

Building History



City of Haines:

SURVEY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES





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STRUCTURES

First Edition

Acknowledgements

This survey of historic buildings and resulting publication is one of the projects initiated by Paul Wellman as Economic Development Coordinator for the City of Haines. His awareness of the townspeople's love of their city's history, the need to document the building histories to aid and encourage restoration and preservation, and an understanding of how this information could be used to benefit Haines' economic development helped give life to the project. We appreciate the strong support of Mayor Jon Halliwill, City Administrator Darrell Maple, City Council, Planning Commission, Chilkat Valley Historical Society, Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center, KHNS, Lynn Canal News, and the people who listened to our questions and shared their stories. All gave the project validity and made our tasks easier and a creative learning experience.

The project also had the logistical support of many people — the wonderful and talented administrative staffs at the Haines City Hall and Haines Borough; Bill Holgate, whose taxi kept us moving between the ferry terminal and city hall through all kinds of weather; Senior Center staff who allowed us to drop in with little notice and always gave a warm and gracious welcome; the Magistrate's Office, where Carl Heinmiller and Mimi Gregg had the coffeepot on and time to answer our questions. Merle Howser allowed us to take treasured historic photographs to Juneau so the publication could have more authenticity.

There is no doubt in the survey team members' minds that the tasks would have been more difficult and time consuming without the guidance and inspiration of Elisabeth Hakkinen. The collection of city records and historic photographs from the Museum and her wonderful stories about the people who lived and worked in the buildings and the town helped to create the town's history.

My personal thanks to Darrell Maple, who inherited the project early on, gave us support, guidance, and yet the freedom to work creatively. We appreciate his trust. And to the people of Haines — thank you again for sharing this moment in history. We have learned to love you, your city, and the beautiful Chilkat Valley. Haines is the best kept secret in Alaska — but now the secret is out.

Glenda Choate, Project Manager
City of Haines Historic Building Survey
ALASKA ARCHIVES & RECORDS MANAGEMENT



This project was funded by:

Office of History and Archaeology
Alaska Division of Parks

and

City of Haines
Jon Halliwill, Mayor

City Council

Roy Clayton, Don Krake, Arne Olsson,
John Tompkins, Tom Tunnell, Frank Wallace

Darrell Maple, City Administrator

City of Haines: SURVEY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Building History

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Haines

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Front Street Perspective.

Houser Collection, Haines.

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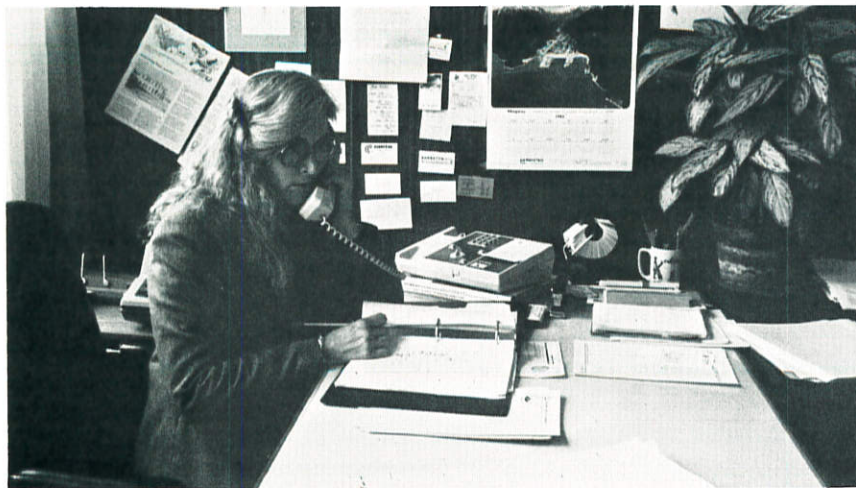
Two friends out for a walk in town, 1912.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Methodology

A survey of historic buildings within a designated area is a time-consuming, complex task and requires the skills of many people. Historical researchers conduct record and literature searches, gather oral histories, create data bases, synthesize information, and then write historical reports. An architect prepares historic structure reports, which architecturally describe the structures, provide construction dates, verify historical characteristics, and make recommendations for restoration. A photographer captures the buildings in their current state and provides camera-ready photographs for publication. An editor reviews all the material for publication and ensures that it is stylistically correct and consistent. A publication manager oversees the typesetting, artwork, layout, and graphics of the survey's visual record. Finally, a project manager coordinates the team's work, functions as liaison with city and state officials, and sets the project schedule. The survey requires a professional team committed to the project and ready to give the time and energy necessary to produce a quality product.

In explaining the "How" of a survey, it is also useful to think of the "Why" of such an effort. The creation of an historic district (a possible outcome of the survey) is based on the survey of historic structures within an area for: their documented age, significance to the community, and assessment of structural changes through the years. The designation of an historic district is necessary before historic property can become eligible for either grant funding and/or low-interest loans from the federal government or the State of Alaska. If a property is on the National Register of Historic Places, it is eligible regardless of location.



Glenda Choate—Project Manager.



Nan Fawthrop—Historical Researcher.

The first step in the Haines Historic Building Survey was to conduct a records search on each building identified as "historic," from a list prepared by the Chilkat Valley Historical Society. These buildings were all located in Haines Townsite and believed to be more than 50 years old. A records search for each structure included: a review of records in the Tax Assessor's office at Haines Borough, visits to the Magistrate's office in Haines and Skagway, the District Recorder in Juneau, the Title Insurance Company in Juneau, and the Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center. The Haines Borough Tax Assessor's records began in 1968, with the construction dates of most of the older houses often an educated guess. The records at the Magistrate's offices were fragmented and incomplete; the District Recorder's records were replicas of the Magistrate's records. But fortunately in the Sheldon Museum, the Tax Assessor's records from 1918 to 1962 included a complete listing of property ownership by lot and block number, valuation through the years, and the value of property improvements which helped document construction. The records were complete from 1918 to 1983 with only a 6 year gap from 1962 to 1968. To gather data prior to 1918, we looked at other sources of information: the *Haines Pioneer Press*, published articles, stories from people, diaries, and other memorabilia from family-record collections. We also searched for historic photographs of the survey structures to help verify construction dates.

While conducting the record and literature search, we interviewed long-time residents and historic property owners, past and present. As we created a data base on each house with age and ownership record, we encouraged people to search their memories for stories about former property owners. Stories about the Haines builders emerged, and the history of the buildings and town took shape.

All buildings were photographed during the winter despite the temperature and the snow. Photographs of buildings were forwarded to an architect knowledgeable in the architecture and design of historic buildings. The architect visited Haines in April and June to photograph the buildings, sketch drawings, and talk with property owners. The architect then prepared historic structure reports for each building from the collected data.



Constance Baltuck—Publication Manager.

The search for historic photographs of Haines, the buildings, and the people who owned/lived in them began in the Sheldon Museum. From there, we contacted Merle Howser and asked permission to review her photograph collection. We visited the University of Alaska Fairbanks Archives, University of Alaska Anchorage Archives, University of Washington Library, Alaska State Archives and Records Center, Seattle Federal Archives and Records Center, Alaska Historical Library in Juneau, and the Yukon Archives in Whitehorse. We conducted interviews and literature searches in all of these

places and carefully reviewed early newspapers on microfilm with Haines information. Finally, we ordered historic photographs of the buildings, early Haines, and the builders.



Susan Rains—Historical Researcher.

When the survey team had exhausted its resources and funds, it made recommendations and prepared the publication. We wrote histories and combined them with the historic structure reports, assembled and numbered current and historic photographs, and wrote captions. The editor reviewed all of the written material, and the production manager prepared the publication for the printer.

As this is written August 1983, the survey's final phase has begun: assembling the publication with artwork, layout, and graphics to create a comprehensive picture of the months of work. Although the project has other products, the survey is the city's primary objective.

Our work was based on documented records, histories, professional reports, information and stories gathered from many sources. We tried to be as accurate as possible, to acknowledge a story as "hearsay" if it was, and to always remember we were writing about people like ourselves. Often it is difficult to know where the truth ended and imagination began. Just because we "loved" a story did not mean we could use it. We tried to im-

agine how history would judge our work. As historians, we wanted to be as faithful as possible to our subject. But as people, our priority was to the builders of Haines.



Diane Upper—Editor.

Bear with us when we made mistakes and rejoice with us when you feel we captured the spark of a moment or a person. We wanted to use the buildings to create a history of the people who built them and lived in them throughout the years. For some buildings, we generated a great deal of information; for others, we found very little information. Since history is an ongoing process, we believe there will be others after us who will continue to fill in the gaps and bring new insight into the history of an Alaskan community — the City of Haines.





HAINES

Has the Ideal
CLIMATE LOCATION RESOURCES

The Haines Pioneer Press

UNLIMITED FIELDS OF COPPER, IRON, GOLD, SILVER, MARBLE AND COAL

HAINES

The Natural Gateway to PORCUPINE
RAINY HOLLOW, WHITE RIVER
and the TANANA VALLEY

No. 9

HAINES, ALASKA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1910

Vol. II.

DISPUTE ENDS IN A KILLING

Meagre details of the first murder in the Iditarod are published in the News-Miner at Fairbanks under date of Dec. 7, as follows:

"Although it has not as yet been learned whether the man who shot the Finlander in the Iditarod country was Felix Boucher, well known Dawson and Fairbanks miner who left for the Iditarod last summer, further details of the shooting were wired today to the News-Miner by Jack Baird from Nulato. Baird learned of the shooting at Diskakek.

"According to Baird the Finlander and his partner were working ground on Willow creek. Boucher, who had not yet struck pay was sinking a hole on a fraction of the Finn's claim and was living in a tent. The Finn struck pay, so armed with an axe he went to Boucher's tent and ordered him off the ground. Boucher left but later returned and continued to work in his shaft, caching his

rifle near where he was.

"The Finn returned next day and ordered Boucher out of the shaft at the same time brandishing the axe, which he had with him in a threatening manner. Boucher came up out of the shaft and tried to reason with the Finn, but fearing bodily harm he procured his rifle. He then backed away from his assailant, warning him not to come closer.

"The Finn, however, paid no heed to the warning, but continued to approach toward Boucher. This was indicated by the marks of footprints noticed in the snow by prospectors who afterwards came to the scene of the affair.

"When the Finlander continued to approach, Boucher fired, blowing the entire side of the mans head off.

"Boucher was turned loose, Baird says, but whether by a miner's meeting or after preliminary hearing before Commissioner Bruhn, is not indicated."

School Children To Entertain

The children of the public school have asked the Trustees of Camp Haines, Arctic Brotherhood, for the use of the hall in the near future, to give an entertainment, to raise funds for a school library. The trustees have promised them the hall

any time they want it, and also their hearty support and co-operation.

Every one should make it their aim that the affair shall be a financial success, and rest assured that the children will see to the success of the entertainment.

EXPECTS BIG STAMPEDE TO NORTH

WILL ENDEAVOR TO SCALE MOUNT

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Dec. 22—The expedition organized several months ago at the height of the Dr. Cook Mount McKinley controversy, to ascend the great peak and disprove or verify the doctor's story, set out from Fairbanks today with dog teams and supplies to establish a base at the foot of the mountain, to be ready to make a dash for the summit in March, at the first break in the winter. The party is composed of Thomas Lloyd, William Taylor, Charles McGonigle, Peter Anderson, Robert Hor and Charles Davidson, all hardy Alaskan pioneers and familiar with the mountain. They will forfeit \$5,000 if none of the party reaches the summit.

WONDERFUL CROP AT HOT SPRINGS

With 75 acres under cultivation, a crop of 210 tons of potatoes, 25 tons of roots, 17 tons of grain, 6 tons of celery, and tomatoes enough to keep a small cannery working nights, Jack Price, proprietor of Hot Springs hotel, is undoubtedly the champion farmer of the Tanana valley and the whole of Alaska.

Mr. Price came up from downriver last evening, and reports the most successful farming season since

HAINES IS INCORPORATED; VINDICATES HOME RULE IDEA

HAINES IS INCORPORATED!

AT THE SPECIAL INCORPORATION ELECTION HELD YESTERDAY THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN DECIDED BY THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF 72 TO 19 TO INCORPORATE.

THE VOTE WAS CAST EARLY AND FROM THE FIRST IT WAS EVIDENT THAT INCORPORATION WOULD CARRY.

GREAT INTEREST WAS TAKEN IN THE ELECTION AND EVERY ELIGIBLE VOTE IN TOWN WAS CAST.

THE CONTEST OVER THE CANDIDATES WAS CLOSER AND THE RESULTS WERE IN DOUBT UNTIL THE BALLOTS WERE COUNTED.

GEORGE VOGEL, THE POPULAR POSTMASTER, WILL BE THE FIRST MAYOR OF THE NEWEST MUNICIPALITY IN ALASKA. HE RECEIVED 61 VOTES, WHILE HOMER BANTA RAN SECOND WITH 54 VOTES.

THE SEVEN COUNCILMEN ELECTED ARE: GEORGE VOGEL, HOMER BANTA, P. A. POLLEY, KARL O. JOHNSON, G. C. DEHAVEN, J. B. PETERSON AND GRANT A. BALDWIN.

THE DETAILED RESULTS ARE:

GEORGE VOGEL	61	CARL BJORNSTAD	36
HOMER BANTA	54	TOM VALEUR	35
P. A. POLLEY	46	GEORGE HINCHMAN	34
KARL JOHNSON	46	J. W. MARTIN	29
J. C. DEHAVEN	45	S. J. WEITZMAN	29
J. B. PETERSON	43	HARRY FAY	23

Haines Townsite

A Historic Perspective

The history of Haines is rich and diverse; a tapestry of events that over time shaped and formed the community. Since its establishment in 1881, Haines has grown, at times contracting and then expanding and above all, reflecting the many events that affected the town's life. The establishment of the Presbyterian mission, discovery of gold at Porcupine in 1898, development of the salmon canneries, and construction of Fort William H. Seward in 1903 influenced the developing community. Tightly interwoven throughout this complex chain of events are individuals who formed the backbone and structure of Haines: Tlingit Natives, white explorers, Presbyterian missionaries, gold miners, adventurers, farmers, entrepreneurs, carpenters, laborers, merchants, soldiers, families, and dream-seekers, each interacting against the backdrop of history. Many came in response to the excitement and promises generated by what appeared to be unlimited opportunities. Others were born to the events. All became inextricably a part of Haines' rich past.



