



# NORTHERN LAND USE RESEARCH ALASKA, LLC

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## **RE: Cultural Resources Desktop Assessment for the proposed Telephone Hill Land Redevelopment Study, Juneau, Alaska (Redacted for public release<sup>1</sup>).**

Mr. Brackenhoff:

The City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska (CBJ), proposes to develop a master plan and high level civil engineering concepts for the Telephone Hill redevelopment area (Project).

The land on which the Project is located was formerly owned by the State of Alaska (SOA) but was deemed excess to the needs and transferred to the CBJ for economic development during the 2022 legislative session. In its current configuration, the Project is not a Federal Undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Project does not involve SOA-owned or controlled lands and is not subject to the provisions of the Alaska Historic Preservation Act.

Despite the lack of a federal or state nexus that would trigger an assessment of the Project's potential to impact historic properties, the CBJ has chosen to complete a cultural resource desktop assessment and updated historic site and structures survey for the known sites (structures) listed on the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS), located within the Project Study Area.

CBJ contracted with First Forty Feet (FFF) for project management, a cultural resources desktop assessment, site survey, draft planning, engineering, cost estimating. FFF contracted Northern Land Use Research Alaska, LLC (NLURA) to complete a cultural resource desktop assessment

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<sup>1</sup> The only information redacted from the original version of this report is the location of AHRS sites within the prehistoric study area originally shown in Figure 3.

for the Project. NLURA completed a review of previous reports, surveys, and consultation documents to identify cultural resources and historic properties<sup>2</sup> within the Project Study Area.<sup>3</sup>

A site visit was added to the scope while this research was underway. The purpose of the site visit was to assess the condition of previously identified structures listed on the AHRS and make a preliminary recommendation on their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This information will be used for Project planning.

This document provides a summary of the previous cultural resource surveys within the preliminary area of potential effect (APE), information on known cultural resources in the Project Study Area, the results of the site visit (conducted on August 30, 2023), and recommendations for future cultural resources research.

## 1 Project Location and Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

The proposed Project is located in the historic neighborhood of Telephone Hill in Juneau, Alaska (Table 1, Figure 1). The historic neighborhood of Telephone Hill (also referred to as the Preliminary APE) is defined as the area located on W. 3<sup>rd</sup> St. and Dixon St. and consists of approximately 4.66 acres (ac.) (1.63 hectares [ha]).

**Table 1. Project location.**

Location	USGS Quadrangle	MTRS	Area	Landowner
Telephone Hill	Juneau B-2	C041S067E23	4.03 ac. (1.63 ha)	CBJ

Table notes:

CBJ = City and Borough of Juneau

Locational data from Department of Natural Resources and Bureau of Land Management

Landowner data from Bureau of Land Management General Land Status

ac. = acre(s)

ha = hectare(s)

MTRS = Meridian Township Range Section

USGS = United States Geological Survey

### 1.1 Project Study Area

Typically, NLURA utilizes a ½-mile (mi.) (.8 kilometer [km]) buffer around the Preliminary APE to define the Project Study Area. However, in order to obtain sufficient regional information regarding prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic site types and patterns, NLURA established separate study areas by resource category. As such, The Project Study Area consists of a Prehistoric Study Area, a Historic Study Area, and an Ethnographic Study Area (Figure 2).

#### 1.1.1 Prehistoric Study Area

NLURA defined the Prehistoric Study Area based on the nearest representative examples of prehistoric AHRS sites, which are located approximately 11 mi. (17.7 km) away from the Preliminary APE.

<sup>2</sup> Historic properties are defined as cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

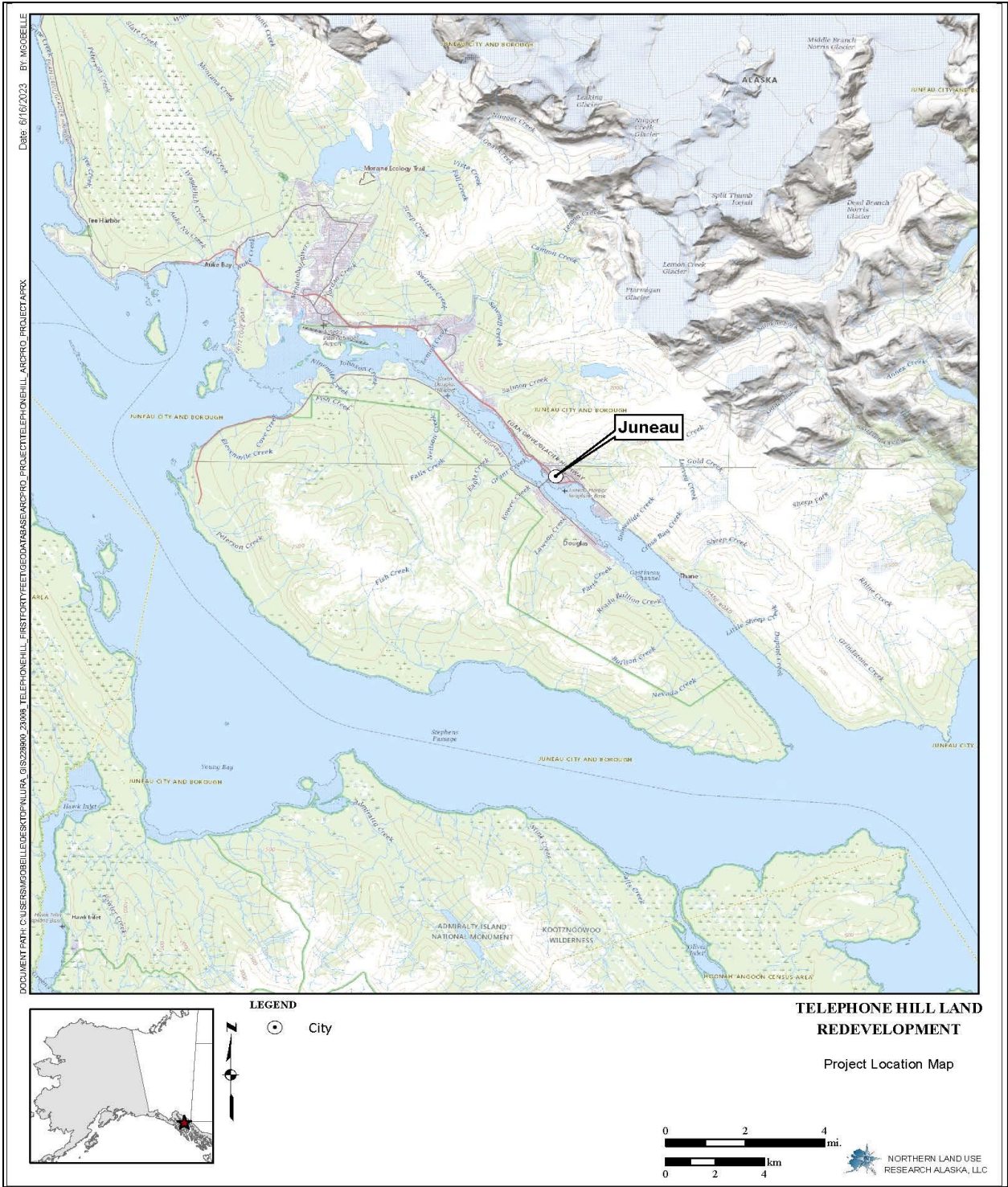
<sup>3</sup> See Section 1.1 for definition of Project Study Area.

### 1.1.2 Historic Study Area

NLURA defined the Historic Study Area as the Preliminary APE and adjacent parcels that may be directly and/or indirectly affected by the Project.

