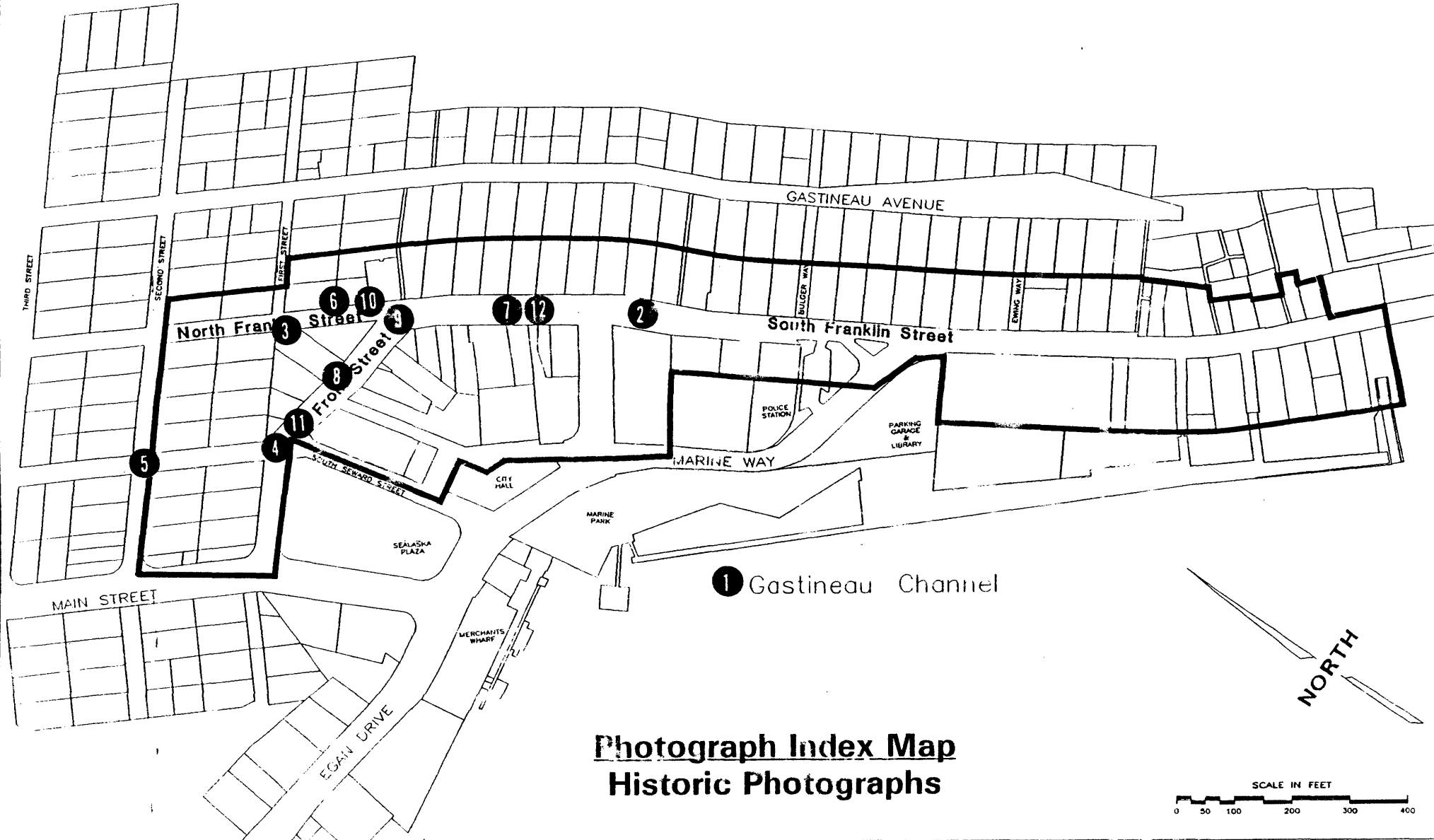
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