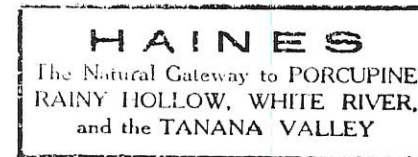
Sheldon Jackson and the Willards in front of the Haines Mission School, circa 1885.

Centuries before Haines was founded, Tlingit Natives established settlements throughout the abundant and fertile Chilkat Valley. Their lives centered on hunting, fishing, food gathering, and trading in an area known as Dei-Shu or "End of the Trail." Thriving villages such as



Chilkat Village, 1895.

Chilkoot, Klukwan, and Kluctoo were proud communities where the Tlingit culture flourished. In 1879, the Chilkats ceded Dei-Shu to the Presbyterian Church for the establishment of a mission to serve the natives. With the 1881 arrival of Reverend Eugene Willard and his wife as the first Presbyterian missionaries, the name Dei-Shu was officially replaced by the name "Haines," in honor of the Home Mission secretary. Since 1881, the Presbyterian Church has been a significant factor in the development of Haines. Several buildings were constructed under church auspices to be used for church activities. As a result of this stimulus, other buildings were constructed in Haines, among them the U.S. Government School. Built in 1905 and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the school educated many Native children living at the Presbyterian home, Haines House.



Haines Chamber of Commerce

GEO. VOGEL, Pres. H. O. BANTA, V. Pres.
HARRY FAY, Treas.

Trustees:
W. B. STOUT, J. W. MARTIN
H. O. BANTA, G. A. BALDWIN
J. H. CHISEL

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS:

IRA H. KING, Secretary
Haines -- Alaska



Haines



Has a Good Past—a Good Present
and a Brilliant Future

RESOURCES: Gold, Copper and Iron Mining
Agriculture

„STAGE LINE..

Carrying U. S. Mail and
Passengers

FROM **HAINES**
To the PORCUPINE

Leaves Haines at 8 o'clock
every Monday and Thursday

ROAD HOUSE

With firstclass accommodations
WHITE COOKS in connection
Office at J. W. Martin's store

JOSEPH SMITH, PROP.

By the late-1890s, the combination of gold discoveries and construction of commercial salmon canneries lured many adventuresome individuals to the Haines area. This influx expanded the need for support services including: a general merchandise store, hardware supply mercantiles, livery stables, hotels, restaurants, and saloons. The construction of Fort William H. Seward from 1903 to 1907 aided the town's economic growth. The population was augmented not only by a sizeable number of soldiers, but also by individuals who had come to Haines to construct the fort. Many of those workers remained for the rest of their lives and became integral parts of the community — Frank Saucier, Karl O. Johnson and Charles A. Lindholm. They built many of the town's houses, public buildings, and businesses.

Views of Alaska and
Yukon Territory

Kodaks and Photo
Supplies

J. M. Blankenberg
PHOTOGRAPHER

NOVELTIES, INDIAN CURIOS NUGGET JEWELRY
AND SOUVENIR POSTALS

Studio;— Approach
of Wharf

HAINES, ALASKA.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



Old Matruhill Mansion Collection, Skagway.

Haines' First Photographic Studio — Blankenberg, circa 1900.

By a vote of 72 to 19 on January 6, 1910, Haines became an incorporated municipality. The *Haines Pioneer Press* documented the subsequent years of community growth. City council meetings, new and continuing businesses, regional developments, and local social events were given detailed, lively coverage. Active participants in local government and community development included: Sol Ripinsky, R.M. Odell, George Vogel, Steve Sheldon, B.A. Barnett, A.F. McLean, Carl Bjornstad, and George Hinchman.

In addition to mining and cannery interests, Haines supported an extensive agricultural base. The area's agricultural productivity encouraged Charlie Anway and families such as the McRaes and Vermieres to stay in Haines. Vegetables and fruits were grown in enormous quantities, while dairy products were in great demand. These pioneer families, and others like them, believed in the quality of life that Haines offered.

Most of the buildings designated as historic structures were built between 1910 and 1923, although a few are of earlier vintage. The proliferation of buildings between those years indicated a time when the economy reflected the combined efforts of mining, canneries, agriculture, and support services for the fort. The Alaska Road Commission became a major employer. The Tim Vogel House, the R.M. Odell House, the J.H. Chisel Building, the Catholic Church, and other structures were constructed by people confident in Haines' growth potential.

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G. A. BALDWIN	42		

J. G. MORRISON AND W. B. STOUT HAD WITHDRAWN THEIR NAMES BUT THEY RECEIVED 15 AND 12 VOTES RESPECTIVELY.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Proud Fishermen.

Numerous factors contributed to economic fluctuations in Haines during the 1920s, which subsequently deepened during the Great Depression. But despite economic reversals, Haines has demonstrated a tenacious ability to survive. Documentation throughout the years illustrates the townspeople's appreciation for the area's spectacular beauty and their deep sense of commitment and love for the community. Jones' Point picnics, berry-picking outings, school dances, euchalon runs, visits to the swimming hole, Fourth of July races, Easter Egg hunts, local theater, spelling bees, snow sledding, trips to Porcupine, and fishing are a few of the many events planned, relished, and nostalgically recalled by Haines individuals.

WONDERFUL BERRIES CAN BE RAISED NEAR HAINES

Tourists stopping at Haines this summer have invariably marvelled at the strawberries which they see exhibited at the stores and many comments have been heard to the effect that such fine berries are produced no where else in the world.

Charlie Anway, Ed Adams, Henry Andes, Mrs. George Hinchman and several others have extensively raised strawberries this summer and sold them at the post, in town, to the

visiting boats and at Skagway. Probably several hundred hundred dollars in all was brought to Haines this summer through the sale of strawberries.

The berries grow to a great size, are luscious, and grow in profusion. It is quite possible that in a few year crates and crates of berries from Haines and other points in Southeastern Alaska will be shipped to Seattle for sale. Certainly there are no berries from the sound points that can compare with the Alaskan product.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Pineville Baby Show, circa 1913.



Mrs. Meyer with daughter, Caroline, and friends ready for berry picking, 1918-1920.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

The histories of 35 structures are covered in the following pages. Haines Townsite, which encompasses all 35 buildings, was laid out and surveyed in the 1890s. At first glance, these structures may appear inanimate, unable to evoke insights into past events. Time has weathered some of them enough to question their continued existence. However, as the building histories were traced through newspapers, tax rolls, magazine articles, diaries, letters, and oral histories, the structures developed a shape, character, and dignity that was not initially apparent. The structures were built and maintained by people with hopes, dreams, and optimism in the community's future. By tracing their lives and reconstructing this historical "puzzle," an appreciation was gained for the structures these people left behind, tangible symbols of their belief in the quality of life Haines offered to them and to their families.



Barnyard Fun, circa 1920.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Chisel Building, July 4, 1922.



Jones Point Picnic with Haines Pioneers, circa 1930.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



Fourth of July Women's Foot Race.

Houser Collection. Haines.



Sheldon Museum. Haines.

ANB basketball team—from left to right—Art Johnson, Charlie Hays, George Williams, Skinny Jacobs, Austin Hammond, Jeff David, Jack David, circa 1930.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Main Street and Coliseum Theater, circa 1940.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Main Street, Haines in the 1960's.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Steve Sheldon—A Man For All Seasons, circa 1950.



Two Indian ladies with friends in front of Haines residence, 1899.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



Mrs. Odell with pet.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



Haines, Alaska 1983

City of Haines: Key to Historic Structures

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Main Street—Haines, Alaska.

Edson Jolin Album -2, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska, Fairbanks.



Main Street Haines, circa 1900.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Community Service Buildings

U. S. Government School-1905



The Human Resources Building, a handsome, two-story structure, on the hill above the Raven House, was once the U.S. Government's B.I.A. School. Built for Native children in 1905, it remained their school until it closed in 1947. Children from the Native village and from Haines House, the Presbyterian Mission, attended the school.

Classes were taught in English, and speaking the Native language was forbidden. Students sat in long, straight rows, arranged according to grade level. One former student said his attendance at the Government School was a very tranquil period in his life. He remembers parties produced by locals for special holidays. At school, a former student recalls tasting dried fruits for the first time, an earned treat from the teacher.

The Native community focused on the B.I.A. School for leadership and direction, according to Joe and Vivian Kahklen, former teachers there. The need for education was stressed at the school, and families such as the Paddocks were reported in the *Haines Pioneer Press* as "holding the monopoly on brilliance."

The main floor served as the instructional area and the living quarters for the teachers. Two classrooms existed, one for the primary students and the other for the upper grades. The second story contained school supplies and the staff's food. A basketball hoop, possibly used for physical education classes, was mounted on the upper story.

A separate building on the property was listed in a 1938 report as being

17-feet by 17-feet. The building was converted into a living space for teachers, even though the B.I.A. report said the structure was "below average and unhealthy." The structure no longer stands.

Other building records say electricity was installed in 1925, and a wood stove provided heat. The U.S. Government closed the school in 1949, and the Territory of Alaska desegregated schools after pressure from Native groups. All children, thereafter, attended public schools.

The building next served as a public health facility. Vera Smith, a local resident, recalls working as the Public Health Nurse from 1955 to 1958. She lived in the building and served the communities of Haines, Skagway, and Kluckwan.

Smith analyzed routine health problems, taught education classes in the schools, and delivered babies when the mothers could not leave the area. Because a doctor was scheduled to visit Haines only monthly, Smith was continually on call. She remembers using the *Book of Standing Orders* for reference during those years. The text helped her to diagnose, clarify, and treat illnesses.

Smith said the building's interior was renovated before her arrival in 1955. Living quarters and patient examination rooms remained on the main floor. She also remembers the empty cottage on the property when she arrived in Haines. When Smith later married, her stepdaughter lived on the upper story.





Attentive school children, 1915.

A resident doctor came to Haines in 1957, and relieved Smith of her full-time responsibilities. She continued, however, as his assistant. In 1970, a new Health facility was constructed by Dr. and Mrs. Stan Jones, and the old building became the local Teen Center. Within a few years, the Center closed, and the building sat empty until the mid-1970s.



U.S. Government School, circa 1935.

The building later became a day care center. In the mid-1970s, the Haines Fire Department scheduled the building for a practice burn mission; luckily the event did not occur. Vivian Menaker, and other concerned citizens, decided to remodel the building to meet required codes for day care facilities.

The building was in poor shape. Water pipes had burst during the years of abandonment, floors were spongy and warped, and the 1960s psychedelic walls decorated by teenagers needed paint. Local citizens volunteered and readied the building for occupancy. By the winter 1976, children once again filled the building. Today, the preschool program and community mental health offices share the building. The City of Haines continues ownership. The U.S. Government School was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.



U.S. Government School teacher's quarters, circa 1935.

The Government School, a wood-frame structure built on wood piling, is similar to other Plain Early Style educational/residential buildings of its period. These buildings used conventional materials, massed, multi-lite windows on a rectilinear facade, and brick chimneys located near the ridgelines. At the main entrance, there was often a porticoed, open entry at the stairtop. The school's two entries are enclosed, but one has a pedimented end gable with supporting box columns.

Original details, similar to those on other early Haines buildings, include: the turned eaves at the end gables, double-sash windows with head-entablature trim. Asphalt shingles cover horizontal, wood siding, brick chimneys, and sheet metal roofing. The dormers are clad with wood shingles.

Catholic Church–1920



The Catholic Church was once a mission under the auspices of Skagway's Catholic Church. The commissioning of Fort William H. Seward brought a population influx to Haines and increased the need for Catholic services. The first documented Catholic baptism took place at Fort Seward on April 9, 1905. It was conducted by Jesuit Father T. H. Turnell, parish priest of Skagway's St. Mark Church. By 1914, Skagway priests were making monthly trips to Haines to conduct services. The need for a church in Haines increased over the years and by 1920, the small building known as the Old Catholic Church had been constructed.

Jack Ward, a soldier at the fort in 1920, recalls the building's construction. He knew Bill Muncaster, a surveyor, who lived next door to the construction site. Muncaster's home encountered foundation difficulties due to the soil's porous nature. The Catholic Church suffered similar problems during construction and in later years. The church was reportedly located in an area once known as the "Red Light District."

Catholic Extension Society records show two grants given to help build the Sacred Heart Church. These grants, each for \$500, were extended in 1920. The grants state: "We hereby certify that the Church of Sacred Heart in Haines, Alaska, Diocese of Alaska for which the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United State holds a donation of \$500, entrusted to it by one of its patrons, is now under roof and plastering begun." A handwritten notation further states: "The church is about completed and ready for painting inside..."

Although Haines now had a Catholic Church, it did not have a resident pastor for many years. Visiting Skagway priests continued to conduct Catholic services in Haines. One in particular, Father Edward Gallant, was an important and beloved individual. Assigned to Skagway in 1920, he served both Haines and Skagway for the next 40 years. Father James P. Ryan is Haines' resident Catholic priest today.

The former Catholic Church, a small, one-story Bungalow Style building, was originally T-shaped. It has a 1972 addition at the rear, which currently serves as an apartment. The church roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the additions are covered with roll roofing. The single chimney is metal-clad.

At the front is an open gable, entry porch, supported by large angle brackets, and on each side of the upper "T," single, exit doors. On the exterior, the original, front double-doors, windows, gable trim, corner boards, and cross at the roof ridge remain. Inside, renovations are underway on the former Church nave and transept areas. However, original battened, ¼-inch, plasterboard walls and ceiling, door, window, and baseboard trim are unaltered.

During World War II a concrete foundation replaced the woodposts and pads. The additions also rest on concrete footings. This wood-frame church displays horizontal wood siding over diagonal shiplap. Bevel siding/T-1-11 plywood siding covers the additions.

The original wall finish behind the altar, consisting of battened, 8-foot, cedar panels, is being removed for reuse. The Church furnishings have been relocated to the New Church, built next door in 1981. The Old Church will continue as Father Ryan's residence.

U. S. Commissioner's Office–(pre-1918)



The Old Alaska Shop/Junktique on Main Street between Third and Fourth Avenues was once the U.S. Commissioner's office. The building was moved from the backwoods to its present site. The current owners cut the structure in half, and the two sections were moved 25 feet apart to form two buildings.

Mary Hevel, wife of former U.S. Commissioner Ross "Butch" Hevel, remembers the building's lay-out. She worked as Deputy U.S. Commissioner in an area separated into two work spaces. The front served as a courtroom, and the back section functioned as an office, with a 2 x 4 desk. Because space was limited, there was just enough room to turn the desk chair to fetch filed documents. During the winter, moisture seeped between the wallboards, and icicles formed indoors. The sawdust wall insulation remains.