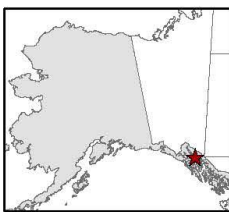
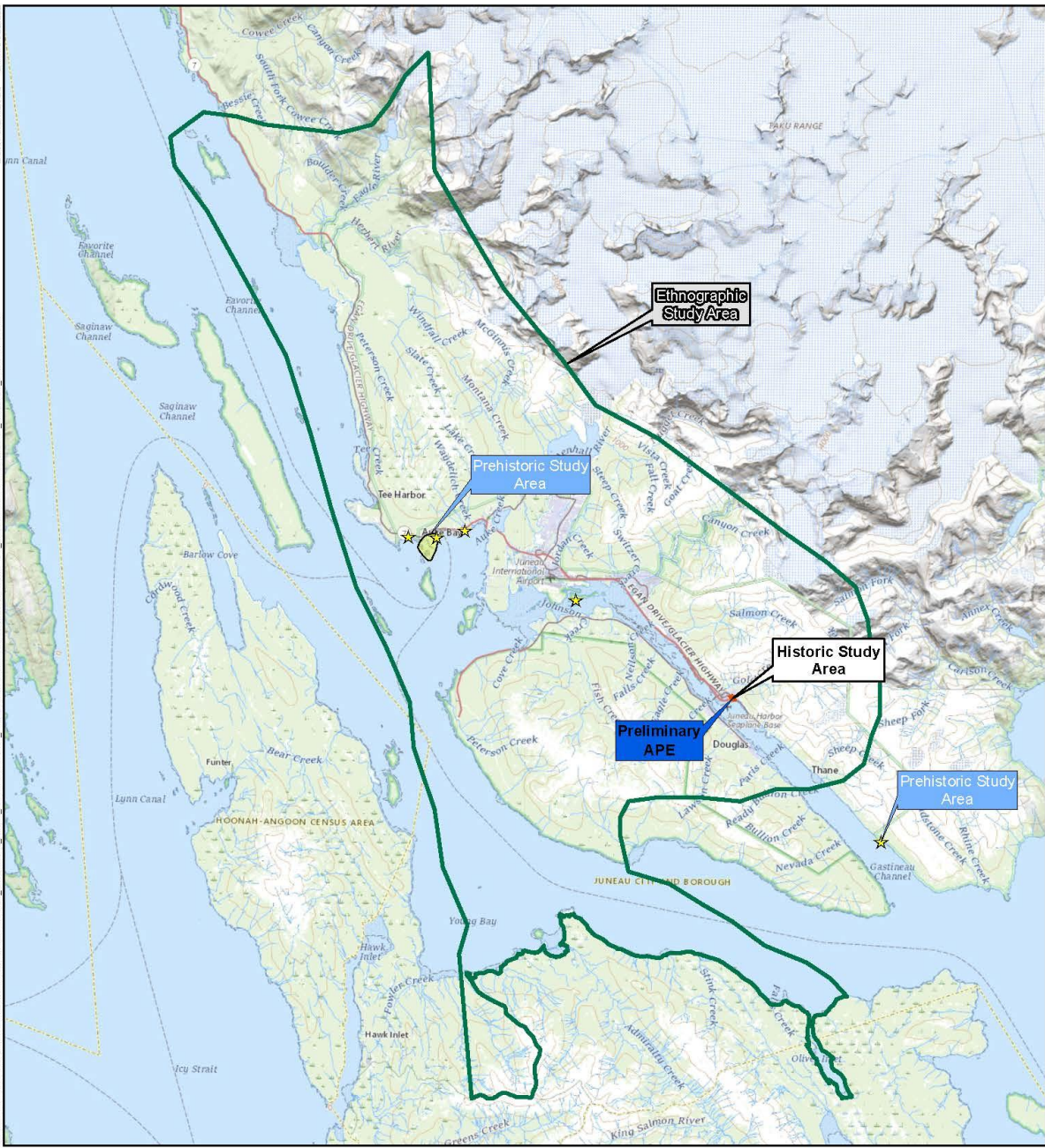
### 1.1.3 Ethnographic Study Area

NLURA defined the Ethnographic Study Area as the geographical region where the Aak' w Kwaan Tlingit currently and historically live. This geographical region depicting current and historic Aak' w Kwaan Tlingit occupation is based on information from the Sealaska Heritage Foundation, the Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Alaska Federation of Natives, the University of Alaska Southeast, The University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the Klukwan Heritage Foundation as presented by Metcalfe and Hope III (2003).



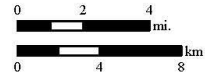
**Figure 1. Project location.**

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- LEGEND**
- ★ Prehistoric AHRS Site (point)
  - Prehistoric AHRS Site (area)
  - ▭ Preliminary APE
  - ▭ Aak'w Kwaan Tlingit Lands

**TELEPHONE HILL LAND REDEVELOPMENT**  
Project Study Areas



**Figure 2. Preliminary APE and Prehistoric, Historic, and Ethnographic Study Areas (collectively referred to as the Project Study Area).**

## 2 Cultural Resource Investigations in the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

The desktop review identified three cultural resource investigations conducted in or dealing with resources located in the Preliminary APE (Table 2). Only one cultural resources survey (Choate 1984) has been conducted within the Preliminary APE.

**Table 2. Previous cultural resource surveys in the Preliminary APE.**

Date	Project	Description	Citation
1984	Telephone Hill Historic Site and Structure Survey Juneau, Alaska 1984	The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities contracted Alaska Archives Resource and Records Management to perform historical, architectural and archaeological surveys of the Telephone Hill site and structures. Telephone Hill, the recommended site of the new Legislative Hall, that is located in the original Juneau townsite	(Choate 1984)
1986	Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures, City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska	The project goal of the update Inventory was the identification of historic neighborhoods that met the criteria for future designation as a historic district. This designation would aid the Planning Department in developing ordinances and assist in creating incentives for preservation and restoration within the historic district	(Peterson et al. 1986)
2002	Request for Concurrence re: Whittier to Main Street Improvements	Request that no historic Properties are affected by the Whittier to Main St. Improvements Project	(Yost 2002)

Table notes:

Source: AHRS IBS, accessed June 12, 2023

In 1984, Alaska Archives Resource and Records conducted records research and pedestrian survey of the Telephone Hill neighborhood for the proposed State of Alaska Legislative Hall. A pedestrian survey was conducted where possible in the neighborhood. Areas of steep terrain, areas of severe ground disturbances, and dense brush were not surveyed. The properties present at the time of the survey were documented and photographed. While the report produced did not determine any individual houses eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), they did find that the structures built between 1882 and 1939 would be collectively significant for inclusion in a historic district, citing the sites' association with the early development of Juneau, and the buildings details reflecting the changing construction designs during the past century (Choate 1984).

The 1986 Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures in the City and Borough of Juneau was compiled by the Juneau Planning Department to develop a strategy for historical preservation. This report was an update of the 1980 report. This report synthesized and summarized the work that was done by Choate (1984).

The Yost (2002) letter requested SHPO concurrence that no historic properties would be affected by the Whittier to Main Street Improvement Project. No survey was conducted for this letter.

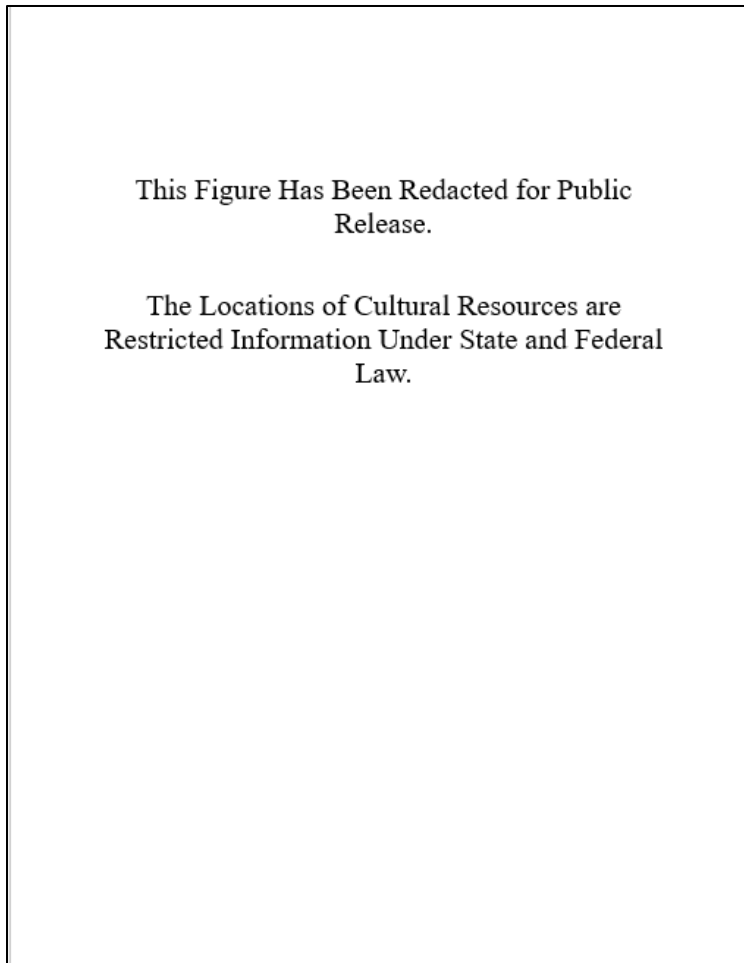
### 3 Known Cultural Resources within the Project Study Areas

This section provides information on documented cultural resources located in the Study Areas and provides information regarding the type of resource and the location of the resource relative to the Preliminary APE.

#### 3.1 Alaska Heritage Resource Survey Sites

##### 3.1.1 Known Prehistoric AHRS Sites

According to the AHRS, there are six prehistoric sites within the Prehistoric Study Area, none of which are located within the Preliminary APE (Figure 3). Four sites (JUN-00025, JUN-00239, JUN-00537, and JUN-00720) are all approximately 12 mi. (19.3 km) to the northwest of the Preliminary APE. The other two sites (JUN-00042 and JUN-00253) are approximately 7 mi. (11.2 km) from the Preliminary APE (Table 3).



