

THE ALASKA ASSOCIATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

645 West Third Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2124

APRIL 1998

VOL. 17, ISSUE 1

AAHP's ANNUAL MEETING WAS A HUGE SUCCESS!

AAHP held its annual meeting on January 24, 1998 at the Loussac Library in Anchorage. About 30 people attended.

The meeting program included three featured speakers. The keynote speaker was **Janine Dorsey** of Fairbanks. She spoke about preservation efforts associated with the Fairbanks coal bunkers and the role of the bunkers in the social and historic fabric of the community. The bunkers were dismantled in the summer of 1997 and have been temporarily placed on an adjacent lot, awaiting a new home. Janine's presentation was lavishly illustrated with a series of slides showing the history of the bunkers and the events surrounding their dismantling. It was a fascinating presentation because it showed what the structures meant to local residents in human terms, as well as providing information on their historic value.

The other two featured speakers also showed slides. **Karen Bretz** spoke about old cannery sites in the Bristol Bay area, and board member **Steve Peterson** gave an update on preservation activities at the Kennicott Mine. The National Park Service is scheduled to purchase the mine this year.

We hope that those who attended enjoyed the program.

THREE PROPERTIES NOMINATED FOR AAHP's 1998 PRESERVATION GRANT AWARD

Three grant applications have been submitted and received for review by the AAHP Projects and Issues Grant Selection Committee. The 1998 "Top Ten Most Endangered" grant applicants are as follows:

* **Matanuska Maid Dairy Creamery and Warehouse**; The application is a request to assist funding of the construction documentation associated with the restoration or renovation of the existing historic structures for adaptive re-use.

* **First Avenue Historic Streetscape**; The application requests assistance to finance the production of public service announcements (PSAs) to elevate public knowledge of the value of the historic landscape, and thereby motivate action for the conservation of this valuable portion of the historic community.

* **Alaska Nellie's Cabin** (1997 grant recipient); The application requests assistance with financing a survey and evaluation of Alaska Nellie's Cabin to ascertain and document the scope of work required for the completion of the building restoration.

The review committee will determine the eligibility of each applicant and announce a successful applicant at the beginning of National Preservation Week in May.



The George C. Thomas Library (above) is part of Fairbanks' First Avenue Historic Streetscape. Also see news note on page 8.

AAHP THANKS ITS NEW AND RETURNING MEMBERS

We would like to pay special thanks to all members who joined or rejoined AAHP in 1998. If you have not yet rejoined, we urge you to do so. Membership dues are vital because they provide the main financial support for our preservation efforts. **Every member counts!**

As of April 6, we had 232 paid members, including 8 at the Friend (\$100) and 20 at the Contributor (\$50) level. 36 members contributed a total of \$1,330 to AAHP's Ten Most Endangered Structures matching grant account. Also, 27 Anchorage members took advantage of the special offer to join both AAHP and Anchorage Historic Properties, Inc. at a reduced rate.

1998 **AAHP Friends** are Judy Bittner (Anchorage), Ed Crittenden (Anchorage), Rogan Faith (Anchorage), Karl Gurcke (Skagway), Jean Jackson (Anchorage), Minch Ritter Voelckers Architects (Juneau), Kip Stangl (Eagle River) and Eva Trautmann (Anchorage).

1998 **AAHP Contributors** are Ahtna, Inc. (Glennallen), John Chenoweth (Juneau), William Coghill (Anchorage), Coghill's Store (Nenana), Don Dafoe (Anchorage), Emily DeForest (Kenai), Don & Loretta Delk (Anchorage), William Flynn (Anchorage), George & Mary Ford (Kenai), Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Lomen (Seattle), Robert & Mary Ellen Mitchell (Anchorage), Michael Musick (Ester), Fritz Nagel (Anchorage), Stephen Peters (Ketchikan), Grace Pleasants (Anchorage), Sally Ramaglia (Kodiak), Beatrice Shepard (Juneau), Sitnasuak Native Corporation (Nome), Gillian Smythe (Anchorage), and Jay Snodderly (Ward Cove).