Hevel, like other commissioners, interpreted laws and held customs and immigration duties. His responsibilities ranged from hearing court cases to handling complaints, making arrests, charges, and coroner inquests, marrying couples, and keeping the peace. He also maintained accurate records and submitted statements of charges to the District court.

Haines' first U.S. Commissioner, Sol Ripinsky, arrived in Haines in 1886 and left an indelible mark on the community. A 3,500-foot peak in the St. Elias Range commemorates him. In 1970, Russell and Mary Spellman bought the Commissioner Building for commercial use. At that time, the structure was altered.

This one-story, turquoise, False Front Pioneer building was constructed before 1918. New wood-sill foundations were recently laid because the office floor had rested directly on the ground and deteriorated. Traces of the original floor remain to the right of the building.

The 2 x 4, wood-frame structure displays a sheet metal roof. Many original features are evident: the wood stile-and-rail front door with panel details and trim; and two multi-lite windows on the front and one on the right side, all with 1 x 6 butt-joint trim and extended sills. There is a second door on the right side and one metal chimney on the left gable.



Former U.S. Commissioner's Office.

Houser Collection, Haines.

An addition with plywood siding was added to the rear. Its roof has 1 x 4 fascia boards at the eaves. An old wood door with multi-pane lite but no trim was incorporated into the addition. Corner boards and a rear window were also added.

SOL RIPINSKY
Notary Public
FRONT ST. HAINES, ALASKA



Sol Ripinsky, first U.S. Commissioner of Haines, circa 1910.

ARC Garage—circa 1923



The Alaska Road Commission (A.R.C.) Garage is a one-story, metal structure on the corner of Main Street and Fourth Avenue. The garage, erected in 1923, replaced an earlier A.R.C. shop on Front Street, near today's Harbor Bar. The A.R.C. played an important role in the development of transportation in Alaska from 1905 to 1959. For many years, the A.R.C. provided jobs for local residents.

In 1905, Congress enacted a law channeling all monies collected for liquor licenses outside of incorporated towns in the District of Alaska into a U.S. Treasury fund entitled the "Alaska Fund". A percentage of the Alaska Fund was used for the construction and maintenance of wagon roads, bridges, and trails. The Secretary of War organized a Board of Commissioners, and Major Wilds P. Richardson became the first appointed president.

When the A.R.C. was organized, less than a dozen miles of wagon road and a few hundred miles of pioneer trails existed. Most Alaskan travel occurred on open waterways in the summer and frozen waters or overland in winter. Besides providing adequate roads, the Commission placed beacon lights on navigable waters, constructed bridges, developed right-of-ways for railroads, completed building the Alaska Railroad, and maintained winter trails for dogsled-driven mail carriers.

During the summer, Haines A.R.C. employees traveled to distant sites for extended periods. But during the winter, the seasonal workers often cut

wood or trapped. The July 15, 1911 *Haines Pioneer Press* noted that A.R.C. Superintendent J.C. Hayes was in Haines to report that "the road was practically completed to the boundary line and that a good substantial bridge has been built over Glacier Creek. . . Two men and a team will be left on the Chilkat road to complete the work and will put in the balance of the season working and making any repairs or improvements that be necessary."

A former A.R.C. employee noted that the first construction equipment to arrive in Haines was surplus GMC trucks from World War I. New equipment did not arrive in Haines until 1931. Notable A.R.C. projects in the Haines area were: Mud Bay Road, completed in 1918, Lutak Road, finished in the late 1920s, and the Haines Cut-Off, a post-World War II project.

After statehood, the A.R.C. ended its operations, and the Bureau of Public Roads gained management responsibility. Ownership of the garage shifted to the City of Haines for vehicle storage. Since 1978, the property has been privately owned and used for storage.

The A.R.C. Garage, built in the Industrial Style, was constructed for functional use and incorporates materials in an utilitarian way.

The building has one window on the left side. The four windows on the right side are boarded. Its rusting, sheet metal roof has a uniform texture. An original stile-and-rail door at the rear is boarded; the front door is covered with sheet metal. Parking lots are located to the side and rear.



Alaska Road Commission workers, circa 1930.

Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Country School–1912-1920



The Country School was reportedly constructed between 1912 and 1920 by Frank Saucier. Emma Smith's uncle donated the property on Piedad Road for the school, with the understanding that the property would be returned to him if the school closed. Children living outside city limits attended the one-room schoolhouse even if the city school was closer.

The schoolhouse was sparsely furnished with a pot-bellied stove and rows of plain wooden desks. Valentine-shaped screwmarks from the bolted-down desks are still visible. The schoolteacher's small, one-room, living space was behind the classroom.

The Vermiere sisters attended the Country School as did other local youngsters. The school operated for a short time until a territorial decision to pay children's tuition at city schools was passed.

The vacated school house served, for many years, as a residence for various families. Earl Lammers purchased the building in the 1940s, living in it for a short time before selling it to Forrest and Retha Young. The Youngs moved the structure to its present site.

Retha Young became temporary Postmistress in 1944, when Postmaster Augustus Kingsbury became ill and left the job. She retired in 1983, after 39 years of service. The Country School has been her home since 1950.

The building has been altered extensively by remodelings and additions. The one-story, wood-frame, Bungalow Style home includes an attic. Asphalt shingles cover the gable and entry roofs. A tall masonry chimney

at the front contrasts with two lower, garage chimneys. A rear garage with T-1-11 siding elongated the building's rectangular shape. Horizontal shiplap-board siding covers the main structure.

Original features include: the wood stile-and-rail front door, front multi-lite windows, garage door, garage entry door with lites, 1 x 4 corner board trim, and wide window, drip-board trim. The front window, however, has 1950s glass-block glazing; modern shutters adorn the front windows. The building has a concrete basement.



Mrs. Ragan and Haines children on picnic, circa 1930.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



"A man is known by the company he keeps;" "same with clothing."
To get Good Clothing you must go to a Good Store.

"COLLEGIAN" H. S. & M. and other Good Makes in Stock
50 Suits to select from

For Men Clothing, Hats and Caps
Furnishing Goods, Boots
Shoes and Rubbers.

For Women Rain Coats, Silk Coats
Skirts and Suits, Shoes
and Oxfords, Millinery

BICYCLES
AND
SUPPLIES

Full line of Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables, Bakery in
Connection.

J. W. Martin

The Leading Store of Haines



The Glorious Fourth at
BALDWIN'S

Baker Drug Co.

FOR

Pure
Drugs



Prescrip-
tions

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS • STATIONERY • CANDY

Try Our Ice Cream Soda

Made From Pure Cream and Crushed Fruits

Curios

Souvenir Postals

The Frye-Bruhn Co.

JOHN PETERSON, Local Manager

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

Fresh Meat, Provisions,

Fish, Poultry and Game

Front Street -:- Haines, Alaska

Commercial Properties



King's Store, circa 1919.

King's Store-1903



Sol Ripinsky's diary in the Sheldon Museum gives a continuous account of this building's construction. He sent the *Juneau Record-Miner* a story, printed June 26, 1903, reporting that the "Nettles and Ford Building is almost completed and will present a fine appearance when finished." Cortes Ford, an original owner, and his family lived in Haines from 1904, when the building was finished, until it was sold in 1907.

The building served as a hardware store and is found in historic photographs of early Haines. George Vogel, the first mayor of Haines, owned the store when it first appeared on the tax assessor's roll in 1918. The hardware store was operated for Vogel by Steve Sheldon from about 1917 to 1919. One of Sheldon's daughters was born in the quarters above the store.

Other building owners were: Andrew and Bea Mitchell, Joe Koziak, whom Bea Mitchell later married, and Mayo Raney. Raney came to Haines as a soldier and later worked for the Alaska Road Commission. The store's name came from Leonard and Peggy King, who owned and operated the business from 1946 to 1971.

Through the years, the building housed a number of businesses: hardware, drug, post office, and restaurant. Today, Dean and Marlene Smith maintain it as a sporting goods store.

The gabled roof of King's Store is hidden behind a distinctively peaked, False Front Pioneer parapet. Since 1904, the building has contained living quarters on the second floor. Sheet metal cladding, on the sides and upper front, covers the original channel siding on this two-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure. The building's rear half exhibits the original board-and-batten, wall finish and window styles, though it is also gradually covered with sheet metal.

The first floor and foundation were rebuilt in 1974. Concrete replaced the wood posts and sills. The exterior walls were constructed of "plank and post-Indian style," according to the assessor's office. Wood joists support the sheet metal-covered roofing.

New windows have been added to the first floor of the store front, but the original double-hung windows with their unique, pedimented-head trim are still in place. The sliding windows on the left side have retained their original trim. The building's interior was remodeled in 1974, but in some rooms, the original wood wainscoting and pressed-tin ceilings are still visible.

GEORGE VOGEL Hardware, Miners' Supplies and Ships' Chandlery



TINNER AND PLUMBER

FURNITURE, DOORS AND WINDOWS, CUTLERY, PUMPS, GLASS,
AND FISHING TACKLE

STOVES, PIPES AND FITTINGS, VALVES, PAINTS AND OILS,
STEAM AND WATER PACKING

HAINES - - ALASKA

Coliseum Theater–1918



Long before a theater was established in Haines, the townspeople gave an enthusiastic welcome to motion-picture entrepreneurs passing through town. William David Gross of the "Gross Amusement Company" received such a welcome when he brought a film and projector to Haines in 1910. In 1911, the *Haines Pioneer Press* reported "It is rumored that we are to have a moving picture house." However, the theater did not materialize until 1918.

The Coliseum Theater, constructed around 1918, was first owned by A.F. McLean. McLean, a former Presbyterian minister and his wife, a schoolteacher, came to Haines around 1905. McLean left the ministry in 1914 to pursue various business interests including the theater. In 1919, he sold it to the Knights of Columbus who, in turn, sold the theater to Robert Ferry. The ownership returned to McLean in 1923.

Known as the "Rialto," the theater provided jobs for many local residents. During the 1920s, Nellie Berry's job was to change rolls on the player piano. Nellie would become so enthralled with the silent film that she'd forget to change the rolls. When the music and film became unsynchronized, the angry audience threw whatever was available at Nellie's head.

Judson Brown recalls working as a custodian at the Rialto for two tickets and 10¢ each week. The carved initials of projectionists are visible on the projection room's door frames. The Rialto Theater was purchased by William D. Gross in 1930. It continues in family ownership to the present day.

Gross was born in Russia and educated in Seattle. He came to Alaska in 1897, and established the Red Front Clothing Store in Dyea. In 1898, Gross opened another store with the same name in Dawson City. A third store opened in Fairbanks, but was later destroyed by fire. While in Fairbanks, Gross met and married his wife, Hansina. They adopted five children.



Coliseum Theater, circa 1920.



Laurel and Hardy in Haines, circa 1930.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

A beautiful stained-glass, fan-shaped window in the center of the second story, with two, small, circular windows on either side once adorned the theater's front. Two panel windows were located on either side of the circular windows. All the windows, however, have been covered. The original canopy was replaced by a shorter, simpler version; the original dentiled cornice was reduced to projecting, trim boards.

An outside "advertising" fence stands to the theater's right. Inside, a balcony overlooks the main theater floor. A beautiful star-shaped chandelier was once suspended in the center ceiling. A pot-bellied stove heated the theater originally, but was replaced. Red velvet curtains decorated the theater and aided the building's acoustics. The enormous Simplex projectors are still in use.

Gross, an enterprising businessman, became interested in the motion picture industry during a Seattle visit. He bought a projector and a few films, and began a trek throughout the Southeast Panhandle. As Gross stopped at communities such as Haines to show his films, he noticed that film distribution was poor in Alaska. He established the Alaska Film Exchange to control and coordinate the distribution of films in the region. As his investment grew, Gross purchased theaters in several communities. He eventually owned theaters in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Haines, Douglas, and Juneau. All, with the exception of the Juneau theater, were named "The Coliseum."

The Coliseum typifies the Plain Early Style; conventional construction methods and local materials were used. The theater's simple line has withstood alterations to its exterior. The only remaining features are the building's rectangular shape and the board siding on its rear and side walls. The vertical, channel siding on the facade, its single window at the front, and the theater's street entrance are new.

Pryor Drug-1923



This building, currently occupied by Unicorn Fashions, was constructed by "Doc" L. Pryor in 1923. He converted a 55-gallon oil drum into a cement mixer to make building blocks. The structure served as a drugstore, bakery, and hardware store.

Pryor married a Haida Native and adopted a daughter. Although his "Doc" title was questionable, he worked as a druggist until his disappearance. His wife continued the operation until 1955, when Earl and Florence Lammers and Frank Wallace operated the Family Home Bakery for one year.

In 1957, Alton and Minnie Nelson purchased the building. They constructed a passageway between Pryor Drug and Oslund Hardware so their business could expand. Through ownership changes, the hardware store survived until 1980, when Don Hess bought the building, and it became a dress shop.

This imposing, unadorned, False Front Pioneer Style building faces Main Street. The square facade with pedimented parapet symbolizes its commercial function. In 1958 an apartment was added and several additions with attached stairwell built, extending its rectangular shape.

Numerous features lend character to this building: rusticated masonry on the front, the wood-frame stairway, and one, one-story rear addition. Wood shingles cover cladding and compliment the front's stucco exterior. Concrete walls and foundation and a wood-post-and-beam framing system support the structure.

Front windows on False Front Pioneer Style buildings are usually inoperable. The fixed, multi-lite units were replaced with casement windows. Several original windows are in the stairwell: one multi-lite, two sliders, and one fixed window remain. Double-hung sash windows with new shutters adorn the upper-story, front windows.

The balance of old with new is also found in the combination of the new "rustic" French door at the front while the original hatches at the right rear of the store remain intact. The recessed right entrance has its original trim. The interior was remodeled in 1981.

Oslund Hardware–1923



Oslund Hardware, constructed after a fire in 1923, was a profitable business on Main Street for many years. Erik Oslund, “the Swede,” owned and operated the store. He arrived in Haines in the early 1900s and remained until his death at age 89 in 1963.