**Figure 3. AHRS sites identified in the Prehistoric Study Area.**

**Table 3. AHRS sites within the Prehistoric Study Area.**

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance to Preliminary APE
JUN-00025	Auke Bay Village	A multi-component site, originally reported as a Tlingit village site by informants and historic sources. Sealaska found no remains of Native origin but noted that the broad grassy area appeared to be a former area of Native houses. No remains of the cemetery area, shown on USGS maps, were noted	DE	12.5 mi. (20.1 km) northwest
JUN-00042	Dupont Point Petroglyph	Petroglyph reported by an informant as "on the beach at the last house beyond the point	NDE	7.4 mi. (11.9 km) south east
JUN-00239	Auk Nu Shell Midden	The site consists of a moderate to high density shell midden situated on the end of a peninsular terrace. Visible midden exposure covers a minimum of 300 sq m and contains an abundance of Mytilus and lesser quantities of charcoal, Saxidomus, Protothaca, Chinocardium, Balanus, and Littornia	NDE	12 mi. (19.3 km) northwest
JUN-00253	Runway Island Site	A single waste flake was located in talus material, below a soil horizon, on an elevated, wooded, rocky outcrop	NDE	6.3 mi. (10.1 km) northwest
JUN-00537	Graves and Canoe Run	The site consists of three unmarked Native graves and four canoe runs. The graves were first reported in 1960. Each grave is described as relatively large. It is not clear whether the graves were surface or subsurface features. In the intertidal zone on the beach are four linear rock features. Each consists of a strip of beach, perpendicular to the shore, in which boulders have been removed and piled on either side	NDE	12 mi. (19.3 km) northwest
JUN-00720	X'unaxi Traditional Cultural Property	The site consists of Tlingit camps and houses, with evidence of canoe runs and graves on the cape and islands. A midden was located along the eastern sea cliff with cultural deposits 600 to 800 years old, 67 CMTs, four canoe runs, and grave sites. The shell midden is approximately 300 sq. m in size and 40 cm deep	DE	12 mi. (19.3 km) northwest

Table notes:

Source: AHRS IBS, accessed June 14, 2023

AHRS = Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

APE = Area of Potential Effect

cm = centimeter(s)

CMT = Culturally modified tree(s)

DE = Determined Eligible

DNE = Determined Not Eligible

km = kilometer(s)

mi. = mile(s)



### 3.1.2 AHRS Sites

There are 20 AHRS sites recorded within the Historic Study Area, 13 of which are located within the Preliminary APE (Table 4, Figure 3).

None of the 13 AHRS sites located within the Preliminary APE (JUN-00070, JUN-00291, JUN-00292, JUN-00293, JUN-00294, JUN-00295, JUN-00296, JUN-00297, JUN-00313, JUN-00976, JUN-00977, JUN-00981, JUN-01013) have been subjected to formal Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs). Based on the AHRS cards and the 2023 site visit, four of these sites (JUN-00297, JUN-00976, JUN-00977, and JUN-00981) have been demolished. The Telephone Hill Neighborhood has been assigned two, duplicative AHRS numbers (JUN-00313 and JUN-01013). For the purposes of this report, JUN-00313 is used for the district. As such, at the time of this report, only 8 AHRS sites (7 buildings [JUN-00070, JUN-00291, JUN-00292, JUN-00293, JUN-00294, JUN-00295, JUN-00296, JUN-00297] and the Telephone Hill neighborhood [JUN-00313]) are still present within the Preliminary APE.

Of the seven AHRS sites located within the Historic Study Area, outside the Preliminary APE (JUN-00080, JUN-00120, JUN-00142, JUN-00180, JUN-00182, JUN-00188, JUN-01012), one (JUN-00120) has been determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

According to the AHRS cards, the three remaining sites (JUN-00142, JUN-00188, and JUN-01012) have had no formal Determination of Eligibility completed but are contributing properties to the Juneau Historic Downtown District (JUN-00456), which is listed on the NRHP. However, JUN-00188 has been demolished and no longer has the integrity required to be eligible for listing on the NRHP individually or as a contributing element to a historic district.

**Table 4. AHRS sites within the Historic Study Area.**

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
JUN-00070	Edward Webster House	A two-story wood frame structure with a hipped roof, open porch, and imitation-brick asphalt shingles over the original clapboard siding. Additions have significantly altered the original appearance. Construction was begun in 1882 and completed in 1884.	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00080	Flag of All Nations Cabin Site	The Flag of All Nations Cabin Site was of a simple 12 x 14 ft. log structure torn down in 1893. It served as the first Post Office in Juneau. There is no available description of the exterior of the cabin. Historic photographs only	Contributing property to Juneau Historic Downtown District	143 ft. (43.5 m) northeast

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
		illustrate the cabin interior (Demolished)		
JUN-00120	Pacific Steamship Wharf	Former site of Pacific Coastal Steamship Company beginning in 1901. Company steamers and ships from the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company docked here. It later became the site of Alaska Coastal Airways, an airline started in 1939 by Alex Holden and Sheldon Simmons. The site apparently includes a two-story, 302 x 52 ft. wood frame commercial waterfront structure built on pilings and wood posts	DNE	282 ft. (85.9 m) southeast
JUN-00142	San Francisco/Purity Bakery	A two-story stressed concrete structure with hand-formed tin roof, stucco exterior, second-floor transom windows, and vernacular storefront facade. Constructed in 1914 by Gustave Messerschmidt, a Juneau baker. It was operated by the Messerschmidt family as the San Francisco Bakery (1914-1945) and as the Purity Bakery (1946-1980)	NDE	165 ft. (50.2 m) northeast
JUN-00180	Goldstein Building	A 100 x 100 ft., five-story, wood-formed reinforced concrete structure, with flat roof, and full concrete basement. Originally constructed in 1914 for Charles Goldstein, the building at one time housed the Governor's Office and State Legislature	Contributing property to Juneau Historic Downtown District	245 ft. (74.6 m) northeast
JUN-00182	Kubach - Studebaker Building	A 25 x 71 ft., two-story, wood frame structure on a concrete foundation, with a flat roof, lapped siding, and no basement. Originally constructed in 1898, renovations have totally obscured its original appearance. Now used for office and retail space	Contributing property to Juneau Historic Downtown District	182 ft. (55.4 m) east

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
JUN-00188	I.L.W.U. Hall	A 26 x 48 ft., one and a half story, wood frame structure on wood post foundation, having a gable roof with metal sheeting, false front, and vertical and horizontal, tongue and groove siding. Built in 1898, it was the oldest union hall in Alaska (Demolished)	NDE	345 ft. (105 m) west
JUN-00291	Bosch/Carrigan House	A 28 x 34 ft. one and a half story, Decorated Pioneer Farmhouse, with steeply pitched gable roof, boxed cornices, detailed fish scale siding on gable ends, cedar shingle siding, dormer, and open porch. Constructed by William Bosch in 1913-1914	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00292	Peterson/Kasnick House	A 26 x 68 ft. two-story, wood frame structure, with hip roof intersecting with gable roof of later addition, shake shingles, wood siding, two additions to the original structure, and poured concrete basement. Reportedly built in 1898 by Juneau miner, John G. Peterson. In 1944 his widow sold the property to William and Dorothy Johnson; today the structure is a multi-family dwelling	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00293	Bayless/Powers House	A 30 x 44 ft. one and a half story, post and beam frame structure, with gable roof, composition shingles, extended eaves with fascia boards, cedar shake exterior, two gabled dormers, small entry porch, and basement. Built circa 1885.	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00294	Martin/Johnston House	A 31 x 22 ½ ft. one and a half story, wood frame structure main section with two additions, wood shingled gable roof, and wood shingle siding. One addition is a 31 x 16.5ft., one-story, shed-roof structure. Originally	NDE	within Preliminary APE

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
		constructed for Ralph and Mildred Martin in 1931		
JUN-00295	Webster-Hurley House	A 24 x 44 ft. one-story, wood frame structure, with hip roof, cedar shingles over original clapboard siding, a 6 x 13 ft. shed-roof extension over an open porch, and a poured concrete foundation. H.S. Worthen constructed the house in 1914	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00296	Augustus Brown House	A 33 x 23 ft. wood frame structure, with gable roof, composition shingles, asphalt composition siding over the original wood siding, small open porch, and partial basement. Built circa 1915 as the home of Augustus Brown	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00297	Kodzoff House	A two-story, wood frame structure, with intersecting gable roofs, composition shingles, asphalt composition siding except for wood-shingled south facade, glassed-in porch with shed roof, extended eaves with boxed cornices, and poured concrete partial basement. Built circa 1900	NDE; demolished 1988	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00313	Telephone Hill	Conspicuous promontory, encompassing 4.66 ac., site of short-lived military post named for Commander Rockwell. was the home of the Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company, 1915-1956	NDE	Duplicate site to JUN-01013; within Preliminary APE
JUN-00313	Telephone Hill	Conspicuous promontory, encompassing 4.66 ac., site of short-lived military post named for Commander Rockwell. was the home of the Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company, 1915-1956	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00976	Alexander House	This bungalow style one and a half story, 24 x 36 ft. structure, encompasses 1,028 square ft. It has a	NDE; demolished 1988	within Preliminary APE

