

JUNEAU, AK NARRATION



SECTION 1: JUNEAU FACTS AND MAPS

JUNEAU FACTS

Population: Since 1990, Juneau's population has grown from 26,751 to its current level of 32,556 (2012 Census Estimates). Juneau's median age is 37.8 years (JEDC 2013).

Size: 3,255 square miles total, including 928 square miles of ice cap and 538 square miles of water. Population density is under 10 per square mile.

Unemployment Rate: As of August 2011, the unemployment rate was 4.6%. (Note the unemployment rate is updated monthly.)

Average Annual Rainfall: 89.7 inches downtown, 57.5 inches at the airport (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Average Annual Snowfall: 97 inches at the Juneau Airport (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Record Low Temperature: -22 degrees set in February 1968 and matched in January 1972 (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Record High Temperature: 90 degrees set in July 7, 1975 (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Coldest Month: January Average Temperature 25 degrees, Average Maximum Temperature 30 degrees, Average Minimum Temperature 20 degrees (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Warmest Month: July Average Temperature 56 degrees, Average Maximum Temperature 64 degrees, Average Minimum Temperature 48.5 degrees (National Weather Service, Juneau).

Prevailing Weather Conditions: The weather is as diverse as the people. Juneau averages 44 clear days annually, the rest can vary by degrees of sunshine, to a combination of fog, rain, snow, or sleet. The maritime climate and Japanese current provide mild, wet conditions. The average temperature is 41 degrees and generally, some form of precipitation falls 220 days per year.

QUICK FACTS

Population: 32,556 (2012 Census Estimates)

Median Age: 37.8 (JEDC 2013)

Size: 3,255 square miles total. The area of Juneau is almost as large as the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Location: Juneau is located on the Gastineau Channel in the panhandle of Alaska. It is roughly 890 miles northwest of Seattle, Washington and 560 miles southeast of Anchorage.

Major Industry: Government, Tourism, Commercial Fishing, Transportation/Trade

Capitol: Juneau was designated the capitol in 1900, but did not go into effect until 1906. In 1900 the U.S. Congress dictated the government of the then "District of Alaska" was to be moved from Sitka.

Unemployment: 4.9% (JEDC 2013)

Average Cost of Home: \$313,144 (2010)

Average Wage: \$44,074 (2010)

Cost of Living: On average Juneau is 30-39% more to live in than the "average" U.S. city. Juneau is 8-11% more expensive than Anchorage.

Daylight Hours: Summer solstice (maximum) June 21

Sunrise: 3:51 a.m. Sunset 10:09 p.m. 18 hours, 18 minutes

Winter Solstice (minimum) December 21

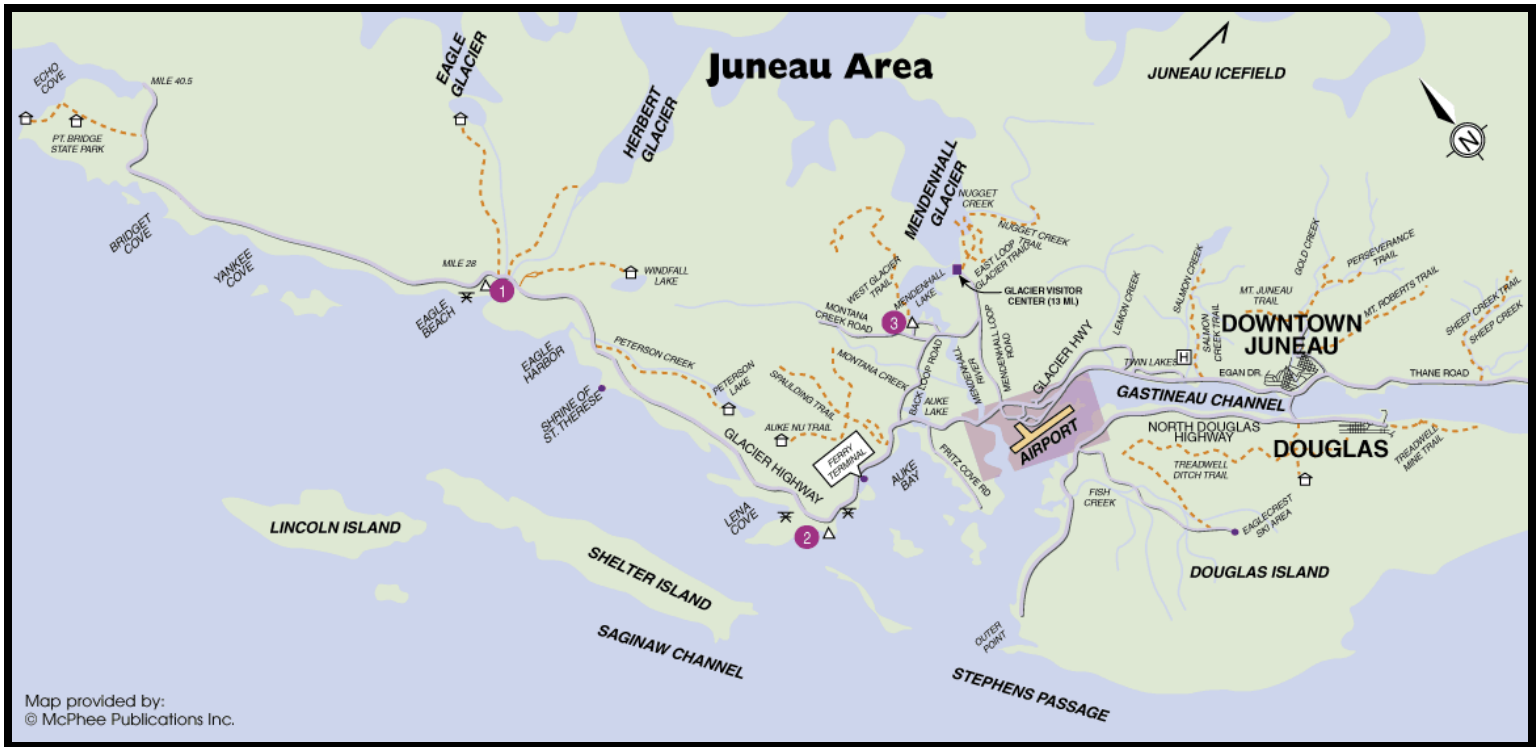
Sunrise: 8:45 a.m. Sunset 3:07 p.m. 6 hours, 21 minutes.

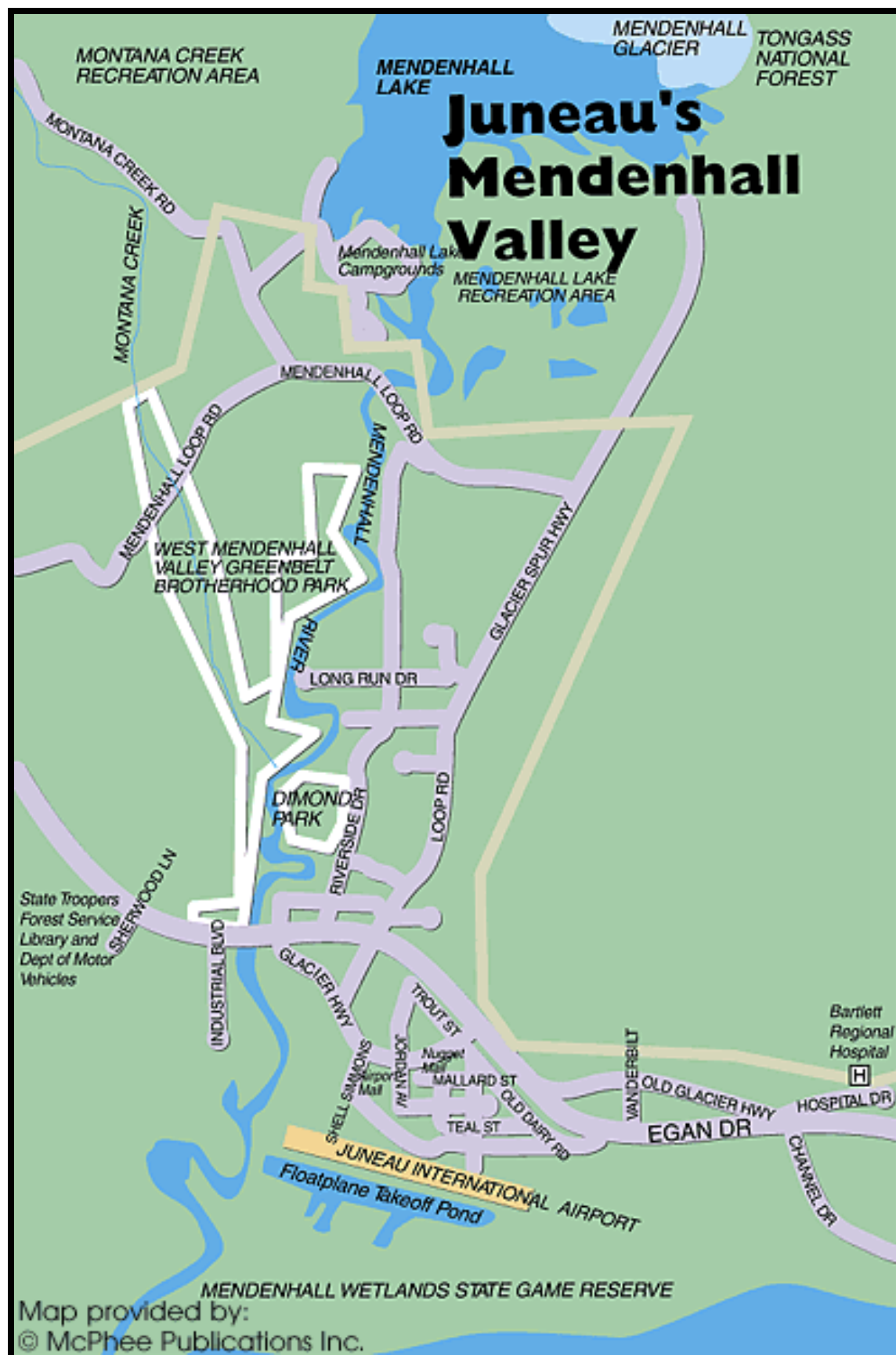
MORE JUNEAU FACTS

- Tides during the year are as high as 20.2 feet and as low as -4.8 feet.
- More than 840,000 cruise ship passengers visit Juneau between May and September each year.
- With over 38,000 registered vehicles in Juneau, there's over one vehicle for every resident. (Division of Motor Vehicles 2010, includes commercial trailers, trailers, and snow mobiles.)
- Juneau has no road connections with the rest of the world. You either arrive by air or sea.
- Juneau was the first town in Alaska founded (1880) after the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.
- Juneau has the oldest bar in Alaska continuously operating in the same location - the Imperial Bar on Front Street, which opened in 1891.
- The first balloon ascension in Alaska took place in downtown Juneau in 1898 at the corner where the State Capitol now stands.
- During the gold mining heyday, Juneau was the lode mining capital of the world. The three great local mines produced \$158,000,000 worth of gold before the last mine finally closed in 1944.
- Juneau is home to the oldest original Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska. Built in 1894, St. Nicholas Orthodox Church still has an active congregation and is located on the corner of Fifth and Gold St.
- On a per capita basis (income divided by population), Juneau resident income (\$48,242) was 14% higher than the national average (\$41,560) and nearly 5.5% above the statewide average (\$45,665) in 2011. Juneau's median household income was \$77,558 in 2011 (JEDC 2011). By comparison, the median household income in Alaska was \$68,211 and \$51,484 nationwide. (Us Census Bureau)
- The cost of living is a popular topic of discussion with visitors. The price of gas is an easy one to point out on any of the several stations on our routes. Juneau's cost of living, as reported the Juneau Economic and Development Council is 30-35% above the "average" US city, and 11% higher than Anchorage. This is primarily due to the cost of shipping commodities from our in-State and Lower 48 suppliers. The average cost of a single family home was \$362,450 (JEDC 2013).