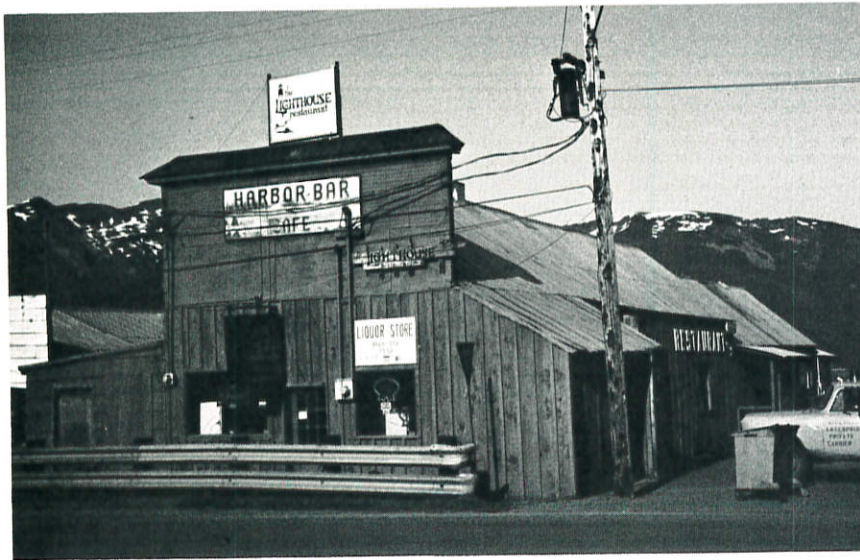
Oslund drove teams for Jim McQuinn and later became his business partner. Oslund’s other ventures included the first winter mail contract between Haines and Kluckwan in the 1930s, and an oil supply business. When Haines’ streets were paved in the 1950s, the hardware store’s gas pumps, the only ones in town, were removed.

In 1945, Oslund, a bachelor, offered his nephew, Alton Nelson of Hallock, Minnesota, interest in his business. Nelson and his wife, Minnie, arrived in Haines on Memorial Day, 1945. For the next 19 years, Minnie worked in the hardware store while her husband worked in the oil business.

The couple was active in the community. Nelson helped reorganize the Haines Fire Department. Dorothy Sele, their niece, said the Nelsons attended dances and often led the Grand March at the New Year’s Dance.

After their retirement in 1964, the store continued under new ownership. In 1980, Don Hess purchased the building and opened the Riptide Bar.

Harbor Bar—(pre-1907)



The Harbor Bar, formerly the "Gateway," was erected by 1907. Located at the foot of Main Street, this building commands a spectacular view of Lynn Canal. The 1907 *Haines Pioneer Press* ran advertisements for the business, owned by Lucas and Brie. Early photographs show the structure colorfully decorated with red, white, and blue banners for Fourth of July celebrations.

Until Prohibition, this structure functioned as a bar. It then served as a "card room." From 1934 to 1961, Paul Piedad, a familiar Haines citizen, owned the building. Piedad inherited the structure from the third owner, Harry Lyons, after bartending for him. Piedad also served as chief cook for the Alaska Road Commission; a road on the edge of town bears his name.

Piedad never ran a business in the building, but leased it for commercial use. During the 1940s, the Foley Brothers Company operated a commissary there. Jack Ward ran a grocery store in the 1950s. But a few years later, the building was turned back into a bar and named the Harbor Bar. Ownership of the Harbor Bar transferred to Jack and Ramona Martin in 1973, following years of joint possession with Charlie and Betty Burnett.

This Industrial Style building with a False Front Pioneer facade, was remodeled in 1956, with additions built in 1956, 1964, and 1980. The windows and casings are original, although some are boarded. The entrance at Front and Main Streets has been moved to the right side.

The building was expanded several times. A restaurant was added in two stages to the rear; a shed was added to the right side; and a long, storage area added to the left side. The additions are rectangular, front to back. The two, rear additions have gabled roofs similar in pitch and finish to the one on the main building.

Haines "The Gateway to the Porcupine and Rainy Hollow"

THE GATEWAY

The Best Appointed Resort for Gentlemen in the North

Henry Brie, Proprietor.

Domestic and Imported

WINES and LIQUORS

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND
SMOKER'S SUPPLIES.

Haines, Alaska

The Harbor Bar, a post-and-beam, wood-frame structure, with wood roof joists and 12-inch-diameter wood piling, is covered on the front and parking lot sides with vertical, board-and-batten siding. The older left side displays bevel siding, while rear additions sport lap siding. The gable roofs are sheet metal, and all doors are new. One metal-clad chimney stands on the original section; the first addition supports another metal chimney.

The bar's interior was remodeled several times. Currently, an old, impressive, mahogany back bar dominates the original bar area's open back half.

• PROGRAM •

Celebration

Fourth of July

Haines, Alaska

Time	Event	Prizes	
		First	Second
9:30 a. m.	Horse Race.....	\$20.00	\$10.00
10:30 a. m.	Literary Exercises		
1:00 p. m.	Sailing Race.....	12.00	6.00
1:30 p. m.	Foot Race.....	10.00	5.00
2:30 p. m.	Tug of War.....	18.00	
3:30 p. m.	Girls Race.....	2.00	1.00
4:00 p. m.	Boys Race.....	2.00	1.00
4:30 p. m.	Canoe Race.....	32.00	
6:30 p. m.	Baseball.....	25.00	
Entrance fee for Horse Race, \$1.00			

Judges for Horse Race: Cortes Ford. Starter, James Fay.

Judges for Foot Race and Tug of War: I. Sowerby and W. B. Stout.

Judges for Sailing and Canoe Races: M. E. Handy and Frank Morris.

Baseball Umpire: Sergt. Hittinger.



Harbor Bar decorated for the Fourth of July, 1916.

HAINES. NATIVE.
BAND. JULY 4th 1916
95.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Pioneer Bar–1907



The Pioneer Bar began as Tom Valeur's Hotel de France, "A First Class Rooming House." Advertisements in the 1907 *Haines Pioneer Press* mentioned the hotel's authentic French cuisine prepared by John Benson, a local Native.

Although the building has operated as a bar since the 1930s, it has provided other services. Ross "Butch" Hevel, former Post Barber and later U.S. Commissioner, ran a barber shop in the back. It also contains a restaurant and liquor store. Marty and Helen Tengs have owned the building for the last 30 years.

The two-story, False Front Pioneer-style building has undergone extensive modifications and additions. It sits on concrete foundations and is framed in posts and beams with steel columns and supporting wood, roof joists. Two masonry chimneys stand on the left roof gable, while two metal chimneys rise from the rear of the uphill addition.

The building features a modified false front with a typical Southeast Alaska flat canopy suspended by cables. The original entrance was altered and its shed entry removed; the main entrance now stands to the right of the former one. The horizontal bevel siding was covered with red T-1-11 vertical siding. Window locations were changed, and all windows are new. The rooms upstairs are original, but were altered when the upper story was made into the Tengs' apartment.

An addition on the bar's left side, now the Bamboo Restaurant, functioned as a card room with dice tables, at one time. The bar's back area was also extended then, but has since been remodeled into a liquor store.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Chisel Building under construction, pre-1916.

Chisel Properties



J. H. Chisel Building, circa 1920.

J. H. Chisel

A. S. Chisel

CHISEL BROS.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise

Dry Goods

Men's Furnishings
Boots and Shoes
Hats, Caps,
Rubber Goods
Canvas and Tents



Groceries

Staple and Fancy
Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Fancy Candies
Cigars and Tobacco

OUTFITTING MINERS, PROSPECTORS AND TOURISTS A SPECIALTY.

GO TO
J. H. CHISEL'S STORE
To The Big Bargain Sale
A \$5000.00 Stock

Will sell below cost, in the next 60 Days
On account of retiring from business

Dry Goods

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishings,
Men's and Boys Suits, Hats and Caps

SHOES SHOES
COME AND SEE

Chisel Building–1916



Joseph H. Chisel's name appears frequently in early Haines records. Chisel, a man of German descent, arrived around the turn of the century and became a businessman and civic leader. He was involved in copper prospecting, ran a general merchandise store, and constructed the town's tallest building.

Chisel's love for Alaska is clear in a letter from San Diego, California, published in the June 17, 1911 *Haines Pioneer Press*:

"I am really getting lonesome here for want of seeing some of my Alaska Pioneer friends with rubber boots and slickers on, so thought I would tell you about it, and maybe that would relieve me some. No chance here to go stampeding day after day. . . I am still an Alaskan and a resident of Haines, and not a Californian. California is all right, and there is lots of sunshine, but give me Alaska with its long days in the summer time, give me a pair of gum boots, a mackinaw coat, a big hat, and I feel at home."

The J.H. Chisel Building, built in 1916, stands on the corner of Main Street and Second Avenue. It is known today as the Grandview Apartments. Chisel constructed the four-story, concrete building alone by mixing

cement and then transporting it by wheelbarrow up temporary ramps. The street level has been used commercially since the building's completion.

Records from 1943 list the building as a store and hotel. The structure contains the only mezzanine in town, and patrons entering the Chisel store climbed stairs to the mezzanine level to purchase shoes. The mezzanine was replaced by a false ceiling.

The Chisel estate was settled in 1947, and Jack Gucker became the owner. The building was appraised at \$12,500. Five years later, Jack Ward, a tenant of Gucker, bought the property for \$33,000 and operated a grocery there. A hotel with a gambling room on the street-level floor was also in operation. Hotel rooms cost \$3.50 per day.

Within a few years, Ward sold his storefront space, but maintained possession of the hotel. Since the mid-1950s, the storefront activities have included the sales of outdoor equipment, groceries, and furniture. The Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska own the building today.

Built in the Plain Early Style, dentiled parapet crowns the building. Rectangular, cartouche-like, relief panels at floor levels give it a Spanish-Colonial touch. This four-story structure drops to three stories at the rear.

The Chisel Building features: rusticated side walls, board-formed, concrete exteriors, a flat roof, and a concrete foundation. Storefront windows and doors are new, but the upper front and rear front windows are still double-hung sash. Two brick chimneys stand on each side.

The building has undergone many alterations. The main-level storefront was remodeled to accommodate business changes. In 1974, the Grandview Apartments on the second and third stories were renovated, and a new roof, wiring, plumbing, and heat system installed.

Haines Chamber of Commerce

GEO. VOGEL, Prest. C. C. BAKER, V. Prest.
HARRY FAY, Treas.

Trustees:

W. B. STOUT, J. W. MARTIN
H. O. BANTA, G. A. BALDWIN
J. H. CHISEL,

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS:

IRA H. KING, Secretary
Haines :- :- Alaska

Haines offers the investor, prospector and workingman the best field in all **Alaska**.

FOR THE INVESTOR, There are Innumerable undeveloped properties in and around **Haines**.

FOR THE PROSPECTOR, Hundreds of square miles of unexplored mineral ground in the vicinity.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN, Mining, freighting and construction work of all kinds are constantly demanding men.

J. H. Chisel House—1905



The J.H. Chisel House may have been constructed in 1905. It stands on the corner of View Street and Second Avenue, and was said to be one of seven houses owned by the family. The July 9, 1913 *Haines Pioneer Press* stated: "Joseph Chisel is in town after an absence of several months. Mr. Chisel expects to remain in town for about two months during which time he will superintend the erection of several houses on his Haines property. The houses will be offered for rent as soon as completed." Chisel, his wife, and daughter lived on Second Avenue. The daughter retained ownership until 1950.

During the 1930s, the house doubled as the U.S. Deputy Marshall's residence and as a federal jail. To accommodate inmates, three jail cells were built — two in the basement and one on the main floor. In a 1937 letter to the Honorable Anthony Dimond, the City of Haines requested funding for a federal building because the house was "unsatisfactory and also not fireproof." Their solution was construction of a building to house the jail, post office, and U.S. Commissioner's office.

Clyde "Hank" Schombel was the second owner. He used the house as rental property during his 20-year ownership. In 1973, the Layton Bennett family purchased the house and temporarily operated L.A.B. Airlines from the premises. Today, the house serves as the pilots' quarters.

When the Bennetts bought the house, jail bars covered the windows. The basement retains its cell door with small opening for food passage, and the main level's floor plan was altered.

This wood-frame, T-shaped, Pioneer Farmhouse Style building extends to two stories in the rear, with numerous additions attached. It is covered with drop siding, topped with a sheet metal, gable roof, and features lathe-turned, spindle posts which support a shed roof over the side entry. Raked, exposed, rafter ends and four-pane, stile-and-rail wood doors add to its character.

Two brick chimneys and one masonry chimney with a brick cap are evident. Multi-lite windows feature butt-joint, 1 x 4 trim; a leaded-glass window is displayed on the front. The Bennetts have insulated the structure built of 2 x 4 walls and 2 x 6 rafters, paneled the interior, lowered the ceilings, and added a hot-water heating system. The house rests on concrete foundations, added when Second Avenue was paved in the 1960s.

The garage to the house's left has a wood floor and sits on concrete foundations. It is covered with unpainted, drop siding. The side door is reached via five steps. The shed roof sports roll roofing. Shrubs, crab apple trees, and strawberry plants enhance the surrounding lawn.

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HAINES, ALASKA



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Tlingit Native Homes—Front Street, circa 1920.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Yan-dei-stakyeb, circa 1900.

Raven House—1898



The Raven House, built in 1898, commands a spectacular view of Lynn Canal and is a solitary monument on the former site of a thriving Tlingit village. It was constructed in the village of Kluctoo (or Kalwattu) at 19 mile. In the late 1890s, a mudslide destroyed the village. However, the Raven House, then known as the Two Door House, survived.

Tom Nakt dismantled his ancestral home and rebuilt it in Yan-dei-stakyeh, a village at 4 mile. The village served as an important meeting place for chiefs and dignitaries. By the 1930s, however, Yan-dei-stakyeh had been abandoned. The combined ravages of time, neglect, and vandalism destroyed the Tlingit homes.

Joe Hayes, who lived in the Raven's Wing House in Haines, deplored the fate of his ancestral home, the Two Door House. Enlisting both the aid of a nephew, Johnny Mark, and the Eagle Clan, the house was dismantled, moved to Haines and attached to the Raven's Wing House. The appeal to another Tlingit Clan denoted strong respect for the history and traditions of the entire tribe. The new house gained honor, and the Eagle Clan was later repaid with a potlatch.

Johnny Mark became guardian of the Raven's Wing House after Hayes died. But when Mark was dying of accidental poisoning, he passed the guardianship to Austin Hammond, or Daana Waak, as he was known in

Tlingit. He told Hammond to "keep the fire going in the stove to let people know that someone was living there." Raven's Wing was a community house, and preserving its tradition of hospitality was important.

Hammond has maintained the house since 1962. The Raven House name was assumed after Hammond's father's house was destroyed. Parts of that house were built into the present structure. Hammond lives in the Raven House with his brother, Horace Marks. Concerned that their rich heritage will disappear, Hammond, Marks, and others are preserving Tlingit language, history, customs, songs, and myths for their children and grandchildren.