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
		green stucco exterior and an intersecting cedar-shingle gable roof with minimal eaves and original chimney. Wood steps lead up to the front entry located on the facade. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roofed open canopy. A rectangular garage has shiplap siding, corrugated-metal roofing on a low-pitch gable roof		
JUN-00977	Percy Reynolds House	This two-story 30 x 35 1/2 ft. structure with brown siding and trim had an intersecting gable composition roof with minimal eaves. Stucco siding covers the lower two thirds of the house; painted siding covers the upper one-third. Poured concrete steps lead to an	NDE	within Preliminary APE
JUN-00981	Engstrom Building	The commercial building, constructed in 1951 housed the Alaska Public Works Department from 1951 to 1973. The two-story structure contains business offices and apartments. The main structure is 27 x 35 ft. with a floor area of 945 square ft. The one-story extension is 22 x 41 ft., encompassing 902 square ft. The extension entry was on the north facade	NDE; demolished	within Preliminary APE
JUN-01012	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company	The rectangular, one-story, Industrial Box building, was constructed in 1956. Its 40 x 100 ft. area encompasses 4,000 sq. ft. The structure is made of steel and concrete with a steel entry door and stepped, flat canopy on the east facade. The main floor's small switching room previously served as a public service counter. Today it serves as a switching station	NDE	25 ft. (7.62 m) east

AHRS No.	Site Name	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Distance from Preliminary APE
JUN-01013	Telephone Hill Neighborhood	Telephone Hill is one of the oldest, continuously occupied areas in Juneau. In 1881 the U.S. Navy established a government reservation on the northern portion of the hill and constructed a military post. A government courthouse was constructed in 1893 after the Navy abandoned the post. Turn-of-the-century photographs of the townsite show residences on the hill, a few of which still exist. The Telephone Hill structures meet the qualifications for a historic district	NDE	Duplicate site to JUN-00313; within Preliminary APE

Table notes:

Source: AHRS IBS, accessed June 8, 2023

AHRS = Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

APE = Area of Potential Effect

cm = centimeter(s)

DE = Determined Eligible

DNE = Determined Not Eligible

ft. = foot (feet)

km = kilometer(s)

m = meter(s)

mi. = mile(s)

N/A = Not applicable

NDE = No determination of eligibility

NRHP = National Register of Historic Properties

sq. = square



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**LEGEND**

- ★ AHRs Sites (point)
- AHRs Sites (area)
- Juneau Borough Parcels
- Preliminary APE
- Study Area (Historic)

**TELEPHONE HILL LAND  
REDEVELOPMENT**

Historic Property Study  
Area AHRs Sites

0 100 200  
ft

0 30 60  
m

**Figure 4. AHRs sites within the Historic Study Area.**

NLURA synthesized the site information provided below for AHRS sites located within the Preliminary APE and Historic Study Area based on the 2023 site visit and information from the AHRS-IBS (AHRS 2023), the Choate (1984) survey report, and the 1986 *Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures* (Peterson et al. 1986).

### 3.1.2.1 AHRS SITES WITHIN THE PRELIMINARY APE

The Edward Webster House (JUN-00070) is located at 135-139 West 2nd St. and was built between 1882 and 1884. It was originally a two-story wood frame structure with a hipped roof, open porch, and imitation-brick asphalt shingles over the original clapboard siding. Additions have significantly altered the original structure. The house was built by Edward Webster, who founded the Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company in 1893 and ran the business out of an addition to the house until 1967. There has been no formal Determination of Eligibility completed for this property.

During the 2023 site visit, the Edward Webster House (JUN-00070) (Figure 5) was found to be standing but appeared to have been heavily modified, with modern doors, windows, and siding. The building also appeared to have been divided into apartments. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 5. Looking east from Dixon St. at the Edward Webster House (JUN-00070) in 2023 (NLURA Photograph).**

The Bosch/Carrigan House (JUN-00291) is located at 214 Dixon St. and was constructed by William Bosch in 1913 and completed in 1914. It is a 28 x 34 ft., one and a half story, decorated pioneer farmhouse featuring a steeply pitched gable roof, boxed cornices, detailed fish scale siding, cedar shingle siding, dormers, and an open porch. William Bosch was the owner and operator of the Old Stand Saloon located on Front St. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00291.



During the 2023 site visit, the Bosch/Carrigan House (JUN-00291) was found to be standing and retained windows, doors, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction. A small garage located on the north side of the house had a modern garage door, but otherwise had an appearance consistent with the age of the house. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 6. Looking southwest from Dixon St. at the Bosch/Carrigan House (JUN-00291).**



**Figure 7. Looking west from Dixon St. at the Bosch/Carrigan House (JUN-00291). Note the Victorian style shingles in the gable end (NLURA photograph).**

The Peterson/Kasnick House (JUN-00292) at 203 West 3rd St. was built in 1898 by Juneau miner John G. Peterson. It was originally a 26 x 68 ft., two-story, wood frame structure, with a hip roof intersecting a gable roof addition. It featured a poured concrete basement and had shake shingles and wood siding. Two additions to the original structure have been added over time and the property is currently a multi-family dwelling. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00292.

During the 2023 site visit, the Peterson/Kasnick House (JUN-00292) (Figure 8) was found to be standing and retained windows, doors, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction. A small garage (Figure 9) located on the south side of the lot had an appearance consistent with the age of the house. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 8. Looking northwest from Dixon St. at the Peterson/Kasnick House (JUN-00292) (NLURA photograph).**



**Figure 9. Looking west from Dixon St. at the garage of the Peterson/Kasnick House (JUN-00292) (NLURA photograph).**

The Bayless/Powers House (JUN-00293) is located at 211 Dixon St.. It was originally built in 1885 and was a 30 x 44 ft., one and a half story, post and beam frame structure, with a gable roof, extended eaves with fascia boards, composition shingles, a cedar shake exterior, two gabled dormers, a small entry porch, and basement. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00293.

During the 2023 site visit, the Bayless/Powers House (JUN-00293) was found to be standing and retained windows, doors, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 10. Looking east from Dixon Steet at the Bayless/Powers House (JUN-00293) (NLURA photograph).**

The Martin/Johnston House (JUN-00294) is located at 128 Dixon St. and was built in 1931 by Ralph and Mildred Martin. It was a 31 x 22 1/2 ft., one and a half story, wood frame structure with a wood shingled gable roof, and wood shingle siding. It was expanded with two additions over time. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00294.

During the 2023 site visit, the Martin/Johnston House (JUN-00294) was found to be standing and retained windows, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction, though the door appears to be modern. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 11. Looking west from Dixon St. at the Martin/Johnston House (JUN-00294) (NLURA photograph).**

The Webster/Hurley House, also identified as the Worthen/Hurley House (JUN-00295) is located at 125 Dixon St.. It was built By H.S. Worthen in 1914 and was sold to the Webster and Hurley families (owners of the Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company). It was a 24 x 44 ft., one-story, wood frame structure featuring a hip roof, cedar shingles and clapboard siding. The home was built on a poured concrete foundation. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00295.

During the 2023 site visit, the Webster/Hurley House (JUN-00295) (Figure 12) was found to be standing and retained windows, doors, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 12. Looking east from Dixon St. at the Webster/Hurley House (JUN-00295) (NLURA photograph).**

The Augustus Brown House (JUN-00296) is located at 124 Dixon St.. It was originally built in 1915 by Juneau businessman Augustus Brown and he resided there until his death in 1949. It was originally a 33 x 23 ft. wood frame structure, with a gable roof, with wood siding, a small open porch, and partial basement. The exterior has been altered over time. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00296.

During the 2023 site visit, the Augustus Brown House (JUN-00296) was found to be standing and retained windows, doors, siding, and fenestration consistent with its date of construction. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 13. Looking southwest from Dixon St. at the Augustus Brown House (JUN-00296) (NLURA photograph).**



**Figure 14. Looking west from Dixon St. at the Augustus Brown House (JUN-00296) (NLURA photograph).**



The Kodzoff House (JUN-00297) was located at 107-109 West 1<sup>st</sup> St.. It was originally built in 1900 and was a two-story, wood frame structure, with intersecting gable roofs, extended eaves with boxed cornices. It had composition shingles and asphalt composition siding except for a wood-shingled south façade. It featured a glassed-in porch with shed roof and a poured concrete partial basement. The property was reported as demolished in 1988 (City and Borough of Juneau Assessors Office 2023).

During the 2023 site visit, the Kodzoff House (JUN-00297) was found to have been demolished and was within the footprint of the parking garage on the east side of Telephone Hill (Figure 15). No additional research is recommended for this building as it lacks the integrity required for listing on the NRHP.