LOCAL LINGO

- **Alaskan:** Simultaneously a person, place, and thing, depending on context. This is a bar and hotel in downtown Juneau, a malt beverage brewed here by the Alaskan Brewing Company, and a state resident. You could have an Alaskan with an Alaskan at the Alaskan. (And you should.)
- **Amber:** A type of Alaskan, an ale.
- **The Bridge:** "The Bridge" is the one downtown that crosses Gastineau Channel to Douglas. Technically, it's called the Juneau-Douglas Bridge.
- **The Channel:** Gastineau Channel, that body of water between Juneau and Douglas.
- **Chums:** Dog salmon, as in "the chums are running." Soon to be your best friend. Get it?
- **DIPAC (pronounced die-pack):** Stands for Douglas Island Pink and Chum. This is the fish hatchery now renamed the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery, where you can see chums, kings, and coho.
- **Dollies:** Dolly Varden trout.
- **Douglas:** A place, not a person. Refers to both the town and the island across the channel from downtown. When people say North Douglas, they mean West Douglas, where the North Douglas Highway goes. Makes perfect sense, right? XtraTufs: Knee-high slip-on rubber boots. XtraTufs is a brand name, but this is a generic term for all "Juneau Sneakers." They go with everything.
- **Lemon Creek:** Might sound like a fancy wine, but it's the big valley between downtown and the airport. Also refers to a local glacier and stream.
- **The Road:** There are lots of roads, but "The Road" is the long one that runs north and south. It's called Egan Drive between downtown and the Mendenhall Valley; north of there, it's either the Veterans Memorial Highway or Glacier Highway. Past Auke Bay, people call it "Out The Road." It ends 40 miles north of downtown.
- **The Shrine:** The Shrine of St. Therese. A quaint stone Catholic church next to a hot fishing spot "Out The Road" at mile 28.
- **The S.O.B.:** This is what the locals call the State Office Building, where many of them work. It's sandwiched between Willoughby Avenue and Calhoun Street downtown.





SECTION 2: POINTS OF INTEREST

Helpful Hint: This section provides some information on significant places and things that can be seen from at least one of our tour routes. They may not necessarily be seen from all our routes. Driver/guides should be familiar with all of these and use the information appropriate to the tour and route.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION



The white southern style mansion on Calhoun Avenue is the Governor's mansion, currently home to Sean Parnell, a republican. Construction was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$40,000, furniture included. The building was renovated and restored in 1985 for \$2 million. A large portion of the expense went to return the home to its original 1900s decor. Additional work was done in 2011, including replacement of the roof, for \$1.5

million. The mansion is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The mansion is visible from Egan Drive, most easily outbound across the parking lot behind Centennial Hall and inbound before and after Foodland A&P as you approach the Alaska State Museum.

ALASKA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

The building is located on 4th between Main Street and Seward Street. Tours that use the Franklin/4th/Main Street loop drive in front of the building. It is also visible from the intersection of Egan Drive and Main Street. The columns in front of the Capitol are Tokeen marble and came from a quarry on Prince of Wales Island near Ketchikan. The Liberty bell on the front lawn was donated to the state as part of a savings bond incentive program.



Since statehood in 1959, the Capitol has featured the offices of Alaska's Governor and Attorney General, as well as legislative halls for the Alaska Senate and House of Representatives. The legislature is comprised of 20 Senators elected for four-year terms and 40 Representatives elected to two-year terms. The legislature meets from January to April. Free tours are available during daytime business hours in the summer.

This building was constructed in 1930 for use as the Territorial and Federal Building. There is an interesting story concerning the location of the post office. In this building, the post office was placed on the third floor, unaware of the federal building codes, which required post offices to be placed on the second floor or lower at the time. When reminded of the law, territorial officials simply renumbered the floors rather than moving the heavy sorting equipment down an

entire floor. In other words, the first floor became the ground floor, the second floor became the first floor and the third floor became the second floor - problem solved.

FEDERAL BUILDING



The Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building on the corner of Glacier Avenue and 9th (named in 1999) is the largest building in Juneau. This building houses the main downtown Post Office and the majority of the federal offices.

There is a noteworthy sculpture of pelicans in front of the Federal Building. The sculpture depicts a flock of diving pelicans.

The following story is frequently told about the pelican sculpture, but is false. The sculpture is exactly where it was planned to be from the very beginning. Another unconfirmed story is that the sculpture is of diving pelicans because the artist knew how to design them and not other birds. The sculpture should be introduced or followed with a disclaimer, such as "it is an amusing story, but is entirely false."

Originally, an artist was commissioned to create two sculptures for the federal government. There was to be a sculpture of eagles for the Juneau Federal Building and a sculpture of pelicans for a federal building in Florida. Unfortunately, the sculptures were mixed up during shipping and Alaska ended up with the pelicans and Florida ended up with the Eagles. The Florida offices liked the sculptures of the eagles and refused to return them.

Florida does in fact have a healthy bald eagle population; unfortunately, this is the only place you will view pelicans in Alaska.

FOUNDERS MONUMENT

The Founders Monument is located on the federal building side of the bridge crossing Gold Creek where Glacier Avenue becomes Willoughby Avenue. It is a memorial plaque to the city's co-founders, Joe Juneau and Richard Harris. It is located near the spot where Juneau and Harris first panned for gold in the area.

ALASKA STATE OFFICE BUILDING

The State Office Building, affectionately known as the "S.O.B." is located on the hillside between Calhoun Avenue and Willoughby Avenue. Construction of the S.O.B. was completed in 1974, the very same year Alaskans decided to move the capital from Juneau. The push behind the construction of the "S.O.B." was spearheaded by Juneau legislators who figured if it were built; it would keep the State from moving the capital to Willow. Of course, government office space was needed as well. Calhoun Avenue is between the 6th and 7th floors, which gives an idea of how steep the hills are in Juneau. The fastest way to go from "upper Juneau" to "lower Juneau"

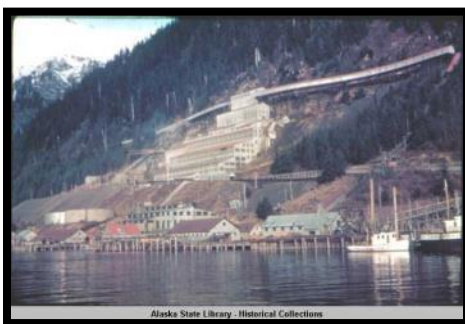
is the elevator in the S.O.B. There is also a stairway from Calhoun Avenue to Willoughby Avenue between the S.O.B. and the Governor's Mansion.

DIMOND STATE COURT BUILDING

At the southwest corner of 4th and Seward, is the Dimond State Court building. This building holds the offices and courts for the District and Superior courts. It also holds the District Attorney's office. The old court building was torn down in the early 1970's to make room for the State Office Building.



THE ALASKA-JUNEAU MINE



The ruins of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company's stamp mill are located above Franklin Street above the lower station of the Mount Roberts Tram. During the early cruise season they are visible from downtown Juneau and Douglas Island. As foliage comes in during the summer they are harder to see. The ruins are visible throughout the summer from the Mount Roberts Tram. Their visibility is also better from the upper decks of the ships at dock or in the harbor. The mill operated from 1887 until 1944.

ALASKA STATE MUSEUM

The building was constructed in 1967 to hold Alaska's museum collection. The more popular displays include the eagle's nest tree, mining artifacts, Russian Exhibit, and a wildlife display.

This museum also features hands-on exhibits for children, including models of Alaska wildlife, a rock collection, and Kid-size versions of parkas and other traditional Native garb that can be tried on.



The museum is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. seven days a week during the summer (except Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day). The admission fee is \$5.00 for age 19 and above.

CENTENNIAL HALL



On the corner of Egan Drive and Willoughby Avenue, is Centennial Hall, completed in early 1983. (Juneau's Centennial was 1980; the year the money was appropriated for the building). Tlingit carver, Nathan Jackson, of Ketchikan, carved the totem poles in the courtyard of the convention center.

HARD ROCK MINER STATUE

The "Hard Rock Miners" sculpture, created by sculptor Ed Way, is located in Marine Park. For 60 years, Juneau's great mines brought wealth and vitality to the city founded at Gold Creek. This sculpture was dedicated to the men who worked in the mines. In the sculpture, the men are using a pneumatic drill, a piece of equipment used extensively in the Juneau mines that made it possible to mine such a low grade of ore at a profit. Ordinarily a team of miners drilled the face of the mine through a single eight or ten-hour shift and blasted it just before quitting, leaving the sequence of cleanup, more drilling and blasting to the next shift.



JUNEAU DOUGLAS CITY MUSEUM



The Juneau Douglas City Museum is located on the northwest corner of the 4th and Main intersection (across Main Street from the capitol). This is an historical museum operated by the City of Juneau. The museum's main focus concentrates on Juneau's mining history. It is an invaluable

stop for those interested in Juneau's mining past. The building was formerly the Juneau City Library. It was the site of the unveiling of the 49 star US flag. For that reason, they still fly a 49-star flag in front of the Museum. During the summer, the Museum is open 9am to 5 pm weekdays and 10am to 5 pm weekends. There is no admission charge thanks to the *Pioneers of Alaska Men & Women's Igloo #6*. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Juneau Memorial Library.

MACAULAY SALMON HATCHERY

The Macaulay Salmon Hatchery is a state of the art hatchery located on the west side of Egan Drive at 2.5 mile. It was formerly known as the Gastineau Salmon Hatchery and is one of four hatcheries operated by Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC).

Construction of the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery was completed in 1989 at a capital cost of \$7.4 million. The hatchery is permitted to incubate 121 million chum, 50 million pink, 1.5 million coho and 950,000 chinook salmon annually.



The species distribution was chosen to provide the best return possible to both sports and commercial fishermen. The chums and pinks are destined primarily for the commercial fishery; Chinook and Coho will be produced for the sports fleet. The initial commercial return was estimated to be about 1.7 million chum with an average weight of 9 pounds, and 2 million pink at an average of 3.2 pounds. Approximately 60% of this return was targeted for commercial harvest with 40% needed by the hatchery for cost recovery. Chums were chosen as the primary cost-recovery species because the cost effectiveness of producing this species. Pinks are important because of their rapid growth, short (2 year) return, and the need to keep balanced production.



Sockeye Salmon

Chum and pink fry are economical to produce because they are released as fry in the spring of each year. They are held at the hatchery for only 8 months or so, then reared and fed in remote saltwater pens for an additional 6-8 weeks.

Coho and Chinook occupy approximately one-half of the hatchery's production area because they must be reared for two seasons prior to their release. The hatchery itself does not realize any significant cost recovery from the harvest of either Cohoes or Chinooks, but Juneau area fishermen were expected to realize a return of about 50,000 DIPAC Coho and 4,000 DIPAC Chinooks each year when the hatchery is at operating capacity.

In 2011, about 1.9 million chum were harvested commercially. At the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery, chum egg take was 125 million eggs. DIPAC released 114,644,000 salmon in 2011.

DIPAC's Macaulay Salmon Hatchery is one of the most accessible hatcheries in Alaska. The facility has been designed to accommodate visitors, and has glass-walled fish ladders, which allow viewing of the salmon ascending the ladder.

McDONALDS

In February 1982, the Juneau McDonalds fast food restaurant opened, and according to some residents, it was probably the biggest day in history since gold was discovered over a hundred years earlier. Local residents helped set a single day sales record for domestic McDonald's restaurants when over 17,000 hamburgers were sold. Many were forced to park at the mall across the street, and the drive-up window line stretched a mile down Egan Drive.

