

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office



Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum Historic Structure Report



Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska

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JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM

Front Cover: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, July 4, 1973, George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmusen Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00078.

Back Cover: KLGO Park maintenance staff install temporary roof as a first step in the stabilization plan for the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, NPS, October 2009.

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LIST OF FIGURES

iii

EDITOR'S NOTE

vii

INTRODUCTION

x

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

xi

BACKGROUND

xi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

xiii

PREFERRED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION

xvii

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

xix

PART I: HISTORIC BACKGROUND

1

Photographic Chronology

25

Changes Over Time

31

Condition Assessment

42

Physical Description

60

PART II: TREATMENT AND USE

81

Preferred Treatment

84

Treatment Plan

86

BIBLIOGRAPHY

96

APPENDIX A: PAPER/WALL INVENTORY

103

APPENDIX B: BUILDING MOVE

122

Figure 1	Map of Skagway Historic District	ix
Figure 2	Site map showing building at its current location, south side of Second Avenue, Block 2, Lot 37	ix
Figure 3	Daily Alaskan article on tourists during the gold rush, July 1898	xiv
Figure 4	6th Avenue, ca. 1897, the First Bank of Skaguay	xx
Figure 5	"First Bank of Skaguay" ad	1
Figure 6	The First Bank of Skaguay	2
Figure 7	Jeff. Smith's Parlor, May 30, 1898	3
Figure 8	Jeff. Smith's Parlor interior, 1898 with Soapy and members of his gang	5
Figure 9	Newspaper ad for "Jeff Smith's Parlors"	5
Figure 10	Jeff. Smith's Parlor, May 30, 1898. Soapy Smith is centered in the doorway	5
Figure 11	Advertisement: "Frank Clancy's Mirror Saloon"	5
Figure 12	Advertisement: "Clancy's"	6
Figure 13	Advertisement: "The Clancy Cafe – Under New Management"	6
Figure 14	Advertisement: "Sans Souci Restaurant"	6
Figure 15	Hose House No. 1 (left) and Hook and Ladder Company (right), ca. 1915	7
Figure 16	Sanborn Map Company, 1914, Skagway, Alaska	8
Figure 17	Hose House and the Hook and Ladder Company, on south side of Sixth Avenue ca. 1916, new Bank of Alaska foundations at lower right	9
Figure 18	Clancy's "A Gentleman's Resort," ca. 1898-1899. Shows cornice cut in Hose House shed to accommodate the eave of the adjacent building	11
Figure 19	Museum building after 1935 with adjacent Hose House	11
Figure 20	Hook and Ladder Company with Hose House in background, ca. 1935. Martin Itjen is holding a section of a "Jeff. Smith" sign	12
Figure 21	Martin Itjen ca. 1935	13
Figure 22	Martin Itjen and Mae West ca. 1935	14
Figure 23	Martin Itjen Standing in front of Skagway Streetcar	15
Figure 24	Newspaper coverage of Itjen's tour to Hollywood, Anchorage Daily Times.	16
Figure 25	Itjen with California tire dealer, on his way to Hollywood	17
Figure 26	George Rapuzzi atop Mount Harding, ca. 1924	18
Figure 27	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, 1898	19
Figure 28	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, and Hose House ca. 1935	19
Figure 29	Jeff Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1940s	20
Figure 30	Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1940s. Jack Greisbach is pictured in the foreground	21
Figure 31	George Rapuzzi inside Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1960s	22
Figure 32	Edna Rapuzzi giving a tour of the Jeff. Smith's Parlor Museum, ca. 1970s	23
Figure 33	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum ca. 1963, prior to move to Second Avenue.	24
Figure 34	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, 1963, after the move to 2nd Avenue	24
Figure 35	First Bank of Skaguay, ca. 1897	25
Figure 36	Jeff. Smith's Parlor, July 4, 1898	25
Figure 37	Jeff. Smith's Parlor on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1898 just before or just after July 4	26
Figure 38	Interior of Jeff. Smith's Parlor (room A-1). Soapy is the bearded man in the center	26
Figure 39	Clancy's 1898-1899	26

Figure 40	Sans Souci Restaurant and Oyster Parlor, 1899-1900	26
Figure 41	Hose House and Hook and Ladder Company on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1901-1916	27
Figure 42	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum and Hose House Company on the south side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1935	27
Figure 43	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, on the south side of 6th Avenue, 1948	27
Figure 44	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, Hose House on the south side of 6th Avenue, no date	28
Figure 45	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, Hose House on the south side of 6th Avenue, 1961	28
Figure 46	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum being moved onto 2nd Avenue, 1963	28
Figure 47	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on 2nd Avenue, 1963	28
Figure 48	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of 2nd Avenue, ca. 1966	29
Figure 49	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on 2nd Avenue, 1979	29
Figure 50	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of 2nd Avenue, ca. 1979	29
Figure 51	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, north and west elevations, July 2008	30
Figure 52	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and west elevations, October 2009	30
Figure 53	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, false-front, north elevation, July 2008	30
Figure 54	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and east elevations, October 2009	30
Figure 55	First Bank of Skaguay, ca. 1897	31
Figure 56	Jeff. Smith's Parlor. on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1898 just before or just after July 4	32
Figure 57	Jeff. Smith's Parlor, interior 1898 with Soapy and members of his gang	33
Figure 58	Clancy's 1899	34
Figure 59	San Souci Restaurant and Oyster Parlor, 1899-1900	35
Figure 60	Hose House and Hook and Ladder Company on the north side of Sixth Avenue, ca. 1915	36
Figure 61	Sanborn fire insurance map of Skagway, Alaska, 1948	37
Figure 62	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, and Hose House ca. 1935	38
Figure 63	Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum with Martin Itjen behind the bar ca. 1935	39
Figure 64	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, view towards southeast, 1979	40
Figure 65	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, view towards southwest, 1979	40
Figure 66	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, north facing false front, July 2008	41
Figure 67	Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1960s	41
Figure 68	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum northeast elevation, October 2009	42
Figure 69	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum southwest corner, July 2008	42
Figure 70	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum northeast corner, October 2009	43
Figure 71	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum northwest corner, July 2008	43
Figure 72	Cave-in along west side beneath section A-2 July 2008	44
Figure 73	Crawl Space A, section A-1 looking west at log foundation supported by cut log on concrete pier, July 2008	45
Figure 74	Crawl Space A section A-2 cellar with log sill atop concrete walls, July 2008	45
Figure 75	Crawl Space A, section A-1 looking south toward Crawl A section A-2, July 2008	45
Figure 76	Crawl Space A, section A-2 cellar south wall looking toward Crawl B, July 2008	45
Figure 77	North elevation windows and door	46
Figure 78	Northwest corner sinking into grade with grass covering the water table	46

Figure 79	False front with painted sign, north elevation	47
Figure 80	Northwest elevation	47
Figure 81	East elevation window, July 2008	48
Figure 82	East elevations, July 2008	48
Figure 83	South elevation, July 2008	49
Figure 84	West elevation entrance and jail-like false facade and mounted metal bars, July 2008	50
Figure 85	Deteriorating boards at crawl space on the west elevation, July 2008	50
Figure 86	Parlor museum roof, view from southwest, July 2008	51
Figure 87	Eave connection at southeast corner of roof section A (shingles) and northeast corner (rusted metal) of roof section B, July 2008	51
Figure 88	Roof Plan from HABS drawings, July 2008	52
Figure 89	Temporary roof being installed, October 2009	52
Figure 90	North peak and gable of roof section B ridge covered with sheet metal, July 2008	53
Figure 91	East slope of roof section A, masonry chimney and detached chimney pipe, July 2008	53
Figure 92	View of roof looking north toward back of false front, July 2008	53
Figure 93	Northwest end of roof section A and back of false front, July 2008	53
Figure 94	Interior view of room A-1 looking north toward front door, July 2009	54
Figure 95	East interior wall room A-1 showing old door frame and remnants of felted cardboard, July 2009	54
Figure 96	Painted beadboard and porcelain sink in bathroom, July 2009	55
Figure 97	Toilet flange and doorway into bathroom from Room A-1, July 2009	55
Figure 98	Wall in southwest corner of Room A-2, notice signs of water damage to boards, July 2009	56
Figure 99	Southwest corner of Room A-2, with felted sheet cardboard still covering walls, July 2008	56
Figure 100	North wall of Room B and doorway from Room A-2, July 2008	57
Figure 101	Ceiling and wall in northeast corner of Room B, notice minor bubbling in white paper ceiling, July 2009	57
Figure 102	Northeast part of ceiling in Room C showing signs of water damage in the white paper covering	58
Figure 103	Southwest corner of Room C showing walls in fair condition and white paper covering on ceiling and portion of east wall	58
Figure 104	Charred ridge board, rafters and collar ties in attic section B.	59
Figure 105	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, west elevation with section labels.	60
Figure 106	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, north and south elevations, July 2008	61
Figure 107	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and east elevations, July 2009	61
Figure 108	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, interior floor plan with room labels	62
Figure 109	Log foundation along east wall of section A-1, July 2008	63
Figure 110	Log foundation along west wall of section A-2, July 2008	63
Figure 111	North false-front facade with horizontal shiplap siding, July 2008	64
Figure 112	West facade with vertical board and batten siding, July 2008	64
Figure 113	Window and main doorway on north elevation, July 2008	65
Figure 114	Windows and main doorway on north elevation, July 2008	66
Figure 115	Window with metal bars on east elevation, July 2009	66
Figure 116	Metal gable roof of section B and C, southwest elevation, July 2008	67
Figure 117	Metal gable roof with cedar shingles, section A northwest elevation, July 2009	67

Figure 118	Attic A-1 rafters at ridge line, July 2008	68
Figure 119	Attic A-1 rafters and skip sheathing, July 2008	68
Figure 120	Attic A-1 rafters ends at top plate, July 2008	68
Figure 121	Attic B ridge board, rafters and collar ties, July 2008	69
Figure 122	Attic C rafters and collar ties	70
Figure 123	Attic C ridge line, rafters and collar ties	70
Figure 124	Tongue and groove flooring in Room A-1 with view of flush mounted trap door, July 2009	71
Figure 125	Flooring in B looking into A-2 from the south, July 2009	72
Figure 126	Sub-flooring in A-1 with 3 3/4" x 3/4" boards, July 2009	73
Figure 127	Sub-flooring in small section of A-1 with spaced out, newer 5" boards, July 2009	73
Figure 128	West wall of A-1 with historic newspapers and other paper memorabilia, July 2008	74
Figure 129	Same west wall of A-1 after museum curators stripped wall, July 2009	74
Figure 130	Southwest corner of A-1 with historic newspaper and other paper memorabilia, July 2008	75
Figure 131	Same corner of A-1 after museum curatorial staff stripped the wall, July 2009	75
Figure 132	Doorway connecting A-1 and A-2, view from A-2 looking north, July 2008	76
Figure 133	Boarded up double doors on south wall of C that were once an exit from the building, July 2009	77
Figure 134	On the left is door on north wall of B that connected the buildings when connected off-center on the south side of 6th Avenue, July 2009	77
Figure 135	On the right is the doorway that currently connects B and C to A, July 2009	77
Figure 136	Bar in Room A-1, view to the north, July 2009	78
Figure 137	Desktop and shelf in A-1, view to the south, July 2009	78
Figure 138	Room A-2 with cast iron stove and iron scaffolding, July 2009	79
Figure 139	Rooms B and C with bull moose with locked antlers , July 2009	79
Figure 140	Sink and plumbing in bathroom, July 2008	80
Figure 141	Knob and tube electric wiring in northeast corner of Room A-1, July 2008	80
Figure 142	Crawl Space and Roof Plan drawings from HABS, July 2008	90
Figure 143	Window plans from HABS, July 2008	91
Figure 144	Wall plans from HABS, July 2008	91
Figure 145	Sectional HABS drawing, view of south end of the building on the west elevation, July 2008	92
Figure 146	Sectional HABS drawing, view of north end of the building west elevation, July 2008	93
Figure 147	North and South elevation HABS drawings, showing uneven grade, July 2008	94
Figure 148	The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of Sixth Avenue, ca. 1930s	122
Figure 149	The rear portion of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building (Rooms B and C) prepared for relocation to 2nd Avenue in 1963-1964	123
Figure 150	The rear portion of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building (Rooms B and C), 1963-1964	123
Figure 151	A current image of the opening in north wall of Room B that corresponds with the doorway in Figures 135 and 136	124
Figure 152	A close-up view behind the piece of wood covering the opening in the north wall of Room B, Figure 147	124
Figure 153	Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, 1964. The rear of extant building (Rooms B and C) is being attached to main building (Room A2)	125
Figure 154	This image is a current photograph showing the interior of the double doors located on the south wall of Room C, July 2009	125

Research into a legendary, slippery character such as Jefferson “Soapy” Randolph Smith quickly becomes entangled in myth, contradictory eyewitness accounts, romanticized histories, and frustrated by incomplete records. Therefore, some background to the research for this project seems justified. I am the fourth contributor to this HSR following Karl Gurcke, KLGO Historian, as well as Tara Ikenouye and Michael Richman, Historian Interns.

During the era of Martin Itjen, most sources say he took over Soapy’s Parlor in 1935, but one article says 1924! The city tax records show Itjen was paying the taxes on the structure in 1935, but ownership records say he didn’t purchase it until 1939. Itjen was advertising the Parlor Museum by 1937 in the *Skagway Cheechako*. He published two books, one in 1933, *Historic and Scenic Views in and around Skagway*, and one in 1934, *The Story of the Tour*, based on his streetcar tour of Skagway. Neither mentions the museum, but later editions of *The Story of the Tour*, published in 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1962, mention that the books and records (a 78 rpm vinyl record of Itjen’s spiel on his tour) are “on sale at Soapy Smith’s old saloon, now a museum.” Since Itjen apparently never missed a promotional opportunity, we can safely say the museum was not open in 1934. However, to complicate the issue, *The Story of the Tour* continues to carry that notice in the 1955 and 1962 editions, when the museum was closed. Sigh. It is very possible some confusion comes from the fact that Itjen operated a Museum of ‘98 in the 1920s.