Contributors to AAHP's ten most endangered building preservation matching grant account are Joan Antonson (Anchorage), Earl Beistline (Fairbanks), Judy Bittner (Anchorage), Sylvia Broady (Anchorage), Rolfe Buzzell (Anchorage), John Chenoweth (Juneau), Dick & Barbara Crouch (Anchorage), Leigh & Hannelore Dennison (Delta Junction), William Evans (Anchorage), Barbara Franklin (Anchorage), Mary Grisco (Anchorage), Chuck Hawley (Anchorage), William Hearn Jr. (Anchorage), Virginia Heiner (Anacortes, WA), Elaine Hughes (Eagle River), Nila & Robert Jackson (Anchorage), Christy & Jan Konigsberg (Anchorage), Niilo Koponen (Fairbanks), Donna Krier (Fairbanks), Marge Kushida (Fairbanks), Donna Lane & Bill Copeland (Valdez), John & Joan McKinnon (Anchorage), Stephen Ondeck (Anchorage), Mona Painter (Cooper Landing), Thad Poulson (Sitka), Sally Ramaglia (Kodiak), Matthew Reckard (Ester), Allan Renfroe (Fairbanks), Russ & Sandy Sackett (Anchorage), George Schmidt (Anchorage), Fran Seager-Boss (Wasilla), George Shaw (Kenai), Mary V. Smith (Anchorage), Tom & Jane Stewart (Juneau), Maria Strobel-Wisdorf (Anchorage), and Gib & Lucy Whitehead (Anchorage).

We salute you all!

JOIN US AND PRESERVE ALASKA'S HISTORY!

Membership runs from January 1 through December 31. Benefits include...

- * the quarterly AAHP newsletter
- * annual meeting
- * workshops and seminars
- * historic preservation advocacy

___ Student	\$10	___ Contributor	\$50
___ Individual	\$15	___ Friend	\$100
___ Family	\$25	___ Sponsor	\$250
___ Non-Profit.....	\$25	___ Benefactor	\$500

Donations to AAHP are tax deductible as allowed under IRS regulations.

I/we would also like to make a tax-deductible gift of \$ _____ to the AAHP Top Ten Most Endangered Buildings preservation matching grant account.

Check enclosed for \$ _____. **WE THANK YOU!**

Please return to: The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation
645 West Third Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2124

HISTORIC DEPOT IS NEW CULTURAL GATEWAY FOR THE "GATEWAY CITY"

Bryce Klug, AIA, ECI/Hyer, Inc. Architects

The **Historic Alaska Railroad Depot** in Seward, after years of neglect and "modernization," is about to re-emerge in a rehabilitated state as the home of the Chugach Heritage Center.

The historic Seward Railroad Depot Building was constructed in 1917 when passenger and freight service for the Alaska Railroad began. Seward served as the primary port of disembarkation for the railroad to the interior of the Territory, and later State of Alaska. In

1923, **President Harding** arrived in Seward on his way to the "driving of the spike" ceremony in Nenana. The *Seward Gateway* of July 14 described the scene: "Arriving at the station, a half hour was spent in mingling with the vast crowd, both the President and Mrs. Harding giving all who wished a chance to snap their pictures." The building was moved from its original site on the east side of Seward to its current location at 501 Railway Avenue in 1928, where it continued to serve as a railroad depot until the mid-1960's. Following the 1964 earthquake, the depot served as the Alaska Marine Ferry Terminal until the mid-1990s.