Not to be outdone, the city of Skagway had a "Big Mac Attack" that same month. In order to "save" the town of Skagway, a plane was chartered to Juneau. Meeting the plane at the airport was an ambulance; carrying hundreds of hamburgers and french fries as fresh off the grill as possible, with sirens screaming as it wound its way the short distance from the golden arches. The plane then flew back to Skagway where it was met at the airport by nearly the entire population of the town. A feast was held and needless to say, Skagway was "saved."

A second McDonalds restaurant has since opened and closed in downtown Juneau, at the corner of Front and Seward Streets.

MENDENHALL GLACIER



The Mendenhall is named after former Superintendent of the U.S. Coastal and Geodetic survey, Thomas Corwin Mendenhall. The glacier, from the ice cap to Mendenhall Lake, is 12 miles long with a terminus that is about one-half mile wide. The terminus is 100 feet high in places as it empties into Mendenhall Lake, which is up to 220 feet deep at the glacier's terminus. Prior to the 1940's, the lake did not exist, but retreat of the glacier enlarged the basin and the lake.

On the average, Mendenhall Glacier retreats about 100'-150' feet annually. The current site of the Visitors Center was covered by ice in 1940. The rock face to the left side of the glacier (as you face it) was completely covered by ice as late as 1964. The Visitors Center is approximately 1/2 mile from the face of the glacier.

The Mendenhall Glacier was once named the Auk Glacier as reflected in the notes of John Muir during his visit in 1879:

"It was now nearly dark and quite so here, we found a harbor, not far from the fine Auk Glacier which descends into the narrow channel that separates Douglas Island from the mainland...I wanted to examine the Auk Glacier in the morning, but tried to be satisfied with a general view and sketch as we sailed around it's wide fan shaped front. It is one of the most beautiful of all the coast."

The name was changed to Mendenhall in 1892.

EGAN EXPRESSWAY

Egan Drive, or the Egan Expressway, is the only four-lane highway in Southeast Alaska. Although only 10 miles long, this stretch of road accommodates the numerous Juneau residents who live in the Mendenhall Valley, or "Out the Road", and work in downtown Juneau. At the heaviest traffic times in the morning and evening, there is almost one continuous line of cars covering the entire length of the expressway. The average daily traffic is about 24,000 vehicles. After 7 years of construction, The Egan Expressway was completed in 1975 at a cost of \$2.5 million. Prior to the construction of Egan Drive, commuters between the valley and downtown used the Glacier Highway, which parallels much of Egan Drive.

WILLIAM EGAN

Egan Drive was named after William Egan, Alaska's first state governor who served from 1959-1966 and from 1970-1974. Egan born and raised in Valdez, was a very popular politician who acquired the nickname of "Mr. Alaska" before he died in May 1984. He has one son, Dennis, who runs radio station KJNO in Juneau, located along Egan Drive.

SECTION 3: HISTORIES

CITY INTRODUCTION



The discovery of gold and the operation of the hard rock mines, coupled with the proximity to the "lower 48," contributed to Juneau's rise as the capital city. Juneau was founded in the summer of 1880 as a gold rush town. Joe Juneau and Richard Harris discovered the first gold here with the help of the Auke Tlingit Chief Kowee on August 17, 1880. The discovery was made on Gold Creek. Prior to the discovery, the area that is now Juneau served as a seasonal fishing camp for the local Tlingits.

Juneau is different from the many Alaska and Yukon towns that sprang up with the insurgence of gold miners. Little remains of many of these boom towns e.g., Dyea, but Juneau secured its permanence with the introduction of hard rock gold mining and establishment of the territorial capital when power was transferred from Sitka in 1906. This change fostered the social development of the early community and heralded the state and federal work, which remains the lifeblood of the economy today.

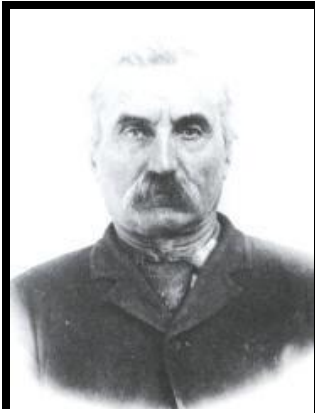
As is the case with many of the other gold rush towns, the placer gold (gold panned from streams) supply was exhausted quickly. The mountains surrounding Juneau contain some of the largest quantities of low-grade gold ore in the world. Extracting the gold from this rock was an arduous task. The ore in this area contains approximately 1/10th of an ounce of gold per ton. Gold was extracted through a process of pulverizing the ore and running it over mercury covered copper plates.

The A-J mine was the key to Juneau's continued growth. The ruins that are visible from Gastineau Channel and Douglas Island are the remains of the A-J mine stamp mill that processed up to 13,000 tons of ore per day. The mill operated from 1897 until its closure on April 9, 1944. Mills of this sort provided steady work for Juneau and the surrounding area.

Today, Juneau's leading industry is government. The local economy is primarily supported by local, state and federal government jobs. Forty-two percent of the local jobs are government jobs. Over 50% of wages in Juneau come from government positions. Tourism is the number two industry in Juneau.

Unlike Anchorage or Fairbanks, which were ravaged by earthquake, fire and/or flood, Juneau has a well preserved and charming downtown area. Eleven downtown buildings are currently listed in the National Register of Historic places. Most of the buildings on Franklin Street were constructed before 1914.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD



Joe Juneau



Richard Harris

An enterprising mining engineer in Sitka named George Pilz offered a reward of 100 Hudson Bay wool blankets to anyone who could lead him to gold-bearing ore. Chief Kowee, a Tlingit Chief, responded to this offer by traveling to Sitka and presenting Pilz with samples of rich quartz. Pilz grubstaked Joe Juneau and Richard Harris to look for gold. A grubstake occurs when supplies or funds are advanced to a prospector in return for a share of the profits.

When Juneau and Harris arrived they found some "color," but did not bother to follow the gold to its source and returned to Sitka. Chief Kowee was interested in initiating trade with the new settlers and urged Pilz to send the two prospectors back to this area. Upon their return Chief Kowee escorted the pair to the head of Gold Creek, where they looked down into the mother lode deposits of Quartz Gulch and Silver Bow Basin.

"... Juneau and myself could hardly believe our eyes," Harris later wrote. "We knew it was gold, but so much and not fine particles, (but) streaks running through the rock and little lumps as large as peas and beans."

This deposit, later famed as the Juneau Gold Belt, produced 6.7 million ounces of gold, 3.1 million ounces of silver, and 40 million pounds of lead between 1881 and 1944.

The strike caused only a mild rush at first, but by Christmas of 1880, a mining camp was established at the present site of Juneau. On October 18, 1880, (later known as Alaska Day celebrating the purchase anniversary) Harris and Juneau staked a town site on the

edge of Gastineau Channel and named it Harrisburg. The miners who flocked in built a row of cabins just above the high tide line along what is now Front Street.

The U.S. Navy was then in charge of Alaska and a contingent of Navy men and a detachment of Marines, under the command of Lt. Commander Rockwell, was sent over from Sitka to keep order. They built a barracks on a hill where the State Office Building now stands.

For reasons that are not clear now, the miners did not like Dick Harris or the name Harrisburg. In February 1881, 34 of them held a meeting and voted to change the name to Rockwell. The Post Office Department in Washington did not know about this, however, and in April, established the post office of Harrisburg. Then in December 1881, there was another vote on naming the town. "Juneau City" received 47 votes, "Harrisburg" received 21 and "Rockwell" received 4. The Post Office Department was notified and changed the

QUICK FACTS

Discovery of Gold: 1880 on Gold Creek

Discovers: Joe Juneau, Richard Harris, Chief Kowee

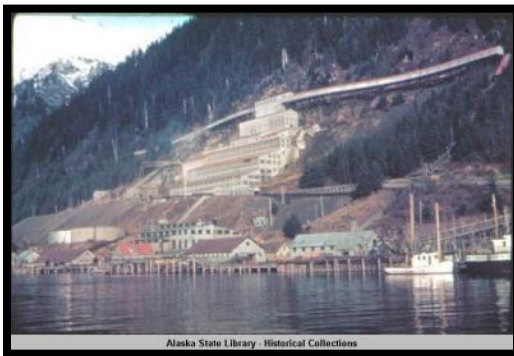
Name Change: The city of Juneau was first known as Harrisburg. In 1881, it switch to Rockwell and finally became known as Juneau in 1882

name of the office to "Juneau," dropping "City", on January 10, 1882.

Unlike other Alaska gold-boom towns of the last 130 years, Juneau survived and prospered. Its extended existence is due to the fact that the gold was trapped in the rocks of the surrounding mountains. Many of the mines in the interior relied on placer or free gold, once this was gone, so were the people. Placer mining involved individual claims and employed very few people, while hard rock mining involved large mining companies and mills that employed thousands of people.

The three major Juneau mills, the Alaska-Juneau, Treadwell, and the Alaska Gastineau were the largest in the world and crushed thousands of tons of ore daily. The ore was very low grade, ranging anywhere from \$.80 to \$2.50 per ton. A ton of the highest-grade ore was producing one tenth of an ounce of gold. It was due to effective management and state-of-the-art technology that the mines were able to remain open.

THE ALASKA-JUNEAU MINE



Visible from Gastineau and Douglas Island are the stamp mill ruins of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company, or the A-J, which began operations in 1887. The ore was very low grade, averaging about \$.90 per ton. The only conceivable way to mine at a profit was to bring the ore out through the mountain to a mill built at tidewater. It took two years for the Gold Creek Tunnel to be completed, with the finishing work taking place in late summer 1913.

The main tunnel is over a mile long (6,538 feet), 9 feet high by 7 feet wide. In 1913, a test mill was built right on the channel. In 1917, the huge ball mill seen on the side of the mountain was built. The mill was producing 8,000 tons of ore a day and operated at a loss for the next 14 years. Eventually the mill was altered and profitable productions of 13,000 tons of ore per day were realized. The waste rock (tailings) was taken by train to Gastineau Channel and dumped to create lower Juneau, serving as the foundation for much of Egan Drive.

The A-J Mine was the state's leading producer of lead, producing more than 40 million pounds during its history. Although the lead content of the A-J ore was minor, the galena (natural mineral form of lead sulfide) could be conveniently recovered from the immense tonnage of gold ore that was processed in the mill.

On April 9, 1944, the mine finally closed, primarily due to union demands for higher wages, but also at the War Production Board's insistence that all non-essential mines, especially gold mines, close down to free labor for the war effort. Once the largest low-grade ore gold mine in the world, the A-J mined almost 99 million tons of rock and ore yielding more than 3.5 million ounces of gold.

With gold prices frozen at \$35 an ounce, high inflation and ever deteriorating facilities, the mines never reopened. On May 20, 1965, the A-J Mill caught on fire and was entirely gutted.

ALASKA GASTINEAU MINE



Like the A-J, the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Company was a major mining operation of low-grade ore in the Silver Bow Basin. First incorporated as the Alaska Eastern Company, their first project was construction of the road from Juneau to Silver Bow Basin. In 1911, the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company was organized under a young promoter named Bartlett L. Thane.

Bart Thane proposed the construction of a large mill. In order to power it, he needed a large dam and powerhouse. He completed two significant hydroelectric projects. The Salmon Creek Dam was completed in 1914. The dam still supplies 8-10% of Juneau's electric power today. The Annex Creek Hydro Project tapped the 264-acre Annex Creek Lake through a concrete tunnel 150 feet below the lake. It was completed in 1915. This project still provides 8-10% of Juneau's electricity.

The second phase of development was to construct a railway connecting the mines with the mill. For a year and a half, they tunneled under Mt. Roberts at a world record rate of 544.2 feet per month, and in 1915 completed what was for many years the longest tunnel in the Western hemisphere at 10,497 feet.