The Raven House may be the oldest building in Haines. Remodeling added several shed-roofed rooms to the left side of what was once a rectangular, Pioneer Farmhouse Style building. Wood post/pile foundations were recently rebuilt. Wood shingles cover an earlier cladding, and sheet metal covers the roof. The sparse trim is partly hidden by the exterior finish; vertical boards cover the crawl space. The open porch appears to be a recent addition. The large Raven totem attached to the front signifies the Clan and house name.





Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Front Street Houses, 1900.

Louise Williams House—1904



Set on the Lynn Canal shore, the Louise Williams House may have been constructed for Andre Dreher around 1904. Dreher, a baker, died in the late 1920s and J.H. Chisel administered his estate. Louise Williams, a Tlingit Native, purchased the house.

After Charles, Louise's husband died, she married his brother, Harry. The family fished, and Louise worked in local canneries, including the Haines Packing Company. Although she now lives in Juneau, she returns to visit her property.

Few changes have been made to this 1½-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure. Its Pioneer Farmhouse Style demonstrates the plain lines of homes popular in turn-of-the-century, Southeast Alaska.

The building is constructed with 2 x 4's. Wood shingles cover the main gable roof; the house includes an extended, rear, shed roof. The brick chimney on the roof ridge and multi-lite windows are original. Board-and-batten walls cover the exterior. Its foundations are wood-post-and-beam.

The first floor has three rooms with eight-foot ceilings. There is no plumbing, power, nor insulation inside. The house is currently vacant.





Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Bob Ferry House, circa 1940.

Karl O. Johnson Buildings

Karl O. Johnson Buildings

Karl O. Johnson, a bachelor, arrived in Haines as a civilian Post Carpenter. He quickly built a reputation for his fine carpentry and cabinet-making skills. Johnson, a loner, constructed houses in his spare time and preferred to live out of town in a tarpaper house, which stands today on Lutak Road. There he raised minks and foxes and prospected on Wade Creek.

Johnson's arrival date in Haines is uncertain, although his name appears in newsworthy items in the 1911 *Haines Pioneer Press*. The May 27 issue said that Johnson was appearing in the Skagway court to file his final papers for citizenship. A few weeks later, his name appeared again as he was "preparing to build a house for himself on Union Street, near Second Avenue." A hard worker all of his life, Johnson died while chopping wood at home.

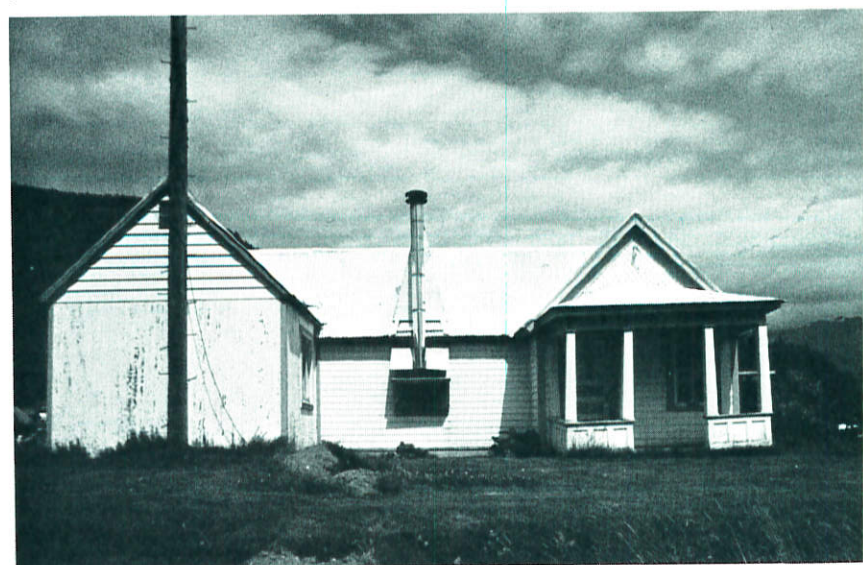
Carpenter Shop—(pre-1918)



Karl Johnson's carpenter shop stands behind the Food Center on Third Avenue and Dalton Street. While currently used for storage, the building once served as the headquarters for Johnson's cabinetmaking and carpentry. The building was originally surrounded by empty fields near Tim Vogel's Livery Stable. Tax records list the building with the Food Center property. Therefore, its ownership over the years is unclear.

The Carpenter's Shop, a small industrial building, has some of the fine details found on larger, early Haines buildings: turned eaves, head entablature at the door and window trims, and early, wide, butt-joint trim. Weathered, 1 x 4 lap siding covers diagonal, 1 x 6 shiplap lumber on the exterior. The roof is also doubled, with sheet metal laid over the original shingles. At one end, double, wood-stile-and-rail doors remain. The building currently sits on wood sills.

Johnson-Rose House—1911-1912



The Johnson-Rose House is located on Main Street off Second Avenue. The June 10, 1911 *Haines Pioneer Press* noted the building's construction. However, the completion date is unknown. Karl O. Johnson retained the house title until 1953, although he resided on Lutak Road. Later owners lived in the house and altered the structure, particularly the interior.

This one-story, wood-frame house successfully combines elements of the Classic Revival and Decorated Pioneer styles. Originally a small T-shaped structure, a long uphill addition was constructed in 1971. A shed addition sits at the rear. The uphill addition is predominantly covered with vertical channel siding with horizontal boards at the gables. The original building's main, exterior finish is shiplap siding. The house stands on its original wood posts. However, some concrete piers were added for support.

Other original features remain: the double sash with storm-sash windows,

1 x 6 trim. Wide window, dripboard trim adorns the original building, while new raked, window-head trim decorates the left addition. New metal chimneys are at the front and back.

At the front of the porch, four simple, square, wood columns stand, forming the portico in a simplified, Classic Revival style. These columns, based on the simple, Doric order, are embellished by diamond-shaped shingles on the front gable, a common feature of the Decorated Pioneer style.

Bob Ferry House—(pre-1918)



The Bob Ferry House, pre-1918, stands on the corner of Second Avenue and Union Street, one of several houses built by Karl O. Johnson. Johnson rented the house until he sold it in 1924.

Through the years, numerous people owned the house: E.E. Zimmers U.S. Commissioner; Fred Sheldon, a pilot and son of Steve Sheldon, whose namesake is attached to the local historical museum, and Gene Sneed, a tank farm worker. The current owners are Evans and Dorothy Willard.

Research reveals that Bob Ferry never owned this house, yet his name is firmly attached to it based on an incident in the 1920s. Ferry, a noted card player and manager of the Harbor Bar, spent his free time calling upon the

wife of the individual renting the house. During a discreet visit, the angry husband's sudden appearance caused Ferry to leave abruptly via the closest window. But the man shot Ferry before he exited, and Ferry died in the house. Steve Sheldon, then U.S. Marshall, arrested the distraught husband and calmed a lynching mob. The man was later acquitted.

The Willards note that the house has few structural changes. New siding was placed on the exterior during Sneed's ownership. Although a fire in the 1970s damaged some of the home's interior, no changes in the floor plan were made.

The 1½-story, wood-frame, bungalow displays materials and workmanship expressive of the Craftsman Style. The T-shaped main building has a daylight basement and a rear addition with a swept-gable roof; together, the structures appear X-shaped. A variety of exteriors are evident: wood shingles on the building; drop siding on the attic gables; T-1-11 siding on an entry enclosure; and drop-siding trim on the eaves' undersides.

Exposed rake rafter ends mark the gabled porch's front entrance. The upper gable, rafter ends are also trimmed. Sheet metal covers the gable roof. The front gable displays a metal chimney, while the rear gable sports the original brick chimney.

There is a leaded, multi-lite window at the front with original 4 x 4 lites and trim. The current owners are replacing the right gable, attic window. At the front and side gables are straight-angle brackets, characteristic of Seattle Craftsman-Style buildings. Two square columns stand at the front entry.

The house was constructed with 2 x 4 wall framing and 2 x 6 roof and floor rafters. It sits on foundations of concrete and wood posts. A 10-foot by 20-foot garage without doors stands nearby. It features scalloped, roof, fascia boards and a sheet-metal roof. The structure rests on concrete pillars with a floor board. Yellow, bevel, shiplap siding with 1 x 4 trim adorns the outside. The windows are trimmed with entablatures.



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Could this be a runaway horse from McRae's milk wagon?

McRae Family Homes

McRae Family Homes

Charles B. McRae, the “Mud Rancher,” worked in the Douglas mines in 1894. After a brief move to Sedro Woolley, Washington, he and his bride, Charlotte Nobel, settled in Skagway in 1897. McRae worked at “Nettles,” a hardware store, but later joined other stampeder in the rush to the Klondike gold fields.

McRae never reached the Klondike. Instead, he contracted pneumonia in Atlin. For the remainder of his life, he credited his recovery to his wife, who had placed a lemon in his coat pocket. McRae’s fever broke after he reportedly brewed a tea with the lemon. In 1904, the McRae family homesteaded in Haines, becoming one of the town’s early families.



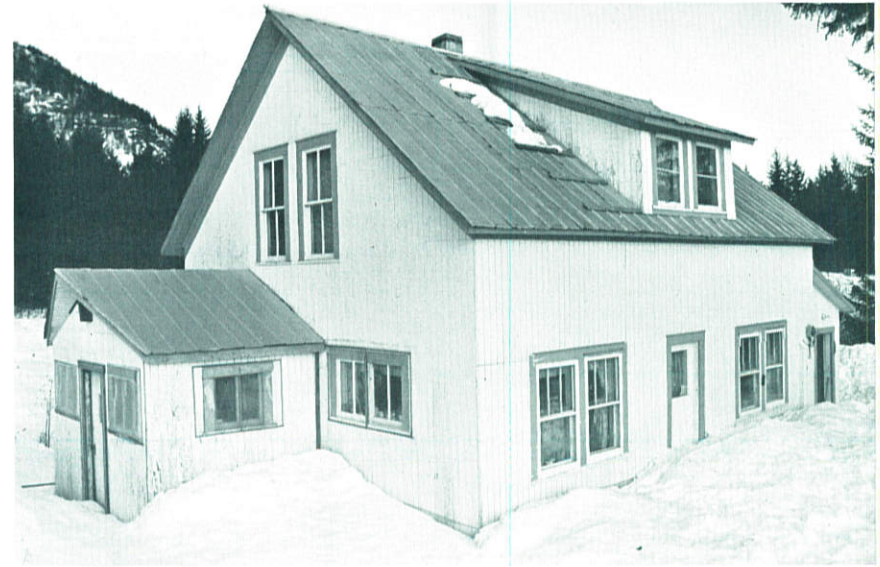
Wood Hauling—Charles B. McRae (seated left).

McRae House—1916

In 1904, Charles B. McRae received a contract to provide firewood to newly constructed Fort William H. Seward. He moved his family to a homestead at Mud Bay and started a dairy farm. When the dairy prospered, McRae moved into town.

Frank Saucier constructed a 1½-story, wood-frame house for the McRaes on Union Avenue, and the dairy was moved to the field behind the house. One Haines resident reminisced about the once or twice yearly event of the McRae horses running away with the milk wagon! All five McRae children, nicknamed, Chief, Bones (or Buster), Fats, Budge, and Scoot, helped with the dairy.

Charlotte Nobel McRae was as industrious as her husband. Besides helping with the dairy, she raised turkeys, baked cakes and breads for local stores,



and delivered babies. While a midwife, “Granny” McRae delivered Clara Vermiere, later the wife of her son, Budge.

After Charles died in the late 1930s, Charlotte remained in the home until her own death in 1950. Bonnie McRae Johnson, a granddaughter, now owns the house.

This well-maintained, 1916, Shingle Style Bungalow displays a gable roof and single, shed dormer covered with sheet metal. A masonry chimney sits on its ridge. Plywood channel siding covers the wood shingles. The front entrance is accessible at grade.

The building’s concrete/bedrock foundations are covered with siding. Older sheet metal siding covers a wood shed, downhill from the house. The well-balanced, double-sash windows add to the house’s classic lines. The 1 x 6 fascia boards around the roof eaves and gables are original. The building is framed with 2 x 4 wall studs, 2 x 4 roof rafters, and 2 x 6 ceiling framing. Entry doors may be mid-century additions. A front deck is under construction.

T. D. Page House—(pre-1918)



This pre-1918, one-story, Eclectic Bungalow Style house is a composite of two buildings. Although little is known about Fred Perkins, he reportedly owned half of the present building. It sat farther back on the lot than its partner, and at an earlier date, was moved forward and attached to another structure.

Thomas Dixon Page (or Thomas “Devil”) became owner of Perkin’s house in 1930. Page was a Kentuckian and a Spanish-American war veteran. His walrus mustache and his year-round dress of wool shirts and “tin” pants made him a distinctive figure. His nickname of “Brother” Page was well-known and used by the *Haines Pioneer Press* when recording his activities. He called every woman “Sis.”

Page held several jobs: carpenter, “special officer for the purpose of collecting dog taxes” and foreman for the Alaska Road Commission. Page was best known as a beekeeper. He never wore a protective net and was never stung. Page, a bachelor, lived with a dog, Rover, and a cat, Isabelle. Isabelle decamped to the McRae’s home because Page persisted in swinging her by the tail. Unable to read or write, Page asked Clara McRae to “back” (address) his letters.

Commissioner E.E. Zimmer became the next owner, according to tax records. In 1936, Zimmer sold the house to Charles B. McRae. McRae purchased the house for his son, Fred “Budge”, and his wife, Clara, because he believed young couples should have their own home.

Budge McRae, one of five children, acquired his nickname when a Haines Hospital nurse said he looked like the boy in the book, *The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew*. At the age of 18, he began working for the Alaska Road Commission. His marriage to Clara Vermiere united two pioneer families.

During World War II, Budge worked for the Northwest Services Command, cleaning up equipment and debris left by Army highway construction crews. He returned to the Alaska Road Commission and retired in 1957. He was later called out of retirement to become District Maintenance Supervisor for the Bureau of Public Roads in Juneau, retiring a second time in 1967. The McRaes returned to live in Haines and each year have one of the most spectacular gardens in the area.

Asphalt shingles cover early wood shingles on this wood-frame house. Although the house has been significantly altered, the stile-and-rail wood front door, brick chimney, and front, attic window and living-room, double-sash windows remain.



