

GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Skagway and White Pass Historic District
508 Broadway (east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues)
Skagway
Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

HABS AK-283
HABS AK-283

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

ADDENDUM TO:
GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Skagway and White Pass Historic District
508 Broadway (east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues)
Skagway
Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

HABS AK-283
HABS AK-283

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

ADDENDUM TO:
GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Skagway and White Pass Historic District
508 Broadway (east side of Broadway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
Skagway
Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

HABS AK-283
HABS AK-283

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY

HABS No. AK-283

Location: 508 Broadway Street (east side of Broadway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues), Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, Skagway, Skagway Borough, Alaska.

The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery is located at latitude: 59.455547, longitude: -135.314698. The coordinate was obtained in 2019 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Significance: The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery was built in 1897 in Skagway, Alaska as gold seekers from across the globe rushed to the town to gear up for the long trek to the Klondike Goldfields. Though no concrete record of the store's construction has been found, it is likely that Annie Leonard, the first woman to stake a claim in Skagway, built it. The lot she claimed in August 1897—Block 1, Lot 2, near the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway Street—was the original site of the building that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery. Erecting the structure on the lot would have allowed Leonard to strengthen her claim of ownership over the space, an issue that the Moore Family, who homesteaded the land prior to the gold rush, called into question.

Leonard may have rented out the building as housing soon after construction. However, by September 1898, D. Goldberg sold a variety of goods—fruits, cigars, tobacco, nuts—out of the building to Klondike Gold Rush stampedeers.¹ Entrepreneurs, like Goldberg, rushed to establish businesses in the town to supply and profit from gold seekers setting out on the White Pass Trail to the goldfields. The single-story, wood-frame Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery serves as a physical reminder of hurried gold rush era architecture, the contentious process of locating on or claiming land in Skagway, and the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98—an extraordinary event in late-nineteenth-century American history.

Description: The Goldberg Cigar Store is a 12' by 30', one-story, wood-frame building with a cedar shingle gable roof. The National Park Service (NPS) stabilized the structure in 2002, and much of the building, particularly the

¹ "Everything Fresh. Fruits, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Cakes, Candies and Dried Fruits..." *Skagway News*, September 16, 1898.

exterior and framing, has been replaced with in-kind materials.² Half-lap joinery has taken the place of historic pancake framing. Significant portions of the siding, the roof, and the rafters were also replaced in-kind during the 2002 stabilization.

Visual evidence reveals that before stabilization, a hole in the roof, which provided ventilation for a heat source—likely a stove—had been patched (Figures 1 and 2). Non-historic, horizontal chamfered board siding was removed in the 2002 stabilization process. Historic siding remains on portions of all the structure's wall exteriors, with the most significant portion found along the east elevation (Figure 3).³ The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery rests on modern foundation timbers, installed in October 2014, by NPS.

A gable roof addition with plain horizontal board siding and rolled asphalt roof was added to the south, rear corner of the building sometime between 1929 and 1948 (Figure 4). The addition does not appear in an aerial photograph of Skagway taken in 1929, but it can be seen drawn on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska from 1948.⁴ The addition was removed and demolished when NPS took possession of and moved the structure. The ghost of the addition was visible on the building's south elevation until stabilization in 2002 (Figure 5).

NPS also replaced the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery's windows and doors during stabilization efforts. However, historic photographs provide visual evidence of early, if not original, doors. One early photograph, for example, shows a recessed front door with a transom window. The wood door has two lights over a single recessed panel.⁵ In an earlier photograph, the door was not as recessed, and it had no transom.⁶ A new door had been installed on the structure by the time NPS acquired the building, according to "The Classified Structure Field Inventory Report" conducted in 1977 and 1981.⁷

² For more details on the stabilization see Dennis Mott, "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, Goldberg Cigar store Stabilization Project, 2002" (PowerPoint Presentation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, 2002).

³ The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery has been moved multiple times. Historically, the front entrance was the north elevation. Now the front entrance is the west elevation. This description uses the building's current location when naming elevations by cardinal directions.

⁴ U.S. Navy, Alaskan Survey, *Aerial Photograph of Skagway, Alaska*, 1929, photograph, United States Forest Service, 310-FS-Z38B; Pacific Fire Rating Bureau, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska*, (Sanborn Map Company, 1948), Sheet 4.

⁵ Frye-Bruhn Company, Seattle, WA, *The Frye-Bruhn Company, Meat Market, looking southeast, circa summer 1920s*, photograph, Frye Art Museum, Seattle, WA.

⁶ H. A. Bliss, September 1897, photograph, Library & Archives Canada, PA-162907.

⁷ Jean C. Parker, Tom P. Busch, and David E. Snow, "The Classified Structure Field Inventory Report" (Skagway, AK: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, 1977 and 1981).

The report further notes the existence of one four-panel wood door on the building's front elevation. In a photograph of the door from the 1970s, it is no longer recessed, no transom is visible, and the height of the door and front window no longer align, as was the case in historic images. In addition, the photographs show a narrow shelf extending in from the left eave of the structure (Figure 6). Its purpose is unclear. It is possible it served as a form of weather protection.

A four-panel wood door with flat trim and plaque affixed to the center board is currently found on the front entrance.⁸ A second four-panel wood door with flat trim can be found on the building's south elevation where the gable roof addition once stood. Both doors are modern replacements hung during the 2002 stabilization efforts.

"The Classified Structure Field Inventory Report" also indicates one four-light, fixed window on the west elevation, a two-light window on the south elevation, and a two-light window on the east elevation.⁹ A roughly square, four-light window with wood sill and flat, butted wood trim has replaced the two-light window noted in the report on the east elevation. A horizontally oriented, two-light window with the same sill and frame can be found along the south elevation. The front window, on the west elevation, has four lights, two over two, separated vertically by wood mullion. Its frame reflects the same design as other fenestration.

The interior of the structure is divided into two rooms with wood framing installed during the 2002 stabilization efforts visible. Historic, horizontal tongue and groove wood panels are visible on the interior, as well as modern replacements. In some spaces early wall paper—three layers—remains, and Pillsbury flour sacks have been nailed to the walls (Figure 7).¹⁰ The flour sacks served as backing for what was likely machine-printed, wood pulp wallpaper. The wallpaper, printed in selvedge, was produced by W. Campbell & Co., New York and Chicago in the nineteenth century (Figure 8).

Before NPS stabilization efforts in 2002, cardboard secured with wood battens was found in some interior spaces. Interior window trim was found on top of the cardboard, suggesting the south elevation window was a later addition. According to the Goldberg Cigar Store section of the *Historic Structure Reports for Ten Buildings*, there were also signs of an in-filled door opening along the south wall. The report suggests the opening may have provided access to an adjacent building at some point. Fragments of

⁸ Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Maintenance Division installed the plaque following the building's stabilization in 2002.

⁹ Parker, Busch, Snow.