**Figure 15. Looking roughly south at the former location of the Kodzoff House (JUN-00297) (NLURA Photograph).**

The Alexander House (JUN-00976) was located at 120 West 1st St.. It was originally built by George Forest Alexander in 1939. It was a 24 x 36 ft. bungalow-style, one and a half story structure. It had a green stucco exterior and an intersecting cedar-shingle gable roof. It featured a porch and dormered windows. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for

JUN-00976 this property was reported as demolished in 1988 (City and Borough of Juneau Assessors Office 2023).

During the 2023 site visit, the Alexander House (JUN-00976) was found to have been demolished (Figure 16). No additional research is recommended for this building as it lacks the integrity required for listing on the NRHP.



**Figure 16. Looking north at the former location of the Alexander House (JUN-00976) showing the site is demolished (NLURA photograph).**

The Percy Reynolds House (JUN-00977) was located at 116 West 1st St.. Percy Reynolds built the house in 1936. It was a two-story, cream stucco, 30 x 35 1/2 ft. structure with brown siding and trim had an intersecting gable composition roof with minimal eaves. It featured stucco siding on the lower two thirds of the house and painted siding on the upper one-third. It had a poured concrete basement and one car garage. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00977 and this property was reported as demolished in 1991 (City and Borough of Juneau Assessors Office 2023).

During the 2023 site visit, the Percy Reynolds House (JUN-00977) was found to have been demolished (Figure 17). No additional research is recommended for this building as it lacks the integrity required for listing on the NRHP.



**Figure 17. Looking northwest at the former location of the Percy Reynolds House (JUN-00977) showing the site is demolished (NLURA photograph).**

The Engstrom Building (JUN-00981) was located at 111-113 West 3rd St. and was originally built in 1951 by the Elton and Allan Engstrom. This was a 27 x 35 ft. two-story main structure with a 22 x 41 ft. one-story extension attached to its east facade. This was built as a commercial building and housed the Alaska Public Works Department from 1951 until 1973. It was later used as offices and apartments. There has been no Determination of Eligibility completed for JUN-00981 and this property was reported as demolished (City and Borough of Juneau Assessors Office 2023).

During the 2023 site visit, the Engstrom Building (JUN-00981) was found to have been demolished (Figure 18). No additional research is recommended for this building as it lacks the integrity required for listing on the NRHP.



**Figure 18. Looking roughly east from West 3rd St. at the former location of the Engstrom Building (JUN-00981) showing the site is demolished (NLURA photograph).**

The Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313) covers 4.66 ac. (1.88 ha) on the top of Telephone Hill (Figure 4). The site was originally a military post named after Commander Rockwell. The first courthouse in Juneau was built on the site in 1893 but was replaced numerous times. The current State of Alaska office buildings (AHRS 2023) are in the location of the former courthouse. No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313). There are currently seven historic buildings (JUN-00070, JUN-00291, JUN-00292, JUN-00293, JUN-00294, JUN-00295, JUN-00296, JUN-00297) within the boundaries of the Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313). Additional research would be required to determine if the Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313) is eligible for listing on the NRHP as a historic district, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to any other historic district or districts.

Telephone Hill Neighborhood (JUN-01013) consists of approximately 4.66 ac. (1.88 ha) bounded by West 3rd St., Main St., Egan Drive (Dr.), and Willoughby Avenue (Ave.). The US Navy established a reservation on the hill in 1881. The Telephone Hill name became associated with the southern half of the hill after 1884, when Edward Webster established the Juneau Douglas Telephone Company from his home on the hill (Edward Webster House [JUN-00070]). A courthouse was constructed on the northern end of the hill in 1893 and some historic accounts

refer to the hill as Court House Hill. Telephone Hill is one of the oldest continuously occupied areas in Juneau.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the Telephone Hill Neighborhood (JUN-01013). The site appears to be a duplicate of the Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313). It is recommended that these two sites be consolidated. See the Telephone Hill site (JUN-00313) section of this report for recommendations for additional research.

### 3.1.2.2 AHRS SITES WITHIN THE HISTORIC STUDY AREA, OUTSIDE THE PRELIMINARY APE

The Flag of All Nations Site (JUN-00080) was a simple 12 x 14 ft. log structure that was torn down in 1893. There is no available description of the exterior but historic photographs of the cabin's interior exist. The building served as Juneau's first post office and community meeting space.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the site, but the AHRS card states the Flag of All Nations Site (JUN-00080) is a contributing element to the NRHP listed Juneau Downtown Historic District (JUN-00456).

During the 2023 site visit, the location of the Flag of All Nations Site (JUN-00080) shown on the AHRS was found to be in the center of the intersection of Second and Main Sts. (Figure 19).

During 2023 site visit a two-story historic structure was observed at 119 2<sup>nd</sup> St. which did not have an AHRS number. After the fieldwork, NLURA examined the Juneau Historic Structures Database, which is maintained by the CBJ Office of Community Development (City and Borough of Juneau Historic Resources Advisory Committee 2023). According to the database, the Flag of All Nations Site was located at 119 2<sup>nd</sup> St. and the building observed during the 2023 site visit is the Koosher Building, which was constructed in 1893. The database, and the AHRS states that Koosher tore down the Flag of All Nations cabin to construct a pharmacy. However, the database mistakenly lists the address for the Koosher Building as 130 Seward Street. The 1986 inventory report (Peterson et al. 1986) lists the property at 130 Second St.

Additional research is recommended for this site/building to determine the integrity required for listing on the NRHP or to be a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district.



**Figure 19. Looking roughly north west at the location of the Flag of All Nations Site (JUN-00080) (NLURA photograph). The AHRS point is in the center of Main St. .The Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012) is the lower building in the foreground (NLURA photograph).**

The Pacific Coastal Steamship Wharf (JUN-00120) is located at 1 Egan Dr., on the waterfront. The oldest part of the building was used by the Pacific Coastal Steam Ship Company beginning in 1901. A seaplane hangar was added in the 1920s and beginning in 1939, the building housed Alaska Coastal Airways, which operated a float plane airline from the site until 1976. The building is described as a 302 X 52 ft. wood frame two-story building with an attached 50 x 100 ft. single story airplane hangar. The building was completely remodeled in 1976 and now houses small privately owned businesses.

The Pacific Coastal Steamship Wharf (JUN-00120) was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1996 and is not a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district.

During the 2023 site visit, the Pacific Coastal Steamship Wharf (JUN-00120) was still standing and in the condition described on the AHRS card (Figure 20). No additional research is recommended for this building as it has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP.



**Figure 20. Looking southeast at the Pacific Coastal Steamship Wharf from Egan Ave. (JUN-00120) (NLURA photograph).**

The San Francisco/Purity Bakery (JUN-00142) was a two-story stressed concrete structure constructed in 1914 by Gustave Messerschmidt at 120 2nd St.. As originally constructed, the building had a tin roof, stucco exterior, a second-floor transom window, and a vernacular storefront window. Between 1914 and 1980, the Messerschmidt family operated a bakery in the building. The Messerschmidt family sold the building in 1980 and it is now the Silver Bow Inn.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the San Francisco/Purity Bakery (JUN-00142).

During the 2023 site visit, the San Francisco/Purity Bakery (JUN-00142) was found to be standing and the building retains its historic defining features including front façade, transom windows and stucco exterior (Figure 21). Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 21. Looking northeast at the San Francisco/Purity Bakery (JUN-00142) from Main St. (photograph courtesy of Google Earth).**

The Goldstein Building (JUN-00180) is a 100 x 100 ft., five story reinforced concrete building with a flat roof constructed in 1914 by Charles Goldstein at 130 Seward St.. Once the Governor's Office and the State Legislature, the building was gutted by fire in 1939 but was restored and reopened in 1946 with a more modern look.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the Goldstein Building (JUN-00180) but it is a contributing element to the NRHP listed Juneau Downtown Historic District (JUN-00456).

During the 2023 site visit, the Goldstein Building (JUN-00180) was standing and appears to retain its post 1946 appearance (Figure 22). Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.





**Figure 22. Looking Southwest at the Goldstein Building (JUN-00180) from the intersection of Seward and 2nd Sts. (NLURA photograph).**

The Kubach/Studebaker Building (JUN-00182) was a 25 x 75 ft. two story wood frame building with a flat roof and lapped siding constructed in 1898 at 124 Front St. Although the building has undergone modifications, the AHRS card states it retains its original massing, windows, and cornice.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the Kubach/Studebaker Building (JUN-00182), but it is a contributing element to the NRHP listed Juneau Downtown Historic District (JUN-00456).

During the 2023 site visit, the AHRS point for the Kubach/Studebaker Building (JUN-00182) was found to be in an adjoining parking area along Main St.. However, the building was standing and appeared to retain its original massing, and cornice. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.