Electric trolley locomotives traveled from the mines 1,550 feet below the surface at a 2% down grade, a distance of 3 1/2 miles to the mill site on Gastineau Channel. In 1915, a mill capable of treating 6,000 tons of ore daily went into operation. The entire mining industry watched the Gastineau in amazement. In recognition of Bart Thane's efforts, the town next to Sheep Creek was named "Thane."

The single men lived in boarding houses at \$1.00 per day. The men took their meals in the dining room, and they ate quite well. Fifty houses in Thane were leased to married employees. The children attended the two-room schoolhouse located near where the Thane Ore House stands today. Thane also had a meat market, general store, gymnasium, clubhouse and library.

The mill was a huge success, but the grade of ore needed to improve in order to make a profit. In 1917, they suffered a hard loss when a number of employees went off to fight W.W.I. With the shortage of men, it was difficult to handle the amount of ore necessary to just pay off accumulated interest on the company debentures. Low grade ore, and a surface cave in and flooding making the ore extremely wet (the A-G was a dry ore mill) were the primary reasons for the final shut down of the Alaska Gastineau operation in 1922.

In a last attempt to save his investment, Bart Thane proposed the construction of a pulp mill at Sheep Creek using all the existing facilities. Thane was never able to obtain the necessary funding. The A-J Company took over the hydroelectric facilities and the rest of the mines fell into disrepair. Thane became deeply depressed and began drinking heavily. In 1927, while in New York trying to sell the Gastineau property, he caught pneumonia and died at the age of 49. Bart Thane died a poor man.

TREADWELL MINING COMPLEX



From Sandy Beach and south another mile and a half along the shore of Gastineau Channel was once the bustling gold mining area operating as the Treadwell Company, the Alaska United Company and the Mexican Company. They all conducted their own milling and mining operations and managed their own crews. The Alaska Treadwell Company financed the support facilities. The operation was the largest low-grade ore gold mine in the world at the time, causing the ground to reverberate with the power of 960 ore crushing stamps.

John Treadwell, a California carpenter with a mining background, came to Juneau in 1881 and had a few unsuccessful claims up Gold Creek. He was about to leave town when a French Canadian prospector, Pierre Joseph Erussard ("French Pete") showed him samples from his claim on Douglas Island. On September 13, 1881, French Pete sold his Paris claim to John Treadwell for a reported \$400.00. French Pete was in dire need of money and never believed that his Paris claim, containing only low-grade ore, would become a bonanza. Treadwell and two partners in San Francisco formed the Alaska Mill and Mining Company with John Treadwell as the superintendent of the property. In 1889, Treadwell and his partners sold out and the company was reorganized as the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company. The four mines of this company would eventually turn out nearly \$66 million in gold.

The Treadwell was a first class operation at the time. They supplied bunkhouses for the bachelor employees and cottages to the management and married employees. All had the latest modern conveniences (electric light, steam heat, water and sewer). They had their own general store and meat market, employees club, theater, library (with 15,000 volumes) and even a Turkish bath. They also had a Natatorium, which housed a large gymnasium and swimming pool.

Miners averaged \$150 a month in wages, or about \$5 per day. There were four mines: Treadwell, Mexican, 700', and Ready Bullion. At the peak in 1915, they employed nearly 2,000 men. They operated 24 hours a day (3 shifts), 363 days a year with only the Fourth of July and Christmas off. Treadwell was unique because they were pioneering a new type and scale of mining.

At 10:57 p.m. on April 22, 1917, a hole 30 feet deep and 15 feet wide was found under the fire hall with water running in from the hillside. Five minutes later, water from Gastineau Channel began running into the hole. The three mines that flooded had a working depth of 2800 feet and some 10 million tons of ore had been removed from below tide level. An estimated three million tons of seawater filled this space in three and one half hours. It took one hour and forty minutes to get all of the men out after the alarm was sounded. Water and rocks were pouring down the cage of the hoist when the last men were lifted out. Less than an hour later, a geyser of salt water spouted 200 feet above the



John Treadwell

combination shaft from which men had been evacuated. Only one man was reported missing and it was believed he had left town. A dozen horses, one mule and machinery were not saved.

The pilings that can be seen by Sandy Beach were once part of a large wharf holding warehouses for the Treadwell Mining Company. Some of the old buildings, now in ruin, may be seen on a hike through the forest along the waterfront. For the most part, they can't be seen from Sandy Beach.

Before the cave-in, the Treadwell mines pulled out \$66 million in gold. The ready Bullion Mine, the only one not affected by the cave-in, remained open until 1922. In 1928, the entire Treadwell mining complex was sold to the Alaska Juneau Mining Company, located right across the channel.

HOW A STAMP MILL WORKS



Crushed gold ore was delivered through a chute and feeder to the mortar box in a battery of five stamps. Water-operated Pelton wheels furnished the power to drive the camshaft. The rotating cams lifted and dropped the stamps to pulverize the ore. A small stream of water ran into each battery. The splash caused by dropping the 850 to 1,200 pound stamps washed the crushed ore out through screens and over mercury coated copper plates, where the free gold was amalgamated with the mercury. It was then retorted (heated to separate the mercury from the gold). The rest went into a vanner room where the heavy gold-bearing sulfides were collected and then treated in a chlorination plant and after 1889 in a more efficient cyanide plant. The remaining sand became Sandy Beach.

Polluted smoke from these various processes killed all of the remaining trees near Douglas that had not been cut down for underground supports and other mine uses. There are no trees in the surrounding woods more than 100 years old.

Treadwell later started a trust company with his brother in California. The company went bankrupt, and in 1914, Treadwell filed for a voluntary petition of bankruptcy in New York, listing liabilities of nearly \$3 million and no assets. He died broke in 1927 at the age of 85.

A NOTE ON GOLD PRICES

Before 1933, the price of gold fluctuated, but averaged \$20 per ounce. The mining companies around Juneau used a figure of \$20.6 per ounce of gold as a standard working value. In 1933, the U.S. Government froze the price of gold at \$35 an ounce where it remained until 1971 when it was again allowed to be determined on an open market. In early 1993 the gold price was \$332 per ounce. **2013 Gold Price: over \$1,200 per ounce USD.**



GOLD RUSH RELATED HIKES IN THE JUNEAU AREA



Further information on Thane and Juneau's gold mining history can be obtained from personal experiences, which always adds credibility to a tour. Besides available books, there are interesting scenic hikes to the mining areas you can take.

The prettiest and easiest hike is up Basin Road and on the Perseverance Canyon Trail to Silver Bow Basin. Some old

mining ruins are visible, including the Perseverance Mine and the monstrous "glory hole"! From the main trail, you can break off to a little used trail that crosses a winding creek in three places. Afterwards go back to the main trail and all the way into the basin. Some old mining paraphernalia is still around from the A-J and the Alaska Gastineau mining operations, plus a beautiful waterfall (Ebner Falls).

The remains of the Jaulpa Basin Alaska-Juneau Mine Camp can be seen from the end of Basin Road. The Last Chance Mining Museum used to be in the compressor house at the top of the stairs.

Over on Douglas Island, a sunny day climb up Mt. Bradley is a must. It's steep, but the views are well worth it. The remains of the Treadwell Ditch, which provided water to the Treadwell complex, can be seen enroute. A trail sign designates the start of the trail, located between the 300 and 400 blocks on 5th Street in Douglas.

Mt. Roberts is another good climb with an excellent view. The trail starts up on Starr Hill off Nelson Street in the upper part of Juneau. It's also a strenuous hike but the trail is well groomed with lots of places to pull off and rest with a good view of Juneau. Take Franklin St. to the top where it connects with 6th, then follow it all the way up the hill to the staircase trailhead sign. This trail leads to the Mt. Roberts Tramway.

For personal viewing of a portion of Alaska Gastineau mining operation, take a look at the Salmon Creek Dam. The trail starts just below Bartlett Regional Hospital at the power generation building (access from Egan Drive). You can see the old powerhouse, railroad track, and the huge dam that still provides power to Juneau.

From the Thane area take the Sheep Creek Trail, which goes by much of the Alaska Gastineau operation, before making a steep climb up Sheep Mountain. If you are real energetic, you can follow the ridge from Sheep Mountain until you meet the trail at the top of Mt. Roberts. Most people do this hike in two days.

Juneau, like Skagway and Fairbanks, has a history based on the discovery of gold. Tours can be greatly enhanced with knowledge of the early history, most of which can be picked up from books. But this can be supplemented by a personal trip to where much of this history took

place. You are fortunate because around Juneau these "historical hikes" are complemented by some of the most scenic views in the state.

CONSTITUTION OF ALASKA

Alaska's constitution was determined by the National Municipal League to be "one of the best, if not the best, state constitutions ever written." In 1955, the territorial legislature appropriated \$300,000 for the cost of holding a Constitutional Convention in Fairbanks. Statehood supporters believed that the creation of a constitution would demonstrate Alaska's level of maturity and readiness for statehood.

Fifty-five elected delegates met for 73 days during 1955-1956 to create the brief 14,000 word document that is considered to be the model of state constitutions. William A. Egan, who later became the first governor of Alaska, served as the president of the convention.

THE CAPITAL MOVE



Few issues in the history of Alaska and none in Juneau's history have been more controversial than the capital move. The debate is on-going and usually becomes important around election years. The following information was gathered from a few sources, but mainly from a special report prepared by the Juneau Empire shortly before the vote took place in 1982. Copies of this report were distributed throughout the state in an effort to educate the public on all ramifications of the issue.

HISTORY OF THE CAPITAL MOVE

When Alaska voters decided to move the capital from Juneau in 1974, it was the third time the question had been put to them. By this time, the trans-Alaska oil pipeline was built, state revenues were increasing and some Alaskans thought it was time to put the government in a place accessible to the bulk of the population. Access to the capital by the majority of Alaskans was the primary motive for the move.

Then the argument turned to "where"? Both Anchorage and Fairbanks wanted it. Finally, the state stepped between the bickering neighbors and said neither of them was going to get to be the new capital. Three sites along the highway between the two cities were chosen and put to a vote in 1976. As expected, the place closest to Anchorage won. That Sign-along-the-highway site, with a population of about 30, was Willow.

In 1978, the Alaskan people knew a capital meant a new city, but they didn't know what it would cost. In a vote that year, the people turned down a \$966 million dollar bond proposal to get funds rolling for the new capital, but passed an amendment saying they wanted to know what the capital

QUICK FACTS

Historical Capitol Moves:

- 1792-1808: Kodiak (Russia America)
- 1808-1867: New Archangel, now known as Sitka (Russia America)
- 1867-1900: Sitka (U.S. Territory)
- 1900-1959: Juneau (U.S. Territory)
- 1959-Present: Juneau (U.S. State)

move was going to cost before they could officially approve relocation. This came in the form of the FRANK initiative, which stands for Frustrated Responsible Alaskans Needing Knowledge.

Jay Hammond, the Governor of Alaska at the time, appointed a panel to determine the cost of the move. This panel of Distinguished Alaskans included: Two former state commissioners, a former legislator, a corporate president, a mayor, a land-use specialist, a utility manager and a registered engineer.

First, guidelines for a new city had to be drawn up. Actual plans and a model of the city were constructed. Then came the cost estimates. **The cost of building a new capital city in 1982 for 15,000 people in Willow was estimated at \$2.84 billion.**

This included:

- \$1.29 billion to build the city
- \$47 million to move people and equipment to the new capital
- \$921 million for financing costs and subsidies
- \$589 million in compensation for residents of Juneau who wouldn't be able to sell their property after the move.