¹⁰ The Pillsbury Company originated in 1869 in Minneapolis. By 1872 it was known as C.A. Pillsbury and Company.

cloth and early wallpaper covered the board in-fill, indicating the doorway was likely removed early in the structure's history.¹¹ Doors and windows are modern reproductions installed during stabilization.

History: The town of Skagway, which is located in the southeastern panhandle of Alaska, was constructed at a "feverish pitch" following news that gold had been discovered along a tributary of the Yukon River in 1896.¹²

Thousands of gold seekers rushed to Skagway to gear up for the long and arduous trek to the goldfields. Those wishing to profit from stampeders also rushed to Skagway. Their hastily constructed businesses quickly lined the town's streets and alleys. In October 1897, the *Skaguay News* reported, "last August there were but two frame buildings—they might very properly be termed 'shacks'—on the present town site. Today there are several hundred, some of them three stories in height, while new ones are springing up every day."¹³ The structure that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery was likely among these "several hundred" early buildings.

After a rush to claim locations, surveyor Frank H. Reid with William C. Fonda began laying out Skagway's town site on August 7, 1897. Merchants quickly staked claim to the lots Reid laid out. John U. Smith started recording lots claimed two days earlier, on August 5, 1897. Annie Leonard was among the first to stake a claim, officially claiming Block 1, Lot 2 on the south side of Fifth Avenue between Broadway and State Streets on August 18, 1897.¹⁴ This was the lot on which the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery stood until the NPS moved it in 1978.¹⁵ The exact date of construction of the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery on the lot remains unclear, but circumstances regarding land in Skagway and the timing of Leonard's arrival in the town suggest it was built in August or September 1897.

¹¹ Catherine H. Blee, Robert L. Spude, and Paul C. Cloyd, *Historic Structure Reports for Ten Buildings: Administrative, Physical History and Analysis Sections, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska* (Denver, CO: National Park Service, 1983), 153.

¹² Robert L. S. Spude, *Skagway, District of Alaska—1884-1912: Building the Gateway to the Klondike*, Historical and Preservation Data on the Skagway Historic District Compiled for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the People of Skagway, Occasional Paper No. 36 (Fairbanks, AK: Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, 1983).

¹³ *Skaguay News*, October 15, 1897, <http://alaskaweb.org/itn/skgynews/18971015.html>, accessed 20 March 2021.

¹⁴ Location Book 1, Page 22, Magistrate's Office, Skagway City Hall in Blee, Spude, and Cloyd, 151. Leonard was reported to be the first white woman to take up residence in Skagway. See "Mrs. Anna L. Leonard..." *The Daily Alaskan*, August 3, 1898. Blee, Spude, and Cloyd suggested Leonard was a madam, a woman who supervised a house of prostitution. According to e-mail correspondence with Catherine H. Spude this is unsubstantiated. The suggestion may have emerged in Skagway folklore through Harriet Pullen who claimed Leonard's story as her own. Pullen may have cast Leonard as a madam in order to shore up her own reputation and story. For more on Skagway's folklore and oral tradition see Catherine Holder Spude, *"That Fiend in Hell": Soapy Smith in Legend* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2012).

¹⁵ Location Book 1, page 22, Magistrate's Office, Skagway City Hall in Blee, Spude, and Cloyd, 151.

Leonard had lived in Skagway “[s]ince the 6th or 7th of July, 1897,” working as a cook.¹⁶ This is weeks before the first wave of stampedeers arrived on the *Queen* and the *Mexico*.¹⁷ Upon her arrival, Leonard located on what would become Block 1, Lot 2 and may have set up a tent on the land she would later officially claim. She likely constructed the building that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery immediately after staking claim to the lot in August 1897.¹⁸

Photographic evidence suggests Leonard’s construction of the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery in or around August 1897 is possible. The building appears in a photograph as early as September 1897 on Fifth Avenue near the landmark Burkhard building.¹⁹ It is also visible in a photograph from November 1897.²⁰ Another photograph from the winter of 1897-98 reveals the structure may have been moved to the west on its lot, possibly to make room for the construction of the Seattle Hotel, which would later become the Frye-Bruhn Meat Market.²¹

It is possible that Leonard constructed the building that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery in order to strengthen her claim over Block 1, Lot 2, what would become a particularly valuable location in Skagway. The Moore Family, who arrived in the area in 1887 and began homesteading 160 acres of the land that would become Skagway, contested Leonard’s and all others’ rights to stake claim to land.²² According to testimony at the Skagway town site hearings to settle land ownership issues with the Moore Family, Bernard Moore planned to build a bunk house on the lot Leonard had claimed.²³ Leonard argued with Moore, stating “I told him that he could not do it.” Moore, in turn, demanded Mr. Warden, the superintendent, discharge Leonard from her

¹⁶ Annie Leonard Testimony, Skagway Town Site Hearings, April 4, 1898, Record Group 49, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

¹⁷ The *Mexico* arrived in Skagway on July 30, 1897. For more on the arrival of steamers in Skagway see Mark Kirchoff, *The Founding of Skagway: A Klondike Story of Greed, Graft, and Misery in the Summer of 1897* (Juneau: Alaska Cedar Press, 2015).

¹⁸ Catherine H. Spude e-mail message to Rachel Lanier Taylor, December 9, 2019.

¹⁹ H. A. Bliss, photograph, September 1897, Library & Archives Canada, PA-162907.

²⁰ Eric A. Hegg, “McKinney Ave. [5th Avenue], Skaguay, Alaska,” University of Washington, Hegg 40.

²¹ Alaska State Library, Early Prints of Alaska Photograph Collection, PCA 297-217, Winter 1897-1898.

²² Captain William Moore and his son, J. Bernard “Ben” Moore, homesteaded 160 acres of the land that would become Skagway starting in 1887. They made improvements to the land, building a wharf and mill, hoping to capitalize on a future gold rush. As the Klondike Gold Rush picked up, their homestead was overrun by claim jumpers who staked claim to the Moores’ land.

²³ Claim jumpers rushed to take over Captain William Moore’s claim, in spite of his legal right to the land. After four years in Alaska’s courts, the Moores received a favorable decision, stating Captain Moore was to receive 25 percent of the assessed value of the land for a warranty deed. See “Crooked, Cussed, Claim-Jumping, Gun-Fighting Days at Skagway,” *The Literary Digest* 62, July 12, 1919, 90-92, https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Literary_Digest/tcokGpcCM08C?hl=en&gbpv=0, accessed 20 March 2021.

position as a cook for the Alaska and Northwest Territories Trading Company.²⁴

Warden refused, but news of Moore's displeasure with Leonard reached Edward E. Billinghamurst, an English civil engineer and financial backer for the Moores, who incorporated the Alaska and Northwest Territories Trading Company. Billinghamurst required Leonard to quit, purportedly to placate Bernard Moore. In her testimony Leonard recalled,

Mr. Billinghamurst came into the kitchen room the day he came to Skaguay and said that he would pay me for the thirty days [notice] but that he wanted me to quit then because Ben [Bernard] Moore raised such a rumpus about it. I asked him what Ben Moore had said. He said it makes no difference what Ben Moore says. We pay no attention whatsoever to him but until we can get things in shape here we have got to keep things strait with him, keep peace with him in other words.²⁵

Leonard's testimony reveals the contentious situation regarding land in Skagway as the Klondike Gold Rush gained steam. The construction of improvements on lots served as a way for claimants to better support their ownership of the space. This possibly influenced the construction of the structure that would serve as the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery.