**Figure 23. Looking northwest at the Kubach/Studebaker Building (JUN-00182) from the top of the parking garage (NLURA photograph).**

The I.L.W.U. (International Longshore and Warehouse Union) Hall (JUN-00188) was a 26 x 48 ft. one and a half story structure built at 222 Willoughby Ave. in 1898. It was a wood frame building with a post foundation, metal gable roof, false front, and tongue and groove siding. The building was the oldest union hall in Alaska but according to the AHR card was “apparently” destroyed, date unknown.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for the I.L.W.U. Hall (JUN-00188).

During the 2023 site visit, the I.L.W.U. Hall (JUN-00188) was found to have been demolished (Figure 18). No additional research is recommended for this building as it lacks the integrity required for listing on the NRHP or to be a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district.



**Figure 24. Looking southeast along Willoughby Ave. at the former site of the I.L.W.U. Hall (JUN-00188) (NLURA photograph).**

The Juneau Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012) was constructed in 1956 by the Webster family, who owned the telephone company, to serve the needs of the growing telephone system. It was a one story 40 x 100 ft. steel and concrete industrial box building with a flat roof. When completed, the building housed the first automatic dialing system in Juneau. The Webster family sold the Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company to the Continental Telephone Company in 1968 and the building, though modified, continues to serve as a switching station.

No Determination of Eligibility has been completed for Juneau Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012).

During the 2023 site visit, the Juneau Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012) (Figure 19) was still standing but showed evidence of a recent refurbishment. Additional research would be required to determine how much the building has been altered since its period of significance, if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and if it is a contributing or non-contributing element to a historic district or districts.

**3.2 RS2477 Trails**

According to the State of Alaska RS2477 Historic Trails Database (DNR 2023), there are no historic trails located within the Preliminary APE.

### 3.3 Other Known Historic Resources

The 2<sup>nd</sup> St. Pedestrian Tunnel is 350 ft. (106.6 m) long and was constructed in the 1970s by the Alaska Electric Light and Power Company to facilitate a high voltage power line and provide a pedestrian short cut under Telephone Hill (Resnick 2018). After construction was completed, it was found that water seeped through the highly fractured rock and the tunnel was deemed not suitable for pedestrian use. It has been closed off from the public since the 1970s. In 2001, a 16 inch water line was run through the tunnel (Resnick 2018). This tunnel currently has no AHRS number but is located (subsurface) within the Preliminary APE.

## 4 Ethnohistory of the Project Study Area

Current literature for the Project Study Area includes ethnohistories which document Tlingit traditional culture, Native language, and land use over time (Table 5). Based on the information in these publications, there is evidence that the area around Gold Creek, to the west of Telephone Hill, was used for subsistence uses by the Aak’w Kwaan Tlingit.

**Table 5. Sample of ethnographic works on Aak’w Kwaan Tlingit.**

Date	Title	description	reference
1956	The Tlingit Indians: Results of a Trip to the Northwest Coast of America and the Bering Straits	Alaska, ethnographic study of Tlingit Natives in Southeast Alaska, includes folklore, legends, stories	(Krause 1956)
1967	The Tlingit: An Introduction to Their Culture and History	Tlingit tribes during a series of visits, each in the summer season, in the years 1933, 1934, 1949, and 1954, studying the structure and functions of the complex social life. It includes additional data on other aspects of Tlingit life	(Olson 1967)
1980	Auke Village	Ethnographic study of the Auke Tlingit at Auke village	(Moss 1980)
1984	The Subsistence Lifeway of the Tlingit People: Excerpts of Oral Interviews	Ethnographic study of subsistence patterns in Tlingit Native communities	(Newton and Moss 1984)
1987	Haa Shuka, Our Ancestors	Ethnographic collection of Tlingit narratives	(Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer 1987)
1994	Haa Kusteeyi, Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories	Ethnographic collection of Tlingit narratives	(Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer 1994)
1997	Traditional Cultural Property Investigation for Auke Cape, Alaska	Study of Auke Cape including archaeological, documentation, and oral sources of information. Local Native consultation including more than 40 interviews	(Thornton 1997)
1998	Haa Aani' Our Land. Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use	Ethnographic study of Tlingit land use issues in Southeast	(Goldschmidt and Haas 1998)

Date	Title	description	reference
		Alaska including Native land claims and territoriality	
2001	The Tlingit: An Introduction to Their Culture and History	History of Tlingit Native culture including interviews of local informants	(Olson 2001)

Table notes:

Source: AHRS IBS, accessed June 12-20, 2023

While numerous Alaska Natives reside in the Juneau area, the A'akw Kwáan of the Tlingit Tribe have a long-documented history of inhabiting the Juneau area and are represented by the Douglas Indian Association (DIA). The known sites associated with this Tribe include village sites in Berners Bay (JUN-00059 and JUN-00062) and sites in Auke Bay (JUN-00025, JUN-00533, JUN-01077, and JUN-00239). According to the current data available (ADF&G 2023), the nearest anadromous stream (Gold Creek) is approximately 2,100 ft. (640 m) west of Telephone Hill and has a salmon run in August. The traditional land use sites identified in the Juneau area associated with the A'akw Kwáan include seasonal activities like berry picking, salmon fishing, hunting, and trapping. (Emmons 1991; Goldschmidt and Haas 1998; Joseph 1967; Krause 1956). There are historic references to seasonal camps near the mouth of Gold Creek that had smokehouses, gardens, and berry picking in the area (Joseph 1967; Krause 1956; Rockwell 1882). It was also reported that the A'akw Kwáan established a hunting and fishing village called Dzántik'i Héeni, on Flounders Creek (modern Gold Creek), but spent winters at the main Auke Bay Village (Moss 1980).

According to the first naval chart produced for Juneau in 1881 (Figure 25, Figure 26, and Figure 27), Dzántik'i Héeni was located near the base of Telephone Hill (Allen 2020). Rockwell (1882) reported that the Auke people living around the newly organized town were asked to move to the mouth of Gold Creek. Similarly, there is information that the Auke Tlingit primary village at Auke Bay was abandoned sometime around 1900 and that most of the population had moved to the Juneau townsite (Olson 1967).

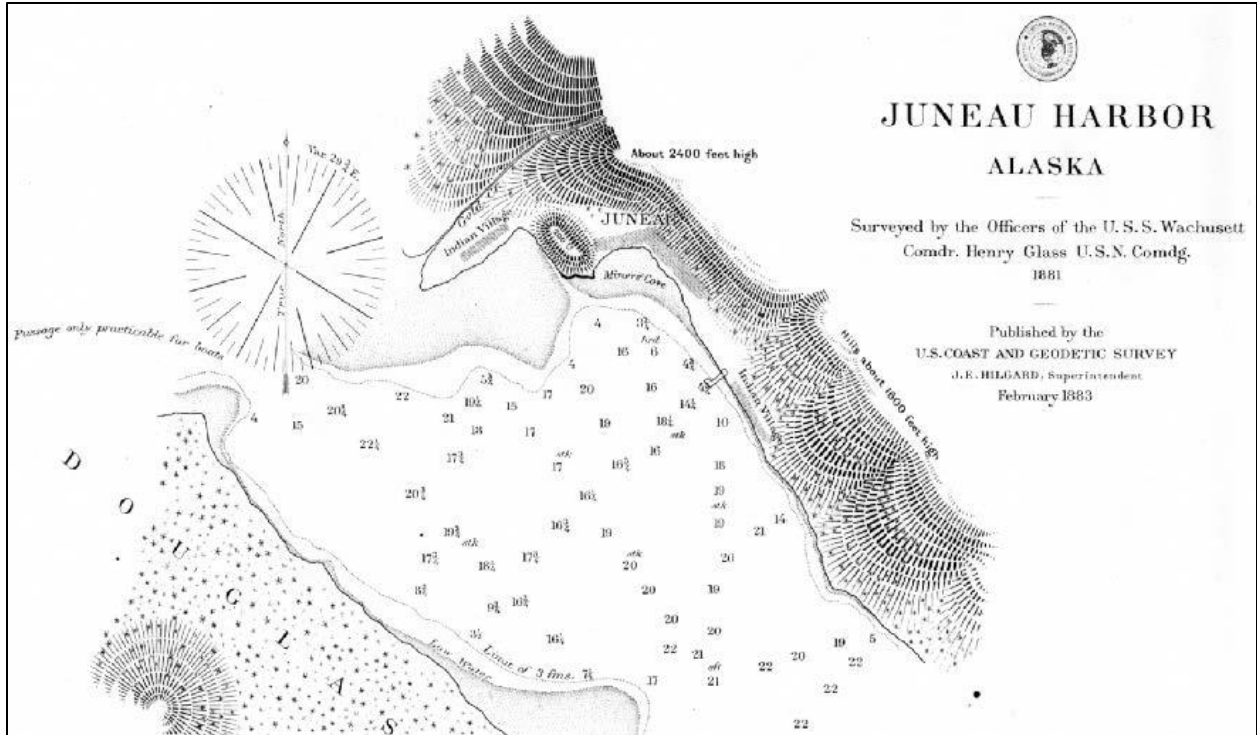


Figure 25. 1881 Naval Chart produced by the Officers of the USS Wachusett showing an “Indian Village” at the mouth of Gold Creek (Allen 2020).