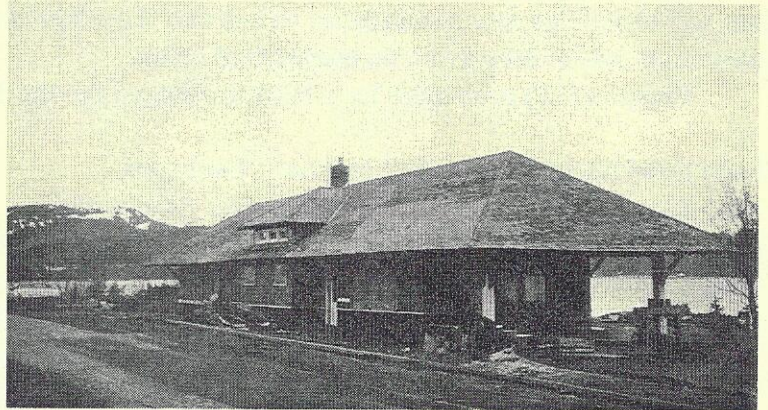
The Depot is only one of three surviving depots built by the **Alaska Engineering Commission**. All eight of the original buildings, built from a prototype drawing set, were classic examples of the hip-roofed Craftsman Bungalow style depot that dotted the landscape of western America, with some features incorporated to suit their Alaska setting. The building's dominant feature is a strong roofline with a dormer on each side that echoes the surrounding mountain peaks. The exposed rafters, shingle and clapboard siding, and open brackets are typical exterior details from the Craftsman style.

The Railroad Depot is a principal architectural element in the historic Seward townsite and has served a key role in the city of Seward's historic status as the "Gateway to Alaska." The building is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. In 1996, the Depot was on the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation's "Ten Most Endangered List."

The new use for the facility, the **Chugach Heritage Center**, is an interpretive center on the culture of the Chugach peoples of Southcentral Alaska. Their history, legends, arts and crafts, and treasures of the past will be presented in various manners. The former waiting room is now a lobby, gift shop and demonstration area for native craftsmen. The ticket office will continue as administrative space for the Center. The former Trainmen's Hall has been remodeled into an auditorium for a specially commissioned performance depicting Chugach Native Legends as recorded and compiled from generation to generation. The show is based on pre-contact (Russian) stories about creation and life. Also located in the space will be an artifact collection of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, housed in state-of-the-art casework designed to be compatible with the historic character of the depot.

The Chugach Heritage Center will open to the public on May 1, 1998, followed by a dedication ceremony on May 9. Installation of the exhibit casework housing the artifact collection will occur in late May or June. The Center will be operated by the Prince William Sound Heritage Center, LLC, a partnership between Chugach Alaska Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation and Chenega Corporation.

ECI/Hyer, Inc. was the architect for this project, with RSA Engineering and BBFM Engineers as consultants. **Chugach Management Services, Inc.**, a subsidiary of Chugach Alaska Corporation, managed the project and also served as the general contractor.



Renovation of the Seward Depot nears completion, March 1998.

AAHP's 1998 TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATIONS

Each year, AAHP selects ten member nominated projects to be our **Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties**. In addition to bringing public attention to these select properties each year, those selected are also made eligible for an AAHP Historic Preservation Grant in the following year. Typically, the Projects and Issues Chair will include as new nominations any of the "Top Ten" from the previous year that have not seen preservation action remedying its endangered status.

Thirteen (13) properties have been nominated for the 1998 "Top Ten" list. They are:

- * Ladd Field National Historic Landmark, Fairbanks
- * Nike Site Summit, Chugach Mountains near Anchorage
- * McCrary Homestead, Mile 101.5 Richardson Highway
- * Alaska Nellie's Cabin, Lawing – (in 1997 Top Ten)
- * Victor Holm Cabin, Kasilof – (1997 Top Ten)
- * Golden Zone Mine, 28 miles south of Cantwell
- * Immaculate Conception Church, Fairbanks
- * Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Chapel, Niniichik
- * Flat City Historical District, Flat – (in 1997 Top Ten)
- * Independence Mine Camp, Hatcher Pass – (1996 Top Ten)
- * First Avenue Historic Street scape, Fairbanks – (in 1997 Top Ten)
- * Mat-Su Colony Creamery, Cannery and Warehouse, Palmer – (in 1997 Top Ten)
- * Saints Sergius and Herman of Valaam Church, Nanwalek – (in 1997 Top Ten)

Happily, AAHP has seen four of last year's "Top Ten" receive funding and/or measures taken which we feel are positive steps towards preservation. The **Redman Lodge in Eagle** has received a new foundation, in addition to other upgrades. The **Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. Locomotive Repair Shop** has received grant monies to complete the repairs to its foundation and roof. The **Erskine House in Kodiak** has been insulated and repaired as necessary for use. The Sheldon Jackson College campus and buildings, in Sitka, have been recognized by the college board of directors as of value and endangered, and have had maintenance monies directed towards their preservation. Because of these steps, these projects will no longer be considered endangered by AAHP until a future nomination demonstrates otherwise.