T. D. Page (left) with Steve Sheldon Jr., circa 1925.

In 1945, the house was moved 14 feet to the left and a concrete basement was laid. The right side windows feature 1950’s-style glass. In the late 1960s, a wood room was converted to a utility room and a bedroom added onto the building. Walls and roof are framed with 2 x 4’s.

An old garage behind the house features: drop siding battened at four feet, 1 x 6 trim, a plywood-covered crawl space with strap hinges, and attic and sliding barn doors with trimmed-out lites.

Frances Roberts House—(pre-1916)



The construction date for this house is uncertain, but it was built prior to 1916. B.E. Benson, a sawmill owner, ordered his home's construction. Frances and Carl Roberts purchased it in 1931.

Frances "Scoot" was the only daughter of Charles and Charlotte McRae. She earned the nickname because of her shyness and tendency to "scoot" when given attention. Scoot grew up with four brothers on the McRae dairy farm. She married Carl Roberts, a former Fort Seward soldier.

After World War I, Roberts drove teams on Juneau's Perserverance Trail. He later returned to Haines and worked for the Alaska Road Commission. Known as a hard worker, Scoot was employed as a cook for the Alaska Road Commission and Haines House. She also served as City Treasurer and school custodian. The Roberts had two daughters and a son. After Scoot's death, her daughter, Peggy O'Donnell, inherited the house.

The Frances Roberts House is a classic T-shaped, Pioneer Farmhouse. The 1½-story, wood-frame, rectangular building has a recently constructed, shed-roofed, front entry. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof, with turned eaves at the gable ends. A capped, masonry chimney is displayed. Yellow, horizontal, lap siding is accentuated by well-spaced, double-sash, multi-lite windows.

The front entrance is accessed by three steps. All exterior doors are new. The house is supported by 2 x 4 walls, 2 x 6 rafters, and a wood-post-and-beam foundation.

The first floor contains a kitchen, living room, and bathroom. An open porch was converted to a downstairs bedroom. There are three bedrooms upstairs. The spacious garage is covered with drop siding. Original details are visible on 12-pane, multi-lite windows and multi-lite doors.



Panorama of community along the shore of Lynn Canal.

McBride Museum, Yukon Archives, Whitehorse.



Egg Throwing in Haines, circa 1900. Note: Rain barrels on the roof provided "running" water.

Residential Buildings

Vogel-Lammers House-1912



The Vogel-Lammers House was constructed for one of Haines' most flamboyant entrepreneurs, Tim Vogel. Vogel, a member of Skagway's notorious "Soapy Smith gang," fled Skagway after Smith was killed in 1898, and the gang disbanded. Myths say Vogel crossed the mountains to reach Haines. However, his acquaintances said Vogel was such a dandy that the journey was not suited to his fastidious nature.

Vogel's business ventures grew as the years passed: two saloon-card rooms in Haines and Porcupine, a stage-line between Haines and Porcupine, and a fish cannery, later to become the Haines Packing Company. His brother, George, became a business partner.

Fashionably dressed, Vogel enjoyed strolling the streets. His Chaplinesque walking-style, his fondness for blue, and his unique, gold-headed cane made him visible in the community. His reputation as a "ladies man" prompted the *Haines Pioneer Press* to express astonishment when his marriage to Miss Ida M. Kerwood, in Juneau, was announced.

The Vogels had no children of their own, but adopted Ida's orphaned niece and nephew. In 1936, the family moved to Seattle where Vogel, a gambler, purchased half-interest in a race horse.

Fritz Klitza bought the house from Vogel. He worked at Fort Seward and for the Alaska Road Commission during the tank farm road construction. In 1941, Postmaster Augustus "Gus" Kingsbury held the house title and rented the building. Kingsbury went to Seattle for medical treatment in 1944. When illness prevented his return, the house was sold.

Earl and Florence Lammers lived in the house for 37 years. Lammers, stationed at Fort Seward in 1937, remained in town after his discharge. Over the years, he worked for the Alaska Road Commission, the Civil Aeronautics station, did construction work, and was employed by the Department of Highways. He and his wife raised eight children. In 1982, the house was sold to John Paul Zeller.

The Vogel-Lammers House, built in the Pioneer Farmhouse Style, is a rectangular, two-story, wood-frame structure facing Second Avenue. The house contains sections from two time-periods.

The building's core is at the front, a T-shaped, Pioneer Farmhouse with a single roof-dormer to the left. In the back, an attached, World War II-vintage barracks from Fort Seward displays many nine-pane, multi-lite windows.

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COR. MAIN AND VOGEL AVE.

HAINES, ALASKA



Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Vogel-Lammers House (l.); Odell-Tagg House (r.), circa 1920.

The house has 2 x 4 walls and 2 x 6 rafters. The eaves are trimmed, and the front gable eaves and pedimented, dormer gable emphasize the roof lines. The hip-roofed, front porch is covered with bevel, shiplap siding. Other exterior walls are finished in a 1 x 4 lap siding.

The front door is original, but the outer, glassed-in porch door is new. Living room windows are double-sash. Wide board trim and entablature adorn the building.

The house had undergone numerous additions and renovations. Lammers enclosed the front porch and replaced the wood-post-and-beam foundations with concrete. In 1950, he added the panel building for the furnace and extra bedroom, covered the gabled roof with sheet metal, and removed partitions between the main-floor rooms. John Paul Zeller is continuing the restoration.



Charles Bunnell Collection, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Tim Vogel and friends at a sleighing party given by Tim Vogel to celebrate receiving his first Haines saloon license.

Odell-Tagg House-1912



This imposing, two-story, Dutch Colonial house was described by the *Haines Pioneer Press* as "One of the prettiest homes in Haines and one to be proud of." Little is known about Odell's life prior to his arrival in Haines, but as a local citizen, he participated actively in business and community affairs.

Odell's major source of income came from his store, which as the advertisement claimed, carried "fancy groceries, shoes and furnishings, and everything for the home and table." A photograph shows Odell posing casually, radiating well-being and comfortable prosperity. As he aged, his eyesight declined. He solved the problem by adding pairs of spectacles to the bridge of his nose to increase the lense strength. As many as three pairs balanced precariously on his nose.

In addition to his merchant duties, Odell served as probate judge, U.S. Commissioner, agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, city council member and trustee for Camp Haines #17, Arctic Brotherhood.

The construction of Odell's home was followed avidly by the *Haines Pioneer Press*. In late 1912, the Odells moved in. They had one adopted daughter, Gertrude, of Tlingit ancestry. The house remained in the Odell family for 27 years. Gertrude Odell (Mrs. A.H. Faley) inherited the house, but sold it to Karl Tagg in 1940.

Tagg, a red-headed, Swedish fisherman and construction worker, married a Native woman from Hoonah. Reportedly, he converted the upstairs porch into a sewing room for his wife, Alice, a seamstress. The Taggs and their four children lived in the house for several years. The house is currently owned by the Alaska District Council Assembly of God Church. It serves as a youth ministry and Sunday School for the church located next door.

This house represents a building style developed in the United States from 1700 to 1830. Its most noticeable feature is the asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof. Typically, a gambrel roof has a single ridgeline with two slopes on each side; the lower slope has a steeper pitch. This roof does not flare down to a porch at the side. Instead, it features roof dormers on the left and right, and exposed raked rafters. The gable ends are trimmed. The original roof was made of cedar shakes and the rear entry, shed roof is asphalt shingled with 1 x 2 caveboard trim.

The rectangular, wood structure, framed with 2 x 4 walls and 2 x 6 rafters, is clad with wood shingles. The windows are a combination of double- and single-sash, multi-lite panes. Original features include: the brick chimney,

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The Bay Trading Co.

R. M. ODELL, Manager.

MAIN STREET

HAINES, ALASKA.

fascia moldings, and window entablature on a 1 x 6 trim. The foundations are eight-foot, concrete walls covered with sheet metal. The house may have displayed characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow Style when the upstairs porch was open. A front-entry wall was removed.



R. M. Odell—Haines Merchant, circa 1920.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.

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Find Out
 About
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Fred Meyer House—(pre-1918)



Emma Smith recalls seeing the Fred Meyer House when she and her family moved to Haines in 1913. The house, its adjacent garden, and members of the Meyer family were well photographed during the early years. Meyer, a miner who was later lost in the mountains while on a trek, owned the property from 1918 to 1946. It was then owned by Flora Schombel, the Schnabel family, Willard Waldo and Jon and Diane Halliwill. Larry and Linda Giese own the house today.

A landmark home built high on View Street, this 1½-story, Shingle Style Bungalow is newly covered with horizontal bevel siding. The shed-roof dormer, extended roof lines, and general massing reflect its style. A number of double-sash and multi-lite windows remain, their trim partly hidden behind the new siding. The building is roofed with sheet metal.

The house was remodeled in 1974, and is constructed of 2 x 4's with a partial basement; its foundations are part concrete, wood-posts, and beams. The east side, now enclosed, once included an open porch with turned spindle porch posts.



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer at home.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



Mrs. Meyer in the garden.

Stride-Raatikainen House–1910



One of Haines' earliest homes, built in 1910, this small, private residence is on Union Street between Second and Third Avenues. Sidney Stride, the original owner, arrived in Haines to work at Fort Seward, but later ran a local business.

In September 1911, the *Haines Pioneer Press* noted the opening of Stride's Brick Kiln on Mud Bay Road. The article read: "Thursday evening, John Peterson towed into Haines a scow loaded with bricks from the kiln of Sidney Stride at Mud Bay. Mr. Stride, who had had considerable experience with bricks believes he has the material on his ranch to make bricks that will stand the test of fire and weather, and this scow load is the first of many that he expects to supply in Southeastern Alaska. Mr. Stride is a brick mason and expects to erect many chimneys in Haines, guaranteeing that his bricks will stay 'put.' "

Stride's bricks have passed the test, as evidenced by the chimneys still standing on older homes. His Mud Bay operation included: two firing ovens, a boom powered by his horse for mixing mud, and small living quarters. Rumors say Stride, a frugal man, inherited a county in England and left his successful business in Haines to retire in England.

House ownership changed in 1939. Bertha Raatikainen purchased the house in the 1950s and operated a laundry and sewing business. Raatikainen's reputation as a reliable seamstress grew quickly, although she had other occupations before Haines. Many fishermen and bachelors recall delivering

soiled clothes to a cheerful, white-haired woman who was never idle. Today, Ronald and Joanne Reichert own the house.

This modest, shack-style building retains most of its original features. The gabled roof with brick chimney slopes into a gently pitched, almost flat-roofed addition. Wood shingles cover earlier, asphalt shingles, partly obscuring the original window trim. The house displays early double-sash, multi-lite windows. Local building materials are evident in the 1 x 4 fascia boards. Walls are constructed with vertical boards. The sheet metal roof is supported by 2 x 4 rafters.





Stride's garden in Haines, circa 1915.

Shotridge-Nash House--(pre-1915)



The house sits on Native Reserve land overlooking Lynn Canal. Louis Shotridge, the owner until 1931, was the grandson of the Tlingit noble, Sharrich, and an Eagle of the Kaguaton Clan. Shotridge was a handsome man whose family ranked high in the community. His sister married Bernard Moore, son of Skagway's founder, Captain William Moore.

While a young man, Shotridge met the director of an American museum who collected Native art. From 1912 to 1932, Shotridge worked for the museum collecting Alaskan Native art and published articles in the museum journal documenting the history and significance of the artifacts. Shotridge, a brilliant, controversial man, returned to Alaska in 1937. A 1915 photograph in the museum journal shows Louis Shotridge in the house, while in Alaska on a collecting expedition.

Other owners include local schoolteachers: William and Wilma Jahn, Edward James, and David and Charlotte Olerud. When Earl and Coralie Lammers sold the house to Dwight and Nancy Nash in 1976, it continued as a teacher's home. Nancy is a music teacher, and Dwight contributes his time and talents to the preschool in the Human Resource Building (BIA School). The former BIA school is next door to the Shotridge-Nash House.

This house is a two-story, Pioneer Farmhouse Style building. Its charm and balance was not lost after construction of two, large, one-story additions.



Caroline Meyer, Shotridge-Nash House in background.

The 2 x 4 wood-frame structure and its uphill addition are covered with asphalt shingles. The later, 1962, downhill addition is covered with T-1-11 channel siding. The earlier rear addition remains unaltered.

On the original building, the gabled, sheet metal roof sports twin-flared eaves on its downhill facade. Double-sash, multi-lite windows are still in place. The end gables' eaves have turned moldings, an early construction detail. The original brick chimney and wood-post-and-beam foundations are intact.

The first floor has three rooms and one bath, while the second floor, or attic, has only two rooms. Both ceilings measure eight feet. The accompanying garage was built from old material in 1976, according to tax assessment records. Located uphill to the right of the house, the garage features an early, overhead-panel door.

Years ago, houses located on Native Reserve land were not routinely listed on the tax assessor's roll because they were not subject to property tax. The Shotridge-Nash House was listed through the years, but always marked "exempt." This made it impossible to document the construction date, changes made to the house, and other pertinent information.

Fay-Doody House—1904-1907



The Fay-Doody House, built between 1904 and 1907, stands next to the Bob Ferry House on Second Avenue. According to tax records, the Fay Family of Fay and Company owned the house until 1925. The title was then transferred to their daughter, Mary, and her new husband, Carl Bjornstad.

Bjornstad, a tall Swede, arrived in Haines to mine. After marrying, however, he operated a hardware store, stocked dry goods and groceries for townspeople, and ran a supply service to Porcupine, a mining town approximately 32 miles north of Haines. In 1942, the house title transferred to Bjornstad's nephew, Neil "Red" Doody of Danbury, Connecticut.

Doody came to Haines to assist Bjornstad. His East Coast retail experience made him well-qualified to grubstake miners and handle grocery and yardage sales. His former military stint encouraged him to become an active participant in the American Legion.

In 1980, Doody's estate was sold to Carol Waldo of Haines, and her son, Daniel Audette, who currently resides there. Waldo said they wish to preserve the house's original workmanship and, therefore, few structural changes were made.

The building is a rectangular, wood-frame, 1 ½-story, Pioneer Farmhouse Style. The exterior walls and gable roof are covered with green, asphalt shingles. The chimney is constructed with Stride bricks; additional bricks were found in the basement.

Double-sash windows with trim adorn the building; some storm panes were replaced. According to the current owners, insulation was set into accessible spots and a sunporch, bedroom, and bathroom were added during the 1930s.

The long hip-roofed porch attaches to the right side and rear. A shed addition faces the street. Both structures are covered with green asphalt shingles. The house's entrance is accessed by a boardwalk; one step up into a new entry leads to the porch.