After years in the courts, the Moores received a favorable decision regarding their homestead claim of the land that became Skagway. The Moores were to receive 25 percent of the assessed value of a lot for a warranty deed. This applied only to 60 of the 160 acres that the Moores claimed. The settlement included the lot on which Leonard had located. Leonard did not pay this compensation, however. By the time the decision was reached, the lot had been sold to Isidore Kaufman. Kaufman paid the Moores and the Alaskan and Northwest Territories Trading Company \$365 for the west half of Block 1, Lot 2 on August 1, 1902.²⁶

Early use of the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery is unconfirmed. Leonard may never have resided in the structure. In her testimony at the town site settlement with the Moores, she spoke of renting a part of the Chicago Hotel with "another lady."²⁷ The hotel, however, was not completed until March 1898. Additional evidence indicates Leonard did

²⁴ Leonard may have been working for the Mill Company. It seems to have been part of the Alaska and Northwest Territories Trading Company, or at least paid from the same account. Testimony of Annie Leonard, April 4, 1898.

²⁵ Testimony of Annie Leonard, April 4, 1898.

²⁶ Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Historical Books Project (hereafter AKDNR), Skagway Deed Records, Deed Book 9, Page 208.

²⁷ Testimony of Annie Leonard, April 4, 1898.

not live in Skagway during the summer of 1898. The *Daily Alaskan* reported on August 3, 1898:

Mrs. Anna L. Leonard, who was the first woman to take up her residence in Skaguay, was one of the party that came in from Dawson last night. She left here [Skagway], on May 1, and in Dawson obtained a position in a large restaurant as the gold weigher. She returns in about six weeks.²⁸

Leonard likely rented the building on Block 1, Lot 2 out while working elsewhere and perhaps while she remained in town. Lease agreements suggest this is possible.²⁹

Leonard's renters included Dr. A. H. Bryant and A. J. Rochon.³⁰ Bryant leased the west half of Block 1, Lot 2 for a year, starting December 15, 1897.³¹ It is possible that he was renting the building that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery. The structure appears to have been moved west in the winter of 1897-98 to accommodate construction of the Seattle Hotel, suggesting that it sat on the west half of the lot, the portion Bryant rented.³²

Rochon rented the east half of the west half of the lot for four months, beginning February 10, 1898. His lease included the use of a 12' by 20' building.³³ The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery currently measures 12' by 30', suggesting Rochon was renting a different structure. However, a photograph makes it difficult to discern a small structure to the east of the Goldberg at this time.³⁴ The 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway shows a smaller structure adjacent to the Goldberg.³⁵ Perhaps this was the Rochon structure. However, it is also possible that Rochon took over Bryant's lease of the structure that would become the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery and measurements provided in the lease were incorrect. Without additional sources it is impossible to confirm whether Bryant or Rochon rented the building that D. Goldberg

²⁸ "Mrs. Anna L. Leonard..." *The Daily Alaskan*, August 3, 1898.

²⁹ AKDNR, Record of Deeds, Dyea, Alaska – for Skagway, Deed Book/Volume 2, Pages 46 and 112.

³⁰ Deed Book 2, Pages 46 and 112.

³¹ Deed Book 2, Page 46.

³² Alaska State Library, Early Prints of Alaska Photograph Collection, PCA 297-217, Winter 1897-1898; For more on the building's moves see Karl Gurcke, *The D. Goldberg Cigar Store & Confectionery (1897): A Historic Photo Essay*, Unpublished Draft (Skagway, AK: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, updated 2020), 18.

³³ Deed Book 2, Page 112.

³⁴ Alaska State Library, Early Prints of Alaska Photograph Collection, PCA 297-217, Winter 1897-1898.

³⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska, Sheet 4, (Sanborn Map Company, 1914), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

would later use as a store. By September 1898, neither Bryant nor Rochon was renting the structure, as Goldberg had moved in.³⁶

Skagway business directories from 1898 and 1899 reveal the building's earliest verified use—a cigar store.³⁷ The 1898 and 1899 business directories suggest Goldberg, for whom the structure is named, rented and ran a cigar store at 317 Fifth Avenue, store. It was open for business in September 1898, as evidenced by advertisements in the *Skagway News* reading, “Everything fresh. Fruits, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Cakes, Candies and Dried Fruits. Fifth Ave. above Broadway, next door to ‘The Office’ [Saloon]. D. Goldberg.”³⁸ Advertisements for the store ran in the *Skagway News* until November 1898 and in the *Daily Alaskan* through February 1899.

The end of advertisements for the store and the absence of Goldberg in business directories after 1899 suggest he moved to another gold strike in Alaska or Canada around that time.³⁹ In November 1900, Goldberg returned to Skagway and reported to the *Daily Alaskan* on Haines and the Porcupine gold rush, providing evidence of his move. The article referred to him as “the tobacco dealer of Haines.”⁴⁰

In December 1898 the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery passed to new owners. The Kaufman Brothers, “becoming tired of paying rent... purchased a tract of ground on Fifth Avenue, between Broadway and State 25x100,” a space on which Sam Robert’s saloon and the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery then stood.⁴¹ Goldberg may have continued to rent the structure for a couple of months after the Kaufmans acquired the lot, given the continuation of his advertisements and his name in Skagway’s business directories.⁴² Another possibility is that he had purchased advertisement space for a set number of issues in the Skagway newspaper and ads for his business ran after his store had closed. It is unclear from whom the brothers purchased the land. The *Skagway News* article does not mention the previous owner, and deed records

³⁶ “Everything Fresh. Fruits, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Cakes, Candies and Dried Fruits...” *Skagway News*, September 16, 1898.

³⁷ Skaguay Commercial Club, *Skaguay: The Gateway to the Klondike [etc.]* (Skaguay, AK: *Daily Alaskan*, 1898); Chester Clinton, *Directory and Guide [to] Skagway, Metropolis of Alaska and Gate to the Golden North [etc.]* (Skagway, AK: Chester Clinton, 1899).

³⁸ *Skagway News*, November, 1898, 1. The store actually appears to have been two doors to the east of “The Office” Saloon.

³⁹ *Daily Alaskan*, January 16, 1899, 3; *Daily Alaskan*, February 3, 1899, 2; Karl Gurcke, *The D. Goldberg Cigar Store & Confectionery (1897): A Historic Photo Essay*, Unpublished Draft (Skagway, AK: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, updated 2020), 3.

⁴⁰ *Daily Alaskan*, November 24, 1900, 4.