The nominated historic properties will be presented to the AAHP Board and Associate Board members for review and vote. The 1998 "Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties" will be announced at the beginning of National Historic Preservation Week in May.

THE GOLDEN ZONE PROJECT, 1938-1942

By Charles C. Hawley

Intensive construction began at the **Golden Zone prospect** shortly after May 1938. Golden Zone was a hard rock or lode prospect in the Alaska Range on the southeast flank of Mt. McKinley. The prospect was not as rich as the mines in the Willow Creek district, but it appeared to be large, mineable, and to contain silver and copper as well as gold. It was discovered in the early part of the twentieth century by the Wells brothers, Alonzo and Frank, and John Coffey. After an early period of difficult handwork by its discoverers, the prospect languished until the early 1930s when serious work began, sequentially, by American Smelting & Refining Co (ASARCO), Pardners Mines, and Anaconda Copper Co. In February, 1938, Anaconda decided that the property wasn't right for them and they returned it to a consortium, the descendent of the Pardners Mines venture. The consortium, organized as Golden Zone Mine, Inc., decided to pursue the development of the property, essentially as an all Alaska effort.

The parties behind Golden Zone were from Anchorage. President was a former Kennecott geologist-engineer, **Wesley Earl Dunkle**, often called Dunk or Bill. Dunkle had just completed the highly successful Lucky Shot project for Willow Creek Mines, Ltd--a venture consisting of L. C. Thomson of Toronto, Canada and Pardners Mines of New York. The other officers of Golden Zone were A. H. McDonald and E. R. "Tar" Tarwater. McDonald was the long time agent for Kennecott-owned Alaska Steamship Co.; Tarwater had just retired as a Vice-President for the Bank of Alaska, predecessor of NBA. Not very far behind the scenes, was another pioneer, A. A. Shonbeck. Shonbeck was Anchorage's Ford dealer, had the Standard Oil dealership, also

farmed and mined. Shonbeck during part of the 1930s was Democrat National Committeeman for Alaska; he had strongly supported the Matanuska Valley colony project. All were respected civic leaders. The initial outside subscriber of the new company was another leader, W. N. Cuddy. All promoters invested their own money into the project, Dunkle at least \$100,000, Tarwater and McDonald, considerable amounts, and A. A. and Anna Shonbeck, finally more than \$200,000 depression era dollars. They were joined by at least ten percent of the other citizens of Anchorage, including Bill Stolt, Wayne Blue, the Romigs, Dr. Wallkowski, and Milt Odum. E. E. Rasmuson owned \$4.00 worth of Golden Zone common stock; black businesswoman Zulu Swanson, considerably more than that.

Dunkle wasted little time. By the fall of 1938, he reported to his shareholders that there were two multistory buildings, bunkhouse and kitchen, shops, four management houses. A crew of up to 45 miners was working in the old Wells 100-foot level and the ASARCO 200-foot level. Miners also commenced a long ore haulage tunnel about 500-feet below the top of the lode. Just above the West Fork of the Chulitna, another twenty men and women put in a Pelton wheel, a sawmill, and constructed another bunkhouse-messhall and shop. The buildings were far enough along by fall that work could be completed in the winter.

In the fall of 1938, Dunkle assembled machinery from the Kennecott and Mother Lode Coalition Mines to go out on the last train from Kennecott. He bought a complete line of heavy mine shop equipment for about \$12,500. Dunkle was pulling machines out of the top level of the Kennecott mill, as the last-mined ore worked itself through the lower parts. As Kennecott closed, Dunkle was also able to get a few more men to add to his already experienced and skilfull crew. Men that came from Kennecott included Clarence O'Neal, electrician, and Carl Engstrom, master machinist and smith. Engstrom had been part of the Kennecott venture since 1909.