The Capital Site Planning Commission estimated the cost of keeping the capital in Juneau, including new and expanded facilities by 1994, at about \$324 million.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE MOVE

- Juneau is outside 85% of the landmass of Alaska and more than 700 miles from the bulk of the population. The capital should be closer to the center of the population.
- Because Juneau is remote and inaccessible to most of the people of the state, government listens more to lobbyists than to the people.
- More efficient government will result if the government is located closer to the people.
- Juneau is two hours by plane from the majority of the state's population.
- The only routes into Juneau are by plane or boat. Air travel is expensive and not dependable due to the prevailing weather conditions. There is no regular boat travel to and from the population centers.
- It will cost less to move the capital than to leave it in Juneau. However, this argument is not substantiated by reports of the Capital Site planning Commission.
- The capital is already moving west, with more state employees located in Anchorage than Juneau.
- The people have voted once to move it.
- The capital move will bring better government.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE MOVE

- Geographical access to government does not make for good government.
- Telecommunications could put almost every Alaskan in touch with government at a much lower cost than moving the capital.
- It will cost more than the state can afford.
- It is not desirable that the capital be located in the largest population center because it concentrates political and economic power to the exclusion of other interests.
- Costs of the move are more than monetary, including disruption of family lives and careers.
- Other parts of the state will be denied projects if all available money is spent on the capital move.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THE CAPITAL BEEN MOVED?

The planning commission estimated the population of Juneau would be cut in half, from about 22,000 to 11,000. On the ballot, the state had estimated that 3,000 Juneau state employees would have had to move. The number of businesses would have been cut in half along with the jobs. Unemployment, the commission said, could reach as high as 20%.

On November 2, 1982, the voters turned out in force, including over 90% of those registered in Southeast Alaska. By nearly 7,000 votes, Alaskans decided not to move the capital, at least for now. Most Alaskans, especially those up north, feel that it is not a dead issue.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

There are 18 locations on the Juneau road system listed in the National Register of Historic Places, five additional sites off the road system, and three historic districts in Juneau.

The following sites are visible from some of our tour routes. More information is included on each of these location within the narration.

- Alaska Governor's Mansion
- Alaska Steam Laundry
- Alaskan Hotel
- Baranof Hotel
- Juneau Memorial Library (now Juneau-Douglas City Museum)
- MacKinnon Apartments

The following additional sites are on the Juneau road system:

- Bergmann Hotel
- J. M. Davis House
- Frances House
- Fries Miners' Cabins

- Ernest Gruening Cabin
- Holy Trinity Church
- Jualpa Mining Camp
- Mayflower School
- St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church
- Thane-Holbrook House
- Valentine Building
- Wickersham House

Off road sites are:

- Fort Durham Site
- Point Retreat Light Station
- Sentinel Island Light Station
- Taku Lodge
- Twin Glacier Camp

The three historic districts are:

- Chicken Ridge Historic District
- Juneau Downtown Historic District
- Pribilof Aleut Internment Historic District

PUBLIC ART

- Windfall Fisherman – Main Street by Dimond Court House
- Hard Rock Miner – Marine Park
- Patsy Ann – Marine Park dock
- USS Juneau Memorial – Cruise Ship Terminal
- Archie Van Winkle Memorial – between Cruise Ship Terminal and Mt. Roberts Tram lots
- Fisherman’s Memorial – Tram lot toward ice house
- Spike – UAS mascot – Juneau Arts and Culture Center
- Gang of Four – Macaulay Salmon Hatchery
- Eagle and Raven – Franklin Street end of parking garage/library
- Haida Legend of the Origin of Man –Raven Discovering Mankind in a Clamshell – City Hall
- Wooshkeetaan Totem Pole – Centennial Hall
- Founders Monument – Gold Creek Bridge, Willoughby/Glacier Avenues
- Diving Pelicans - Hurff Saunders Federal Building
- Four Story Totem - 4th and main side of Juneau-Douglas City Museum
- Harnessing the Atom Totem Pole – Calhoun Street side of Juneau-Douglas City Museum
- Zach Gordon and Leslie Murry Windows – Juneau-Douglas City Museum
- Friendship Totem Pole – Dimond Court Building lobby
- Old Witch Totem Pole – 8th floor atrium SOB
- The Governor’s Totem Pole – Governor’s Mansion
- Raven and Eagle Totem Poles and Mural – Village Street
- Traditional and Modern Ways of Fishing sculpture – Sealaska Corporation building
- Ancon – channel side of parking garage/library
- Transfiguration – 4th floor of library
- Nimbus – Alaska State Museum
- The Family Totem Pole – Seward and 6th Streets
- Ask’w Tribe Totem Pole – Juneau-Douglas High School

SECTION 4: OTHER PLACES AND THINGS

DOUGLAS BRIDGE

This is the second bridge at this site connecting the mainland of Juneau to Douglas Island. The first was built in 1935. Prior to a bridge, men and equipment were able to take a regularly scheduled ferry to Douglas Island. After 40 years of service, the bridge was found to be too narrow for the expanding population. In 1980, work was begun building another bridge while at the same time preparing to dismantle the old one. The current bridge was finished in November 1981.



DOUGLAS ISLAND



Once reaching the other side of the bridge, you are on Douglas Island, specifically, West Juneau. Douglas Island (from which the town of Douglas, located at the southern end of the Douglas Highway gets its name) was named by the English explorer Captain George Vancouver in 1794 for John Douglas, the Bishop of Salisbury in England at the time. The island is 17 miles long and 5 to 8 miles wide covering an area of 78 square miles. One major road, the Douglas Highway, stretches along the island north to south on the east side.

The highest point (3,337 feet) on the island is Mount Bradley, although most locals call it Mount Jumbo, a name given it in early years, perhaps from the Jumbo Mining Claim located near its base. In 1939 the residents of Douglas petitioned the Board of Geographic Names to rename the mountain after Frederick Worthen Bradley, president of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company in 1900, president of the Treadwell, Mexican, and Alaska United Gold Mining Companies on Douglas Island from 1911, and director of the 1st National Bank of Juneau.

DOUGLAS

The town of Douglas grew as a result of the mining activity, which began on the island early in 1881 and grew with the development of the Treadwell Mines south of town. By 1910, Douglas was the largest town in Alaska. In 1915, the Treadwell Mining Company was processing 5000 tons of ore daily, a world record at the time. The ore value was \$2.50 per ton. Later on, the mills around Juneau were processing more, making this area the most active gold mining area in the world during WWI. The Juneau area gold rush began nearly 20 years before the Klondike, Nome and Fairbanks gold rushes and the gold mining here continued long after. Douglas prospered with the mines working what was the largest low-grade ore mine in the world. The Post Office was established in 1887, and Douglas enjoyed its first school in 1891. Incorporation came in 1902.

DOUGLAS FIRES

By 1910, Douglas had become a little metropolis of over 1,700 people, yet they had no fire department beyond a few volunteers. In March of 1911, a large fire destroyed 16 buildings including two of the finest hotels. After this fire, a full time fire department was established. In 1917, mining in Douglas suffered a major blow when three of the four mines caved in on the morning of April 22, 1917. By 1920, less than 1,000 people lived in Douglas, and with the mines no longer supporting the community, the fire department went back to volunteer status. Fire struck again in 1926, burning everything near the waterfront including the native village, and some of the old Treadwell buildings. The last fire in 1939 wiped out almost the remainder of Douglas including the school, post office, city hall and fire hall.

The population of Douglas today is nearly 2,000 and includes a very well organized Volunteer Fire Department which part of the borough-wide Capital City Fire/Rescue department. Most of the residents of Douglas work in downtown Juneau, but they do have their own Post Office, a convenience store, library, and other amenities to help maintain their own identity. Because it is away from the city and because of the wonderful views, Douglas has become a very popular place to live. Numerous condominium complexes and homes recently built on the hillside are evidence to the fact.

Douglas lost its independent status when it was joined to the City and Borough of Juneau when it was incorporated in 1970. Still, the residents of Douglas try to maintain their own identity.

GASTINEAU CHANNEL



Gastineau Channel separates Douglas Island from the mainland. It is believed to be named for Henry Gastineau, an early director of the Hudson Bay Company. The first published record of visits of white men to the Gastineau Channel area was in 1794, when an exploring party of Captain George Vancouver's ship DISCOVERY attempted to enter the "narrow icy channel" but were stopped by ice.

John Muir wrote of the area in the fall of 1879:

"The scenery all through the channel is magnificent, something like Yosemite Valley in its lofty avalanche swept cliffs, especially on the mainland side, which are so steep few trees can find rooting. The lower island side walls are mostly forested."

"We called at an Indian summer camp on the mainland about noon, where there were three very squalid huts crowded and jammed full of flesh of many colors and smells, among which we discovered a lot of bright fresh trout, lovely creatures about fifteen inches long, their sides adorned with vivid red spots. We purchased five of them and a couple salmon for a box of gun caps and a little tobacco."

Gastineau Channel has always presented a problem for mariners of any size craft. In 1794, Captain Vancouver found the channel choked with icebergs from the Taku Glacier. Today, the northern part of the channel is only navigable by small boats on extremely high tides. The

problem isn't ice anymore; it is silt from Mendenhall Glacier, which is deposited daily onto the channel floor.

It takes a 16-foot tide or better for the average boat to navigate the channel. At some spots it takes a 10.5-foot tide just to cover the channel floor. At low tide, at approximately 7 Mile Egan Drive, one can walk from one side of the channel to the other. Boats moored in the downtown area will either wait for a better than average tide to navigate the channel, or take an alternate route around Douglas Island, adding about 40 miles to the trip.

For many years a "May Day Mud Run" was held, which was a race across the tide flats at low tide from Douglas Island to the Mainland. The tide level does get low enough to make it possible to walk to Douglas Island, but only if one is in a hurry.

The talcum-like silt or 'glacial flour', which is created as the Mendenhall pulverizes the underlying bedrock, is suspended in the turbulent water of the Mendenhall River as it meanders to the saltwater of the Gastineau Channel. Two reasons are given to explain why glacial river water 'loses' its silt as the river empties into the sea. The first is the most obvious. At the river's mouth the water becomes more sedentary, allowing the heavy silt to settle out of suspension. The second process is of chemical nature. There is an ionic reaction between the saltwater and the finer silt particles, causing them to precipitate out and fall to the bottom.

At the present rate, it is predicted that within the next 100 years, the channel between North Douglas and the mainland will be so full of silt that Douglas will lose its official 'island' status and become Douglas Peninsula.

LEMON CREEK

Above Lemon Creek you'll see a small hanging glacier, often mistaken as Lemon Glacier, the proper name is Thomas Glacier. Lemon Creek was named for John Lemon, who prospected this area in 1879 (before Harris and Juneau). Thomas is the first name of Thomas Mendenhall (see Mendenhall Glacier).

TWIN LAKES

The two lakes on the east side of Egan Drive at 3.5 Mile are called Twin Lakes. These freshwater lakes were created when the Egan Expressway was built in 1975. The area serves as a favorite recreation area for residents in both the summer and winter months. When the tide is in, there is freshwater on the east side and saltwater on the west side of the Expressway.

During the summer months, the lakes serve as a popular recreational spot. Each spring the lakes are stocked with salmon and trout to kick off the annual "Family Fishing Days." This is a weekend event that gives many Juneau children their first exposure to fishing.



MENDENHALL WETLANDS STATE GAME REFUGE

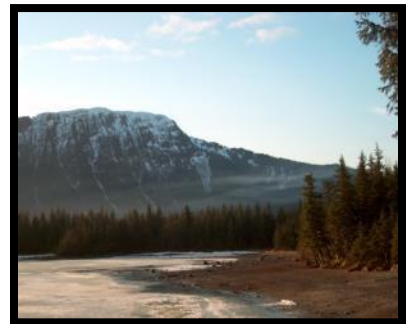


Created by the state legislature in 1976, the refuge encompasses about 10 square miles. The refuge is bounded by Egan Drive on the east side, Douglas Island on the west side, and extends from Salmon Creek on the south to the Mendenhall Peninsula on the north. The game refuge was created to protect, maintain and enhance the fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. Waterfowl hunting is allowed in season, however trapping and game hunting is prohibited. The wetlands are a popular recreation

area. The most common birds in the Mendenhall Wetlands seen from the road are the Canada Geese, They are seen mainly in the early summer as they migrate to further points north, and in the fall as they fly south for the winter.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN

Thunder Mountain is named because of the number of avalanches that "roar" down the mountainside during the winter. The avalanche chutes are the lighter green vertical stripes on the side of the mountain.