⁴¹ *Skagway News*, December 30, 1898, 5:3.

⁴² *Daily Alaskan*, January 16, 1899, 3; *Daily Alaskan*, February 3, 1899, 2.

regarding the sale have not been found.⁴³ The article did note that the brothers, dry goods merchants, planned to build a large, two story, 25' by 90' store on the lot.⁴⁴ Their plan never came to fruition, however, and the building that served as the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery remained. The Kaufmans may have left it vacant or used it for storage. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska from 1914 marked the structure as vacant, supporting this.⁴⁵ Sometime after 1922, the building appears to have passed to the City of Skagway in lieu of unpaid taxes.⁴⁶ It is unclear precisely when the Kaufmans left Skagway. They had a large store on the west side of Broadway just north of Fifth Avenue. Advertisements in *The Daily Morning Alaskan* suggest their store closed in 1902.⁴⁷

In 1928, Charles Stadelman purchased the lot and building from the city.⁴⁸ William Wallace, Sr. purchased it from Stadelman in 1937.⁴⁹ It is unknown how Stadelman and Wallace used the Goldberg structure. Herbert Riewe, a grocer, bought the vacant Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery in 1944 from the Wallace Family and used it as storage.⁵⁰

In 1977, Riewe sold the structure, excluding the lot, to the NPS. Skagway resident, Kurt Kusters, claimed Riewe had already sold the building to him, so NPS also paid Kusters \$500 for a quitclaim deed. NPS took ownership of the structure in late December 1978.⁵¹

NPS has since moved the structure multiple times.⁵² The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery has been listed as Contributing Resource 366 to the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark.⁵³ NPS stabilized the building in 2002, and moved it to its current location, Block 24, Lot 7 on Broadway Street in 2014. The building now sits as an unstaffed exhibit within the Skagway cultural landscape.

⁴³ After the rental of the west portion of the lot, the lot does not appear again in deed records until 1902. A quitclaim deed, settling with the Moores, appears in Book 9, Pages 208-209 of Skagway's Deed Records. Isidore Kauffman paid \$365 to the Moores for the west half of the lot. It is possible Sam Roberts owned the lot.

⁴⁴ *Skagway News*, December 30, 1898, 5:3.

⁴⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska, Sheet 4, (Sanborn Map Company, 1914), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

⁴⁶ AKDNR, Skagway Deed Records, Book 16, Pages 329 and 405; Skagway Deed Records Book 11, Page 313.

⁴⁷ *The Daily Morning Alaskan*, September 9, 1902.

⁴⁸ Skagway Deed Records, Book 11, Page 313.

⁴⁹ Skagway Deed Records, Book 12, Page 219.

⁵⁰ Skagway Deed Records, Book 13, Page 339.

⁵¹ Gurcke, 4.

⁵² For a detailed outline of the moves see Gurcke.

⁵³ Bonnie S. Houston, Frank Norris, and Terrence Cole, *Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Registration Form* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1999), 16; original nomination June 13, 1962.

Sources:

Blee, Catherine H., Robert L. Spude, and Paul C. Cloyd. *Historic Structure Reports for Ten Buildings: Administrative, Physical History and Analysis Sections, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska*. Denver, CO: National Park Service, 1983.

Clinton, Chester. *Directory and Guide [to] Skagway, Metropolis of Alaska and Gate to the Golden North [etc.]*. Skagway, AK: Chester Clinton, 1899.

“Crooked, Cussed, Claim-Jumping, Gun-Fighting Days at Skagway.” *The Literary Digest* 62. July 12, 1919.

Daily Alaskan. February 3, 1899: 2.

Daily Alaskan. January 16, 1899: 3.

Daily Alaskan. November 24, 1900: 4.

The Daily Morning Alaskan, September 9, 1902.

Early Prints of Alaska Photograph Collection, PCA 297-217, Winter 1897-1898. Alaska State Library. Anchorage, AK.

“Everything Fresh. Fruits, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Cakes, Candies and Dried Fruits...” *Skagway News*. September 16, 1898.

Frye-Bruhn Company, Seattle, WA. The Frye-Bruhn Company, Meat Market, looking southeast, circa summer 1920s. Photograph. Frye Art Museum, Seattle, WA.

Gurcke, Karl. “The D. Goldberg Cigar Store & Confectionery (1897): A Historic Photo Essay.” Unpublished Draft updated February 2020.

Hegg, Eric A. Detail, Goldberg Cigar Store, looking West. 1897. Photograph. Hegg 40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

Houston, Bonnie S., Frank Norris, and Terrence Cole. *Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Registration Form*. Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1999.

Kirchoff, Mark. *The Founding of Skagway: A Klondike Story of Greed, Graft, and Misery in the Summer of 1897*. Juneau: Alaska Cedar Press, 2015.

Leonard, Annie. Testimony, Skagway Town Site Hearings, April 4, 1898.
Record Group 49, National Archives and Records Administration,
Washington, D.C.

Location Book 1, Page 22, Magistrate's Office, Skagway City Hall.

Mott, Dennis. "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway,
Alaska, Goldberg Cigar store Stabilization Project, 2002."
PowerPoint Presentation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
Park, Skagway, Alaska, 2002.

"Mrs. Anna L. Leonard..." *The Daily Alaskan*, August 3, 1898.

Pacific Fire Rating Bureau. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway,
Alaska*. Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1948: Sheet 4.

Parker, Jean C., Tom P. Busch, and David E. Snow. "The Classified
Structure Field Inventory Report." Skagway, AK: Klondike Gold
Rush National Historic Park, 1977 and 1981.

Peters, Nicole. "Conservation Condition Examination and Treatment
Proposal." Peters Art Conservation Services, 2019.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska, Sheet 4. Sanborn Map
Company, 1914. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Digital
Collections.

Skaguay Commercial Club. *Skaguay: The Gateway to the Klondike [etc.]*.
Skaguay, AK: *Daily Alaskan*, 1898.

Skaguay News, October 15, 1897.

Skagway Deed Records Books, Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Recorder's Office, Historic Book Search,
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/ssd/recoff/search/histbookmenu>.

Skagway News. December 30, 1898: 5.

Skagway News. November, 1898: 1.

Spude, Catherine Holder. "*That Fiend in Hell*": *Soapy Smith in Legend*.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2012.

Spude, Robert L. S. *Skagway, District of Alaska—1884-1912: Building the
Gateway to the Klondike, Historical and Preservation Data on the*

Skagway Historic District Compiled for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the People of Skagway, Occasional Paper No. 36. Fairbanks, AK: Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, 1983.

The Daily Alaskan. August 3, 1898: 4.

The Daily Alaskan. November 24, 1900: 4.

U.S. Navy, Alaskan Survey. *Aerial Photograph of Skagway, Alaska.* 1929. Photograph. United States Forest Service, 310-FS-Z38B.