In addition to the mine workings, the two most interesting and significant construction projects at Golden Zone, which date from the Dunkle era, are the mill and the hydroelectric system. The mill, still in fair condition with all of its large machinery intact, is housed in a three-story building with gabled roof, about 40 feet high. The bottom floor is 40 x 76 feet, with a partial shed roof, that ties into the two upper stories, each 25 x 76 feet. A 1941 addition was a dredge-like stacker conveyor belt housing that stuck out from the southwest corner of the mill building. The stacker discharged coarse tailings from the ball mill. The mill building contained room to add other desirable pieces of equipment, as they--or financing--became available.

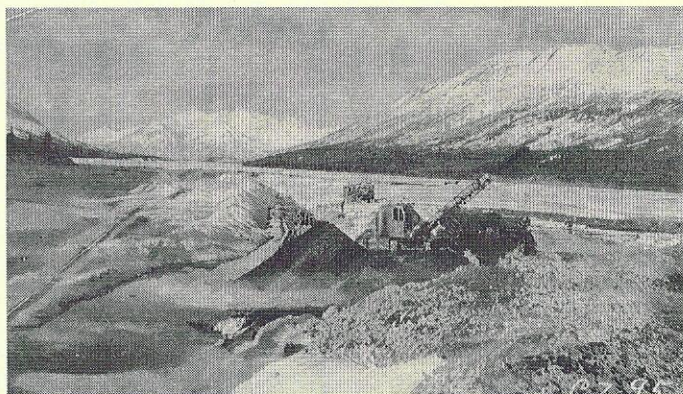
The original mill design prepared by Leo J. Till, Dunkle's long time mill man, called for multistage crushing of the ore, two stages of grinding, and both bulk and selective flotation circuits. There was to be a closed cyanide circuit to recover the gold from tailings of the flotation cells. Because of time constraints and a shortage of funds in 1940, the mill, as-built, had only one stage of crushing, one stage of grinding, and only bulk flotation. The flotation concentrates were shipped to the Tacoma Smelter of ASARCO for recovery of the metals.

The hydroelectric system was constructed in and next to the broad glacial West Fork of the Chulitna. The water was then taken by ditch to a hydroelectric plant below the sawmill. The seventy-foot head generated about 200-HP in the summer and somewhat less in the winter, but the plant was operational all year. Hydroelectric power was supplemented by diesel-electric.

The mine and mill operated only in 1941. Total tonnage through the mill was about 15-20,000. War Production Board order L-208 closed all domestic gold mines in 1942. Because the selective flotation circuit had not been installed, the mine could not produce a copper concentrate that might have allowed its continuance.

Although Golden Zone tried to start up after the war, costs had escalated against the fixed price of gold, and the project was no longer economic. The mine resumed activity as an exploration project in 1970 after gold was allowed to float on the world market. It still is being explored. It is much larger than ever conceived by Dunkle and his associates.

(This material is abstracted from research on the life and times of Wesley Earl Dunkle.)



Hydro supply ditch for the Golden Zone Mine, West Fork of the Chulitna River. Lu Liston photograph.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK, MAY 10-16, 1998

"Preservation Begins at Home"

by Sylvia Elliott

The theme of this year's National Historic Preservation Week, "Preservation Begins at Home," encourages each of us to consider the places that are important in our individual communities and work together to protect these tangible memories for future generations. As National Trust President Richard Moe observed, "the beauty, variety and significance of ... [our] neighborhoods [reflect a unique] character that shapes and enriches our lives."

Communities throughout Alaska will highlight Preservation Week with a variety of historical exhibits, tours, and presentations. Some of these activities follow...

* the opening of the **Chugach Cultural Heritage Center** in the newly-restored 1917 Seward Railroad Depot is scheduled for the week prior to Preservation Week. (*See article on page 3.*)

* The Matanuska-Susitna Borough will be featuring exhibits in the **Cottonwood Creek Mall** of student Gold Rush projects, and historic photographs of the Knik Townsite and 1898 Glenn Expedition. In Palmer a downtown walking tour is planned, and the Colony House will be open for public viewing on Sunday, May 10 and Saturday, May 16.