Simply trying to determine when George Rapuzzi moved and opened his version of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum is difficult. The photographs of the move are dated 1963 and 1964, but these are processing dates and only prove when the film was processed and printed. Several sources say he opened the parlor museum in 1963. The local newspaper, *The North Wind*, has a brief notice in November 1963, saying the museum would be ready to open the next summer (1964). However, the same sort of notice is in the paper in April 1964, April 1965, and May 1966. Only by June 1967 can we be relatively certain the parlor museum was finished and open, as a notice that month says, “New: the Soapy Smith’s Museum on 2nd nr (sic) White Pass depot. Now open.”

Several authors of books on Smith or the Gold Rush use the same quote: “It looked innocent enough, with its polished mahogany bar, its fretwork screens, and its artificial palm trees, but into Jeff Smith’s Parlor the suckers were lured like so many flies by the spider web of his expanding organization. Behind the main restaurant and bar was a ‘pretty back parlor, as cozy as a lady’s boudoir,’ in the words of the *Skagway Alaskan*, and it was here that the unwary were cheated or robbed of their money...” This is a quote from Pierre Berton’s *Klondike Fever*. He quotes from the *Alaskan*, but doesn’t say whether it is from the *Daily Alaskan*, published during the gold rush, or the *Skagway Alaskan*, published under that name in the 1920s and again in the 1950s. The entire quote is then used in a book by authors Frank C. Robertson and Beth Kay Harris, *Soapy Smith: King of the Frontier Con Men*, attributing it to the *Skagway Alaskan*, apparently not realizing Berton was quoting only a few words. The editor has read through the entire collection of the *Skagway Alaskan*, published under that name in 1927-1928 and again from 1952-1954. No such quote comes from this newspaper. Other authors have used this same quote, again crediting the *Skagway Alaskan*. I’m suspecting that Robertson and Harris took the quote from Berton, mistakenly using the entire passage and didn’t

notice that Skagway was not italicized in the Berton book, only the word *Alaskan*. In his bibliography, Berton lists the *Skagway Alaskan* and notes he used issues from 1898-1899. But that would be the *Daily Alaskan*. Other authors have probably lifted the quote from Berton or Robertson and Harris, perpetuating the mistake. Moreover, some accounts say there was a backyard at Soapy's saloon where the unwary were lured to see a stuffed eagle. In reality, Smith did possess an eagle briefly. He purchased a captive eagle a few days before July 4, 1898, as reported in the *Daily Alaskan* on July 2nd. There is a photograph of Smith's float in the parade on the 4th, including a cage for the eagle, a bit unnecessary if the eagle was stuffed. This is all an excellent example of why we check sources.

After all that, the reader may wonder why I left this quote in the Historic Structure Report. The quote is so well known that it captures how people see Jefferson Randolph Smith and how he has been built into a myth. Considering how important that myth has been and is to Skagway's tourism industry, I find it appropriate to include it, but with the aforementioned caveat. As the wise old editor says to the young reporter at the end of the movie, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, "When the legend becomes fact, print the legend." I don't actually agree with this comment, but the legend should be included—just not in place of the facts.

The description of the treatment plan is outdated in this way: Stabilization treatment has begun. The newspapers and related memorabilia stuck on the interior walls have been removed and curated into the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The park maintenance staff have installed a temporary metal roof to prevent further leaks and foundation repairs are scheduled for summer 2010.

Robert Lyon, editor
Anchorage, Alaska
May 2010

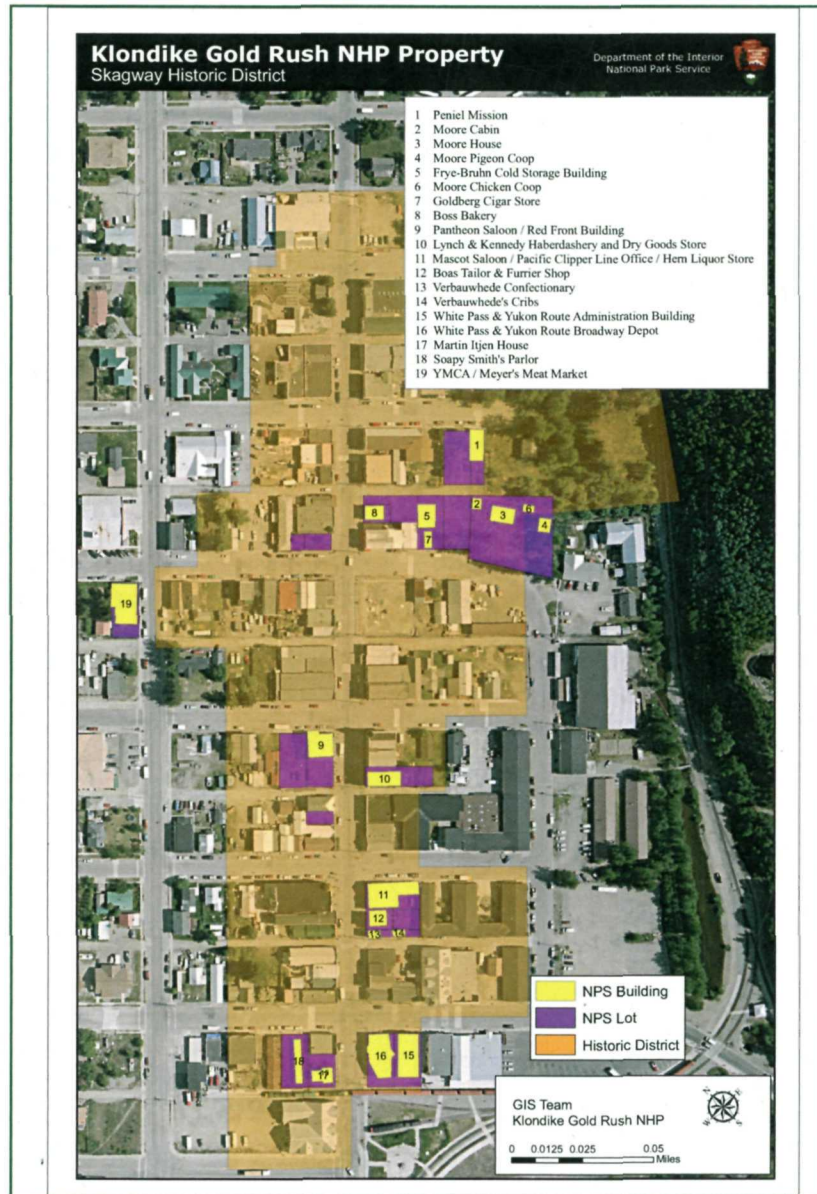


Figure 1: Map of Skagway Historic District (NPS, July 2009).

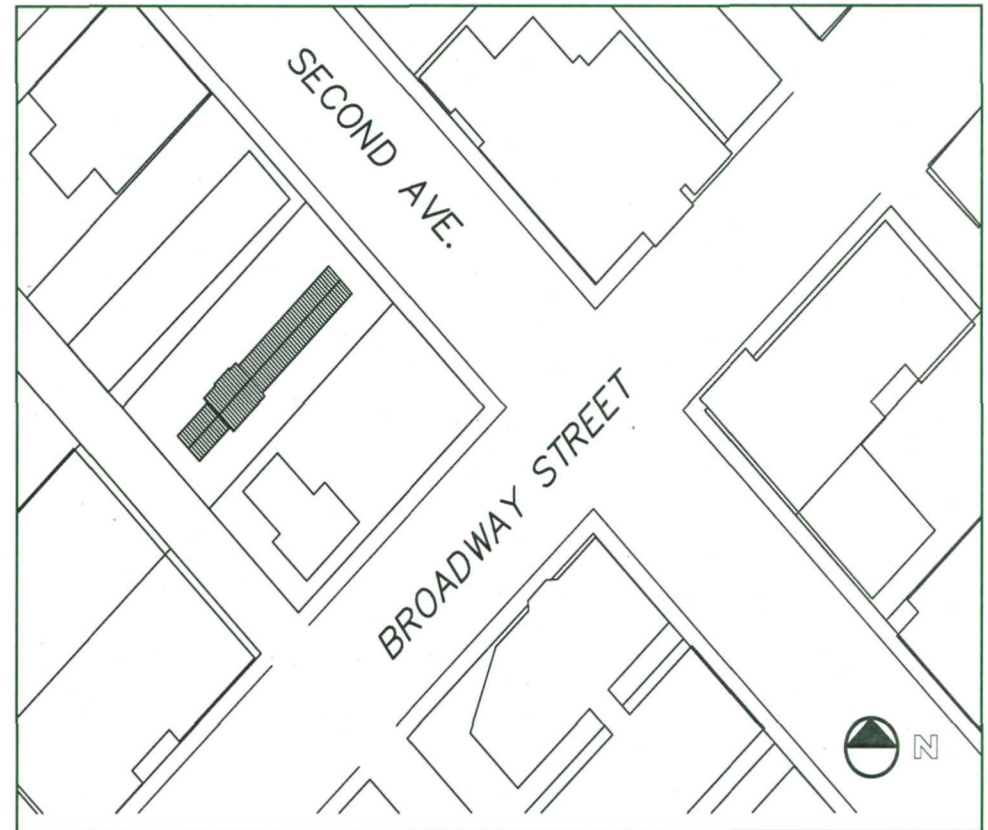


Figure 2: Site map showing Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum at its current location on the south side of Second Avenue, Block 37, Lot 2 (NPS July 2008).

INTRODUCTION

This Historic Structure Report (HSR) documents the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building located within the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO), the Skagway Historic District, and the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark in Skagway, Alaska. KLGO encompasses the Alaskan units of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park which also includes the Seattle, Washington Unit (KLSE), and the Canadian Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site and Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Sites. The treatment recommendations are based on a condition assessment and Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS) conducted in July and August 2008 by the National Park Service (NPS) Alaska Regional team of Grant Crosby, Historical Architect, Tara Ikenouye, Historian Intern, and Lisl Coady, Maggie Fernandez and Haruna Madono, Architecture Interns; further contributions of historical background and research were provided by Karl Gurcke, NPS Historian KLGO, and Historian Intern Michael Richman, Alaska Regional Office.

Further assistance was provided by Eileen Clancy, paper conservator, Debbie Sanders, Museum Curator KLGO, Bonnie Houston, Architectural Historian Alaska Regional Office, Deb Boettcher, Museum Technician KLGO and Judy Muns, Director of the Skagway Museum. This HSR was edited by Robert Lyon, Historian, KLGO and Alaska Regional Office. These recommendations comply with the NPS guidelines and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building was the headquarters for Jefferson Randolph “Soapy” Smith during his tenure as self-anointed king of Skagway, Alaska, during the Klondike Gold Rush. From there he controlled a gang of con men, thieves and cutthroats. J. D. Stewart, a gold miner returning from the Klondike, was robbed of his gold dust by members of Soapy’s gang, which led to Soapy’s death in a gun battle with Frank Reid at the front of Juneau Wharf, on the evening of July 8, 1898. Soapy, of course, was one of the better known characters of the Klondike stampede. The story of how he took over Skagway and allegedly ran it to suit his own needs and how he died is found in virtually every book on the gold rush. This is the traditional story, much of which is disputed by more recent research. However, there is no disputing the importance of Soapy to the tourist industry in Skagway. The parlor museum building is also very strongly

associated with the Skagway Fire Department, Martin Itjen, George Rapuzzi, and early Skagway tourism. After 1900, the building became property of the Skagway Fire Department. It served as the garage or shed for the Hook and Ladder Company.¹

Martin Itjen arrived in Alaska in 1898, and after two attempts at stampeding in British Columbia he returned to Skagway to settle down. He served as the town undertaker, coal deliverer, and Ford Motor Car agent and became the premier figure in the town’s growing tourist industry. In the early 1920s he developed a tour of gold rush Skagway and in the 1930s purchased and remodeled the parlor building and turned it into the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum as one of the highlights on his tour.² Itjen also began filling the building with gold rush artifacts.

1. Karl Gurcke, “Jefferson Randolph ‘Soapy’ Smith’s Parlor, A Preliminary Building History” (National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, May 4, 2009), 4, 8.

2. Howard Clifford, *The Skagway Story* (Alaska Northwest Publishing Company: Anchorage, AK, 1975) 95.

He was an active promoter of Skagway's frontier mythology and early tourism business and ran the parlor museum until his death in 1942.

George Rapuzzi was born in Skagway, Alaska, in 1899. He continued in Itjen's footsteps as Skagway tourism promoter and collector of gold rush memorabilia. Rapuzzi acquired the building following Itjen's death in 1942. He began paying taxes on the lot in 1945, but the parlor museum was run by Itjen's friend and former conductor on one of Itjen's tour buses, Jack Grelsbach, until 1950³ before closing for a little over a decade. In order to be closer to the docks and the tourists, Rapuzzi moved the parlor museum to 2nd Avenue in 1963, remodeled it once again and by 1967 reopened the parlor museum for another 10-15 years.⁴

Following Rapuzzi's death in 1986, the parlor museum passed, along with a large collection of memorabilia and artifacts related to

Skagway history, to his niece, Phyllis Brown, who in April 2007 sold both to the Rasmuson Foundation. The Rasmuson Foundation is an Alaskan based philanthropic organization founded in 1955. It operates only within the state of Alaska giving grants to non-profit organizations and other community projects. The Rasmuson Foundation donated the parlor museum to the National Park Service and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in December 2008.⁵

This report is arranged chronologically around the individuals and significant functions associated with this building, starting with the First Bank of Skagway and ending with George Rapuzzi and the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum.

3. Clifford, *The Skagway Story*, 100

4. Frank Norris, *Gawking at the Midnight Sun: The Tourist in Early Alaska*, Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History no. 170 (Anchorage, AK: Alaska Resource Library and Information Services, 1985), 129; Clifford, *Skagway Story*, 96-99.

5. Alaska National Parks News Release, "Collection Features Klondike Gold Rush, Skagway History," April 26, 2007; Rosemary Shinohara, "Charity, Inc.," *Anchorage Daily News*, December 28, 2003.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building is significant for its role in keeping the story of Skagway in the mind of the touring public for over a hundred years and its association with the individuals who maintained it. In its early days, one part of the current building was headquarters of the infamous Skagway crime boss Soapy Smith. It remained a key part of Skagway history as it was converted into a gold rush museum in tribute to Soapy Smith and the gold rush era by Martin Itjen and maintained as such into the 1980s by George Rapuzzi. The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building meets the National Register Criterion A as it has been an important part of the legacy of tourism in Skagway and remains a significant structure as a part of both historic and present day tourist activity in the area.