Historian: Rachel Lanier Taylor
Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington
September 2023

Project Information: Documentation of the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery in Skagway, Alaska, was completed in 2023 by staff at the National Park Service's Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) (Angela Wetz, Superintendent), Alaska Regional Office (AKR) (Sarah Creachbaum, Regional Director), and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) (Catherine C. Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Scott Keyes, Chief, HDP). The project was sponsored by Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Project planning was coordinated by Anne E. Matsov (Resources Division Manager, KLGO). Field recording was undertaken by John Wachtel (Historical Architect, AKR) and Alex Matsov (Trail Ranger, KLGO). Measured drawings were completed by John Wachtel and Daniel De Sousa (Architect, HABS). Rachel Lanier Taylor (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington) served as project historian. Rob Park (Park Photography) prepared large-format photographs. Valuable assistance was provided by the staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Figures:



Figure 1: Roof patch on Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery, circa 1972, showing previous roof opening that likely accommodated a stove pipe.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.004.0010c.

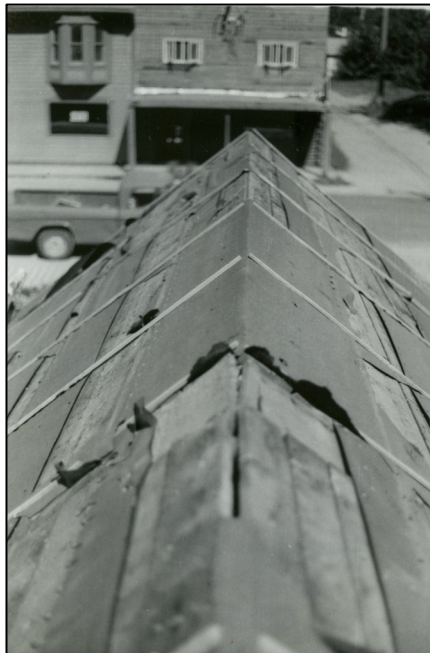


Figure 2: Roof patch on Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery, circa 1972, showing previous roof opening that likely accommodated a stove pipe.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.004.0010b.



Figure 3: Rear elevation of Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery taken after completion of NPS 2002 stabilization work. Of note, at this time the building was located on the north side of Fifth Avenue east of Broadway.

Source: Dennis Mott, "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, Goldberg Cigar store Stabilization Project, 2002," PowerPoint Presentation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.0013.



Figure 4: Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery on Block 1, Lot 2, in 1979. Image shows gable roof addition.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.004.0009b.



Figure 5: Ghost of gable roof addition, March 1990.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.000.0034a.



Figure 6: Front elevation of store, showing door and window no longer align, April 1973.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 0001.004.002.004.009.3a.



Figure 7: Pillsbury flour sacks on interior walls.

Source: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Staff photo [IMG_6738 Field Photograph by Alex Matsov].

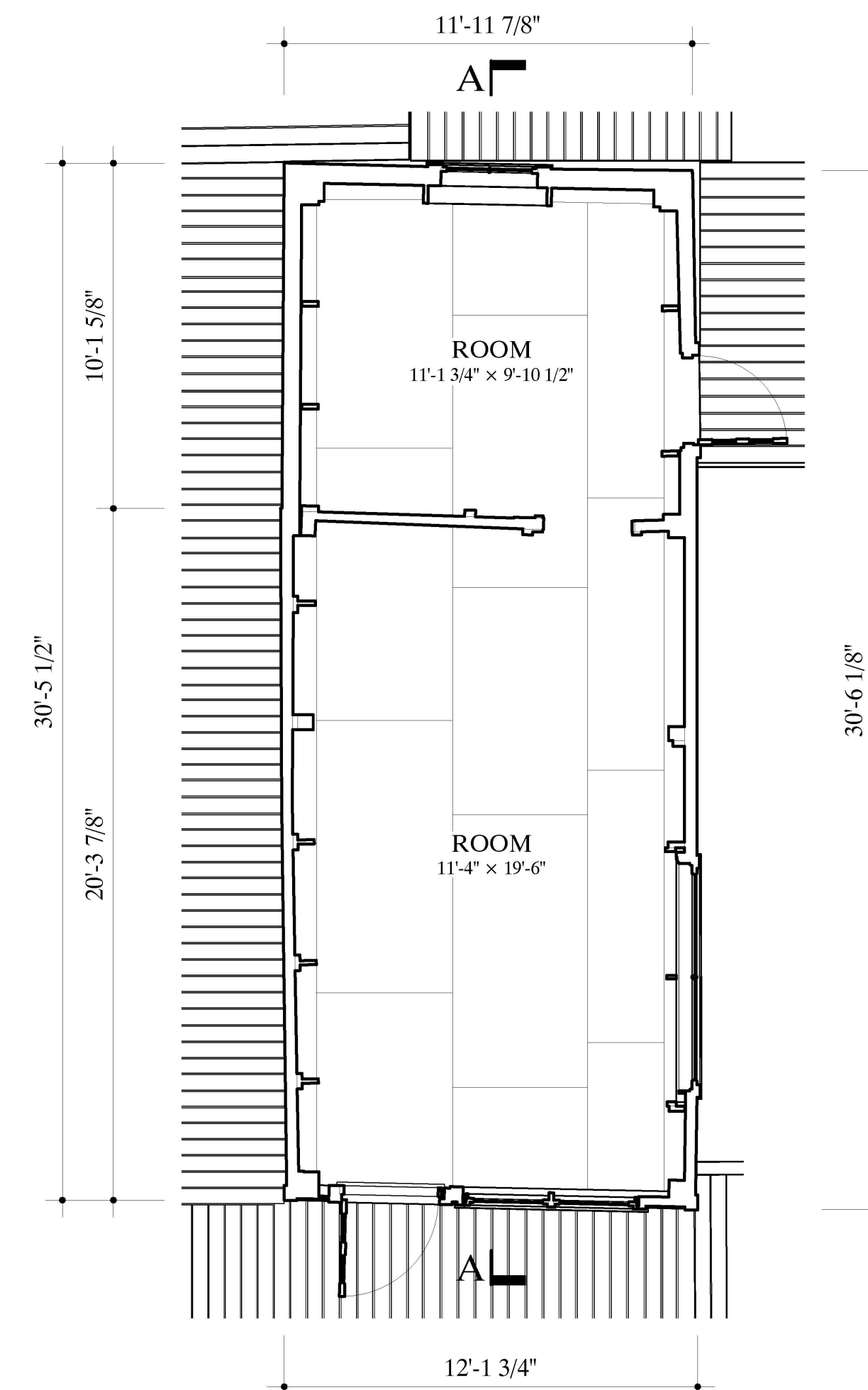


Figure 8: Wallpaper found in Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery with flour sack backing.
Source: Nicole Peters, "Conservation Condition Examination and Treatment Proposal," Peters Art Conservation Services, 2019, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, KLGO 48387.

