



**Jesse Lee Home, Seward**

Founded in 1923, this property was home for displaced children throughout Alaska, including many affected by tuberculosis. When opened, Reverend Dunlap proclaimed that all would be treated equality at the facility, regardless of race, a first for the nation. In 1927, a 13-year-old resident, Benny Benson, designed the Alaska state flag. His design won unanimously from 142 entries, and is considered to be a turning point in Alaska Native rights. Additionally, the home contains the last remaining ward of the Seward Sanitarium. The doctor at the sanitarium was recognized internationally as a leader in health care research and management. His help to develop a cure for tuberculosis were recognized by an award of the Lorraine Cross.

**ABOUT AAHP**

The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation (AAHP) was founded in 1981 as a private, nonprofit corporation. AAHP is dedicated to the preservation of Alaska's prehistoric and historic heritage as manifested in its buildings and sites.

AAHP publishes a quarterly newsletter; holds workshops; assists historic preservation projects across Alaska; monitors and supports legislation to promote historic preservation; and serves as liaison between local, statewide, and national historic preservation groups.

**TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES GRANT PROGRAM**

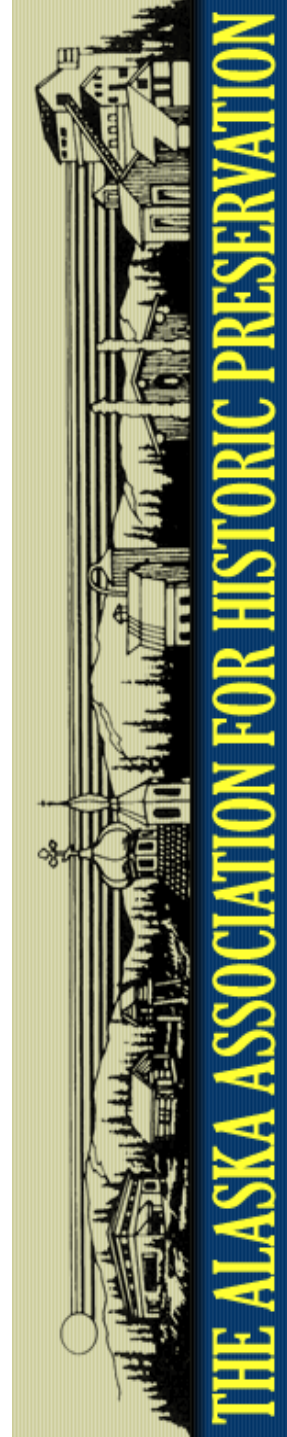
The Ten Most Endangered Grant Program funds hands-on preservation efforts on endangered properties and serves as seed money to leverage funding from other sources.

To donate to the Grant Program, please contact us at 907.929.9870, [akpreservation@gmail.com](mailto:akpreservation@gmail.com), or visit our website at [www.aahp-online.net](http://www.aahp-online.net)



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**TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**2018**

# TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES - 2018



**Bristol Bay Wooden Fishing Boats, Naknek, King Salmon, & Egegik**

The collection at the Bristol Bay Museum ranges from from two 1930's sailboat, 1940's "conversions" (first sailboats with engines), first conversions with stand up cabin, the first conversions with the closed in cabin, on up to the last of the 1972 American Commercial, and a large collection of Bryants. Funds are needed to house these boats from the harsh and destructive elements of Bristol Bay.



**Three German Bachelors' Cabin, Talkeetna**

This log cabin was built in 1936, and is located at one of the most photographed locations in Talkeetna. The cabin is part of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Talkeetna Historic District.



**Polaris Building, Fairbanks**

Built in 1952, this 11-story concrete residential tower was the second high rise in downtown Fairbanks. It is now threatened with demolition because redevelopment efforts have not proven successful.



**Pratt Museum, Homer**

The original museum building was designed by Ed Crittendon for the Alaska Purchase Centennial in 1967. Maintenance has been inadequate and too-often postponed due to lack of finances.



**4th Avenue Theatre, Anchorage**

A prominent Deco style landmark located in the heart of downtown, this theater was completed in 1947. It is significant for its association with Austin "Cap" Lathrop and as the best example of Art Deco style in Alaska.



**Saint Michael's Cathedral, Sitka**

The Cathedral sits on an octagonal island of land in the middle of Sitka's main Lincoln Street, while pedestrian and vehicular traffic is forced to go around it. The structure is one of the most frequently photographed in Alaska and preserves the historic heritage of Russian America.



**Honeymoon Cabin, Chicken**

Built in 1929 by early Chicken settler, Ingbert Johansen. A sod roof was replaced with a wood, then sheet metal in 1972, at the time it received its nick-name of the honeymoon cabin. It is endanger of demolition due to development.



**Red John's Cabin**

This spruce log cabin was built in the 1930s by Red John Cuculich, an early developer of placer mines near Clear Creek. It contributes to the Talkeetna Historic District. It currently suffers from rotted logs, leaky roof, and uneven foundation due to settling.



**Coastal Archaeological Sites, Statewide**

Although great efforts have been recently made to save sites, still, many Alaska coastal sites are being actively destroyed by erosion, a result of sea level rise, storm surges, and increased wave energy due to climate change. Erosion may expose archaeological remains, resulting in damage to the materials as well as increased chances of looting.