The building is currently located within the Skagway Historic District on the south side of 2nd Avenue between Broadway and State Streets (Block 37, Lot 2). The National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination

form for the Skagway and White Pass National Historical Landmark lists the Jefferson Randolph “Soapy” Smith Parlor as contributing resource #301.⁶

The parlor museum building was an important stop on Martin Itjen’s Skagway tours, which started in the 1920s and continued until Itjen’s death in 1942. Itjen would pick tourists up at the wharf and drive them around town on two hour tours in his “Skagway street cars,” pointing out important gold rush era sites. In 1923, he even took President Warren G. Harding on a tour of historic Skagway. By 1937, the parlor museum was added to the many stops of Itjen’s tours.

Itjen died in 1942, and the parlor museum remained open until 1950, under the supervision of Jack Grelsbach⁷, friend of Itjen’s

6. Bonnie Houston, Frank Norris and Terrance Cole, Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark Nomination, National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Registration Form, Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1999.

7. Barbara Kalen, *Alaska Sportsman*, Nov. 1963, 32.

and one of his tour guides. In 1963-64, the museum was moved to 2nd Avenue by owner George Rapuzzi. Rapuzzi re-opened the museum by 1967 ⁸and kept it open for approximately 15 years.⁹

The legacy of tourism in southeastern Alaska dates back to the 1880s and by the time of the Klondike Gold Rush tourism was a well established business in the region.¹⁰ The first documented tourists to come to Skagway arrived in July 1898.¹¹ (Figure 3) By the following year, the Skagway Chamber of Commerce had organized its first annual city wide clean up day to beautify the city for the tourist season. By 1906, the first tourist pamphlets advertised the city as an ideal destination, emphasizing the many beautiful gardens and gold rush history. By 1908, tourists were visiting the grave site of the infamous Soapy Smith.¹²

8. *The North Wind*, July 15, 1967, 1.

9. Gurcke, "Soapy Smith's Parlor", 6; Norris, *Gawking at the Midnight Sun*, 158; Clifford, *Skagway Story*, 95-99.

10. Bonnie Houston, "Historic Preservation in Skagway: A Guide to Planning" (M.A. thesis, Arizona State University, 2000), 54-55; Norris, *Gawking at the Midnight Sun*, 16-21.

11. *The Daily Alaskan*, July 25, 1898, 1.

12. Frank Norris, *Legacy of the Gold Rush: An Administrative History of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service Alaska System Support Office, 2006), 28.

Cruise ships continued to arrive through the Teens and Twenties.

After a brief period of decline during the Great Depression, tourism in Skagway picked up again in the latter half of the 1930s. By the end of the 1930s, tourism was an important part of Skagway's local economy and remained so until World



Figure 3: First tourists mentioned in the local press, *Daily Alaskan*, July 1898.

War II. During the war travel to Alaska was restricted by the U.S. Army for security reasons, which brought tourism to a screeching halt. However, the war did bring jobs and soldiers who spent their pay in town. After the war Skagway residents again turned to tourism to help boost the town's struggling economy. By the late 1940s, more tourists than ever before were visiting Alaska, a change Skagway residents welcomed and encouraged through town beautification projects and restoration efforts. Starting in the 1930s, there had been notions to create a National Park in Skagway. But by the 1950s residents began to actively embrace the idea. They understood that a National Park would attract more tourists that the town now desperately depended on for its economic survival.¹³ A step in this direction was achieved June 13, 1962, when the town and the surrounding area became a National Historic Landmark. Skagway, like much of Alaska, relied heavily on tourism and its citizens began to take an active role in promoting the industry. Numerous hotels, gift

13. Houston, "Historic Preservation in Skagway," 69-79; Norris, *Legacy of the Gold Rush*, 33-34.

shops, transportation networks and other related tourist amenities sprang up around the city. Citizens also began to take up major restoration projects during the decade, fixing up many buildings in the downtown area to appear as they did during the gold rush era.

It was during this era of new found enthusiasm for tourism promotion that George Rapuzzi reopened Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum by 1967.¹⁴ In 1972, Skagway became the first city in Alaska to designate a historic district, setting aside a portion of its downtown to preserve the historic buildings and the surrounding historic area. The following year the city also created a historic district commission with an eye to preserving the historic look of the town. In 1976, President Gerald Ford signed a bill authorizing the creation of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The National Park Service purchased several buildings in Skagway's historic district to begin preserving them and working to restore them to their gold rush era appearance.

14. *The North Wind*, July 15, 1967, 1.

When the White Pass & Yukon Route railroad closed in 1982, Skagway was even more dependent on tourism for its economic survival. The National Park Service offered aid in preservation and promotion of the local historic area.¹⁵ In that same year, 1982, over 49,000 people visited Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and by the end of the decade over 100,000 visited the park annually.¹⁶ In the nineteenth century, the Klondike Gold Rush attracted international attention to Skagway as stampeders, merchants, photographers, entrepreneurs and con men all sought fortunes in the mountains beyond. Today the city of Skagway continues to host a variety of international visitors as part of the city's thriving tourist and cruise industry. Tourism is now the major industry in Skagway; it generates most of the employment and income in the city.¹⁷ By 2008, downtown Skagway received over 1,000,000 visitors in its tourist season from mid-May to mid-September.¹⁸

15. Houston, "Historic Preservation in Skagway," 81, 92-94.

16. National Park Service Public Use Statistics Office, "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Alaska," National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, available at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/viewReport.cfm>.

17. "Economic Impact of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park," 4.

18. <http://skagwaydevelopment.org/skagwayeconomy.html>

Many of these visitors are attracted to the story of Jefferson "Soapy" Smith; a story made vibrant through the work of former museum owners and operators Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi, and the existence of the parlor museum. Many visitors today still visit the parlor museum even though its doors have been closed to the public for over twenty years. The building remains significant not only for its connection to the Klondike Gold Rush era, but also its central role in preserving the century-long legacy of tourism in Skagway and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

PREFERRED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION

As a contributing resource to the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the National Historic Landmark, the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum must be restored and maintained. Neglect, multiple moves and effects of time have contributed to the deterioration of this building to the point that stabilization efforts are paramount to any other preservation treatments. The museum lists significantly to the west because the partial log and concrete foundation has failed and the building is sinking into grade. The walls along the northeastern section of the building are detached from the sill plate and foundation and are bowing outward. Sections of the wood cedar shingles are missing, creating gaps and holes that allow moisture to penetrate the building's roof.

Inside the building, moisture and poor ventilation contribute to the degradation of the interior walls. The walls--papered with newspaper clippings, pages from magazines, photographs, and

pages from books--show evidence of mold and water damage. In many places, the layers of paper and thick composite paperboards stapled to the walls are bubbling and detaching from the wall face. (Note: The newspaper clippings and other ephemera have been removed and curated.) In addition, the floor is soft in many places throughout the interior. Mouse droppings indicate that vermin are easily accessing the building interior.

The restoration treatment will require a new concrete foundation, structural enhancement to the building envelope to accommodate load bearing members and insulation, cedar shingle and corrugated metal roofing and site improvements. The interior wall treatments associated with the Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi eras should be preserved, restored where possible or rehabilitated if necessary. Given the toxicity of the moose and wildlife diorama inside the rear of the building this space may need alteration to protect visitors, if this display is to remain in the restored building.

Overall, the building exterior must be painted and weatherized, and the surrounding site leveled and historic objects curated.

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum has been associated with several prominent Skagway residents including Jefferson “Soapy” Smith, Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi. The building is also linked with the historic event of the Klondike Gold Rush and the subsequent development of Skagway from a boom town to an established community, when the building was the garage for the Fire Department’s Hook and Ladder Company. Despite its varied use, restoring the building to interpret the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum established by Martin Itjen (ca. 1935-1950) and continued by George Rapuzzi (ca. 1963-1986), is recommended. Without Itjen and later Rapuzzi, both of whom “restored” the museum and promoted tourism, the story of Skagway and Soapy Smith might have dimmed. Moreover, given the remodeling history of the building itself, very little of the original fabric from the Soapy Smith era remains intact. Reconstructing the

building to the “Soapy” Smith era would erase the work of Itjen and Rapuzzi, without whom the building likely would have been lost. Restoring the parlor museum to the Rapuzzi era would establish a venue to interpret the stories of “Soapy” Smith, Itjen, Rapuzzi, and Skagway and provide visitors with an opportunity to experience history as known by its creators.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Preferred Structure Name:	The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum
Structure Number:	37B
Park:	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Structure County:	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon
Region:	Alaska
LCS Number:	729876
Street Address	321 2nd Avenue
Legal Description	Lot 2, Block 37
Facility Maintenance System Software (FMSS) Location:	10957
Historic American Buildings Survey Number:	AK-223



Figure 4: 6th Avenue, ca. 1897, First Bank of Skagway is the second building from the right. (Alaska State Library, print # PCA258-III-85-795A; KLGO 6th-19-1103).

PART I: HISTORIC BACKGROUND**FIRST BANK OF SKAGUAY: 1897-1898**

This small, single-story, false-front, wood-frame building was originally located on the north side of 6th Avenue between Broadway and State Streets - Lot 12, Block 3. Early photographs indicate the exterior of the building was initially constructed of solid vertical boards, including the false front, and was most likely the first home of the First Bank of Skaguay (Figure 4). According to an article in the *Skaguay News*,¹⁹ the First Bank of Skaguay opened for business on December 21, 1897. However, the exact construction date of the building is unknown. The First Bank of Skaguay advertised itself in the *Skaguay News* in 1898²⁰ as having a Capital Stock of \$25,000 with C. S. Moody as President and Manager, S. W. Aldrich as Vice President and Fred G. LaPenotiere as Cashier.

By the spring of 1898, the First Bank of Skaguay had moved to new

offices located in the Moore Hotel (currently the Portland House) on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and State Street. In December 1898, articles in the *Skaguay News* and *Daily Alaskan* were reporting that the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with \$6,000,000 in assets, had established a branch agency in Skaguay. Possibly because of this competition, the First Bank of Skaguay went into receivership. According to the December 12, 1903, edition of the *Daily Alaskan*, creditors of this institution were being paid approximately 28 percent of what was due them.

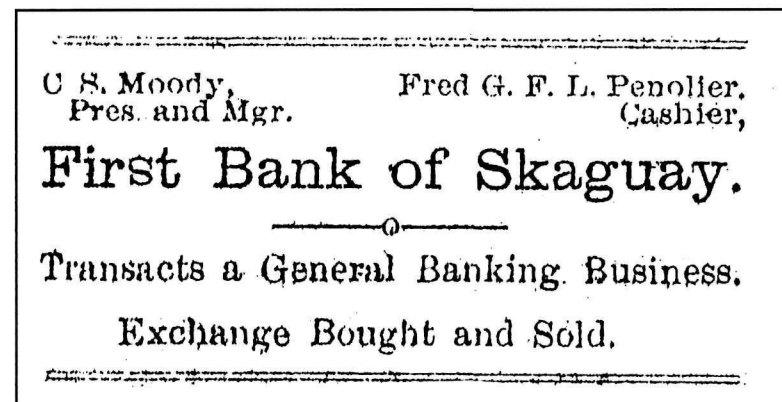


Figure 5: "First Bank of Skaguay" ad from *Daily Alaskan*, December 21, 1897.

19. *Skaguay News*, March 10, 1899.

20. *Skaguay News*, Feb. 11, 1898.

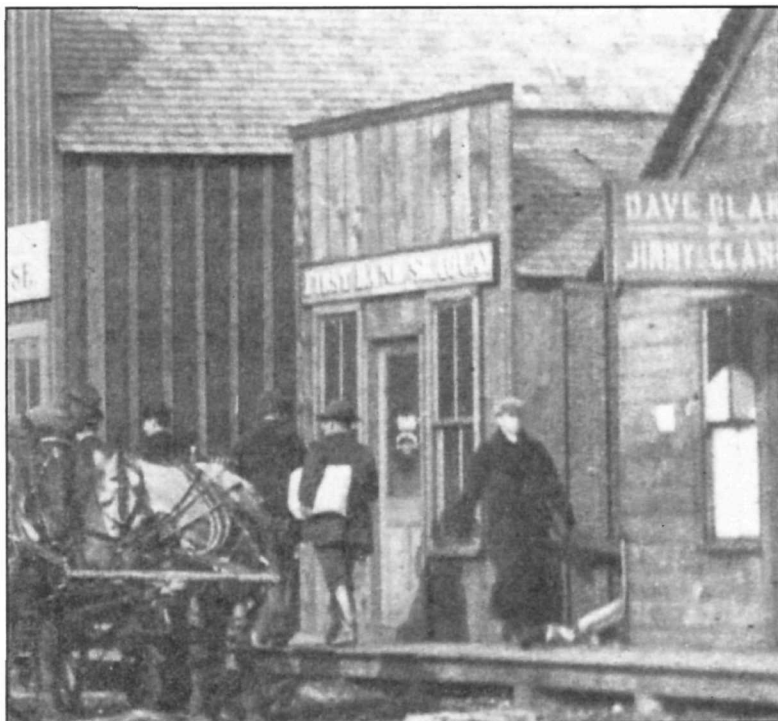


Figure 6: *The First Bank of Skagway, ca. 1897* (Alaska State Library, print # PCA258-III-85-795A; KLGO 6th-19-1103).

JEFF. SMITH'S PARLOR AND LATER BUSINESSES:

1898-CA.1900

According to the tax records and a Chain-of-Ownership study, the First Bank of Skagway continued to own the building until 1900 but it was sublet by Frank Clancy, perhaps in partnership with Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith, Jr. Smith, the so-called "King of the Frontier Con Men," who arrived in Skagway with a few members of his gang sometime in 1897.²¹ By midwinter, Smith reputedly had his hand in practically every revenue-raising con game and criminal activity in Skagway and the little false-fronted "Jeff. Smith's Parlor" became his headquarters, though Smith did not open his parlor until May 1898, which leaves open the question of where he based his operations and just how extensive they were until then.

Frank Robertson and Beth Kay Harris offer the

21. Bearss, Edwin C., *Proposed Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Historic Resource Study*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1970, p. 183.