STEEP CREEK AND SALMON



High upon Thunder Mountain, a small waterfall can be seen. This is the beginning of Steep Creek, which eventually spills into Mendenhall Lake on the side of the Visitors Center parking lot.

The Creek itself is not really worth mentioning, except for the fact that beginning in early July, sockeye salmon will begin swimming up Steep Creek to spawn. These sockeye, hatched in Steep Creek, have gone out to the open ocean, some as far away as Japan some researchers say. After a three-year life in the salt water, the salmon begin their return trip to Steep Creek via the Gulf of Alaska, Inside Passage, Mendenhall River and finally Mendenhall Lake. Hundreds of these salmon may be seen (and smelled) spawning right along the roadside. Sockeye (or red) salmon, turn a brilliant red color when they have reached the spawning phase. The Steep Creek sockeye salmon were introduced to the creek in the 1950's by artificial process. The glacier had covered the Creek itself until about 1940.

The female salmon will lay approximately 4,000 eggs in her nest. Of these 4,000 eggs, only 4-5 salmon will return to these waters to repeat the process. Ninety-eight percent of the eggs will not survive, some will not be fertilized and predators, namely the Dolly Varden, will eat others. Of the 2% that do survive and head out to sea, only 5% will return. Once reaching the saltwater, many will be eaten by larger fish or be caught by fishermen or other predators. The odds of survival are much greater in a hatchery setting. Due to controlled hatchery settings, 98% of the eggs will hatch and 5% of those fish will return to the hatchery after a life at sea.

MENDENHALL BACK LOOP ROAD

The Mendenhall River Community School, constructed in 1983 near where the road crosses the Mendenhall River, has a huge, reinforced fence surrounding the school and play yard which might give one the sense of a minimum security prison. However, the fence is not to keep the children in, but to keep the local black bears out. During the winter months, it is not uncommon for the bears to come out of the mountains and forage for food in the Mendenhall Valley. In some years, especially those with heavy snow, the black bears can prove to be a real problem.

“OUT THE ROAD”

The meaning of “Out the Road” has evolved over the years. When the only road between downtown Juneau and the Mendenhall Valley Auke Bay and points beyond was Glacier Highway, “Out the Road” meant beyond the incorporated town of Auke Bay (roughly beyond the current Auke Bay ferry terminal). In 1970, the towns of Auke Ba, and Douglas were consolidated with Juneau into the City and Borough of Juneau. Egan Drive was completed in 1975, replacing Glacier Highway as the major route out of downtown Juneau. Egan Drive became “The Road.” “Out the Road” then became every place accessible from the western end of Egan Drive, including the Mendenhall Valley, the airport area, Auke Bay and those areas further out Glacier Highway (renamed as Veterans Memorial Highway) that were formerly the “out the Road” area. While most people in Juneau work in the downtown area, they live in the Mendenhall Valley. The Mendenhall Valley contains most of the housing suburbs, shopping malls, supermarkets, fast food restaurants and movie theaters. The Valley is a choice of many for two main reasons; there is flat land to build on and it only rains approximately one half as much as it does just 10 miles away in downtown. (54" vs. 92").

AUKE LAKE



Auke Lake provides one of the best views of Mendenhall Glacier. From July to September, salmon spawn in the lake. Floatplanes, an important form of transportation in Southeast Alaska, may be seen tied up along the side of the lake. Summer recreation here includes boating, water skiing and fishing. Ice fishing and skating are popular in the winter.

AUKE BAY

The name comes from the Auk sub-division of the Tlingits, who primarily lived in the Berners Bay area. The term derives from auk, meaning "little." Auke Bay has their own school, boat harbor and post office, which makes it almost a separate community from Juneau. In 1969, residents voted to become part of the unified City and Borough of Juneau

BROTHERHOOD BRIDGE

Brotherhood Bridge was named in honor of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, which was organized in 1912 for the preservation, and advancement of Alaska's native culture. The bridge is lined with bronze plaques that symbolize the Raven and Eagle clans.

Brotherhood Park, managed by the City and Borough Parks and Recreation Department, encompasses approximately 52 acres of open space in the vicinity of the Brotherhood Bridge and Mendenhall River. The parking lot offers a tremendous view of the glacier.



View from Brotherhood Bridge

GLACIAL GEOLOGY

A glacier is a river of ice formed at high elevations and frigid temperatures where the depth of winter snowfalls over a number of years exceeds annual melting. Annual snowfalls on the Juneau Icecap can exceed 100 feet. As the snow-pack deepens, the oldest layers are compressed to ice. It takes approximately 100 feet of compressed snow to create 1 foot of glacial ice. When enough ice builds up, it is forced to "flow" downhill, carving out sheer valleys and spectacular fiords.

During most of the Pleistocene Epoch ("The Ice Age"), which began some 2 million years ago, the Alaska-Canada coastal mountains were largely covered by much thicker and more extensive ice than today. Large numbers of huge outflowing glaciers extended far to the west into the Gulf of Alaska.

During the maximum extent of the last Ice Age, which ended about 10,000 years ago, approximately 30 percent of the earth's landmasses were covered by ice. Today, only about 10 percent of the world's land area is so mantled.

The Juneau Ice Field as you see it today is NOT a relic of the Ice Age, but the product of a new glaciations that began about 3,000 years ago. Geologists refer to the period since then as the Neoglacial Age. Preceding this was the Thermal Maximum, a warmer than present geological interval lasting from 6000 to 1000 B.C. During the Thermal Maximum, all but the highest elevation glaciers on the Juneau Ice Field disappeared.

The glaciers of the Juneau Ice Field are Temperate or "warm" glaciers, with their internal temperatures at or close to the freezing point. Temperate glaciers flow faster than Polar or "cold" glaciers. Like a river, the fastest flow rate is at the center and surface of an ice stream.

On the Mendenhall Glacier, this rate is about two feet per day. Thus the ice observed at the Mendenhall Glacier's terminus (or front) is never more than 80 years old, not thousands of years old as many believe.

If a glacier is flowing so fast, why doesn't it fill the valley with ice again? The reason is that it is melting faster at the terminus than it is growing at the source area.

These rivers of ice, flow down valley to the warmer coastal areas where melting exceeds forward progress. When the melting is such that the terminus of the glacier thins drastically and appears to shift back up valley, the process is called a retreat. The Mendenhall Glacier is a good example of a retreating glacier.

The Mendenhall Glacier has been thinning at its terminus since 1910. It flows from an elevation of 5,500 feet to 100 feet above sea level over a distance of 12 miles. Because the ice descends into a warm maritime climate, the annual recession due to melting and calving averages 100-150 feet.

South of Juneau are the Taku and Hole-in-Wall glaciers. They, in marked contrast, are receiving more ice each year than they are losing by melting. Thus, they are advancing so vigorously that they are uprooting trees, crushing and smashing them into splintered fragments. The Taku glacier is one of Alaska's largest valley glaciers reaching sea level. The glacier stems from the Juneau Ice Field at close to 8,000 feet elevation. It has been advancing since 1890 and is presently close to the most advanced position attained on a previous resurgence in the 1750's.

GLACIER QUESTIONS

Why is the lake the color it is?

The glacier grinds up the two types of rock, slate and greywacke, to a fine powder, which is called glacial silt. When this silt is combined with freshwater, it suspends in the water to give it a milky look. When it is combined with saltwater, it joins together and drops to the bottom. This is what causes the clogging of the Gastineau Channel.

How cold is the water in the lake?

The lake maintains a temperature of 36-37 degrees Fahrenheit.

The sun often warms the shallow pools on the south side of the lake and provides a small swimming area.

QUICK FACTS

Juneau Ice Fields:

- Not a product of the Ice Age. They are a product of new glaciations which began around 3,000 years ago.
- It is North America's fifth largest ice field and home to the Mendenhall Glacier.
- The meltwaters from this field is the main source of water for the Yukon River

Temperate "warm" Glaciers: Have an internal temperature at or close to the freezing point.

Polar "cold" Glaciers: Are always below freezing point from the surface to its base, although the surface snowpack may experience seasonal melting.

How long does it take for an iceberg to melt?

The icebergs, or ice floes, melt at different rates depending on the size. Incidentally, glacial ice will last longer than man-made ice because of its density. Many Juneau residents use the ice to cool fish boxes and coolers, and those that don't mind a little glacial silt in the bottom of their glass even use it to cool their drinks.

How often does the ice break off?

The intervals that the ice breaks off, or calves, are unpredictable, although the glacier will tend to calve more on warmer days, or with wide daily temperature variations (30 degree nights and 70 degree days). Seeing Mendenhall Glacier Calve is very rare. Calving of tidewater glaciers, like most of the glaciers in Glacier Bay, is much more common due to the forces and erosion imposed by the tidal action.

Are there any fish in the lake?

No. Why? The glacial silt suspended in the water does not allow light to pass through. Without light, photosynthesis cannot occur and without photosynthesis, there is no plant life on the floor of the lake. This creates a very sterile environment.

Fish can survive in the lake because glacial silt is so fine that it passes freely through their gills. Hundreds of Sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden do migrate through the lake each year to get to the spawning grounds of Steep Creek.

Do ice worms really exist?

Yes. They are members of the Order Annelidea (segmented worms) and are related to the common earthworm. They live in the glacier and come out to feed at dusk. The worms are found in Southeast Alaska, being abundant in the Glacier Bay area. But strangely enough, no ice worms have ever been found on the Juneau Ice Field.

What do ice worms eat?

Ice worms eat red algae that grows on the glacier and pollen that blows onto the glacier with the wind. They are, in turn, eaten by birds such as the snow bunting.

What types of wildlife may be seen around the glacier?

Black bears and occasionally brown bears have been seen along the many trails in the area. Mountain goats may be seen on Mt. Bullard with binoculars or through the telescopes at the Visitors Center. Porcupines and wolverines are also found in the Mendenhall Glacier area.

JUNEAU ICE FIELD



The Juneau Ice Field is North America's fifth largest ice field. A 1,500 square mile system of spectacular interconnected highland glaciers, forbidding ridges and craggy peaks, the Ice field straddles the Boundary Range between Alaska and Canada. Its eastern flank pushes 45 miles east into the remote northwestern corner of British Columbia and extends approximately 100 miles north to south. The melt waters from its snowfields serve as the ultimate source of the

mighty Yukon River. This ice field is home to 38 large glaciers such as Mendenhall and over one hundred smaller other glaciers.

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Mendenhall Glacier, as well as nearly all of the non-private land around Juneau, is a part of the Tongass National Forest, the largest national forest in the United States, which covers nearly 17 million acres. Virtually all of Southeast Alaska is a part of the Tongass.

The Tongass National Forest was created by Theodore Roosevelt's presidential proclamation on September 10, 1907. The forest was named for the "Tongass" clan of Tlingits that lived on a small island near the southern edge of what is now the Tongass National Forest.

Strictly regulated logging does occur in approximately 12% of the Tongass National Forest. The forest is comprised of 60% Western Hemlock and 30% Sitka Spruce, the Alaska State Tree. The rest of the forest is made up of both Red and Yellow Cedar and Red Alder. The Red Alder is the most abundant deciduous tree in the forest. It is not commercially harvested, but is valuable for firewood and is used for smoking meat and fish.