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

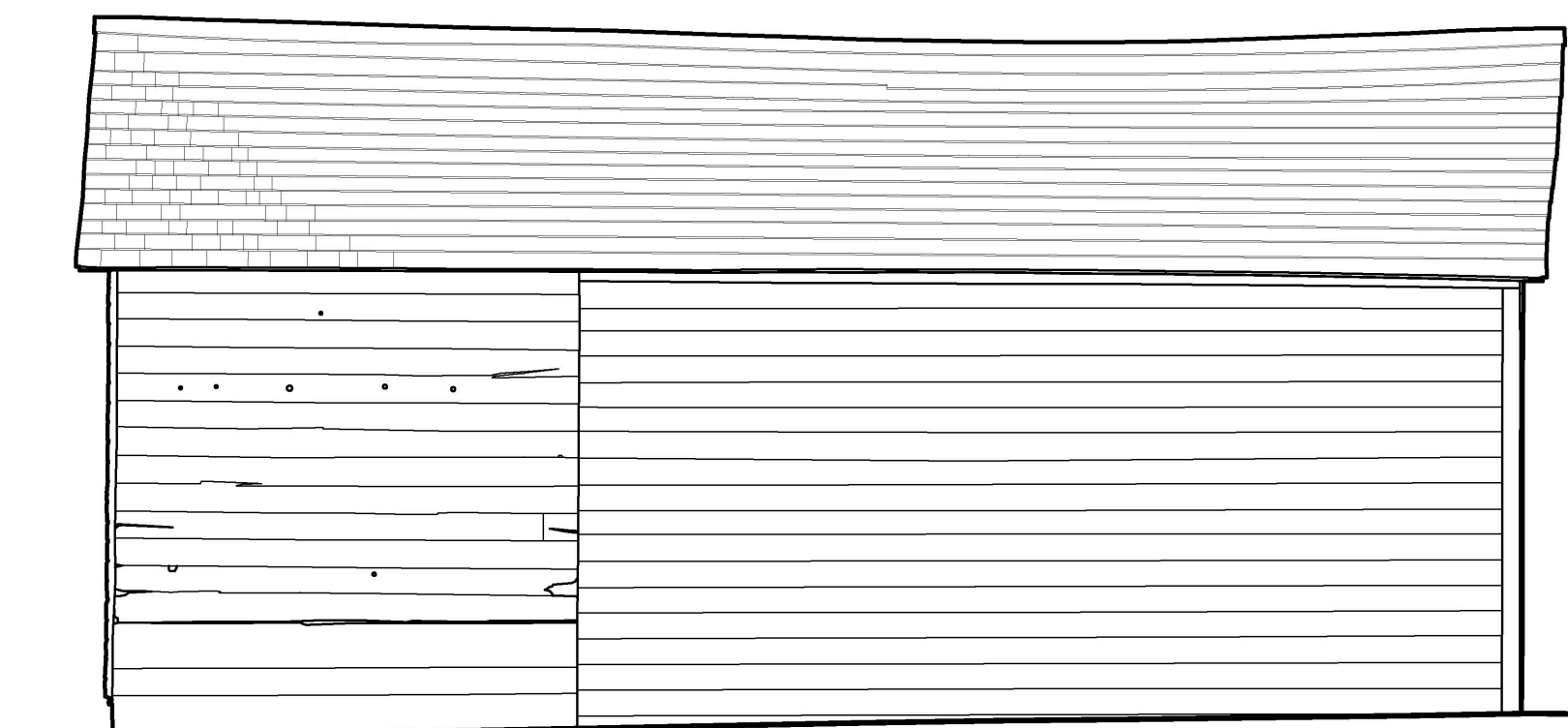
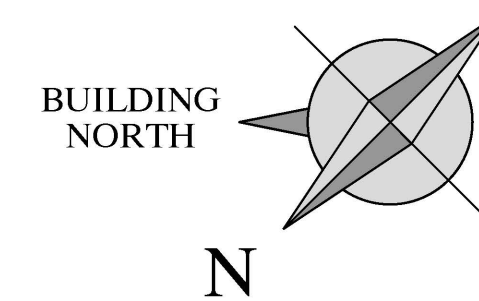
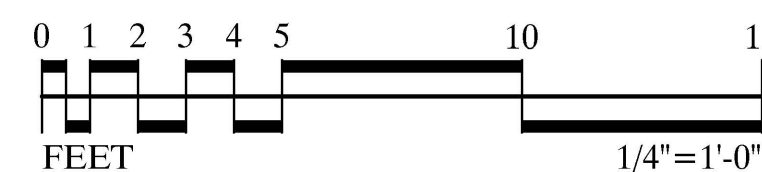
GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE

AND CONFECTIONERY



FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



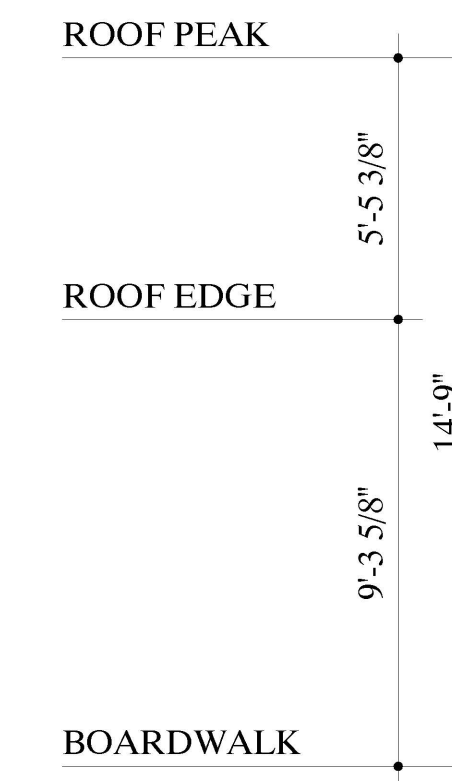
NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