Figure 7: Jeff. Smith's Parlor, May 30, 1898 (University of Alaska, Fairbanks, print #58-1026-1109; KLGO 6th4-206).

following description of Soapy's Parlor in their 1961 book, *Soapy Smith: King of the Frontier Con Men*:

It looked innocent enough, with its polished mahogany bar, its fretwork screens, and its artificial palm trees, but into Jeff's Parlor the suckers were lured like so many flies....Behind the main restaurant and bar was a pretty back parlor, as cozy as a lady's boudoir, and it was here the unwary were cheated or robbed of their money. Behind this was a small yard enclosed by a high board fence especially constructed with a secret exit through which Smith's gang could disappear with their loot. The enrage[d] victim, rushing after his vanishing bankroll, would burst out the back door only to be baffled by an empty lot and a blank wall. This was the place where the innocents were sometimes taken for a look at 'the eagle' only to be slugged and robbed while they were admiring the bird, a stuffed specimen of uncertain age.^{22 23}

Jeff Smith advertised in both Skagway papers. For example, the *Daily Alaskan* from July 2, 1898, and the *Skaguay News* from June 17, 1898, contained similar advertisements (Holly Street was the original name of 6th Avenue) (Figure 9).

22. *Skagway Alaskan*, quoted in Robertson, Frank C. and Beth Kay Harris, *Soapy Smith: King of the Frontier Con Men*, Hastings House Publishers: New York, NY, 1961, p. 191-192. Also quoted in Berton, Pierre, *Klondike Fever: The Life and Death of the Last Great Gold Rush*, Basic Books: New York, 1958, p. 346-347.

23. See the Editor's Note about the stuffed eagle.

Although the First Bank of Skaguay continued to own the building until 1900, the large sign on the front of the building indicates that Soapy was in charge (Figures 7 and 10). Originally, the bank building was clad with solid vertical boards. It also had a center entrance flanked by windows (Figure 6). Sometime in the spring of 1898, the front was altered by moving the door to the right (east) side and the windows to the left (west) side presumably in order to accommodate the bar, which was on the left side when entering the building. The doors and windows appear to be the same. Smith also added horizontal shiplap drop siding to the front, board and batten siding to the sides and possibly the rear, as well as a large trim piece (cornice board) and overhanging coping to the top of the false front. In addition to the façade sign, historical photographs show an illuminated projecting sign in the center and two small projecting signs on either side of the building front (Figures 7 and 10). It is possible the façade sign was simply the old First Bank of Skaguay signboard, repainted. Note the metal bars that were installed over the front windows in Figure 10.

Smith met his demise within his first year in Skagway. From the time of his Grand Opening in May 1898, to the evening of July 8, 1898, when he died in a gunfight with vigilante Frank Reid, Smith conducted most of his operations from the bar and back room of the then Jeff. Smith's Parlor. Following his death, the function of the building cycled through several establishments according to local newspaper advertisements (Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14).

One ad notes the Sans Souci Restaurant was "Next Door to Hose Co. No. 1" in 1899, foreshadowing the next incarnation of the parlor's use by a Hook and Ladder Company.



Figure 8: Jeff. Smith's Parlor interior, 1898 with Soapy and members of his gang (Denver Public Library, print # 02592; KLGO BI 34-1578).



Figure 9: Newspaper ad for "Jeff Smith's Parlors" from the Daily Alaskan, July 2, 1898, Holly Street was the original name of 6th Avenue.



Figure 10: Jeff. Smith's Parlor, May 30, 1898. Soapy Smith himself is centered in doorway wearing light colored hat (University of Alaska, Fairbanks, print #70-58-246; KLGO SP 153-5733).

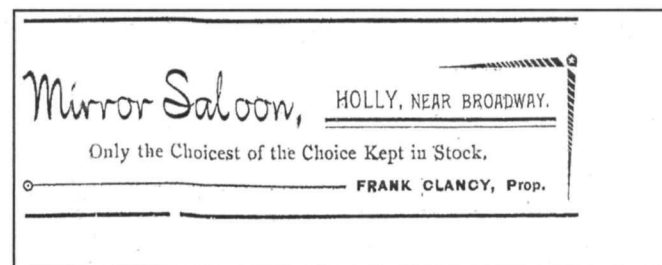


Figure 11: "Advertisement: Frank Clancy's Mirror Saloon," Morning Alaskan, September 23, 1898.



Figure 12: "Advertisement: Clancy's," *Morning Alaskan*, January 16, 1899.

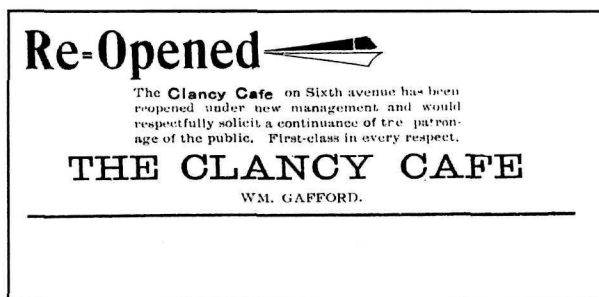


Figure 13: "Advertisement: The Clancy Cafe – Under New Management," *Daily Alaskan*, September 9, 1899.



Figure 14: "Advertisement: Sans Souci Restaurant," *Daily Alaskan*, December 10, 1899.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY: CA. 1900 - 1935

Following 1900, the history of the building becomes somewhat obscure. The Skagway City Council minutes of November and December 1900 indicate that the Fire and Water Committee, chaired by Lee Guthrie (then owner of the parlor), reported that the city could use the parlor for the Hook and Ladder Company free of charge. Later, there is a report about the city leasing the building and the adjacent Hose Company Number 1 building for \$75 per year. On January 9, 1901, the city was given a bill of \$69 for altering the parlor to fit the needs of the Volunteer Fire Department,



Figure 15: Hose House No. 1 (left) and Hook and Ladder Company (right), ca. 1915 (Library of Congress, Print # 02008u;KLGO 6th 69-9049).

which included the addition of a brick chimney.²⁴ The building remained in this condition until it was taken over by Martin Itjen in 1935,²⁵ and converted into the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum. A photograph taken between 1901 and 1915 (Figure 15) and the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Figure 16) confirm the alterations to the parlor to convert it to the “Hook & Ladder Truck and Hose Shed,” or garage. The photograph clearly indicates the false-front underwent a considerable change including moving the front door to the left (west) side and replacing both of the front windows with a large set of double doors needed to accommodate the Hook and Ladder truck.²⁶ The interior was most likely gutted to accommodate the Hook & Ladder truck. City tax records indicate that between 1903-1907 the improvements (buildings) on the Lot 12, Block 3,

24. Mulvihill, Carl, Personal communication with Karl Gurcke, NPS Historian, Skagway, AK, 1993

25. Allen, Lois Hudson, *Alaska Sportsman*, September, 1940.

26. Assessment and Tax Rolls of the City of Skagway, Alaska, 1900-1970; Historical Records of the City of Skagway, Alaska, Vols.... 36-80 and Proceedings of the Board of Equalization, Dec.. 6, 1900 to Oct. 10, 1912; Historical Records of the City of Skagway, Vol..... 12.

were free of Skagway city property tax although the land was still taxed.

In 1916, the Bank of Alaska bought the land for their new concrete bank headquarters building. The bank then opened in temporary quarters on 5th Ave.²⁷ Construction started on the new building that year and the bank was formally opened for business in the new building on March 20, 1917.²⁸

City of Skagway tax records and the *Daily Alaskan* indicate that “Fire Hall No. 2” was moved across 6th Avenue to the east half of Lot 4, Block 2, (Figure 17) in late April 1916, to make way for the new bank building:

Fire Hall No. 2 is being moved across the street from its former location on Sixth Ave. Workmen have been busily engaged for the last two days rolling the big wooden frame building to its new location.

It will be located on property owned by Mr. Guthrie, located on the same street as formerly, only on the south side of the street. Solid foundations will be placed under the building and it will be in excellent condition in its new found home.²⁹

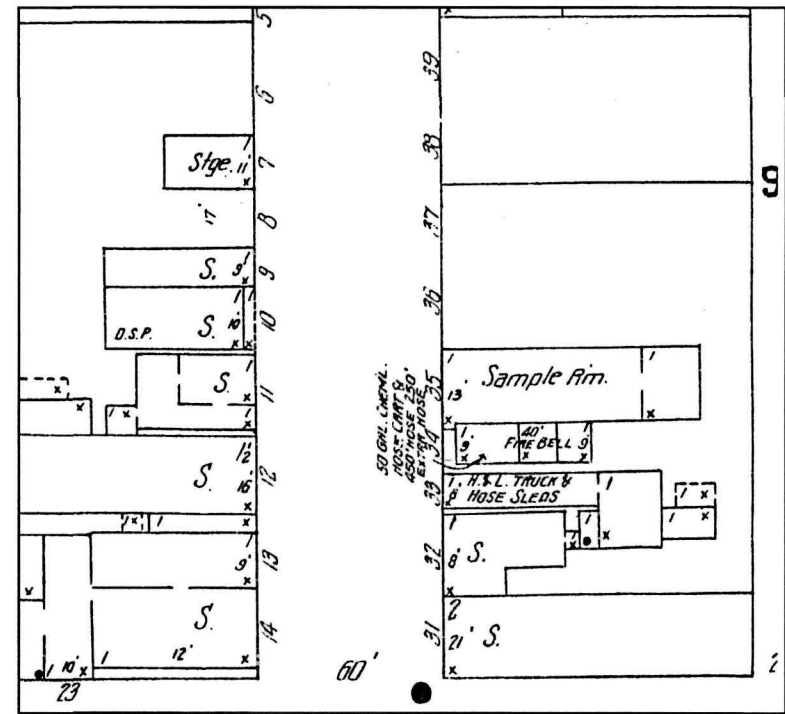


Figure 16: Sanborn Map Company, 1914, Skagway, Alaska (KLGO Library NPS)

27. *Daily Alaskan*, March 20, 1916

28. *Daily Alaskan*, March 20, 1917

29. "Fire Hall No. 2 Moved Across Street," *Daily Alaskan*, April 26, 1916..



Figure 17: Hose House (note tower) and the Hook and Ladder Company shed on the south side of Sixth Avenue ca. 1916, new Bank of Alaska foundations shown in the lower right hand part of the photograph (Alaska State Library, print # PCA 25-8; KLGO SO-136-5470).

Although there is no written evidence to support this, Fire Hall No. 2 in the newspaper article above appears to refer to both of the fire department's buildings located on the north side of Sixth Avenue at this time (the Hook and Ladder Company shed and the Hose House). Therefore, it is logical to assume that both buildings were moved at the same time although the article indicates that only one building was being moved. There is ample evidence, however, of both buildings' presence on the south side of 6th Avenue (Figure 17 and the Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1948, Figure 61).

It has been suggested that both buildings were moved straight across 6th Avenue, which would have changed the buildings' fronts into their rears and their rears into their fronts. This would have required extensive work on the outside to convert each building's rear into its front, and on the inside to rearrange the furnishings. A simple architectural clue on the Hose House indicates instead that both buildings were turned around in the middle of 6th Avenue so that the building's fronts remained their fronts even though the buildings' positions were changed. The Hose House was built so close to the adjacent H. A. Bauer store on the north side of 6th Avenue that the cornice board of the Hose House had to be cut or shortened in order to accommodate the eave of the Bauer building (Figure 18). When the building was moved across 6th Avenue, the cut into the cornice board remained (Figure 19). If the building was moved straight across, a new front would likely have been built without the cut in the cornice board but based on photographs after the move (Figure 19) the cut remained, further supporting the idea that the building was indeed turned during

the move. Given that the fire department took the time to turn the Hose House it is likely that they did the same for the Hook and Ladder Company shed, i.e. the parlor museum. It appears that the Hook and Ladder Company occupied the building through 1935. Skagway tax records indicate that the lot was exempt from taxes and owned by the City of Skagway through 1935.

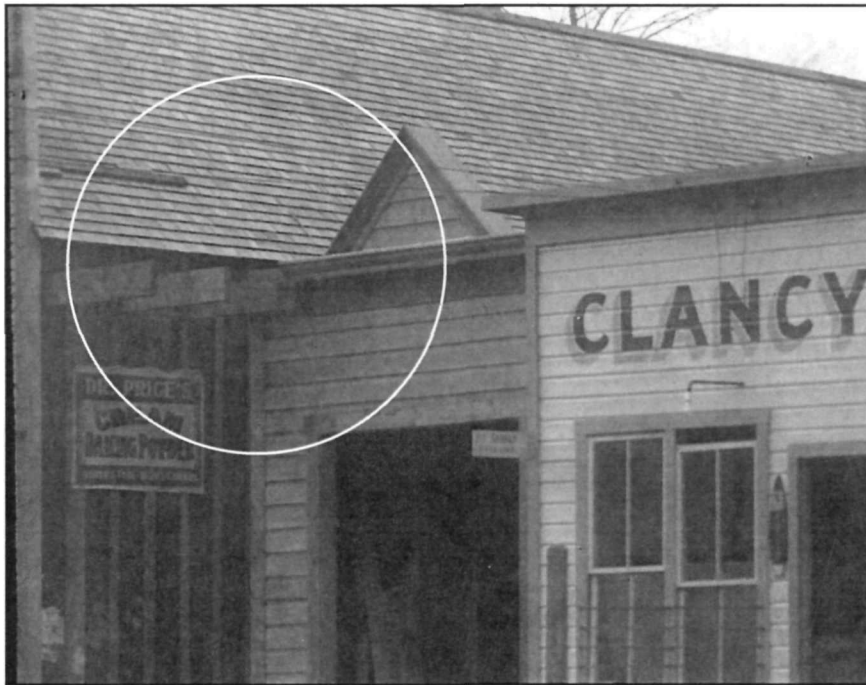


Figure 18: Clancy's "A Gentleman's Resort," ca. 1898-1899. Note the cut in the cornice of the Hose House shed to accommodate the eave of the adjacent building (cropped image from Alaska State Library, print # PCA 226-121; KLGO 5th 52-6710).



Figure 19: Museum building after 1935 with adjacent Hose House. Circled area highlights the original cut in cornice from when the buildings were located on the north side of Sixth Avenue (Dedman's Photo Shop; KLGO, 6th32-1641).