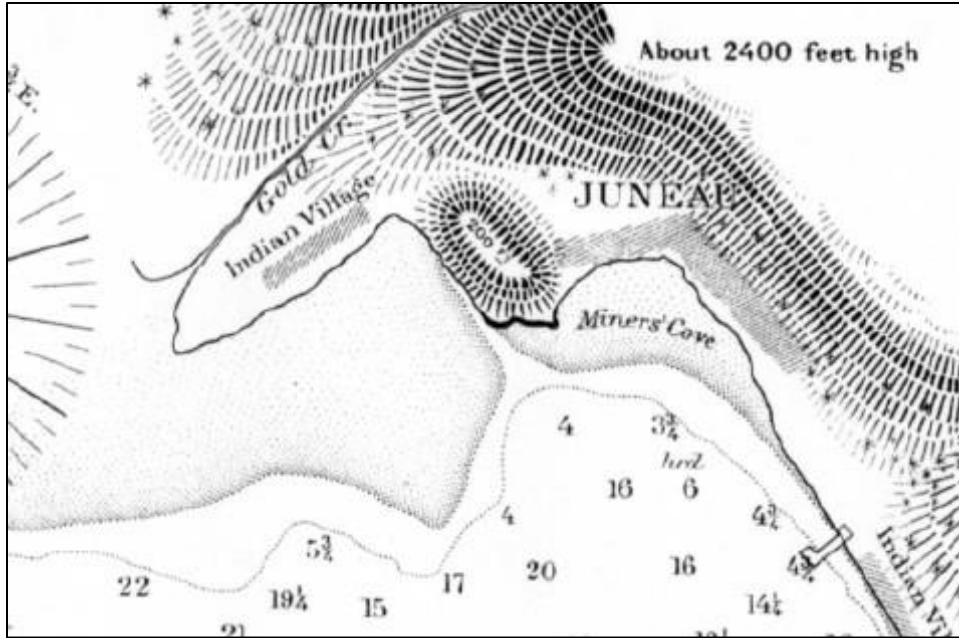
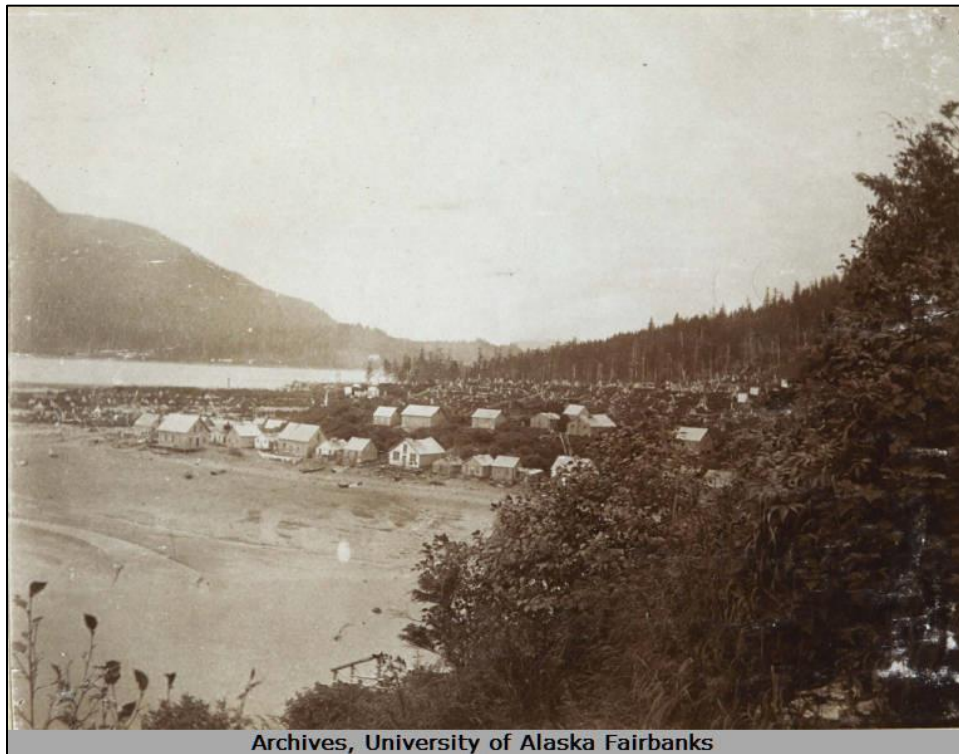


Figure 26. Detail of 1881 Naval Chart (Allen 2020).



Archives, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Figure 27. Auks village along shoreline of Juneau townsite with homes on Telephone Hill in 1890 (Courtesy of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Archives).

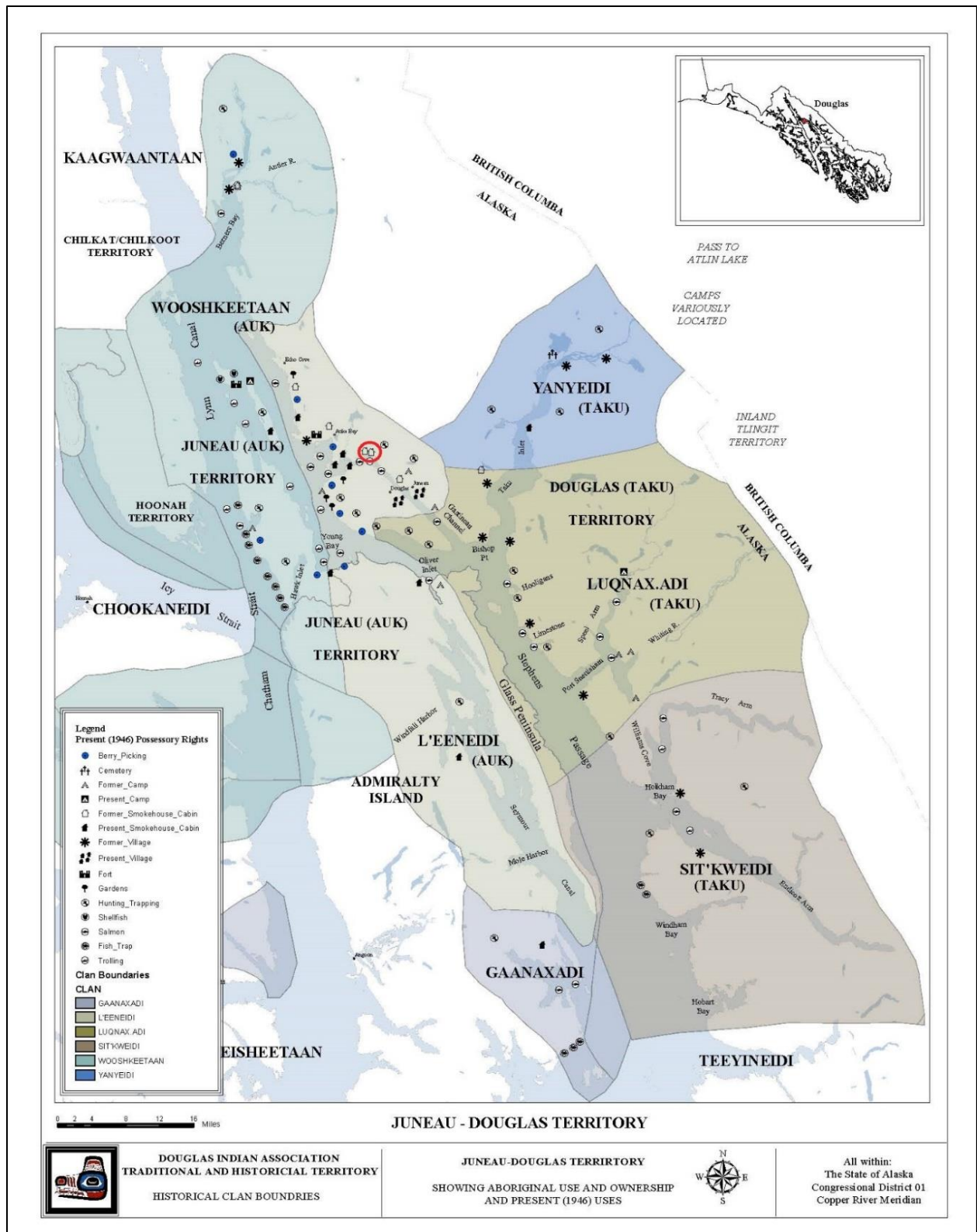


Figure 28. Traditional use areas in the Juneau/ Douglas area. The approximate location of the Preliminary APE circled in red (Douglas Indian Association 2017).