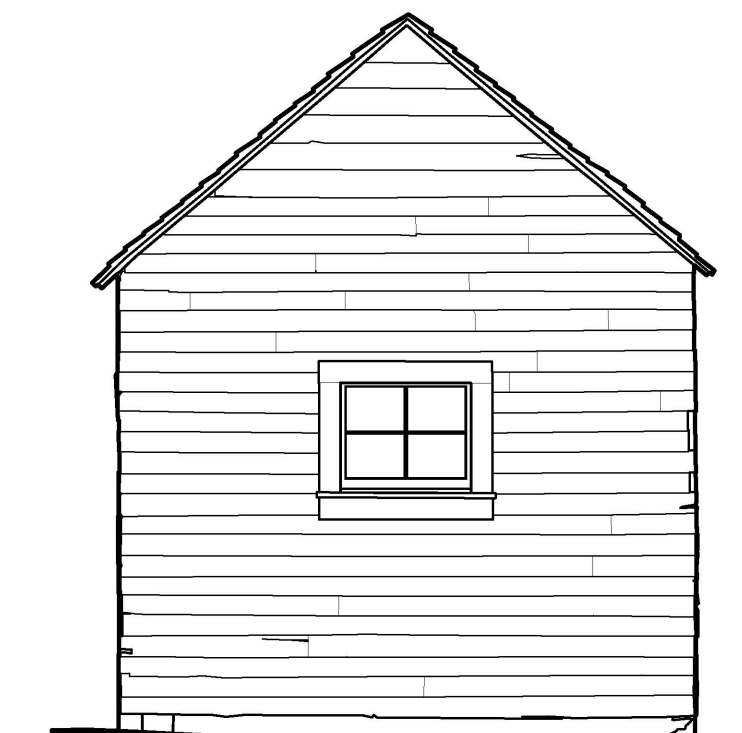
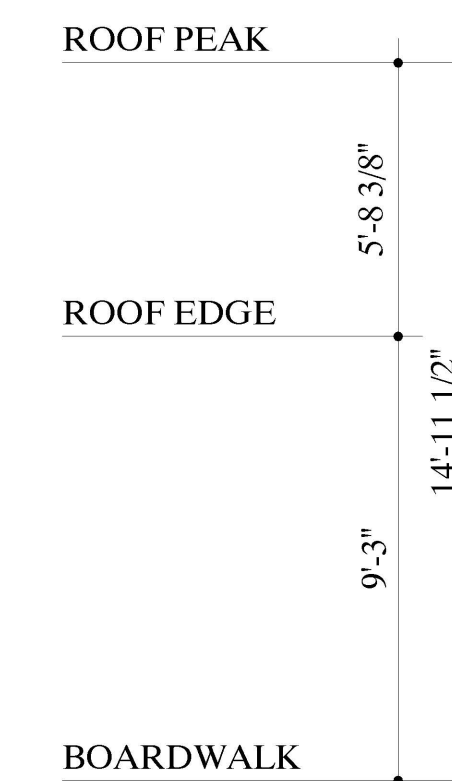
SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



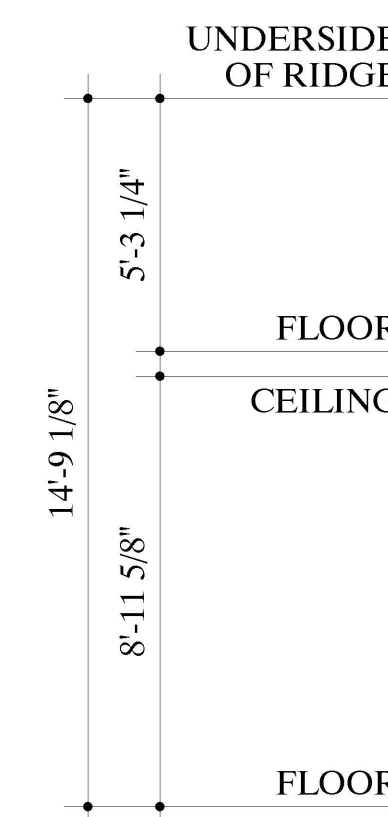
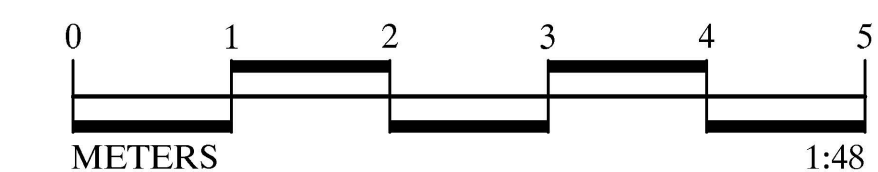
WEST ELEVATION

3/8" = 1'-0" 1:32



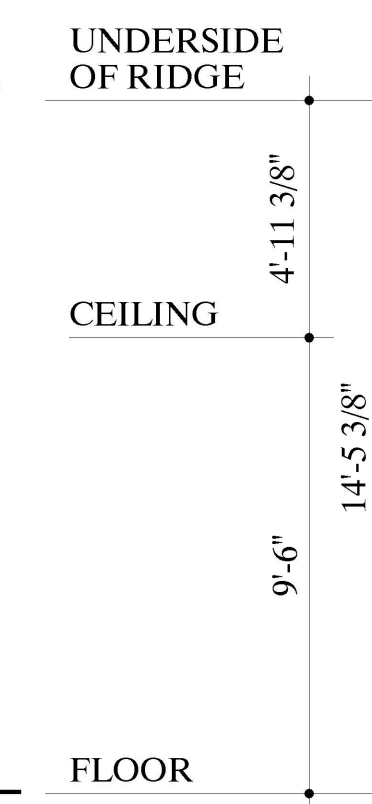
EAST ELEVATION

3/8" = 1'-0" 1:32



SECTION A-A

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



Documentation of the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery in Skagway, Alaska, was completed in 2023 by staff at the National Park Service's Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) (Angela Wetz, Superintendent), Alaska Regional Office (AKR) (Sarah Creachbaum, Regional Director), and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) (Catherine C. Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Scott Keyes, Chief, HDP). The project was sponsored by Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Project planning was coordinated by Anne E. Matsov (Resources Division Manager, KLGO). Field recording was undertaken by John Wachtel (Historical Architect, AKR) and Alex Matsov (Trail Ranger, KLGO). Measured drawings were completed by John Wachtel and Daniel De Sousa (Architect, HABS). Rachel Lanier Taylor (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington) served as project historian. Rob Park (Park Photography) prepared large-format photographs. Valuable assistance was provided by the staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY

HABS AK-283

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Skagway and White Pass Historic District

508 Broadway (east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues)

Skagway

Municipality of Skagway Borough

Alaska

Note: Within Skagway, cardinal directions are colloquially oriented with reference to the city's street grid instead of true north. The north-south axis is aligned with State Street, making "north" closer to northeast. The photo captions follow this convention.

Captions written by Susannah Dowds, Historian, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, 2018.

For additional photographs of the building, see City of Skagway (HABS AK-15).

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Robert Lyon, photographer, September 2015

AK-283-1

West (front) facade of Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery. The Boss Bakery (HABS AK-282) is on the right. The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery is a single-story, 12' x 30' wood frame structure, built sometime between 1896 and 1897. The building has a gable roof, paneled door, and window opening on the front facade and reverse-laid horizontal half-lap siding. A low, wooden fence connects the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery with the Boss Bakery. From this vantage point, the gable roofline of the Boss Bakery is seen behind the false front. The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery building was moved to this location by the National Park Service on October 30, 2015.

AK-283-2

North (side) and west facades of Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery. The north facade is covered in reverse-laid horizontal half-lap siding. A vertical joint at the east end of the wall illustrates the siding difference between original siding and what was probably a rear addition to the building. The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery was originally located on the south side of 5th Avenue (Lot 2 Block 1). Starting in 1978, the building was moved several times within the Skagway Historic District. It was moved to its current location in 2015. The Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288) is behind the Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery. A small part of the Essie Miller Crib (HABS AK-289) is visible behind the Kitty Faith Crib.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

ADDENDUM TO:

HABS AK-283

GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Skagway and White Pass Historic District

508 Broadway (east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues)

Skagway

Municipality of Skagway Borough

Alaska

Notes: Within Skagway, cardinal directions are colloquially oriented with reference to the city's street grid instead of true north. The north-south axis is aligned with State Street, making "north" closer to northeast. The photo captions follow this convention.