* In Anchorage, AAHP will sponsor a **free public lecture and slide presentation** on Wednesday, May 12, at noon at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. AAHP Board member Casey Buechler will show slides of Alaska's Top Ten Endangered Buildings of 1998. We also hope to have a member of the Wasilla-Knik-Willow Creek Historical Society describe the soon-to-be-completed restoration of Teeland's General Store in downtown Wasilla.

* Also in Anchorage, an **exhibit on the history of the U.S. Postal Service in Alaska and the construction of the 1939 Post Office and Courthouse on Fourth Avenue** is scheduled to open during either the third or fourth week of May. The exhibit will be located in the lobby to the left of the entrance to the Alaska Public Lands Information Center.

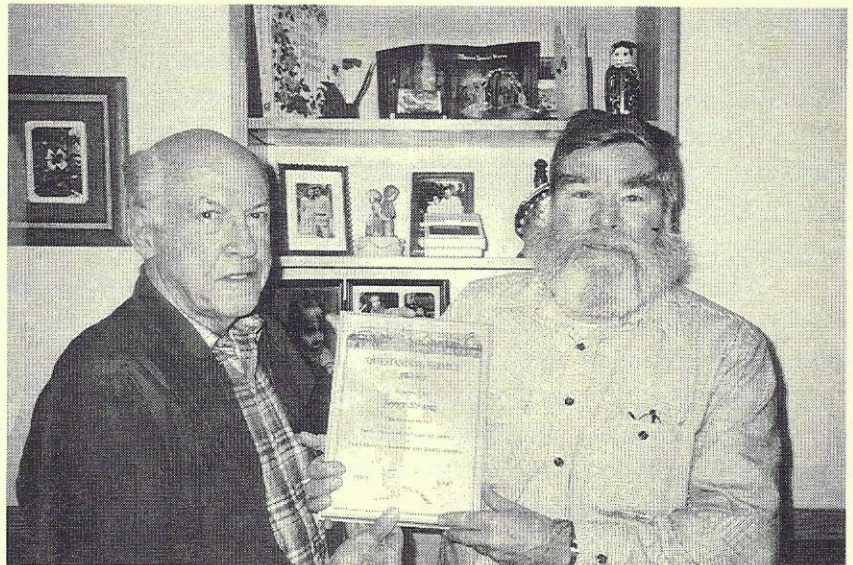
* The Cook Inlet Book Company in downtown Anchorage will feature a **photographic display of historic Knik Townsite**. Bookstore owner Lynn Dixon, a former AAHP board member, will donate a percentage of the sales of preservation-related books sold during Preservation Week to AAHP's "Top Ten Most Endangered" Grant Program.

AAHP is in the process of designing its **second annual poster** for National Historic Preservation Week. The 11" x 17" poster will depict the restoration of Nome's Saint Joseph Church. Copies of the posters will be mailed to Alaska's Certified Local Governments and to the state's historical societies.

For further information about the poster and National Historic Preservation Week activities, or to add your community's events to AAHP's public announcements list, please contact me either at 346-1667 or via email at <aksylvia@alaska.net>.

* * * * *

Bill Coghill, longtime AAHP board member and recently-retired executive director, stopped at Gakona on his way to the Haines ferry stop last November. While there, he presented roadhouse owner **Jerry Strang** (*right*), who recently stepped down from the board, with an Outstanding Service Award for his many years of service to our organization. Well done, Jerry!



THE PROPOSED KENAI MOUNTAINS NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

The proposed **Kenai Mountains National Heritage Corridor** is a rugged mountainous area in the northeastern part of the Kenai Peninsula that has been a major gateway for the development of mining, transportation and settlement in southcentral Alaska. Beginning at the historic city of Seward, the proposed corridor encompasses the Kenai Mountains and a strip of land ten miles wide on the north side of Turnagain Arm. It includes the communities of Lawing, Crown Point, Moose Pass, Cooper Landing, Hope, Portage, Girdwood, Bird, Indian, Rainbow and Whittier. National Heritage Corridor designation by Congress will recognize and assist the efforts of these communities to identify, interpret, and preserve their historical and natural resources.