**MARTIN ITJEN AND JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM:
CA. 1935 - 1950**

In 1936, city records indicate that "Itjen," was responsible for the improvements made to the lot in the prior year.³⁰ This coincides with the 1935 date when longtime Skagway resident, former stampeder, and early Skagway tourism advocate Martin Itjen took over the building and began the first restoration, creating the "Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum."

Itjen, a German immigrant born January 24, 1870, found his way to Alaska from Jacksonville, Florida, with his wife Lucille in the 1890s.³¹ In Skagway, he worked at several professions. Itjen served as town undertaker, coal deliverer, operated the local Bay View Hotel, opened the first Ford Motorcar dealership in town and ran the Skagway Street Car Company. But most importantly he was the premiere figure of Skagway tourism and remained a tireless tourism promoter until his death in 1942.³²

30. Assessment and Tax Rolls of the City of Skagway, Alaska, 1900-1970; Historical Records of the City of Skagway, Alaska, Vols.... 36-80.

31. Allen, Lois Hudson, "He Takes 'Em for a Ride," *The Alaskan Sportsman*, September 1940, p. 14-27, p. 25.

32. Wieking, Henry Charles and Robert Henry Wieking, *Martin Itjen: A Collection of Memorabilia*, Wieking: Ellensburg, WA, 1997, document on file in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Headquarters Library.



Figure 20: Hook and Ladder Company (left) with Hose House in background (right) ca. 1935. Martin Itjen is holding a section of a "Jeff. Smith" sign (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO print inventory #00069).



Figure 21: Martin Itjen ca. 1935, portrait taken at the Kennel Ellis studio in Eugene, Oregon. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00339)

In 1935, Itjen went on a well-documented road tour in one of his famous Skaguay Alaska Street Cars along the west coast to bolster interest and travel to Skagway.³³ On this trip, he met actress Mae West and invited her to come up and visit him in Skagway. Although West never did visit Skagway, Itjen's visit garnered national media coverage for both him and the city of Skagway. Itjen's agent, Don Mills, booked him up and down the west coast to tell tales of Skagway and Alaska as a former stampeder and to showcase his street car. Itjen performed at almost any venue that would host him including Ford dealerships and theatres such as the Paramount in Seattle, Washington.³⁴

33. Itjen built some of his street cars on Ford chassis and outfitted his fleet of four cars with electro-mechanical manikins. One car had a bear attached to the front of the car that signaled with its arm left or right as the car turned. Another car was equipped with an effigy of Soapy Smith. Itjen's Skaguay Street Car tours were very popular with tourists arriving in Skagway – Itjen met all ships at the dock driving one of his cars and selling tours for fifty cents a person. (Allen, "He Takes 'Em for a Ride," 14-27).

34. "Skagwayan Sees May West and Is Ready to Die," *Anchorage Daily Times*, March. 30, 1935, p. 4, col. 1-2

Throughout his life Itjen continued to promote himself, his tours, and Skagway. In 1940, two years before Martin Itjen died, his name appears on the manifest of the *S.S. City of San Francisco* bound to New York City from San Francisco. Itjen would have been seventy years old at this time and while the purpose of his travel is not known it is likely that he was talking up Skagway coast to coast.³⁵

After acquiring the parlor building, Itjen reconstructed it from the Hook and Ladder Company building to a version of Jeff. Smith's Parlor which appears to be based on historical photographs, given Itjen's treatments. Itjen may have used photographs from Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) in 1898, when a banner was draped over the false front, obscuring some of the details of the sign leading Itjen to name his building "Jeff. Smiths Parlor" (The apostrophe was hidden as in Figures 7 and 10.) rather than the "Jeff. Smith's Parlor" that was the historical name of the building during Jefferson Smith's time. He replaced the double doors installed by the fire department with the pair

35. *S.S. City of San Francisco*, Passenger List, Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1897-1957.



Figure 22: Martin Itjen and Mae West ca. 1935 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00159-KJC-A).

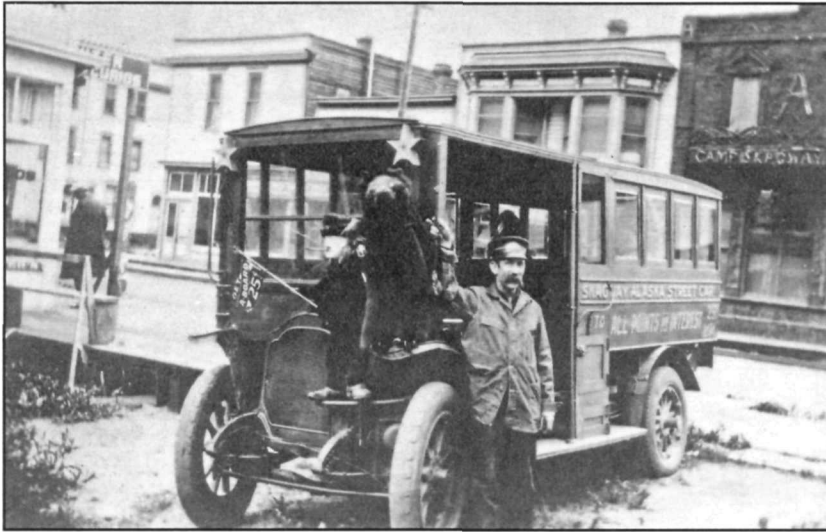


Figure 23: Martin Itjen standing in front of a Skagway Streetcar (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00165).

of windows and a door. Itjen aligned the head trim of the windows and door, which is not consistent with historical photographs of the parlor during Smith's time. The windows are similar to those in historical photographs from the First Bank of Skagway and Jefferson Smith eras and could be original but the front door is different.

In 1935, Itjen started paying taxes on this lot with the improvements noted as being worth \$200. The museum included a mechanical effigy of Soapy Smith that stood at the bar and greeted visitors by turning and raising his beer glass. Itjen papered the interior walls with newspapers dating from the gold rush to the 1930s, highlighting stories about Skagway, gold rush events and Itjen's meeting with Mae West.

He also pasted receipts, ship manifests, signs and advertisements related to gold rush era Skagway on the walls. These news clippings and other ephemera have been recorded and removed from the parlor museum as part of the rehabilitation process.

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum was an important part of Itjen's Skagway tours until his death in 1942. During World War II tourism came to a halt. The Army's Western Defense Command established an Alaska Travel Office to regulate travel to Alaska—which meant not much travel. After World War II, Itjen's friends Jack Grelsbach and George Rapuzzi helped Itjen's wife Lucy briefly keep the museum open.³⁶ Tax records indicate that Rapuzzi took over paying taxes on the lot in 1945.³⁷ Lucy Itjen died in 1946, and when Grelsbach could no longer assist with museum operations he closed the museum in 1950. Grelsbach died in 1952, and Rapuzzi and his wife, Edna, kept the museum closed during the 1950s.

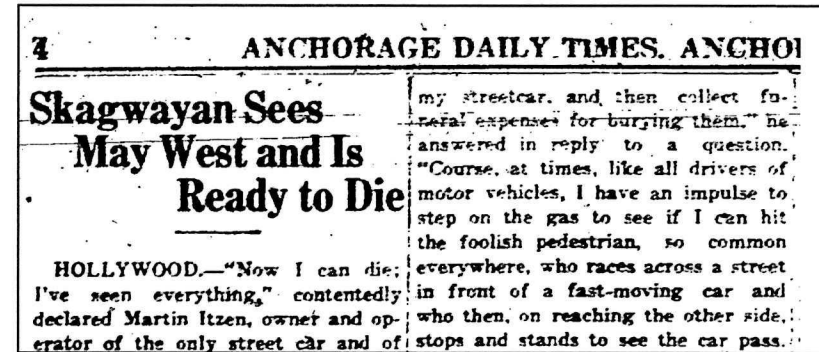


Figure 24: Newspaper coverage of Itjen's tour to Hollywood, Anchorage Daily Times, March 30, 1935.

36. There are various spellings for Jack Grelsbach that include Greisback and Greisbech.

37. Assessment and Tax Rolls of the City of Skagway, Alaska, 1900-1970; Historical Records of the City of Skagway, Alaska, Vols... 36-80



Figure 25: 00153 Martin Itjen with a California Tire Dealer on his way to Hollywood (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory #00153).

**GEORGE RAPUZZI AND JEFF. SMITH'S PARLOR
MUSEUM: CA. 1963 – 1986**

When George Rapuzzi took over the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum after World War II, he was still working as a machinist for the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad (WP & YR). Born December 18, 1899, to Theresa "Ma" and George Rapuzzi Sr., George was the youngest of five children and the only one to live his entire life in Skagway. Like Itjen, Rapuzzi was a loyal promoter of Skagway history. He was one of three who climbed a mountain (later named Mount Harding) outside the city to raise an American flag on the summit to honor President Warren G. Harding's 1923 visit.³⁸

In 1963 and 1964, before he retired from the WP & YR in 1965, Rapuzzi moved the museum from 6th Avenue to the south side of 2nd Avenue, near Broadway, where it stands today (Block 37, lot 2).

In a November 1963 article in the *Alaska Sportsman*, Barbara Kalen wrote that Rapuzzi planned to make improvements to the

³⁸. Clifford, Howard, *The Skagway Story*, Alaska Northwest Publishing Company: Anchorage, AK, 1975, 99.



Figure 26: George Rapuzzi atop Mt. Harding, ca. 1924 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory #00452)

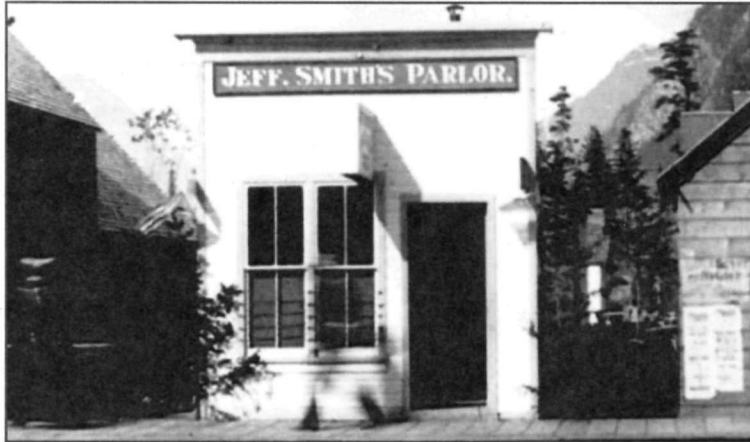


Figure 27: Jeff Smith's Parlor ca. 1898 (British Columbian Archives, print #ZZ-95359, KLGO 6th 50-5600).



Figure 28: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum (left), and Hose House (right) ca. 1935 (Dedman's Photo Shop; KLGO 6th 10-962).

building after moving the structure to 2nd Avenue. Rapuzzi's plans included putting in a new foundation, replacing the floor in the back room, putting on new corrugated galvanized "tin" roofing, along with replacing the siding with vertical rough planking (board and batten) just as it was during the gold rush.³⁹ Rapuzzi's photographs of the 1963 move show that the two small buildings attached to the back of the historic building were moved along with the parlor museum to 2nd Avenue in 1963-64 in order to be closer to the docks and the tourists (Appendix B: 1963 Building Move, Figures 149 and 153). These buildings had been part of the parlor museum since Martin Itjen owned and operated the museum in the 1930s. At that point they were connected to the building off-center. After Rapuzzi moved the parlor museum to 2nd Avenue he reattached and centered the buildings. Thus having moved, repaired, and renovated the building, the Rapuzzis opened the building to

39. Barbara D. Kalen notes in "This Month in History," in the *Alaska Sportsman*, that the adjacent "Hose House No. 1" was so badly decayed that it had to be torn down in 1963.

visitors as the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum by the summer of 1967.

Following George's death in 1986, the museum was essentially closed for good. Edna Rapuzzi died in 1988, and having no children of their own, the Rapuzzi estate passed to niece Phyllis Brown.

In April 2007, Brown sold the Rapuzzi collection of artifacts (including one of Itjen's original street cars) and historic buildings including the museum, to the Alaska-based Rasmuson Foundation. The Rasmuson Foundation donated the museum and the other buildings to the National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, and the Municipality of Skagway Borough in December 2008. In the next few years the museum will undergo a complete restoration to once again tell the colorful story of Skagway and her citizens.



Figure 29: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1940s (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00052).



Figure 30: Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1940s. Jack Greisbach is pictured in the foreground, Soapy manikin at center and the Dangerous Dan manikin in the rear corner. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00080).



Figure 31: George Rapuzzi inside Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1960s (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO print inventory #00076).



Figure 32: Edna Rapuzzi giving a tour of the Jeff. Smith's Parlor Museum, ca. 1970s (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print inventory #00099)

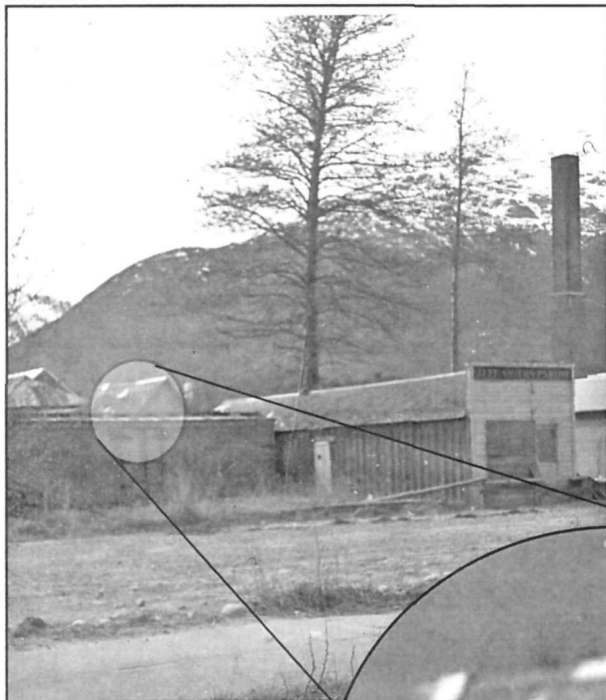


Figure 33: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum ca. 1963, prior to move to Second Avenue. Note roof detail on building to rear of parlor building—compare to Figure 34. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike National Historical Park, print inventory # 00082.006).