The building is not square; camera standards were set plumb unless otherwise indicated.

Additional general perspective view(s) that include this structure can be found within the photographs of HABS AK-224.

Photographs no. HABS AK-283-1 and HABS AK-283-2 were previously transmitted to the Library of Congress.

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Rob Park, photographer, August 2019

- | | |
|----------|--|
| AK-283-3 | Elevation view of the west (front) facade (with scale device) and boardwalk |
| AK-283-4 | Elevation view of the west (front) facade and boardwalk |
| AK-283-5 | Perspective view of the southwest corner |
| AK-283-6 | General perspective view from northwest of the corner of Broadway St. and the alley (off the east side of Broadway St. between 5th and 6th Avenues), including the boardwalk and the northwest corners of (from left to right along the alley): Frye-Bruhn Cold Storage Building (HABS AK-224), Essie Miller Crib (HABS AK-289), Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288), and Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery (HABS K-283). Also shown to right, fronting Broadway St., is Boss Baker (HABS AK-282). |
| AK-283-7 | Elevation view of the east (rear) side |
| AK-283-8 | General perspective view of the alley (off the east side of Broadway St. between 5th and 6th Avenues), taken from northeast, including: the boardwalk and the northeast corners of (from left to right along the alley): Essie Miller Crib (HABS AK-289), Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288) and Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery (HABS AK-283) |

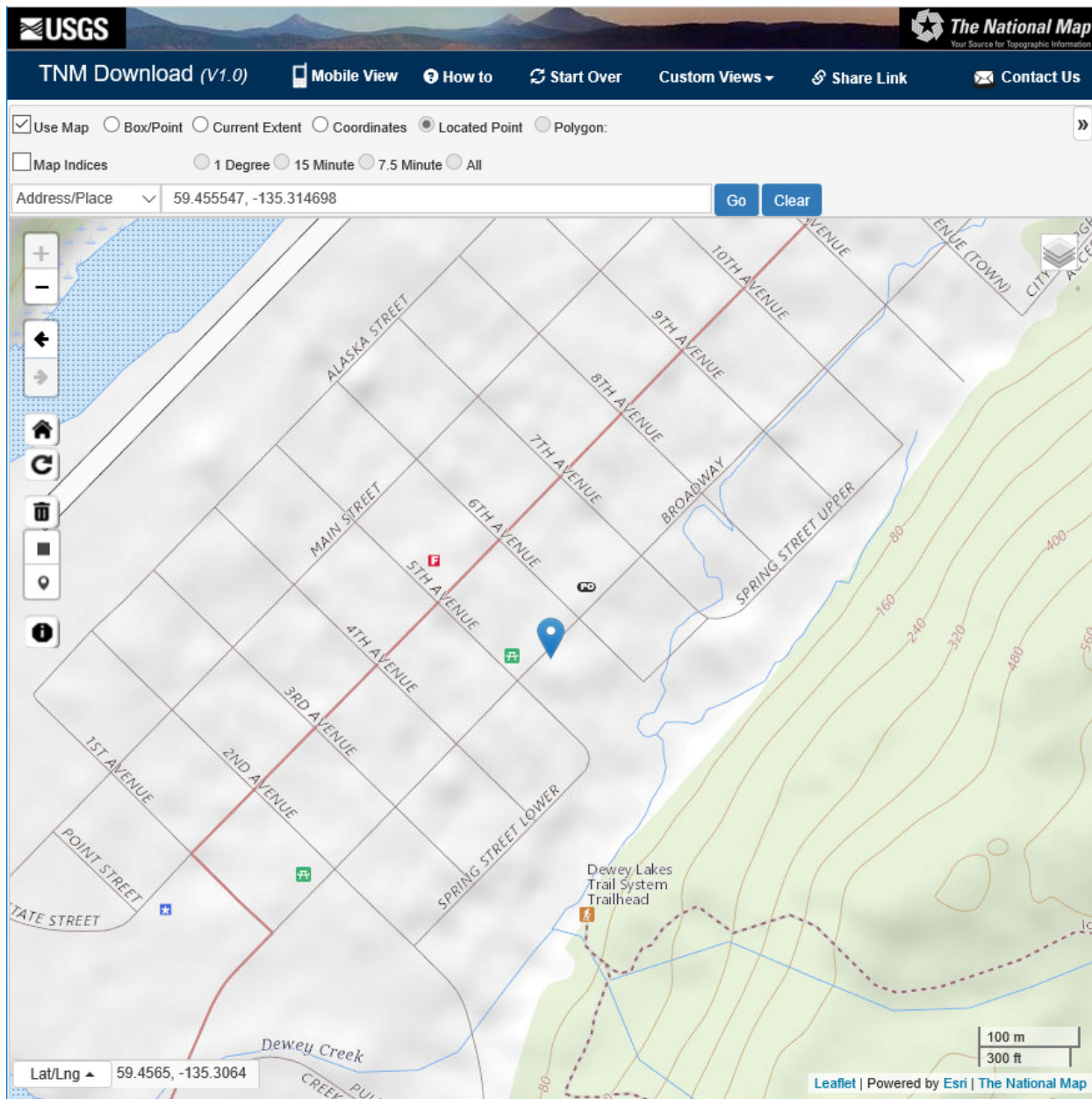
GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY

HABS AK-283
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS
(Page 3)

AK-283-9	General perspective view from southeast, including (left to right): the Boss Bakery (HABS AK-282), Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery (HABS AK-283), Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288), and Essie Miller Crib (HABS AK-289)
AK-283-10	Perspective view of the northwest corner
AK-283-11	General perspective view of the southwest corner, looking north along Broadway St. toward White Pass from south. Note the actors wearing gold-rush-era garb posing on the right, a common site in 2019 Skagway.
AK-283-12	Interior view of west room from east
AK-283-13	Interior view of west room from west
AK-283-14	Interior perspective detail view in west room looking up at original wallpaper and ceiling structure along south exterior wall from north
AK-283-15	Interior perspective detail in west room looking up at interior dividing wall and ceiling structure from northwest
AK-283-16	Interior view of east room and ceiling structure/coverings from west
AK-283-17	Interior view of east room and ceiling structure/coverings from northeast

GOLDBERG CIGAR STORE AND CONFECTIONERY
HABS AK-283
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS
(Page 4)

Location Map



The Goldberg Cigar Store and Confectionery is located at longitude: 59.45547, latitude: -135.314698. This point represents the front door. It was obtained by Jen Larsen, Biological Wildlife Technician & GIS Specialist, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, in August 2019 working with historical building spatial layers within ArcMap (NAD83).

Map source: The National Map, U.S. Geological Survey, accessed August 23, 2019, <https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/>.