Within the national forest in Alaska are a number of public recreation cabins, which are maintained by the Forest Service. These cabins, many in isolated locations, can be rented from \$25-\$45 per-night. The fee includes firewood and on freshwater lakes a boat. Typically, the only access to the cabins is by floatplane. The cabins are very popular and are in steady use throughout the summer.

TREES



In and around the Juneau area, in fact throughout Southeast Alaska, you will see many Evergreen trees. But the forests are comprised of mainly two types, the Sitka Spruce and the Western Hemlock. The things to look for in order to tell them apart are the Western Hemlock needles are rounded, flat and flexible compared to the sharp, stiff Spruce needles. The very top of the Hemlock tree, called the leader, is also droopy. The Western Hemlock also makes up about two-thirds of southeastern Alaska forests and is used most for commercial reasons. (For more information on these two types of trees, see supplement in back).

BARTLETT REGIONAL HOSPITAL

The hospital is named for E.L. "Bob" Bartlett who served as a delegate to Congress from 1944-1958, and as a U.S. Senator from 1959-1968. The hospital has 67 beds and 20 active staff physicians.



Constructed in the mid-1970's, Bartlett replaced the old St. Ann's Hospital downtown, which had served as the medical center for southeast Alaska since 1896.

Over the next five years, Bartlett Regional Hospital will construct an addition to the current facility as well as substantially remodeling of the existing space. The project is aimed at meeting the hospital's goal of remaining a regional medical facility capable of serving the medical needs of Juneau residents and residents of Northern Southeast Alaska.

The project will expand the overall hospital bed capacity by 12 beds. It will increase the Critical Care Unit from four to eight beds and as well as increasing the amount of beds in the Obstetrics Unit. The project will also allow for a Hemodialysis Unit, a new service offered to local residents.

The project budget is \$40 million, with half of the proposed total cost coming from four years of a one-cent city sales tax and the other half to come from hospital revenues.

BOAT HARBORS

The Aurora Basin boat harbor is the largest harbor in Juneau, with over 600 private boats. The Juneau Yacht Club is the gray building on the north end of the harbor. The yacht Club is a popular place for Juneau wedding receptions.

The Harris Boat harbor is another major boat harbor, but with more commercial boats than Aurora Basin. In this harbor, you may see purse-seiners, gill-netters and trawlers. Many times, the Harris boat harbor is the best place to find the bargains on fresh seafood. Crewmembers sell fresh halibut, Dungeness crab or prawns right from the hold of the boat.

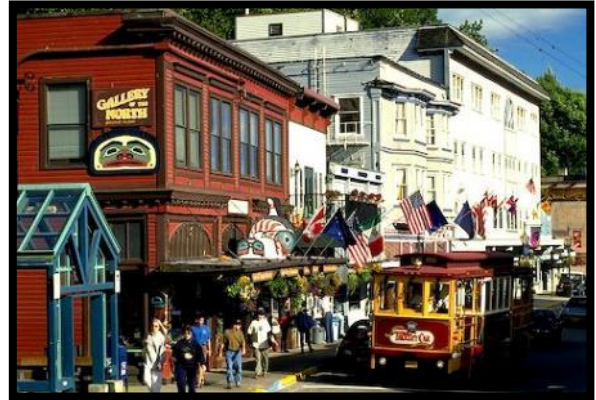


Juneau boasts over 4,100 registered boats, including both powered and non-powered.

FRANKLIN STREET

Franklin Street is the central street through the downtown historic district. The street was named for Howard Franklin, chairman of the miner's committee appointed to lay out the city streets and lots in 1881. Howard Franklin came to Juneau from the Cassiar district in British Columbia and mined in the Silver Bow Basin (behind downtown) for several years. He later traveled to the Interior of the state where he was reported to have been the first man to discover gold in the Fortymile country, where Franklin Gulch was named after him. Franklin Street, just one block from Marine Park, is the place for visitors to begin their search for souvenirs.

Franklin and Front Streets were originally the waterfront streets; all buildings to the west or south of these were built on pilings over the water. Most of the 13,000 tons of waste rock produced per day by the A-J were used to fill in the channel and produce the resulting flat land. An excellent view of the reclaimed flatlands is seen from the ridge on Calhoun. One of the most visited buildings on Franklin is the famous Red Dog Saloon. It is complete with swinging doors and sawdust floors. Those returning to Juneau may have remembered it as being located farther up the street. It has, in fact, been moved twice since it was built.



Due to the lack of flat land, many of the homes have been built right on the side of the mountain and are only accessible by stairways. The stairways are extensions of the streets and are maintained by the City Street Department. Decker Way, between the Rie Munoz gallery and the Glory Hole, and the stairways at the end of Third and Fourth Streets are examples of such construction. Decker Way is named for an early Juneau merchant, "Ned" Decker, who opened a store on the site of the present Decker Building around 1887. The original building was torn down and his widow had the present Decker Building constructed on the same site in 1935.

The Emporium Mall, located in the Alaska Steam Laundry Building, next to the Heritage Coffee Company, provides an opportunity to get a feeling for the evolution of Juneau. It houses a photo gallery with prints dating back to the 1880's. The Alaska Steam Laundry Building is in the National Register of Historic Places. Much of Franklin Street remains the way it is depicted in these photos.

The Alaskan Hotel and Bar, established in 1913, is Juneau's oldest operating hotel. The building is one of eighteen sites on the Juneau road system in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Westmark Baranof Hotel, located between 1st and 2nd Streets on Franklin, was built here in 1939. Lord Alexander Baranof, for whom the hotel was named, was the first manager and later head of the Russian-America Company. In 1799 he established the Russian post known today as Old Sitka. The Baranof Hotel is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

One block up Franklin Street from the Westmark Baranof Hotel are the MacKinnon Apartments. They were constructed in the 1990s and are listed in the national Register of Historic Places.

EAGLECREST SKI AREA

It is not the largest ski area in the country, and it is certainly not among the best known, but Juneau boasts one of the few ski areas in North America that is located on an island.

Eaglecrest is Juneau's answer to the winter blahs and "cabin fever." Unquestionably, it has some of the best slopes to be found on the west coast. This is not just local pride talking; discriminating ski experts from throughout the U.S. and abroad have acknowledged the skiing as superb. The facilities for utilizing the slopes include:

Four double chairlifts: Includes a mile long lift with a 1,400 foot drop, a 4,120 foot lift with a 1,000 foot drop, a 3,000 foot lift with a 600 foot drop, and a "bunny" lift. The 3,000 foot lift offers lighted routes for night skiing. There are 36 alpine runs over 640 acres of skiable terrain.

Lodge facilities include an attractive 4,000 square foot day lodge complete with snack bar, convenience store, first aid station and observation deck.

Eaglecrest is not limited to downhill skiers. Some of Alaska's finest Nordic skiing can be enjoyed here on over 5K of Nordic trails.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY



Evergreen Cemetery is the site where the co-discoverers of the gold and city founders Joe Juneau and Richard Harris are buried, although neither died in the Juneau area. A number of other important figures from Juneau's past are buried there as well, including B.M. Behrends and J. Montgomery Davis.

The wood monument and plaque in the front of the cemetery is a memorial to Chief Kowee, the Tlingit Chief who assisted Juneau and Harris in making the gold discovery.

Kowee served as a policeman in early day Juneau, and died in 1892 at an estimated age of 75. The plaque marks the approximate site where Kowee's body was cremated. Cremation was a Tlingit ritual for their chieftains. Evergreen Cemetery is located at 12th Street and Glacier Ave.

JUNEAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Early in July 1934, work began on an emergency landing field on the Mendenhall flats. On July 16, two Army observation planes landed on the field. They were followed on August 17, 1945, by a squadron of 10 Martin bombers, weighing 7 tons each, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Allen and enroute from Fairbanks to Seattle. The field was pronounced satisfactory and since that date, the Juneau airfield has been in almost continuous use by both military and civilian aircraft.

Commercial passenger service drove the development of a terminal at the Juneau Municipal Airport that was dedicated in the summer of 1949. This modern facility provided counters for the two major carriers, Pacific Northern and Pan American Airlines. Amenities included a nursery and comfortable waiting area.

Less than 10 years later, a two-story addition tripled the size of the terminal and added a cafe, offices, and air traffic tower. The airport was now an essential transportation link as Alaska entered statehood, and a popular destination for locals to socialize.

Another addition in 1973 allowed further services to be added, and the building was given a new front face as it was oriented toward Shell Simmons Drive. Automobile parking was relocated to the north side of the building.

By the 1980's, the specific needs of two distinct types of commercial aviation (large commercial jets and small commuter air taxis) shaped the development of another large addition to the terminal. The increase of tourism and Juneau's role as a regional hub also contributed to the design of the 1984 addition. The latest project began in 2008 and is nearing completion.

This airport is a challenge for pilots because of the surrounding mountainous terrain and frequent cloud cover. However, a global positioning landing system pioneered by the FAA and Alaska Airlines has made the Juneau airport one of the least “missed approach” airports in the country. A man-made lake is located on the west side of the main runway to accommodate floatplanes.

JUNEAU SCHOOLS

The Juneau School District is home to approximately 5,000 public school students. The District has six elementary schools; two mid-sized middle schools and two medium sized high schools, an alternative high school, and a K-8 Charter School. Other District programs include Montessori, home school, and a Tlingit Culture, Language and Literacy program. One in four of the district’s students are of Alaska Native heritage. The Juneau School District operational budget was over \$90 million for the fiscal year 2011.

MERCHANTS WHARF

To the right is Merchants Wharf, a shopping mall with gift and specialty shops and a few restaurants. The building used to be a seadrome for the largest amphibious based aircraft operation in the world and the birthplace of Alaska Airlines.



PARKING GARAGE AND JUNEAU CITY LIBRARY



The parking garage/library building is one of the most prominent buildings on the waterfront. Passengers may have noticed the large mural, which features prominent early Juneau citizens on the channel side of the building as they arrived by ship. The Eagle and Raven art is located on the Franklin Street side of the parking structure.

The garage was constructed amidst much controversy in 1985. Many Juneauites thought such a garage was an eyesore and a waste of valuable waterfront property in the historic district. The critical shortage of downtown parking resulted in the project ultimately proceeding. Eventually both sides were appeased when the new public library was built on top of the garage in 1989. The library has a spectacular view of Gastineau Channel and Douglas Island.

PIONEERS' HOME

Beginning with the first Pioneers' Home established by the Alaska Territorial Legislature in 1913, Alaska has developed a high quality and comprehensive system of long-term care for its elderly residents known as the Alaska Pioneers' Homes. The goal of the Alaska Pioneers' Home system is to help residents live with dignity and pride in a safe and comfortable environment.

The six Homes are located in Sitka, Fairbanks, Palmer, Anchorage, Ketchikan and Juneau and are dedicated to the elderly Alaskans who struggled over the years to build Alaska. The Alaska Pioneers' Home system provides residential, assisted living and licensed nursing care and is supported entirely by the residents and State funds. In 2004 the Palmer facility was renamed the Veterans and Pioneers Home. Seventy-five percent of the 79 beds are now designated for veterans.

The Juneau Pioneers' Home was completed in 1988. The facility serves 52 residents. One wing provides nursing care for 32 residents in double occupancy rooms, and the other wing houses 20 residents in single rooms.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

Although there were no Russians in Juneau at that time and Alaska had been under United States control since 1867, the Russian Orthodox Church of St Nicholas was established here in 1894. About 1892, some of the Auk Bay Tlingit, living just a few miles north of Juneau, had visited Sitka and were baptized there. In Sitka, the Tlingit had their own Orthodox chapel where the services were conducted in their own language. In contrast to this, the American missionaries were under strict instructions



from their own church authorities and the United States government, to suppress the use of the native languages and customs, and force the use of the English language. To many of the heterodox missionaries, the Eastern Orthodox Church was no better than the natives own pagan religion. As a result of this oppressive policy, many more traditional Tlingits gravitated toward the Orthodox Church where local languages had been used in worship since about 1800 in Kodiak, and 1824 in the Aleutian Islands.