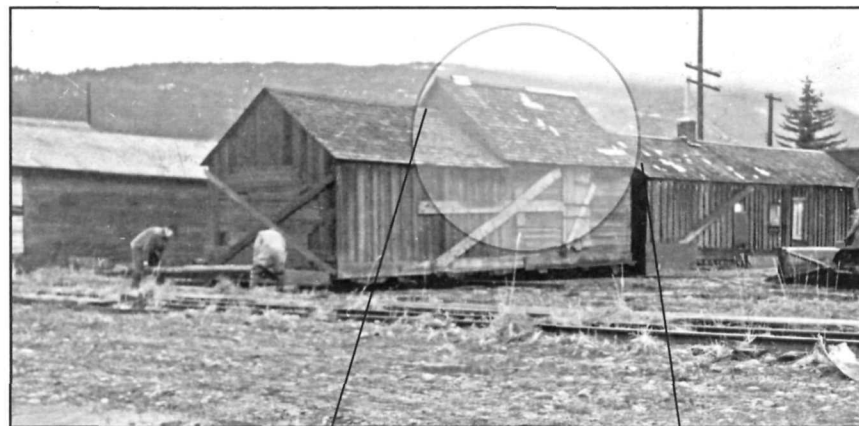
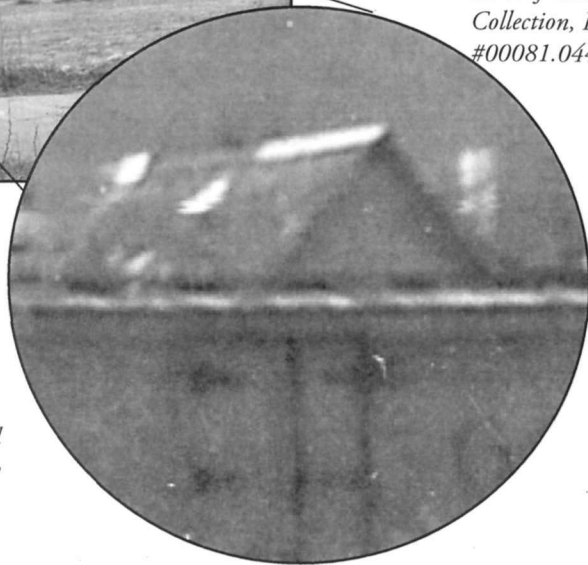
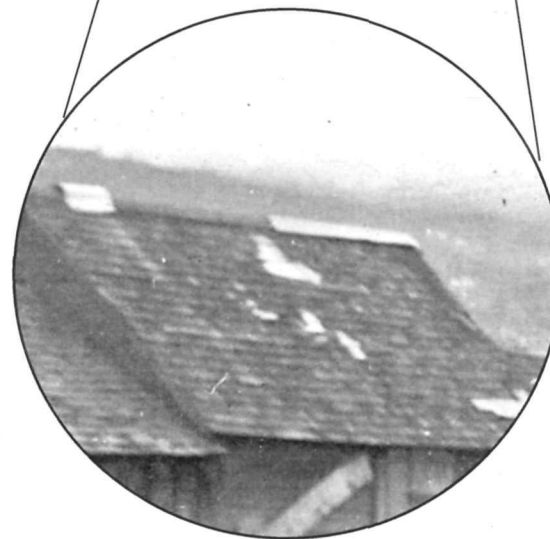


Figure 34: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, 1963-1964, after the move to 2nd Avenue. The rear portion of the extant building is being attached to the main building. Note the roof and flashing detail in comparison with Figure 33. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike National Historical Park, print inventory #00081.044).



PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY

1897:

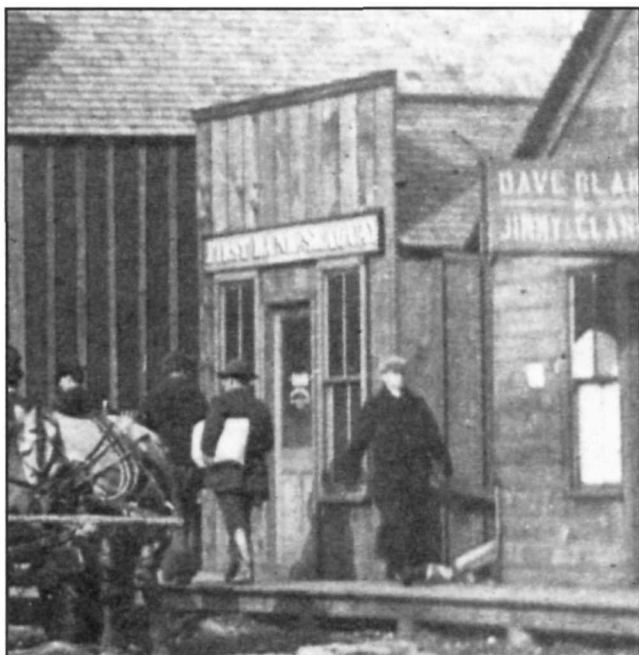


Figure 35: First Bank of Skaguay, ca. 1897 (Alaska State Library, print # PCA258-III-85-795A; KLGO 6th-19-1103) cropped and enlarged..

1898:

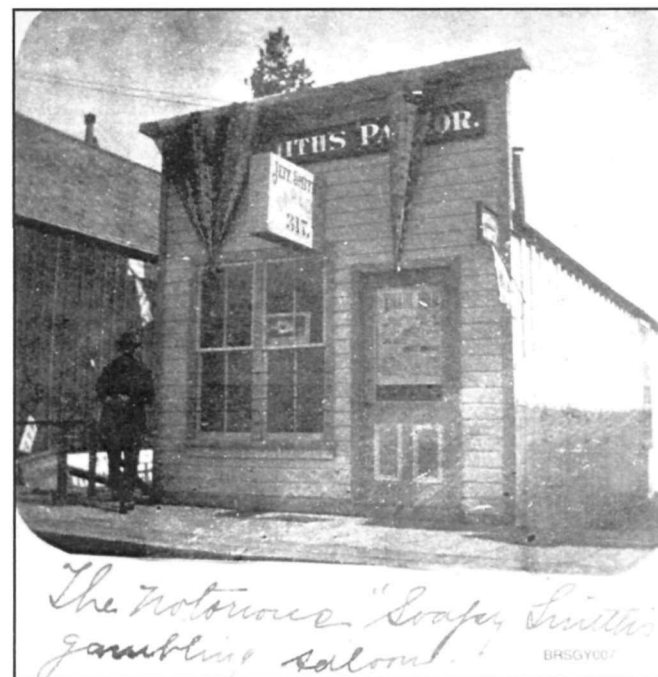


Figure 36: Jeff. Smith's Parlor, July 4, 1898 (Brackett Collection, print # BRSGY007; KLGO 6th 49-5139).

1898



Figure 37: Jeff. Smith's Parlor on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1898 just before or just after July 4 (British Columbian Provincial Archives, print # ZZ-95359; KLGO 6th 50-5600).

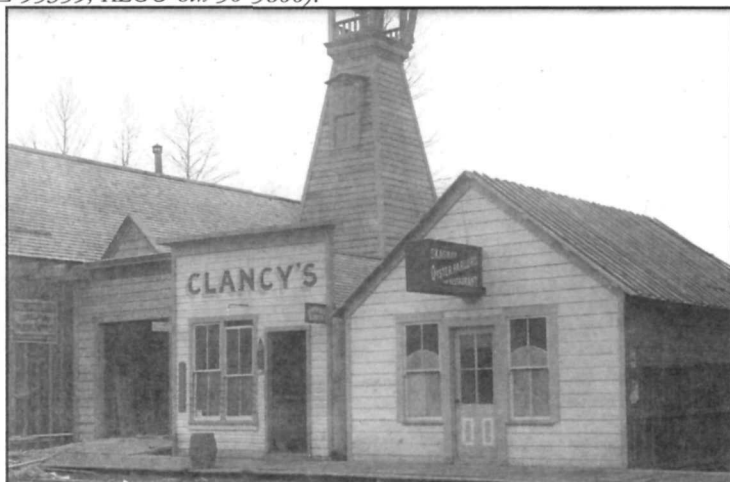


Figure 39: Clancy's 1898-1899 (Alaska State Library, print # PCA 226-121; KLGO 5th 52-6710).

1898-1900

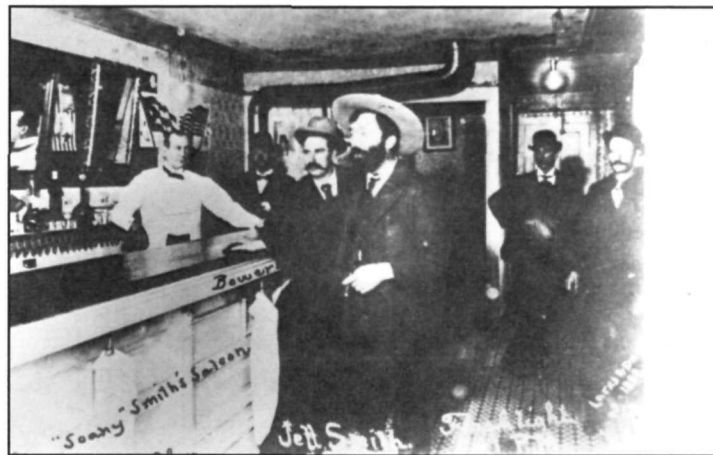


Figure 38: Interior of Jeff. Smith's Parlor (room A-1). Soapy is the bearded man in the center (Yukon Archives, print # 826; KLGO SP 78-2664).



Figure 40: Sans Souci Restaurant and Oyster Parlor, 1899-1900 (Yukon Archives, print #5062; KLGO 6th 22-2611).

1900-1916



Figure 41: Hose House (left) and Hook and Ladder Company (right) on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1900-1916 (Library of Congress, print # 02008u; KLGO 6th 69-9049).

1935-1948



Figure 42: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum and Hose House Company (right) on the south side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1935 (Dedman's Photo Shop; KLGO 6th 10-962).

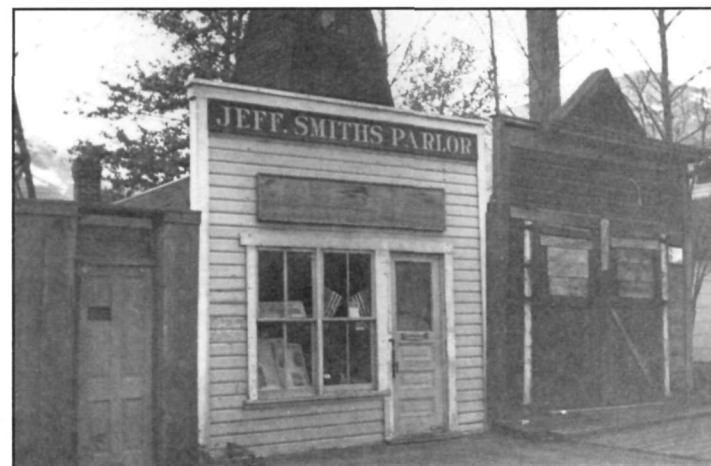


Figure 43: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum and Hose House Company (right) on the south side of 6th Avenue, 1948 (Library and Archives of Canada, print # PA-22465; KLGO 6th 42-2104).

1950s-1960s



Figure 44: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, on the south side of 6th Avenue (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park print inventory #00074).



Figure 45: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum (left), Hose House (right) on the south side of 6th Avenue, 1961 (NPS Photographer Charles F. Snell; KLGO 6th 41-2025).

1963-1964



Figure 46: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum being moved onto 2nd Avenue, 1963-1964 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory #00081).

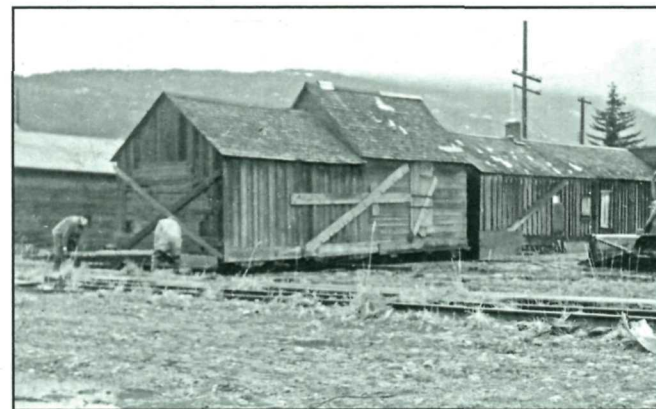


Figure 47: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on 2nd Avenue, 1963-1964 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory #00081.044).

1966-1979



Figure 48: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of 2nd Avenue, ca. 1966 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory #00144).

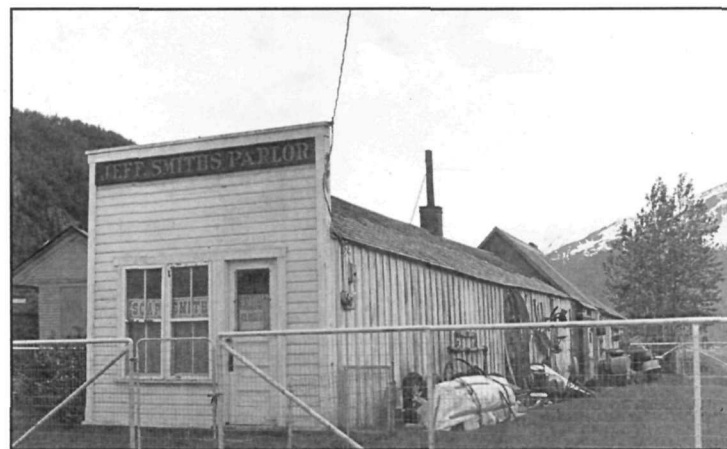


Figure 49: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of 2nd Avenue, 1979. North and West Elevations. (NPS Photographer Richard Frear; KLGO 2nd 6-1863).



Figure 50: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of 2nd Avenue, 1979. North and East Elevations (NPS Photographer Richard Frear; KLGO 2nd 6-1862).

2008-Present



Figure 51: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, north and west elevations. (NPS July 23, 2008).



Figure 53: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and west elevations. (NPS July 23, 2008)



Figure 52: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, False-front, north elevation, Park Maintenance Staff installing temporary roof. Samuel Boggs, left, Cody Lewis, right. (NPS October 2009).



Figure 54: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and east elevations, bushes removed. (NPS June 2009).