Designation as a National Heritage Corridor **does not** impose governmental controls or regulation. Instead, it **provides financial and technical assistance** to local communities who want to work together to protect the qualities they value in their community, and to strengthen their economy by attracting tourists and recreationists. Typically, a local regional commission made up of representatives from the communities in the area develops plans and manages funds appropriated by Congress. Local, state and federal agencies may provide assistance, but initiation and management of corridor projects is by the people who live in the area. Since 1982, Congress has recognized 13 local commissions for this purpose. These commissions have accomplished a variety of beneficial projects, including development of visitors' guides and driving tour brochures, rehabilitation of important buildings or sites, trail improvement, and signage for historic hiking trails or driving tours. Corridor designation has proved to be an excellent way to encourage economic development through tourism and outdoor recreation activities such as fishing, camping, boating, dog sledding, snowmobiling, hiking and recreational mining.

The Kenai Mountains National Heritage Corridor would focus on the historic themes of mining, transportation, and settlement. Subthemes would include:

- * Native Use
- * The Turnagain Arm Gold Rush, 1896-1898
- * The Growth of Settlements
- * Railroad Development
- * Hunting, Fishing, and Guiding
- * Early Gold Prospecting and Mining
- * Placer and Lode Gold Mining After 1898
- * Trail and Wagon Road Development, including the Iditarod Trail
- * Road and Highway Development

The proposed national heritage corridor is representative of the Alaskan/ American experience, and is interpreted through physical features that remain and traditions that have evolved in the area. The corridor will interpret cultural traditions, including use of the land for resource extraction, transportation, settlement, and recreation. The Iditarod Trail, the Alaska Railroad and the Seward Highway, all of which wind from Seward north through the mountains, are historic entryways into southcentral and interior Alaska. The Seward Highway was recently designated a National Scenic Highway.

The initial organizing entity for the proposed Kenai Mountains National Heritage Corridor is a committee of the 12-year-old Kenai Peninsula Historical Association (KPHA). For further information on the proposed corridor, please contact **Janet McCabe** at the National Park Service, 257-2697; or **Jackie Sewell**, President of KPHA, at 288-3124.

AAHP BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1998

Executive Director – Russ Sackett	President – Gillian Smythe
Vice-President – Rogan Faith	Secretary – Sylvia Elliott
Treasurer - Steve Peterson	Editor – Frank Norris

Other Board Members: Fran Seager-Boss, Sean Boily, Julie Johnson, Chuck Hawley, Bill Coghill, Casey Buechler, Darrell Lewis, Grace Pleasants

The **Tanana-Yukon Historical Society** (TYHS) reports that they, along with the local Pioneers of Alaska chapter, have been hard at work in recent months to keep the **George C. Thomas Memorial Library** (which is a National Historic Landmark) as part of the downtown streetscape. The Thomas Library, located on First Avenue west of downtown, is a visual reminder of early territorial days, of townspeople eager for knowledge, and the venue for Alaska's first native land claims meeting.

The North Country Federal Credit Union, at an auction, recently relinquished the Thomas Library; the winning bid was awarded to local developer John Reeves. The TYHS promises to work hard with Mr. Reeves to assist him in his stewardship of the building and hopes that he will take advantage of the free technical assistance that is available to owners of national historic landmarks. If needed, the Society is prepared to bid on the building at some future date should it become available.

* * * * *

Take note of this **preservation opportunity!** Keep an eye out for the **Homeowner Tax Credit Bill**, which is currently being considered in the U.S. Congress. This bill, numbered H.R. 1134 or S. 396, is worthy of your support. As you may know, owners of businesses located in a historic building or historic district have long enjoyed a 20 percent tax credit for historically-compatible repair projects that they may wish to undertake. If the Homeowner Tax Credit bill becomes law, owners of historic homes will be able to enjoy the same tax advantages. SO ... we urge you to contact your Congressional delegation and urge them to support one of these bills. In addition, all of you who live in historic homes may wish to consider seeking **National Register of Historic Places** designation for your properties so that they will be eligible should these bills be enacted into law.

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