The house has 1 x 6 corner boards. Boxed eaves sport dripboard window trim. Concrete foundations are covered with shingles.

H. FAY

 **General**

 **Merchandise**

OUTFITTING MINERS A
SPECIALTY

HAINES =;- ALASKA



Inside Bjornstad General Store. Paul Piedad and Carl Bjornstad behind counter, circa 1930.

Sheppard House—1917



The Sheppard House was built by Frank Saucier around 1917. Saucier came to Haines to aid in the construction of Fort William H. Seward. His reputation as a master carpenter grew after people noticed the fine workmanship of his houses, furniture, cabinets and packing cases.

Saucier, a dark-complexioned bachelor with a peaked face, was known for his passion for the annual Nenana Ice Classic Break-up pool. He organized the ticket pool each year and reportedly died in March 1951, clutching a handful of tickets.

Although Saucier planned to live in this house, he never did. Instead, he sold it to Bob and Grace Sheppard in 1924. Sheppard was an Alaska Road Commission engineer; his wife was a nurse. They had one daughter and lived in the home for 32 years.

In 1957, Frances "Scoot" and Carl Roberts purchased the building. They rented the house and lived in another one, known today as the Frances Roberts House. Grace Comstock rented the Sheppard House for several years before buying it in 1981. She and her husband moved to Haines as members of the Port Chilcoot Company in the late 1940s.

This 1½-story, wood-frame, Shingle Style Bungalow was built with 2 x 6 walls and 2 x 4 rafters. Its distinctive diamond, window panes set it apart from other Shingle Style Bungalows.

The exterior and roof were covered with split cedar shakes. The lower walls and rear entry are now covered with T-1-11 siding. The raked roof features a gabled right dormer. Gable ends are covered with board-and-batten. The chimney is metal-clad.

The front inside entrance displays its original trim around a 15-pane, multi-lite door. Unique house features include: the diamond-paned windows in the living room and attic, a Fort Seward-type staircase, 1 x 4 fascia trim, and 1 x 8 board trim marking the attic floor level.

House alterations include: removing decorative details from the staircase, re-laying foundations, and remodeling the kitchen and front porch. The rear side displays a slide window, and plywood covers the crawl space. The front yard is landscaped with conifers.

Hinchman-Brouillette House—(pre-1918)



The Hinchman-Brouillette House reportedly was once a Skagway carpentry shop and building-supply store. George Washington Hinchman had the building dismantled, transported to Haines by boat, and then reassembled. Hinchman is said to have purchased the two lots where the house sits and one additional lot for \$12. The house faces Dalton Street because Louise Hinchman thought it would eventually become the main street of Haines.

Hinchman owned and operated a general merchandise store. A 1909 *Haines Pioneer Press* advertisement said his merchandise included: "groceries, dry goods, ladies and gents furnishings, cigars, tobacco and smoker's articles."

Hinchman's Tlingit wife, Louise, was one of the first Native women to attend Sitka's Sheldon Jackson School. Her daughter, Mary Campbell, attended Chemawa, a Native school in Portland, Oregon. She returned to Haines when she was 18 years old.

In November 1919, the *Haines Pioneer Press* announced: "Charles Burlette (sic) and Mary Campbell were quietly married by U.S. Commissioner Odell..." Charles Brouillette of eastern Washington or Idaho, came to Haines to run pack trains to Rainey Hollow. He also hauled freight, cut wood, tended bar at Tim Vogel's saloon, and worked as a street watchman.

The Brouillettes had three sons: Charles, James, and Hank. Their daughter died in a rental-house fire. After the fire, the family moved to another ren-

tal. Because the house had been occupied by "shufflin girls," the local euphemism for "ladies of the night," Mary Brouillette scrubbed it for weeks before allowing the children to touch anything. Mary's son, Jim, is the present owner.

This two-story, rectangular, wood-frame house is of the Classic Box Style. It is constructed with 2 x 4 walls and 2 x 6 rafters. The gray and white exterior, once 1 x 2 horizontal, board siding, is covered with asphalt shingles; asphalt shingles also cover the conical hip roof. A brick chimney sits on the roof ridge.

The Dalton Street entrance is boarded. Seven steps lead to the rear porch. The wood stile-and-rail doors remain, and exterior window and door trim feature a head-board entablature.

Many windows are double-sash with four lites and 1 x 6 trim boards. The living room bay window is covered by a hip roof with asphalt shingles. A window was added to the left front. Eave moldings, fascia boards, and the interior staircase remain. Plywood covers the crawl space and wood-post-and-beam foundations.

The lot is landscaped with hedges, trees, and corner shrubs. A shed and greenhouse frame stand in the backyard.

Largest Stock In Haines

George W. Hinchman
General Merchandise

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers articles

Kennedy-Fox House-(pre-1918)



The house, owned by William Burnham, first appeared on the tax rolls in 1918. In Haines, it was known early on as the "Burnham House." Other early property owners included: A.F. McLean, who was a Presbyterian minister, theater owner, and U.S. Commissioner, and J.W. Burnham, who held the title from 1920 to 1934. Richard Kennedy, owner from 1934 to 1951, was an associate of Joseph H. Chisel and was involved in copper mining in Canada.

John and Frances Fox, owners from 1951 to 1967, were active in the community. John Fox came to Alaska as an engineer and served on the Alaska Road Commission. He was killed in an airplane accident while surveying. Frances Fox owned the "Moosehorn," a cafe on Main Street.

Later owners were: Raymond and Susan LeFever, Ross and Patricia Smith, and Preston Ostrander. Richard Burroughs is the present owner. The house is currently undergoing restoration.

The Kennedy-Fox House is a pre-1918 bungalow. The building, modified extensively, is now an L-shaped structure set on 4 x 8 wood stilts with an attached, rear storage shed and a hip-roofed front entry. This 1½-story house, framed with 2 x 4's, was covered with horizontal, bevel siding, but now displays asphalt shakes. Asphalt shingles also cover the distinctive, hip roof.

The 1 x 6 lap siding on the front entry, metal chimney on the rear shed, and front and rear doors are new. However, the brick chimney on the roof's right ridgeline, most of the sash windows, under-eave moldings, and fine, boxed eaves are original. In its present cladding, the house has no corner boards.

A garage behind the house sits directly on grade. It has a hip roof with a metal chimney and a board floor, but retains an old panel door. The windows are boarded and asphalt shingles cover the exterior.

Peterson-Day House—(pre-1918)



John Peterson, a butcher, is believed to have constructed the house between 1908 and 1918, according to tax records. F.G. Bernondy filed a lot-location claim in January 1898, and John Peterson appeared with a similar claim in 1908. The *Haines Pioneer Press* reported on September 11, 1911, that "John Peterson towed into Haines a scow loaded with bricks from the kiln of Sidney Stride at Mud Bay."

Peterson ran a butcher shop on the waterfront for a number of years. He was also a member of the first city council of Haines. The house's unique roofline appears in historic photographs.

Hoyt Day came to Haines with the Army; his wife, Helen, was a member of a local family. Other owners were: George and Erma Henkel, Raymond and Susan LeFever, and Mary Lee Choate. Richard Burroughs currently owns the property and is doing historical restoration on the house.

Built as a bungalow between 1908 and 1918, this house is the only one in town with a hip roof that is not ridge boxed. The resulting vertical, ridge pole creates what is known locally as the "Pyramid House." According to townspeople, the house was constructed from materials taken from the Pyramid Harbor Cannery, although some roof decking is stamped from Fort

Seward. The balanced symmetry of this square structure is based on its roof lines.

The sheet metal roof has balanced components: one peak, the gabled dormer to the right, and the hip-roofed front entry. This entrance, once enclosed with wood shingles, now displays lap siding.

The Peterson-Day House retains some double-sash windows, such as the upper-floor window. On the rear, left side, one window has been boarded with bevel siding, while the other rear window sports new trim. Other windows also display new sill/side trim.

The house is clad with an early form of drop siding, and original moldings at the upper-floor line and eaves remain. Two metal chimneys are found at the front. The house is landscaped with a picket fence, lawn and shrubs. The original small shed on sills is visible. In 1977, a wood foundation was installed. The small structure in the back yard was reportedly once a sentry house at Fort William H. Seward.



Lindholm House–1912



Charles August Lindholm built this house around 1912. The 1910 *Haines Pioneer Press* said: "C.A. Lindholm is clearing off his lot at Union and Second Avenue, preparing to erect a fine residence." A 1911 report, again, noted Lindholm's construction activities.

Lindholm, a Swede, arrived in Haines at the end of the gold rush. His wife, Hilda Augusta, settled here after their marriage in San Francisco; the wedding followed a period of correspondence. Lindholm's reputation as a cabinetmaker and independent carpenter blossomed. His wife sold baked goods to Haines bachelors and provided health care to women following childbirth. The house remained in the family's possession until 1943.

The Lindholm House is a small, Pioneer Farmhouse Style building. Its 1 ½-story, wood-frame structure built of 2 x 4's has a T-shaped appearance modified by a rear addition. The gable roof sports sheet metal covering and two early, brick chimneys.

The house retains many original features: double-sash, multi-lite windows on the left side facing onto the porch, front doors, wide, cornerboard trim, and the turned post at the broad, side porch.

Erickkson-Glover House–(pre-1918)



The house was constructed sometime between 1903 and 1918. In July 1903, a lot-location claim was filed by F.W. McElravy, a Civil War veteran. Tax assessor rolls list him as owner until 1921.

James King and his wife, Lillie, purchased the property from McElravy in 1921. Lillie continued to own the property after a later marriage to Joe Glover. In 1947, the property was listed on the tax assessor roll as belonging to Lillie Thompson.

Other owners were: William Neher, Ernest and Phyllis Lindquist, and Olaf B. Erickson, a carpenter for whom the house was named. Martin Paddock, Sr. owns the property today.

This tidy, one-story bungalow on Third Avenue was extensively remodeled and added to in 1962. It was originally built on wood posts with a board-formed concrete foundation added later.

This building consists of two offset, rectangular, wood-frame structures built of 2 x 4's with side and rear entries. The gabled roof has been covered with sheet metal. New T-1-11 vertical, channel siding covers the original cladding of wood/asphalt shingles.

Most of the windows are new. A concrete chimney replaces the traditional chimney of rubble, cobblestone or rough-faced brick used on Bungaloid Style houses. The building has no front porch and is accessed by two steps up to the front door. The board trim is also new. The bungalow is accompanied by a 24' x 30' flat-roofed, detached garage with early overhead and wood-panel front doors.

Paddock-Kay House—(pre-1918)



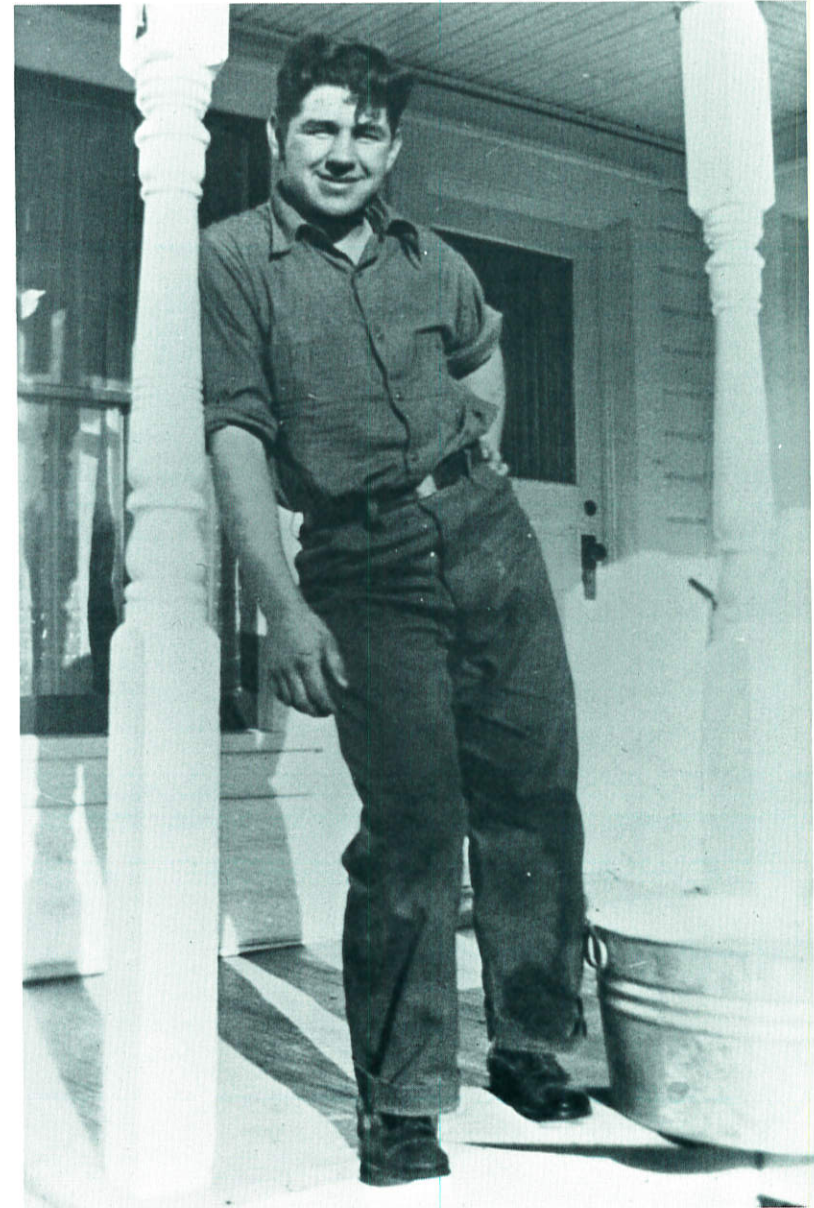
Samuel Nixon, a carpenter, may have built the house. Records reveal he owned the property from 1918 to 1927. John Paddock, who owned the property from 1928 to 1943, was the civilian painter at Fort Seward for many years. He made his own paint at his shop on Main Street and was responsible for keeping the interiors and exteriors of the fort buildings sparkling.

Ethel Perkins Powell, the next property owner, was a long-time teacher for the BIA in Klukwan. James Kay, the present owner, was stationed at Fort Seward in the 1930s, but returned to Haines for retirement.

This one-story, wood-frame house, built before 1918, is known locally as the "California House" because of its economical use of building materials. Wall finishes consist of wood shingles and tarpaper, while tarpaper and boards cover the front porch. A sheet metal roof is rusting at the rear. The stile-and-rail front door and boarded front windows are original.

