orm No. 10-300	Bev. 10-74)
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Senators: Gravel/Stevens

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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<u> </u>	LO	66	<u>, 73</u>	2	3		
FOR NPS	USE	DNLY	•				
RECEIVE	n 0	PR	1915)/8			
DATE EN	TEDE	7	00	XT 2	5 197	8	

NAME			ABLE SECTIONS	
				<u></u>
HISTORIC Alas	kan Hotel (AH	RS JUN-125)		
and/or common North	hlander Hotel (r	enamed Alaskan)	1	
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
	Franklin Street	-Phone (907) 586-	1000)NOT FOR PUBLICATIO	
city, town Juneau				
STATE Alaska		CODE 02	Alaska, at county Juneau Division	CODE 110
CLASSIFICATI	ON	02		TTO
	WNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENTUSE
	JBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	RIVATE			PARK
STRUCTUREBC			EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
	PROCESS		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BE	EING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
STREET & NUMBER	Betty Adams,		(789033	6) 🗸
RR 5, Box	5836			
CITY, TOWN Juneau		VICINITY OF	state Alaska	99802
LOCATION OF	LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	District Record	er		
STREET & NUMBER	Room 450, New Co	ourt Building		
CITY, TOWN	Juneau		state Alaska	99811
REPRESENTAT	FION IN EXIS	FING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
	citage Resources	Survey (AHRS)		
DATE May 10, 19			X_STATECOUNTYLOC	AL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Alas	ska Division of 1	Parks, 619 Warehou	use Dr., Suite 210	
CITY, TOWN Ancho			STATE Alaska	99501



	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK O	NE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	XUNALTERED	XORIGINAL S	ITE
_¥GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is open to the public, operating as a hotel. It is free standing frame, three story structure with a part concrete basement. On the front, it has a coating of stucco; the sides and back are covered with wood planking and some sheet metal. The dimensions are:

Floor	Width	Length	Area
Main	48	70	3360
2nd	48	90	4320
3rd	48	90	4320
Basement	45	48	2160
Bay Window	V		320
Total Area	a ., .		14,192

The structure is rectangular, its dominant feature two massive bay windows extending from the roof eves to the overhang of the two main front entrances. This grouping of 16 front windows encompases much of the second and third floors. The total structure, resting on a sturdy cement foundation, consists of three upper floors and an attic, with internal staircases connecting the basement and the first second and third floors. Access to the attic is through an opening with a pull down stairway on the upper floor ceiling.

The roof is flat with a slight pitch for drainage; and sealed with a heavy coating of hot tar. Through the roof, a 10×12 foot air vent is cut in the middle of the front half of the building. The bay windows have their own roof line which is extended across the face of the building. This mini-roof is supported by ornate victorian braces.

The front of the building presently has a strip of sheet metal covering the original line of plate glass windows (just below the bay windows) and on each corner of the building. The building presently also has a wooden awning in the front below this sheet metal covering.

The front entry was integral to the design. The fully enclosed space provides an insulating air lock. The main floor has office space on either side of the lobby and a large space in back of the lobby that could support a restaurant. From the entry room, there is a stairway to the basement, used as a cabaret and bar during the Northlander era, but nonfunctioning at present.

A graceful stairway leads from the lobby to the second and third floors as access to a total of 40 rooms and one apartment. At the back of the second floor, another smaller stairway leads to the third floor fire exit.

The building which originally had steam heat now has central hot water heat from a furnace located in the basement. The original heat system was converted. The occupants have always had running water, telephones and electricity from local public utility sources.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	<u>X</u> COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X_1900-</u>	COMMUNICATIONS		POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	and the second second second second	INVENTION		

1912/13 SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT McCloskey Bros. & Jules B. Caro

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Alaskan Hotel is the oldest operating hotel in the Capital City of Juneau, and is among the oldest in continous operation in Alaska. It is associated with events that have made significant contributions to local and State history; and is an excellent architectural example of the transitional change between 19th and early 20th century.

Although Juneau came into being as a placer gold boom camp, in 1880, unlike many subsequent "boom and bust" camps, it became apparent that a city of some consequence would develope here. Placers, expectedly, were soon mined out; but the presence of vast deposits of quartz lode was established. This developed into two large worldfamous hard-rock mining and milling porperties--the Treadwell Mines on adjacent Douglas Island, and the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co.--whose extensive surface works were within view of the Alaskan Hotel when it was built.

Juneau also diversified. It had 5 of the 27 newspapers in Alaska in 1907. It became a regional shipping and distribution point, with extensive docks and warehouses; fisheries, hydro-electric power, banking and lumbering adding to the economic affluence. In 1900 the Territorial capital was moved from Sitka; Juneau also became one of the three District Court division headquarters; and in 1909, one of four. The City incorporated at that time. The capital move from Sitka was slow, and occupied almost the first decade. Indeed the present capital building, although partially funded in 1911, was not completed until 1931. A governor's mansion was planned, and several other executive buildings were built or leased, during the first decade, as government became an important part of Juneau's cosmopolitan life style. By 1905 the population of Juneau and Douglas had exceeded 6,000 and was growing. The first Territorial Legislature convened in 1913.