CHANGES OVER TIME

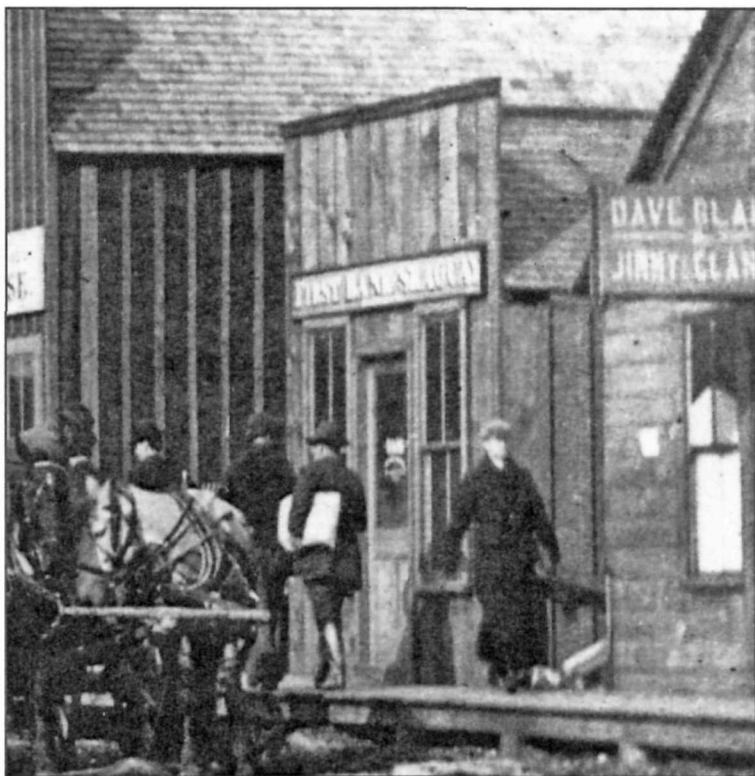


Figure 55: First Bank of Skaguay, ca. 1897 (Alaska State Library, print #PCA258-III-85-795A; KLGO 6th-19-1103) cropped and enlarged.

FIRST BANK OF SKAGUAY**CA. WINTER 1897-1898***6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.*

There are no known photographs of the interior of the building as the First Bank of Skaguay. This was the first known business to operate in the building.

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

- Cedar shingle roof.
- Overhanging coping.
- Small cornice board.
- Vertical board siding.
- Bare wood, no paint.
- False front with façade sign located directly above windows.
- Door centered between two windows.
- Tops of windows located above top of door.

JEFF. SMITH'S PARLOR.**SPRING-SUMMER 1898**

6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.

Jefferson Randolph “Soapy” Smith Jr. and Frank Clancy operated a parlor in the building starting in the May of 1898 until Smith’s death in July 1898. Based on photographs from this time period the door and window arrangement is different from the Bank of Skaguay on the front façade and the interior has been converted from a bank into a parlor with a bar along the west wall.

Building Characteristics:**Exterior**

- Cedar shingle roof.
- Overhanging coping.
- Larger cornice board.
- Horizontal shiplap drop siding added to front.
- Board & batten siding added to side.
- Body paint – light colored.

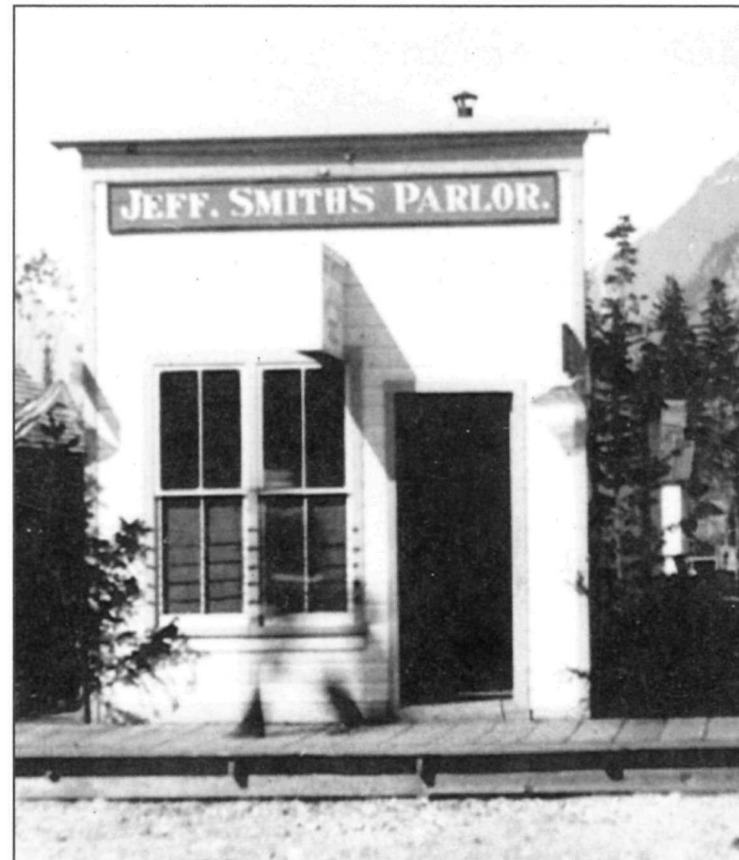


Figure 56: Jeff. Smith's Parlor. on the north side of 6th Avenue, ca. 1898 just before or just after July 4 (British Columbian Provincial Archives, print # ZZ-95359; KLGO 6th 50-5600).



Figure 57: Jeff. Smith's Parlor, interior 1898 with Soapy and members of his gang (Denver Public Library, print # 02592;KLGO BI 34-1578).

- Front trim paint – darker color.
- Façade sign altered and moved to top of front.
- Center door moved to the east (right).
- Two windows moved to the west (left).
- Tops of windows above top of door.
- Metal bars installed on lower half of windows.
- Addition of large lighted projecting box sign.
- Two small projecting signs added to either side.
- Window on east elevation.
- Presence of stove pipe above roof line.
- Note the apostrophe in the sign.

Interior

- Wood bar along west wall.
- Stove pipe connecting to corner stove.
- Bare light bulbs dangling from ceiling.
- Shelf on wall behind the bar.
- Wallpapered walls and ceiling.
- Plank, possibly painted floor.

MIRROR SALOON**SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 1898***6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.*

There are no known photographs of the building as the Mirror Saloon, only advertisements from period newspapers that reference this establishment.

CLANCY'S**JANUARY – JULY 1899***6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.***BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:****Exterior**

- Façade sign removed, replaced by sign painted directly on false front.
- Large lighted projecting box sign removed, but uncovered light fixture remains.

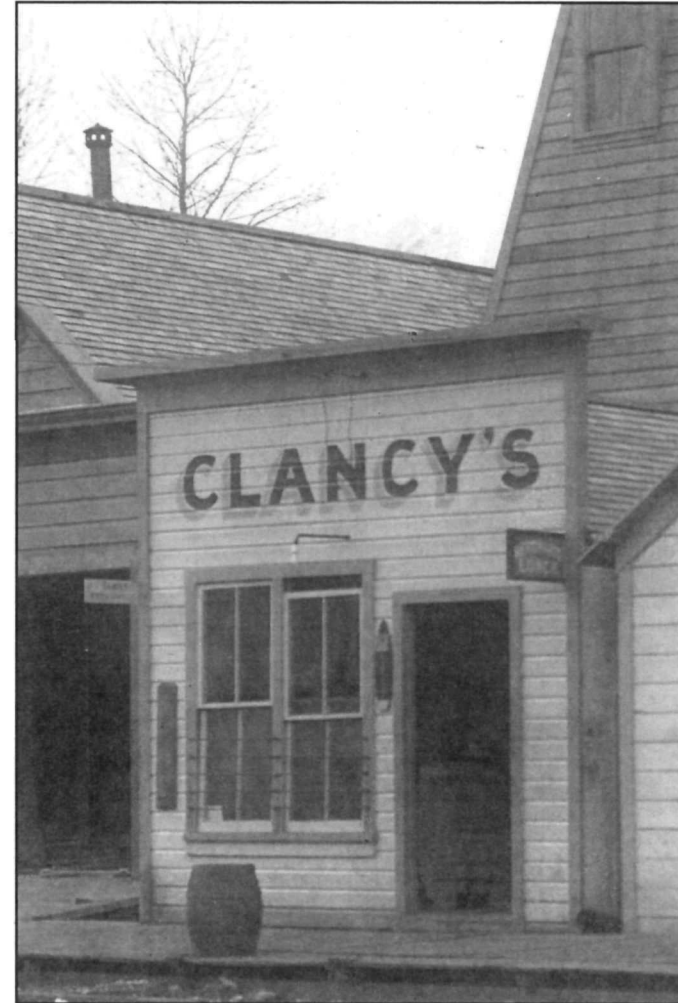


Figure 58: Clancy's 1899 (Alaska State Library, print # PCA 226-121; KLGO 5th 52-6170).

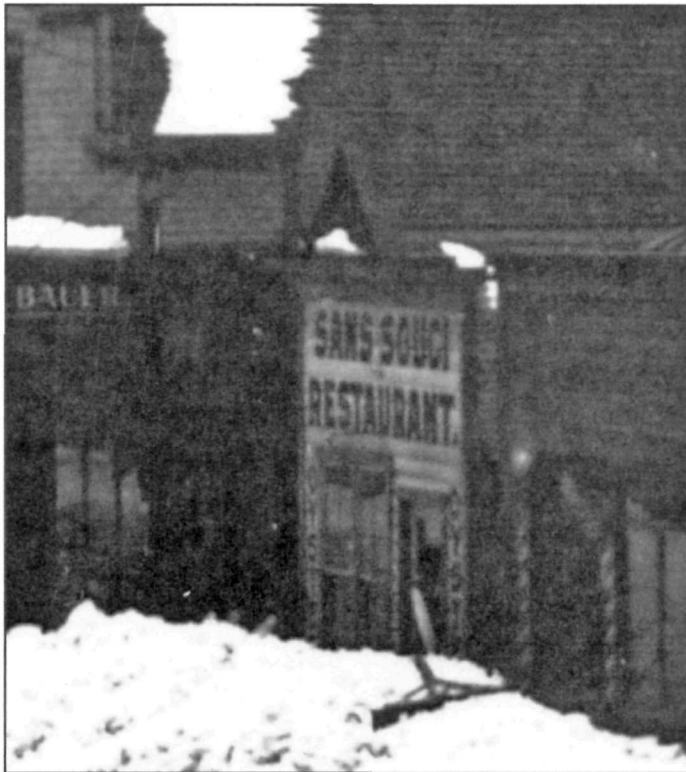


Figure 59: San Souci Restaurant and Oyster Parlor, 1899-1900
(Yukon Archives, print #5062; KLGO 6th 22-2611).

THE CLANCY CAFÉ

JULY TO DECEMBER 1899

6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.

There are no known photographs of the building as The Clancy Café, only advertisements from period newspapers that refer to this establishment as reopened under new management.

SANS SOUCI⁴⁰ RESTAURANT AND OYSTER PARLOR CA. DECEMBER 1899-FALL 1900

6th Avenue (north side) – building fronts south.

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

- New two-line painted sign on front façade.
- The word “oyster” is painted on either side of the front façade.
- The two small projecting signs disappear.

40. Sans Souci is French, meaning without care or a place to relax.

**SKAGWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY
SHED/GARAGE
FALL 1900 TO 1935**

*6th Avenue (north side) from 1900-1916--building fronts south/6th
Avenue (south side) from 1916-1935--building fronts north.*

After 1900, the City of Skagway purchased the building to house the Fire Department's Hook and Ladder Company and the building was significantly altered. The building remained on 6th Avenue facing south next to the Fire Department Hose Company building until 1916, when both buildings were moved across 6th Avenue to accommodate construction of the new Bank of Alaska (Figure 17). Both buildings now faced north. City records are unclear as to how long the Fire Department used the building, but after that date and until Martin Itjen took over the building in 1935, the exterior remained largely intact as the Hook and Ladder Company shed.

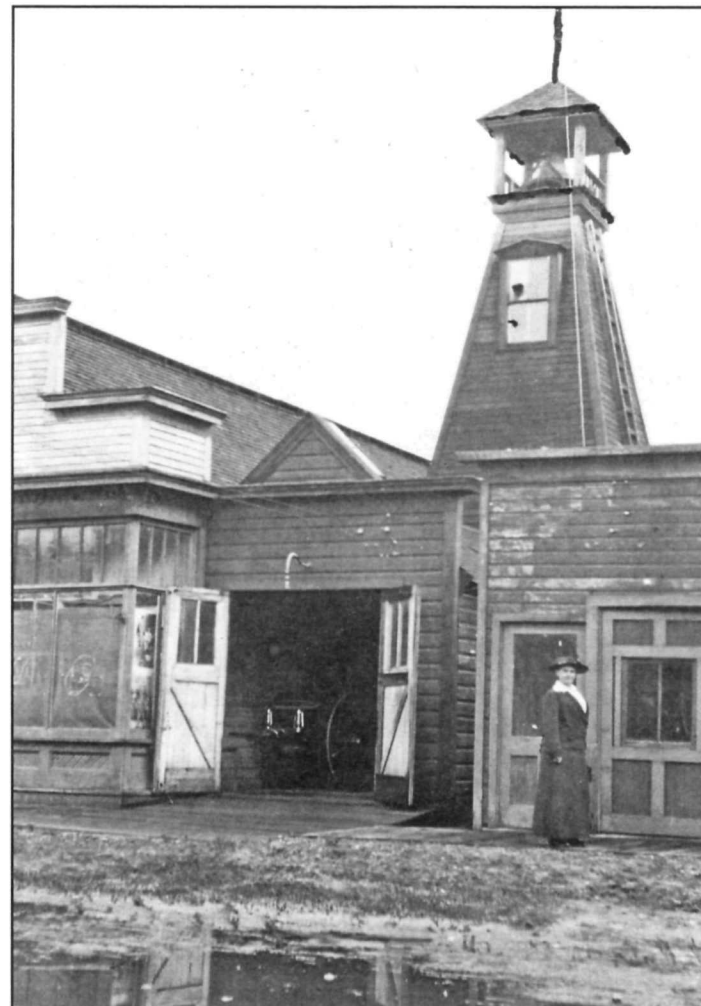


Figure 60: Hose House (on the left with doors open) and Hook and Ladder Company on the north side of Sixth Avenue, ca. 1915 (Library of Congress, Print # 02008u; KLGO 6th69-9049).