The house has two windows on the left side and one in the rear. To the right, a substantial addition has been built and roofed to the original ridgeline. A shed addition sits to the rear. An old screen door covers the front inside door.

The house's minimal trim is best typified by its open porch and boards laid on grade, with a roof supported by settling poles. An original brick chimney rests on the left gable; the original structure and additions sit on wood sills. The front yard is landscaped with 60-foot trees, and the backyard has a large lawn with numerous strawberry patches.



Charlie Paddock, 1940.

Oslund-Clayton House–1911-1912



This house was constructed by George Vogel, the first mayor of Haines after incorporation in 1910. Vogel, a businessman and one of four brothers involved in the town's development, operated the George Vogel Hardware Store on Main Street, known today as King's Store.

For many years, the house was known as the Oslund homestead. Erik Oslund, a long-time storekeeper in Haines, was one of the town's most prosperous citizens. Louise Smith grew up in the house and inherited the property when Erik Oslund died.

The house was later purchased by Charles and Jean Clayton and moved from its site on Second Avenue to its present location on Third Avenue, between Union and Dalton Streets. Jean McRae Clayton is a member of the McRae family who homesteaded on Mud Bay Road and ran a business in Haines.

A one-story, wood-frame, Pioneer Style Farmhouse, this T-shaped bungalow, constructed in 1912, retains many original features: moldings, fascia trim, wood-panel door, and double-sash windows. The house's insulation is made up of 1911 to 1912 newspapers and burlap.

The structure has wood-post-and-beam foundations covered with sheet metal on the outside walls. The 2 x 4 walls are clad with wood shingles over an earlier finish, while 2 x 6 rafters support a sheet metal-clad roof. The house was renovated in 1964. By 1976, an electric fireplace was added and suspended ceiling installed in the main section.



Myrna and Bengie Houser in front of the Oslund House on Second Avenue, circa 1950.

Houser Collection, Haines.



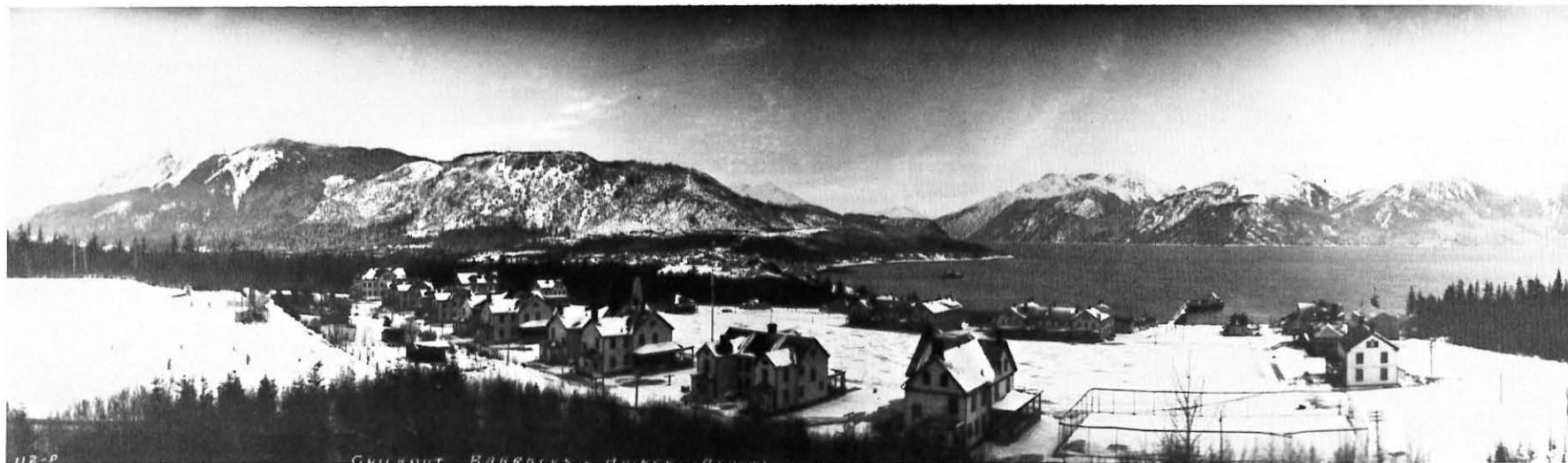
New military post nearly completed, circa 1903.

Fort William H. Seward



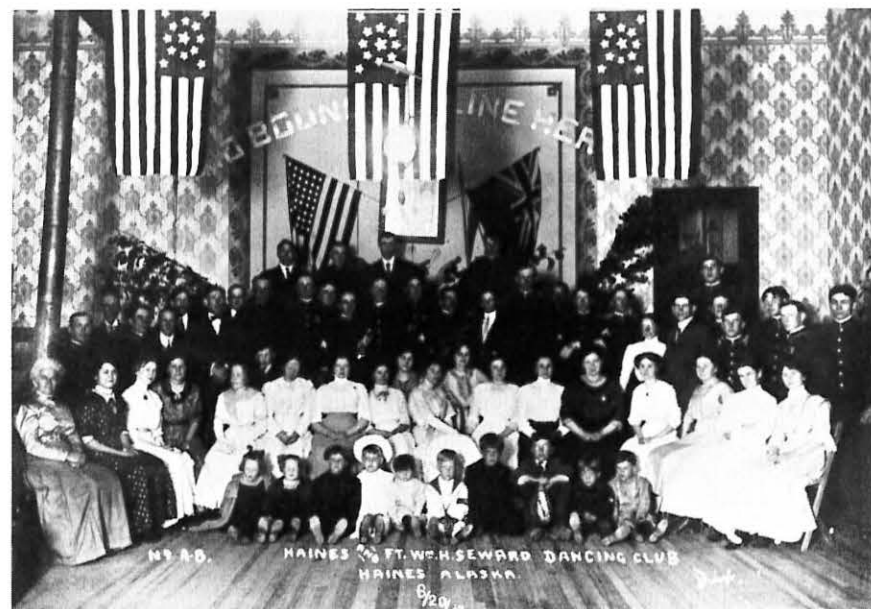
New army outpost near Haines, circa 1907.

A Photographic Essay of Fort William H. Seward



Chilkat Barracks, 1927.

The life of the men and women who lived and worked at Fort William H. Seward is captured in this collection of photographs. Service at this distant post was filled with work, sports, social and community activities. The handsome, imposing buildings overlooking Lynn Canal and framed by the Chilkat Range created an order and symmetry in the Alaskan wilderness. Many people enjoyed the good life Haines offered and chose to remain as store owners, craftsmen and builders of the frontier community.



Haines and Fort William H. Seward Dancing Club, 1912.

Del Sheriff Collection, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.



View of fort from "Soapsuds Alley," circa 1911-1923.

Sheldon Museum, Haines.



J. M. Blankenberg collection, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Fort Seward under construction, pre-1907.

STATEMENT

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

Vic 31 10085

4th July, Committee Names, Alaska

To THE POST EXCHANGE, Dr.

Bread		
Merchandise	5 Base Balls 1 ⁰⁰	600

POST EXCHANGE
FT. WILLIAM H. SEWARD

PAID

JAN 4 1906

per *Steward*

Exchange Steward

/0



Sheldon Museum, Hanes.

Entertainers from the Fort, circa 1911-1923.

...Post Personals...

Sergeant Steele and Privates Richardson and Nail returned from Seattle on the last Cottage City.

The recent snowfall has been most welcome to the tobogganists, among the most enthusiastic of whom are Colonel Reynolds and Major Hodges.

Captain and Mrs. Simonds gave a New Year's Eve party last Friday night. The evening was passed with music and games, and the new Year was given a rousing reception.

Colonel Reynolds received the officers of the garrison New Years day at 11:30. After the official reception was over the officers and ladies made the usual round of New Year calls. Captain and Mrs. Palmer were at home to the garrison at noon, and Captain and Mrs. Wolfe at four o'clock. The Cottage City under the command of Captain Jensen arrived in the midst of the festivities. The Captain has been off the run for some time on leave in California, and his many friends are glad to welcome him back.



Dayroom activity, Fort Seward.

Falcon Jostin Album - 2. Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

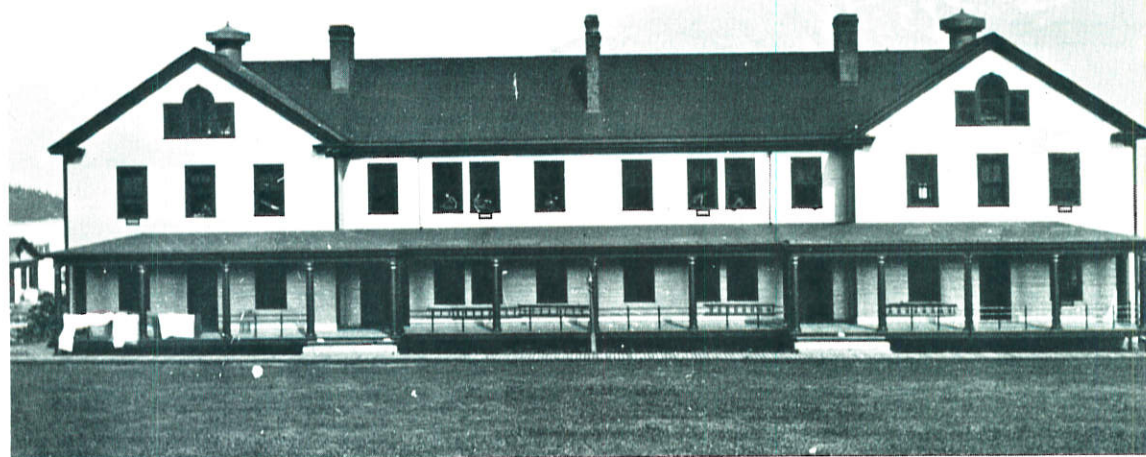


Sheldon Museum, Haines.

Officers with women, circa 1911-1923.



Nancy Lesh Collection, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska, Fairbanks.



Infantry barracks at Fort Seward.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept.



View of Haines Townsite and Fort Seward from Mt. Ripinsky, circa 1907.



Soldiers with halibut catch at Fort Seward.

Nancy Leish Collection. Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska, Fairbanks.



Woman and dog after hunting at Fort Seward.

Nancy Leish Collection. Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska, Fairbanks.



Lending a hand.

Nancy Leeb Collection. Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept. University of Alaska, Fairbanks.



Soldiers in the Klukwan cemetery.

Nancy Leeb Collection. Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept. University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Glossary

Bay Window - A window or series of windows projecting from the wall and forming an extension to the interior space.

Board-and-Batten - A wall or roof finish system in which a strip of wood is placed over the joint between adjacent boards.

Bracket - A decorative member projecting from a wall designed to support, or appear to support a projecting vertical load acting outside the wall.

Broken Pediment - A pediment, the sides of which stop before they intersect.

Cartouche - An ornamental panel in the form of a scroll, circle or oval, often bearing an inscription.

Casement - A window with sash hung vertically and opening inward or outward.

Clapboard Siding - A type of wood siding applied horizontally and overlapped, with the lower edge thicker than the upper.

Corbel - An architectural element that projects from a wall and supports a vertical load from above.

Corner Board - A trim board used on the external corners of a wood frame building to give it a finished appearance and to protect the end grain of the siding boards from moisture.

Cornice Return - The area of a cornice which continues around the corner of a building rather than terminating at the edge.

Dentil - One of a series of small projecting, ornamental rectangular blocks, usually under a cornice.

Dormer - A vertically set window on a sloping roof; also, the roofed structure housing such a window.

Drip Molding - A large molding over a window, originally designed to direct water away from the wall; also called a hood molding.

Eave - The lower edge of a sloping roof that overhangs a wall.

Entablature - In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof or pediment; comprised of the architrave, frieze and cornice.

Eyebrow Dormer - A low dormer in which the arched roofline forms a reverse curve at each end giving it the general outline of an eyebrow.

Facade - In architecture, an exterior face of a building, especially the front or more important face.

False Front - The vertical extension of a facade to "hide" the rooflines behind a rectangular facade.

Finial - A crowning, ornamental detail.

Fishscale Shingles - Shingles cut with a scalloped edge.

Gable Roof - A double sloping roof having a vertical triangular portion at the ends of the building.

Gabled Entry - An entryway crowned by a triangular pediment.

Gambrel - A ridged roof with two slopes on each side, the lower slope having the steeper pitch.

Hipped Roof - A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

Historic Signage - A sign reflecting historic placement, color and print.

Lite - Glass pane in window.

Molding - A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

Parapet - A low wall rising above a platform or flat roof.

Pediment - The triangular gable end of a roof above the horizontal cornice or a decorative space over windows or doors, usually triangular.

Pilaster - An engaged pier or pillar or decorative feature simulating a pier or column, constructed as a slight projection beyond the plane of a wall.

Portico - A major porch, usually with a pedimented roof supported by classical columns.

Preservation - Any action, which through its very nature, arrests any ongoing or pending deterioration, thus sustaining the building's existence.

Reveal - The vertical side of a door or window opening between the frame and the wall surface.

Recessed Entrance - An entrance to a building, recessed beyond the plane of a wall.

Restoration - The process of recovering a former state. This can include a former appearance, construction material or detailing and/or function, in full or in part.

Sash - The moveable framework of a window.

1 over 1 Sash - A double hung sash design where each sash has a single pane of glass.

2 over 2 Sash - A double hung sash design where each sash has two panes of glass, separated by a mullion.

Shed Roof - A roof shape having only one sloping plane.

Shiplap Siding - A type of wood siding applied horizontally and having one edge rabbeted to make an overlapping joint.

Spindle - A turned wooden element, often used in screens, stair railings and porch trim.

Stabilization - The work required to bring a structure to a point where it can be maintained.

Stile - On a wood panel or frame, a vertical piece into which the interior or secondary members fit.

Transom - A small window above a door or another, larger window.

Wainscot - The lower portion of an interior wall when of a different material from the rest of the wall.

Weatherboard - Clapboard; wooden siding.



Credits

Photo Credits

We are grateful to all those individuals and institutions that made their photo collections available to us. Photos not credited in the text were taken by Constance Baltuck. We would also like to express our thanks to Jeff Brady who gave the researchers access to early issues of the Haines Pioneer Press.

Also Available

A separate document will be prepared and distributed containing technical information to supplement the CITY OF HAINES SURVEY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES. This packet will include a recommendation for an historic district and an owner's assistance package with information on sources of funding for historic preservation and restoration.







