



Henry Munson outside the Jesse Lee Home in Seward in 1939. AK Child & Family photo

Jesse Lee Home, Seward

Founded in 1923 as a home for displaced Alaskan children, the home also accommodated those 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 one turning point in Alaska Native rights. The home consists of 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 and for his contribution for tuberculosis cure. As such, he is recipient of the Lorraine Cross award.

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ABOUT AAHP

The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation (AAHP) was founded in 1981 and incorporated in 1984 as a private, nonprofit corporation with a dedication to the preservation of Alaska's prehistoric and historic resources through education, promotion and advocacy. Preservation of the built environment provides a vital link and visible reminder of the past, emphasizing the continuity and diversity of Alaska. AAHP assists with historic preservation projects across Alaska, monitors and supports legislation to promote historic preservation, and manages an Anchorage house museum. Additionally, AAHP publishes a quarterly newsletter and holds educational workshops.

TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

GRANT PROGRAM

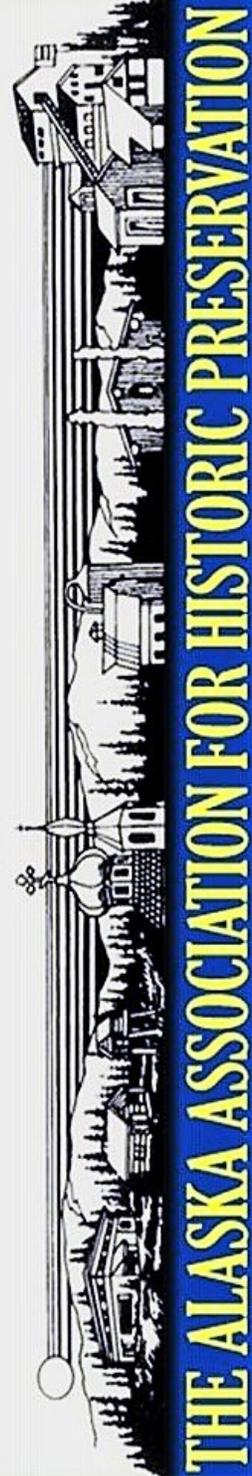
Beginning in 1991, the Ten Most Endangered Grant Program has funded hands-on preservation efforts on historic properties and served as seed money to leverage funding from other sources.

To donate to the program, please contact us at 907.929.9870, akpreservation@gmail.com, or visit our website at www.aaHP-online.net. 501(c)(3) Tax ID: 92-0085097



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2019

2019 TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES



SS Nenana Sternwheeler Riverboat, Fairbanks
Built in 1932 in service to the Alaska Railroad, the boat was in operation until 1954. She once burned a cord of

wood an hour, with storage space for 230 cords of wood. The boat rests in Pioneer Park in a state of massive wood decay.

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Eldred Rock Lighthouse, Lynn Canal

This iconic lighthouse, located about 17 miles south of Haines, is seen by more than a million passengers annually. Built in 1905, it is the oldest lighthouse in Alaska and the only remaining example of the octagonal frame structures from the period of time. The lighthouse is in disrepair.

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Anne Jensen photo

Coastal Archaeological Sites, Coastal Statewide

Although great efforts have been recently made to save sites, still, many Alaska coastal sites continue to be 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.



Stevenson Hall, Sheldon Jackson School Campus, National Historic Landmark, Sitka

Stevenson Hall is a contributing building to this National Historic Landmark campus, and designated as such for its association to the founding of the Sitka Training School in 1878, the formation of the Alaska Native Brotherhood in 1912, and as one of six core campus buildings designed by architects Ludlow and Peabody. Completed circa 1910-11, it and the other core buildings are in symmetrical arrangement around an open grassy quad facing Sitka Sound. Although the interior has been altered, the exterior of Stevenson Hall and the core campus buildings retain their historic character and integrity. Current property owners propose renovations that may compromise the Landmark's historic status.

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Leonhard Seppala House, Nome

This is the house that Leonhard Seppala lived in while he was in Nome, Alaska during the 1925 Diphtheria Epidemic that threatened the population of Nome. It was also the house that Leonhard lived in while he owned Balto, Togo and Fritz; the dogs that ran the famed Serum Race to Nome. The building itself is fully intact but in need of total repair.

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4th Avenue Theatre, Anchorage

A prominent Deco style landmark located in the heart of downtown and completed in 1947, the theatre is significant for its association with Austin "Cap" Lathrop and as the best example of Art Deco style in Alaska. Again, the theatre is slated for demolition.



Government Hill Community Center, Anchorage

The Center was constructed in 1952, likely by the Alaska Railroad Engineering Department as a social club for employees and youth. In 1964 the four acre lot and two buildings were leased to the Anchorage Square and Round Dance Council by the City of Anchorage. Restored to code in 1981, the club has leased from the MOA since 1988. The Council maintained and used the building until spring of 2018. Since then, it's been neglected and is slated for demolition.

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Pioneer School House, Anchorage

After Anchorage Woman's Club formed in 1914, it built the first school house within two months.



The building was outgrown and became Pioneer Hall. After the 1964 earthquake, it was saved from demolition and moved to its current location on donated property. Recent earthquakes in December 2018 caused new damage. Costs to repair are being developed.

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Bristol Bay Wooden Fishing Boats, Naknek, King Salmon, & Eggevik, Bristol Bay Museum

A collection including two 1930s sailboats, a 1940s "conversions" (first sailboats with engines), a first with stand-up and closed-in cabin, the last of the 1972 American Commercial, and several Bryants. Funds are needed to house these boats from the harsh and destructive elements of Bristol Bay.