## 5 Cultural Resource Potential in the Project Study Area

The previous cultural resource investigations and known cultural resources described in the previous sections provide baseline data on the potential for prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic resources to be located within the Project Study Area. The data provides a guide to the location and type of cultural resources that may be encountered within the Preliminary APE.

### 5.1 Prehistoric Site Potential

High and moderate potential locations for prehistoric archaeological sites are found:

(Farvacque 2008; Tedor 2022):

- Well drained and stable terrain (e.g., dry terrain without a topographic prominence)
- Defined topographical rise on level terrain (e.g., terraces, moraines, ridges)
- Level terrain near breaks in slope
- Rock shelters and caves (i.e., natural shelter)
- Adjacent confluences of rivers and streams
- Adjacent lakes
- Adjacent travel routes (e.g., rivers, streams, wetland edges, and passes)
- Adjacent areas that congregate game (e.g., natural game corridors, grazing areas, perennial and relict ice patches, mineral licks, salmon-bearing streams)
- In or adjacent to old-growth or mature vegetation
- Adjacent resources (e.g., potable water, toolstone, concentrations of plants of known ethnographic use)
- A location that offers protection from prevailing wind and/or drifting snow
- There are known cultural resource sites elsewhere on a landform
- Any of the above characteristics that were present in the past but not today (e.g., relict lake shores and river channels)

Based on the fact that the Preliminary APE is located on a well-drained and stable topographical rise overlooking various anadromous waters it is NLURA's professional opinion that there is a moderate to high potential to encounter subsurface prehistoric artifacts, features, and/or sites within intact soil matrices located in the Preliminary APE.

### 5.2 Historic Site Potential

Telephone Hill was one of the first settled areas when the townsite of Juneau was established in 1881. The first military post was established on the hill in 1881 and abandoned later that same year. The federal courthouse was located on the hill between 1893 and 1967 (DeArmond 1980). The first telephone company in Juneau was established there in 1893 and was headquartered on the hill until its sale in 1956. Numerous local businessmen had homes located on the hill over the years (DeArmond 1980).

The known historic-age cultural resources within the Project Study Area can be categorized by the historic themes known for the region. Historic themes are broad patterns of historic development of a community or region that are represented by the historic resource and provide

context for evaluating historic cultural resources (NPS 2023). Historic themes, their contexts, and representative site examples are provided in Table 6.

**Table 6. Historic themes for the Project Study Area.**

National Historic Theme <sup>1</sup>	Sub-themes/Historic Context	Examples within the Study Areas
Communications	Telegraph and Telephone	Edward Webster House (JUN-00070) and Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012)
Industry	N/A	Engstrom Building (JUN-00981), Juneau, I.L.W.U. Building (JUN-00188), and the Douglas Telephone Company (JUN-01012)
Government	N/A	Flag of All Nations Site (JUN-00080) and the Goldstein Building (JUN-00180)
Community	Domesticity and Family Life	Edward Webster House (JUN-00070), Bosch/Carrigan House (JUN-00291), Peterson/Kasnick House (JUN-00292), Bayless/Powers House (JUN-00293), Martin/Johnston House (JUN-00294), Webster/Hurley House (JUN-00295), Augustus Brown House (JUN-00296), Kodzoff House (JUN-00297), Alexander House (JUN-00976), and Percy Reynolds House (JUN-00977)

Table notes:

<sup>1</sup>National historical themes in America as defined by the National Park Service [www.nps.gov/parkhistory/categrs.htm](http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/categrs.htm)

N/A = Not Applicable

Based on the various themes represented by the known historic resources within the Project Study Area, it is NLURA’s professional opinion that there is a potential to encounter subsurface historic artifacts, features, and/or sites within intact soil matrices located in the Preliminary APE.

### 5.3 Ethnographic Resource Potential

Ethnographic resources are objects or places of religious or cultural importance. Ethnographic resources can possess naturally occurring and/or culturally modified characteristics. They can also be tangible (i.e., mountain, artifact, structure) and/or intangible (i.e., traditional knowledge or feeling associated with an object or place). Numerous historic and ethnographic reports (Arndt et al. 1987; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946; Joseph 1967; Krause 1956; Olson 1967; Vancouver 1798 [1984]) have observed or reported Tlingit people occupying the Gastineau Channel region including the Juneau townsite. For example, (Arndt et al. 1987; Goldschmidt and Haas 1998; Sealaska Regional Corporation 1975) report a possible seasonal village site at Sheep Creek in Thane approximately 4 mi. (6.4 km) south of the Preliminary APE, but no AHRS site is currently recorded at the location.

In addition to the information presented in Section 4, CBJ has formally consulted with DIA requesting input on potential areas of Tribal interest.

Based on the location of the Preliminary APE relative to documented traditional Alaska Native land use, it is NLURA’s professional opinion that there is a potential for ethnographic resources to be located within and/or directly adjacent to the Preliminary APE. Ethnographic resources should be identified by the community sharing the values, traditions, beliefs, or social institutions

associated with such objects or places (see Section 6 for further recommendations regarding ethnographic resource potential).

## **6 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Thirteen historic AHRS sites (JUN-00070, JUN-00291, JUN-00292, JUN-00293, JUN-00294, JUN-00295, JUN-00296, JUN-00297, JUN-00313, JUN-00976, JUN-00977, JUN-00981, and JUN-01013) are located within the Preliminary APE. All 13 sites have not been subjected to a formal DOE, and three of the sites (JUN-00297, JUN-00976, and JUN-00981) have been demolished. Two sites (JUN-00313 and JUN-01013) designate the Telephone Hill neighborhood as a site and represent the assignment of two separate AHRS numbers being assigned to the same resource. It is recommended that these two sites be consolidated.

Seven historic AHRS sites (JUN-00120, JUN-00142, JUN-00188, JUN-01012, JUN-00080, JUN00180 and JUN-00182) are directly adjacent to the Preliminary APE within the Historic Study Area. All of these sites represent built resources. One site (JUN-00120) has been determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, three sites (JUN-00142, JUN-00188, and JUN-01012) have not been subjected to a formal DOE, and three sites (JUN-00080, JUN00180, and JUN-00182) are contributing properties of the Juneau Historic Downtown District (JUN-00456). Two sites (JUN-00080 and JUN-00188) have been demolished.

During the 2023 site visit, several apparently historic area buildings adjacent to the Preliminary APE, within the Historic Study Area, were found not to have AHRS numbers.

The proposed actions associated with the Project have the potential to have a direct adverse effect on individual AHRS sites within the Preliminary APE and an indirect (primarily visual) adverse effect on the individual AHRS sites within the Historic Study Area should additional research determine they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, the proposed actions associated with the Project also have the potential to adversely affect the Juneau Historic Downtown District and potential Telephone Hill historic district (represented by JUN-00313 and JUN-01013) as a result of any direct or indirect adverse effects on their contributing elements or to the district(s) as a whole.

There are no known prehistoric or ethnographic AHRS sites located in the Preliminary APE. However, NLURA's research indicates that there is potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological and ethnographic resources to be present within the Preliminary APE.

Although the Project is not subject to Section 106 or the AHPA, CBJ has chosen to complete a cultural resource desktop assessment and updated historic site and structures survey for the known sites (structures) within the Project Study Area listed on the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS). If the CBJ desires to move forward in keeping with Section 106 practice, NLURA recommends the following:

- Phase II (Evaluation) survey for all historic AHRS sites (historic-age buildings) located within the Preliminary APE and Historic Study Area;
- Phase II Evaluation of a potential Telephone Hill Historic District;

- Phase I (Identification)/II (Evaluation) survey of previously unsurveyed and/or undeveloped portions of the Preliminary APE;
- Phase I (Identification)/II (Evaluation) survey of historic structures adjacent to the Preliminary APE that have not been assigned AHRS numbers.
- Evaluation of indirect effects from the proposed actions on the NRHP listed Downtown Juneau Historic District (JUN-00456);
- Proposed Project activities within previously disturbed portions of the Preliminary APE should operate under an Inadvertent Discovery Plan;
- Consult with local Alaska Native Tribes to inventory and evaluate ethnographic resources within the Preliminary APE (if any); and,
- Consult with local Alaska Native Tribes to determine whether or not the Preliminary APE adequately captures any potential direct or indirect effects to ethnographic resources (if any).

## 7 Limitations

Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), site location information is restricted in distribution; disclosure of such information may be exempt from requests under federal and state freedom of information laws. Location information for prehistoric sites has been redacted from this report for public release. The location of historic buildings has not been redacted from this report.

This Project was carried out, and this document prepared, in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and type of work completed, at the time the work was performed. This document is based upon written information and/or verbal accounts provided by the agencies and individuals indicated above. NLURA can only relay this information and cannot be responsible for its accuracy or completeness. This report is not meant to represent a legal opinion. If you have any comments or questions regarding the information presented in this document please contact NLURA General Manager Lindsay Simmons (lja@northernlanduse.com).

Sincerely,



Lindsay Simmons, M.A., R.P.A.

NLURA General Manager

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