The Tlingit felt that there was no need to adopt the "language and faith of the foreigners." The church in Juneau became strongly established through the efforts and initiative of local Tlingit leaders. After word reached Moscow that the work in Juneau had been established, the Orthodox Missionary Society was established and sent architectural drawings and two hundred silver rubles to build and equip the church. Also included in the shipment were articles of interior church furnishings - candle stands, chalice set, censer, banners, a full icon screen and festal icons. Many of these items can still be seen (and some are still in use) at the church today. July 1893 saw the beginning of the construction of the church. A local construction firm was employed to supervise the construction using the plans sent from the Society. The labor was provided by many of the new Orthodox Natives as well as by Serbian gold miners living in the Juneau area. The characteristic "onion" dome was constructed and placed in 1895. The bell and belfry were constructed and placed in 1905 or 1906. Inscriptions on the bell indicate that it was cast (or at least sponsored) in St. Petersburg, Russia. St. Nicholas church has the distinction of being the oldest, continual use Orthodox structure in Southeast Alaska.

SEALASKA NATIVE CORPORATION



The Sealaska Plaza Building is located on the corner of Main and Marine Way. It holds the offices of the Sealaska Corporation, largest of the 13 native corporations set up under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was a remarkable experiment, an effort by the Federal Government to give

Alaska's 70,000 natives a chance to control their own economic and cultural destiny. The ANCSA created 13 native-owned regional corporations and about 200 village corporations and endowed them with nearly \$1 billion to invest and 44 million acres of land to develop. The corporations would lift thousands of natives out of dire poverty, generating rapid economic growth, providing jobs and paying generous dividends. At least that was the theory.

Unfortunately, due to government delays in transferring land, corporate power struggles, legal battles and poor management, few corporations have been successful. Some observers have equated the situation to transferring a group of Wall Street lawyers to Pt. Barrow, giving them a spear and a whaling boat and asking them to become self-sufficient whalers. Sealaska is one of the most successful of the corporations, operating a spectrum of businesses from canneries to construction with investments in offshore oil and gas development.

SHOPPING: FRED MEYERS AND OTHER FRANCHISE STORES

In the fall of 1983, the Fred Meyers store opened in Juneau. Not only is it the biggest single store in town, but its opening created somewhat of a drop in the cost of living for local residents. The grocery store prices were much lower than local supermarkets, and local clothing stores were hard pressed to compete with the clothing prices of the Portland, Oregon based chain. Today it remains one of the most popular stores in Juneau.

Fred Meyers was one of the many stores and fast food restaurants that opened following the 1982 decision by state residents to keep the capital of Alaska in Juneau, rather than moving it north to Willow. Without the capital, Juneau would not have had the population base to support the store.

The store was renovated and enlarged in 2008 to become a Superstore. **Costco, Wal-Mart** and **Home Depot** round out the national outlet contingency in Juneau.

THE ALASKAN BREWING CO.



The Alaskan Brewing Company is located near Costco Wholesale in Lemon Creek. Since its founding in 1986, the Alaskan Brewing Company (formerly known as Chinook Alaskan) has brewed some of the best beers in the United States.

This microbrewery produces Alaskan Amber and Alaskan Pale Ale. The Amber recipe is based on a turn-of-the-century Douglas City Brewing Company recipe, and was voted the "best beer in America" by 4,500 beer lovers at the Great

American Beer Festival in 1988. Most of the downtown bars, such as the Red Dog, provide an opportunity to sample the brewery's award-winning beers.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-SOUTHEAST

The University of Alaska Southeast's Juneau campus is located in Alaska's beautiful capital city with the world famous Mendenhall Glacier in clear view of the main campus. The Juneau–Douglas Community College, founded in 1956, and the Southeastern Senior College, established in 1972, were merged in 1980 forming the University of Alaska Juneau. Since restructuring in 1987 as the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) to include the Ketchikan and Sitka campuses, the Juneau campus continues to be the center for baccalaureate and graduate education for the region.

The University of Alaska-Southeast is the smallest of the three universities of the University of Alaska system. The other two universities are headquartered in Anchorage and Fairbanks. The young, growing UAS campus receives a great deal of support from the community and the Southeast Alaska region. The Outreach Program at UAS extends university classes from Ketchikan on the south to Yakutat on the north, reaching into virtually every town and village to

bring educational opportunities to most of the regional population. The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges accredits the University as an institution of higher learning.

HISTORY

The first community college in Southeast Alaska was formed in Ketchikan in 1954. It was followed by the Juneau-Douglas Community College (JDCC) in 1956 and by the Islands Community College in Sitka in 1962. The Southeastern Senior College (SSC) in Juneau was founded 16 years after JDCC (1972). In June of 1979, the University Of Alaska Board Of Regents approved a proposal for a complete merger of JDCC and SSC under the direction of a single chancellor, and within the University of Alaska system. The plan was approved in November of that year, and by July 1, 1980, the faculties of both colleges were merged into the University of Alaska Juneau. The University began developing on dedicated land on the shores of Auke Lake. Restructuring in 1987 brought the Ketchikan and Sitka community colleges into UAS.

CAMPUS BUILDINGS

The main academic buildings on the UAS campus are located in a row along the shore of Auke Lake. The building on the far left (as viewed from the road) is the Mourant Building, named in honor of Robert Mourant, a young man who proved to a leader of students by rising to become president of the UAS student body. Mourant was killed in the crash of a small plane several years ago. This building houses the Student Center, cafeteria, administrative offices and the athletic/student activities office. It was completed in September of 1983. The next building from the left is the Novatney Building, named in honor of educator Dorothy Novatney. Novatney was instrumental in laying the foundation for the Juneau-Douglas Community College, and helping with the merger of JDCC and Southeastern Senior College.

The third building is the Whitehead Building, named in honor of William Massie Whitehead, a physician whose practice began in Alaska in 1935. He served in the House of Representatives and was a member of the University Of Alaska Board Of Regents. The fourth building is the Sobolef Building, named in honor of Walter Soboleff, a Tlingit native minister. The last building is the Hendrickson Building, named in honor of Waine Hendrickson who served as Mayor of Juneau, as a representative in the territorial legislature, and as secretary of the Territory prior to statehood.

WILLIAM EGAN LIBRARY/FINE ARTS CENTER



The William Egan Library was completed and occupied in 1990. The library offers seating for over 200 users, computer access, and a collection of Southeastern Alaska native art while offering panoramic views of nearby Auke Lake and Mendenhall Glacier in the distance.

The grand opening of the new addition to the Egan Library took place on January 11, 2003. Equipped with four exits and entrances, skylights lining the ceiling, a Spike's style lounge, 16 classrooms and a 150 capacity auditorium, the addition promises to push the university into the future of teaching.

Other buildings within the University of Alaska Southeast system include student housing (seven buildings housing up to 200 students), which is a 10-minute walk north and west of the Auke Lake campus; the Noyes Pavilion, an outdoor

performing arts facility named for John and Lily Noyes; the Anderson Building housing the School of Fisheries and Science, located on the Auke Bay side of Glacier Highway; the Marine Technology Center which houses vocational programs and is located in downtown Juneau between the two boat harbors; and the Bill Ray Center which houses the School of Business and Public Administration also located in downtown Juneau.

CURRICULUM

Use the web link in Appendix B for degrees and certificates available from UAS.

STUDENT POPULATION

UAS is averaging 700 full-time and approximately 1400 part time students each semester. The student to teacher ratio is 11:1. The student population, sparked by affordable student housing and a strong curriculum, is increasing. In addition to the full-time enrollment, UAS has a strong part-time and evening student population.

TUITION

Tuition at UAS for the 2011-12 academic year is as follows: \$154 per credit hour for lower division undergraduate resident students; \$542 per credit hour for lower division non-resident undergraduate students; \$187 per credit hour for upper division undergraduate resident students; \$575 per credit hour for upper division non-resident undergraduate students; \$372 per credit hour for resident graduate students; and \$760 for non-resident graduate students.

In 1985, the University opened its first on-campus student housing, consisting of seven buildings for housing and a community center. The apartment style units accommodate single, married, and married students with dependent children. The site includes recreation facilities.

DAIRY FARMS



Prior to World War II, the Juneau area supported about six dairy farms at any given time. These farms provided the fresh milk, cheese and butter to the people associated with mining in Juneau and Douglas. The first roads between Juneau and the Mendenhall Valley were the milk wagon roads used for delivery. The Pederson Dairy, which was located in the area of Brotherhood Bridge (some buildings are still visible), was one of the largest farms during this time. The alfalfa to feed the cows all had to be brought in from Washington's

Yakima Valley. Eventually, the dairy industry was phased out when it became cheaper to import products themselves rather than the forage. Today, dairy products are brought in from the state of Washington.

AVALANCHES

On the Gastineau Channel side of Mount Juneau is an avalanche chute that has prompted one National Geographic author to refer to Juneau as "the nation's worst risk for a major avalanche disaster". The most recent significant avalanche occurred in February 1985, and did damage to

a couple of homes. On March 22, 1962, a wall of snow from this slide path destroyed a dozen homes, but fortunately, there were no injuries.

The most devastating avalanche in Juneau occurred when fourteen persons were killed in a slide that roared down the slopes of Mt. Roberts near the Juneau Cold Storage on Sunday, November 22, 1936, at 7:30pm (just south of the parking garage). Before the slide, it had rained 20.31 inches. Between 10pm Saturday and 10pm Sunday, the day of the slide, 3.89 inches had fallen.

BIRDMAN OF ALCATRAZ

At about 6:30pm in the evening on January 18, 1909, Robert Stroud shot and killed Charles Von Dahmer for insulting his girlfriend Kitty in the "Winn Cottage". It is no longer standing today, but the cottage used to occupy the site which is now the parking lot for the Mendenhall Apartments on the corner of 4th & Franklin Streets. Stroud then turned himself in to the U.S. Marshal. Complaining that he could not receive a fair hearing in Juneau, an attempt was made to relocate the trial to Skagway, but it was eventually held in Juneau. Stroud was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 12 years. His imprisonment began at McNeil Island State Penitentiary in Washington State.

In 1915, Stroud was transferred to a maximum-security facility at Leavenworth, Kansas, where a year later he killed a guard. He was sentenced to death for that killing, but upon review, President Wilson commuted the sentence to life. Later, Stroud was sent to Alcatraz, the island prison near San Francisco, and became perhaps America's most famous prisoner through his dedication to learning about and caring for birds. Stroud was best known as "The Birdman of Alcatraz." Robert Stroud died 1963 and had spent almost 55 of his 73 years in solitary confinement.

GOLDEN NORTH SALMON DERBY

Auke Bay is also one of three weigh-in points for Juneau's annual Golden North Salmon Derby, held annual in mid-August. 2012 will be the 66th Golden North Salmon Derby. This three-day event has prizes totaling near \$60,000 including \$10,000 to the person who catches the largest King Salmon. The sponsor for the Derby is the Territorial Sportsmen, a non-profit group that has been holding the event for over 6 decades. Proceeds from the Derby go into a college scholarship fund for local high school students who want to study wildlife and resource management. Over \$1.5 million in scholarship funds have been awarded to date. Of course, the main object of the Derby is to catch the largest salmon. But to encourage more fish to be donated, prize packages are given for the largest salmon entered.

Intermittently since 1971, "tagged" salmon are released before the Derby and if one is caught during the derby a prize of up to \$100,000 is awarded. The only way one knows if they have caught one of these salmon is to run it through a scanner. Fishermen from all over Alaska and the Pacific Northwest compete in the Golden North Salmon Derby, which is truly one of the highlights of the Juneau summer.