As a frontier mining camp, Juneau had developed a coterie of miner's boarding and rooming houses; but few hotels. In the earliest years, the few transient hostelries--Franklin House, Caine, Circle City and Central Hotels were more in the pattern of sourdough roadhouses. Franklin House, and Caine were upgraded and the Occidental and Gastineau added. There was an obvious need for more modern and quality hostelries. It was known that Marie Bergmann, associated with two of the older hotels since 1896, was seeking outside financing for a 64 room structure.

Into this breach, in 1912, stepped an interesting triuvirate: Jules B. Caro, promoter-entrepreneur, and the McCloskey brothers, James and John. Veteran miners of the Canadian Cariboo, the McCloskey's had finally struck a rich pay-streak in the \$25,000,000 diggings at Atlin, across the mountains northeast of Juneau in British Columbia. They acquired a prime location, next door to the declining

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bear, Kinky file, Juneau Historical Library.

Bradner. Phyllice and Croft, Toni, "Touring Juneau" copy, 1973.

Alaska Dispatch 1899-1922; Alaska Daily Empire, 1912-68.

Interview: Trevor Davis, photographer and old time Juneauite, by Linda Buckley (grand opening of hotel 1913).

Interview: Tiger Olson, pioneer of Juneau (first registered guest) by Linda Buckley.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Northerly one-half (1/2) of Lot 1, and the southerly twenty-seven and one-half feet (27 1/2') of Lot 2, in Block "I" of the City of Juneau, Alaska, according to the official map and plat thereof.

LIST ALL STATES A	ND COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPIN	G STATE OR COUN	TY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
11 FORM PREPARE	D BY	,		
NAME/TITLE Betty Adams (manager/	owner) and Linda Buc	kley	Juneau, AK	(907) 586-1000
ORGANIZATION Assisted by Michael K	ennedy, State Divisi	on of Parks	December 23,	1977
STREET & NUMBER 619 Warehouse Dr., Su	ite 210		телерно (907) 274-46	
city or town Anchorage			STATE Alaska 9950)1
12 STATE HISTORI	C PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER	CERTIFIC/	ATION
THE EV	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY	WITHIN THE STATE	E IS:
NATIONAL	- STA	te <u>×</u> Lebov	UCH LOCAL	TTR - Conversation
As the designated State Histor hereby nominate this property criteria and procedures set fort	for inclusion in the National	Register and certify		•
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO		las R. Ke	ger	
TITLE Deputy State Histo	ric Preservation Offi	uer /	DATE	4-11-78
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT T	HIS PROPERTY SINCLUDED	IN THE NATIONA	LREGISTER	- 0
	William II	uit	- DATE	Co/25/28
ATTEST William	borrel	RESERVATION	DATE	10/24/20
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Alaskan Hotel (AHRS JUN-125)



CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	7	PAGE	1	of	1		
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The hotel structurally and in appearance, remains essentially as built in 1912; and opened in 1913. Because of the steep upgrade it is actually built into the mountain looming behind, overhanging the basement at rear.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM





CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	8	PAGE	1 of 1
			17102	

<u>Central</u>, in close proximity to the steamship docks and central to the business district. Ground was broken in late 1912; and the well-furnished, attractive modern hotel opened with a champagne gala on September 1, 1913. Its place in the community was noted in an editorial under the masthead of the Daily Alaska Dispatch:

THE NEW HOTEL

The owners and lessees of the Alaskan Hotel are to be congratulated at giving Juneau a modern hostelry. Juneau has needed more hotels. Our old time favorite, the Occidental, has worked faithfully to accommodate an overflowing town during the past twelve months. With the new Caine hotel there should be ample hotel accomodations for the traveling public until next spring.

There is room in Juneau for all the new hotels. All will do their share and the traveling public will not be forced to seek shelter here and there, much to their discomfort.

A pioneer resident--then a teen-ager--Trevor Davis, recalls his plate-glass observation of the exciting Grand Opening: the McCloskey brothers milling among a well-dressed crowd, shaking magnums of champagne, the corks aimed at the newlyinstalled chandeliers and the gleaming ceiling of the lobby.

Thereafter the McCloskey's maintained an extremely low and silent profile. The Hotel opened under a management arrangement with P.L. Gemmett as "President and Manager" and F.H. McCoy, "Secretary-Treasurer". In 1915 they were replaced by M.P. Goodman and E.E. Burlock, and in 1918 by a single manager, A.T. Spatz. James McCloskey then assumed his first and only active management, for three years; until a long-term lease arrangement with local businessmen Charles Miller and Mike Pusich was announced. After 18 months this was cancelled and Dave Housel assumed management until eventual sale by the McCloskey's. Management, thereafter, stabilized.

The Bergmann, which opened within four months after the Alaskan, quickly found its roll as an apartment-residential hotel. Later generations saw the building of the substantial Baranof, further up Franklin Street, and most recently The Prospector and Hilton. By this time the Alaskan had become the Northlander.

Now under new management and its original name, a restored Alaskan Hotel looks forward to perpetuating its landmark status into the second century of Juneau's history.



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2nd FLOOR

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3rd FLOOR

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