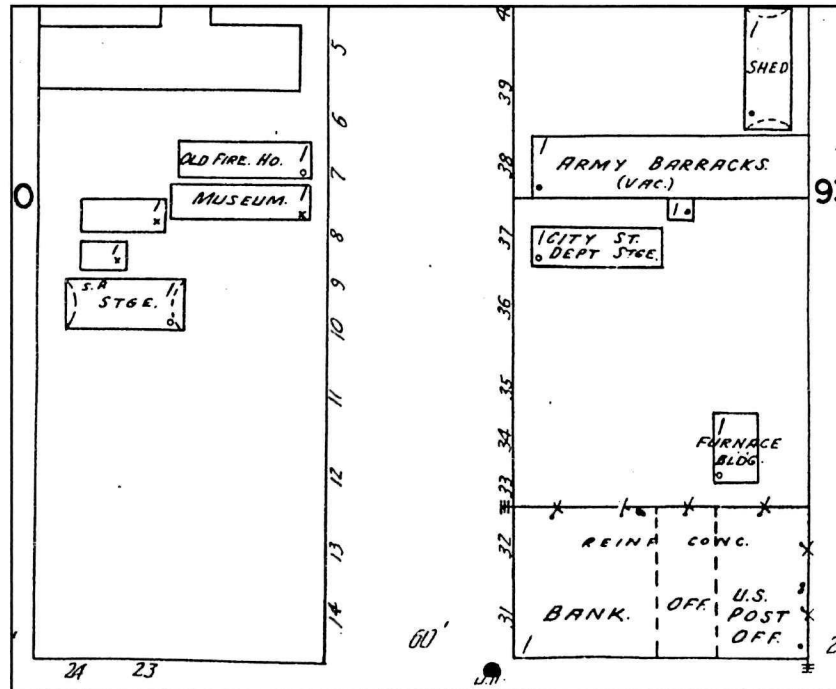


Figure 61: Sanborn fire insurance map of Skagway, Alaska, 1948. Note Museum and Old Fire Ho. 1 located on south side of 6th Avenue (Sanborn Map Company, 1948; KLGO Library).

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

- Large cornice board still intact.
- Exterior siding is painted a darker color with lighter trim.
- Front entry moves to extreme west (left).
- All signs removed from building.
- The two windows removed and replaced by large garage type double doors with windows.

MARTIN ITJEN AND JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM 1935 TO 1950

6th Avenue (south side) – building fronts north

Tax records for the city of Skagway indicate that Martin Itjen took over the old Fire Department's Hook and Ladder Company building in 1935, and opened the Jeff. Smiths [sic] Parlor. It appears that Itjen attempted to recreate the building as it was during Soapy's era, likely using historic photographs. This may explain why he left out the apostrophe in "Smith's," as several photographs from 1898 show the building during celebrations when banners covered parts of the sign including the apostrophe. Jack Grelsbach took over management and operational duties of the museum following the deaths of Martin Itjen in 1942, and Lucy Itjen in 1946. George Rapuzzi began paying taxes on the parlor museum lot in 1945. Grelsbach kept the museum open until 1950, when he was forced to close it due to personal health reasons; he died in 1952. The parlor museum remained mostly closed through the 1950s and early 1960s. and virtually unchanged until George Rapuzzi moved it to 2nd Avenue in 1963.



Figure 61: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum (left), and Hose House (right) ca. 1935 (Dedman's Photo Shop; KLGO 6th 10-962).



Figure 63: Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum with Martin Itjen behind the bar ca. 1935 (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, print inventory # 03341).

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

EXTERIOR

- Smaller cornice board without overhanging coping.
- Thinner horizontal shiplap siding on front façade replaces thicker shiplap siding.
- Board and batten siding on sides.
- Body of the building is painted a dark color.
- Front trim is painted a light color.
- New façade sign installed just below the cornice board. The original sign from 1898 read “Jeff. Smith’s Parlor.” whereas Itjen’s 1935 sign read “Jeff. Smiths Parlor” and spans the width of the facade.
- Garage doors removed and replaced with a new single three panel door with window to the west side (right) of the building.
- Two over two double hung windows on east (left) side.
- Windows and door top aligned and share one trim board.
- Brick masonry chimney appears in photographs during this period.

INTERIOR

- Interior refurbished as a museum representative of the Soapy Smith era complete with bar which was purportedly the original purchased from a local source and ephemera related to the 1897 Klondike Gold Rush.⁴¹

41. Robert Rapuzzi, Personal Communication with Karl Gurcke, NPS Historian, Skagway, AK, 1993.

**GEORGE RAPUZZI AND JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM
1963 – THE PRESENT**

6th Avenue (south side) from 1945-1963--building fronts north/2nd Avenue (south side) from 1963-present---building fronts north.

George Rapuzzi moved the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building from 6th Avenue to 2nd Avenue in 1963, completing the move by 1964. Following this move, Rapuzzi restored many of the features of Itjen's museum and realigned two small buildings that were previously connected off center to line up flush with the main portion of the museum building (Appendix B). Rapuzzi repaired the board and batten siding, white washed the sides of the building and added a new coat of paint to the false front. He also altered the side windows and door arrangements. The building in its current state represents the parlor museum as created by George Rapuzzi.



Figure 64: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, 1979. (NPS photographer Richard Frear; KLGO D-1970 2nd 6-1863).

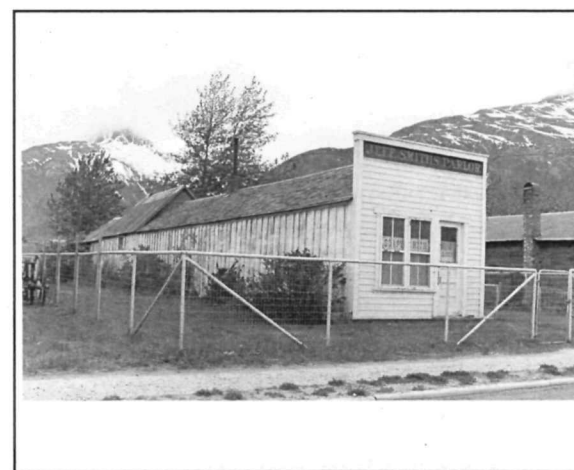


Figure 65: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, 1979. (NPS photographer Richard Frear; KLGO D-1970 2nd 6-1862).

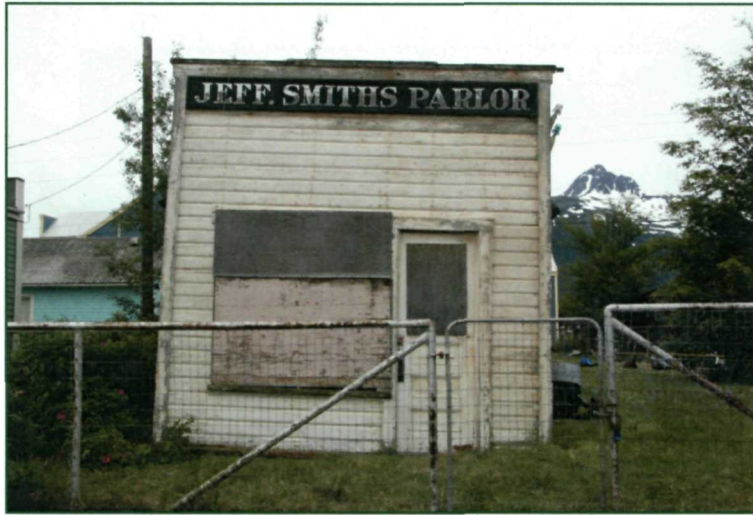


Figure 66: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum., north facing false front, (NPS July 2008).



Figure 67: Interior of Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, ca. 1960s (Dedman Photo Shop; George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, print inventory #00079).

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS:

EXTERIOR

- Two historic structures to rear centered and re-attached.
- New foundation under section A-1 and A-2 (Figure 72).
- Removal of windows and door from the east elevation.
- Board and batten siding on all sides of the building except the front façade.
- Building painted a whitish color overall including the trim.
- Pipe attached to top of existing brick chimney.

INTERIOR

- Alteration of interior spaces by centering two historic structures to rear.
- Addition of news clippings, receipts and signs to interior walls.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

SITE:

The site has recently been cleaned up and vegetation all around it has been trimmed, including the rose bushes and other foliage that previously immediately surrounded the building on the east side. There are some bushes remaining on the perimeter of the lot particularly on the west side. The building sits on an uneven grade and is surrounded by a wire fence. An assortment of objects, mostly rusting mechanical items located around the site, but especially on the west side of the building and western half of the site, have been removed by park staff and put into storage. These items included spoked wheels, saws, metal cauldrons, pulleys, ladders, stoves, etc. The origin of these items are not yet known.

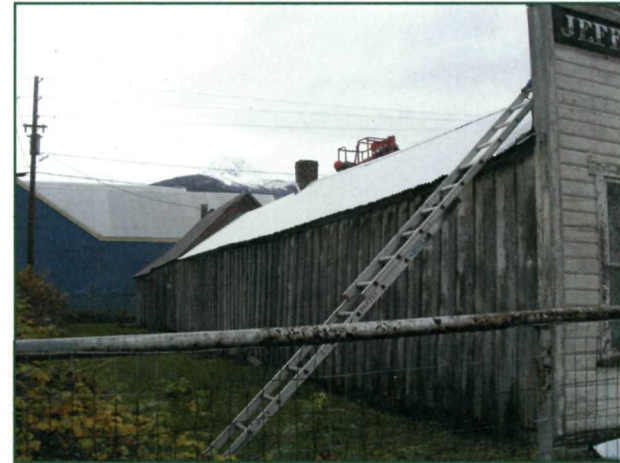


Figure 68: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum northeast elevation, bushes removed, temporary roof being installed (NPS October 2009).



Figure 69: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum southwest corner (NPS July 2008).



Figure 70: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum southeast corner, bushes removed (NPS October 2009).



Figure 71: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum northwest corner (NPS July 2008).

THE MUSEUM:

Overall, the building is in poor condition. It is sinking into grade on the west side and in the northwest corner. The east wall is bowing out and separating from the sill plate exposing the building interior and foundation to moisture. Additionally, moisture is entering the building through holes in the roof allowing mold to grow on the interior walls. To arrest further deterioration and eventual collapse of the building, the roof and foundation urgently need stabilization. A temporary roof was added in October 2009 (see back cover)

FOUNDATION:

The old log and concrete foundation is deteriorating and the building is listing to the west and sinking into grade. There is a large hole in the foundation on the west side of the building beneath section A-2. (Figure 108) It appears that this was a cave-in related to what was once an external access to the cellar. Adjacent to this section, the foundation consists of logs set on stacked wood and pieces of concrete in the northern end of section A-1. Beneath building sections B and C the foundation appears to be simple sill on grade. Here a shallow crawl space did not accommodate further investigation. The sinking of the building suggests the old wooden foundation is deteriorating.



Figure 72: Cave-in along west side beneath section A-2 (NPS July 2008).



Figure 73: Crawl Space A, section A-1 looking west at log foundation supported by cut log on concrete pier (NPS July 2008).



Figure 75: Crawl Space A, section A-1 looking south toward Crawl A section A-2 (NPS July 2008).



Figure 74: Crawl Space A section A-2 cellar with log sill atop concrete walls. Note central support post in left foreground (NPS July 2008).



Figure 76: Crawl Space A, section A-2 cellar south wall looking toward Crawl B (NPS July 2008).

NORTH ELEVATION (FACES 2ND AVENUE):

This is the principle elevation with a 3-panel wood door with window and two two-over-two double hung windows. The windows are presently inoperable: nailed shut and boarded over (boards were removed during assessment, Figure 77). The painted white on black “Jeff. Smiths Parlor” sign hangs just below the cornice board on the roof parapet. This elevation is clad with shiplap siding that appears to have been painted with a whitish color paint that is now cracked and peeling. The water table⁴² is partially covered by grass and grade but is exposed in the northeast corner. Moss is growing between the base of the wall and the foundation.

⁴² A water table in this case is a projecting string course, molding, or ledge placed so as to divert rain water from a building.



Figure 77: North elevation windows and door (NPS July 2008).

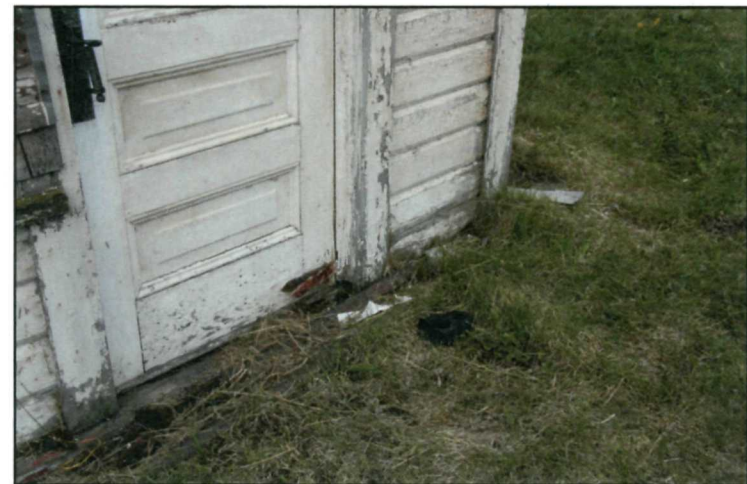


Figure 78: Northwest corner sinking into grade with grass covering the water table (NPS July 2008).



Figure 79: False front with painted sign, north elevation. The green glass insulator probably came from the Chilkoot Trail. (NPS July 2008).



Figure 80: North and west elevations (NPS July 2008).

EAST ELEVATION**(FACES THE MARTIN ITJEN HOUSE):**

This elevation is clad with the board and batten siding. There is one single light fixed wood sash window midway on this elevation in building section B. The window is boarded over with plywood from the inside. The baseboard along this elevation is missing in some sections and in others is detached from the building at a 30 to 45 degree angle allowing duff and moss to collect near the foundation line. Overgrown rose bushes, grass and a lilac bush that were growing against this elevation were recently removed.

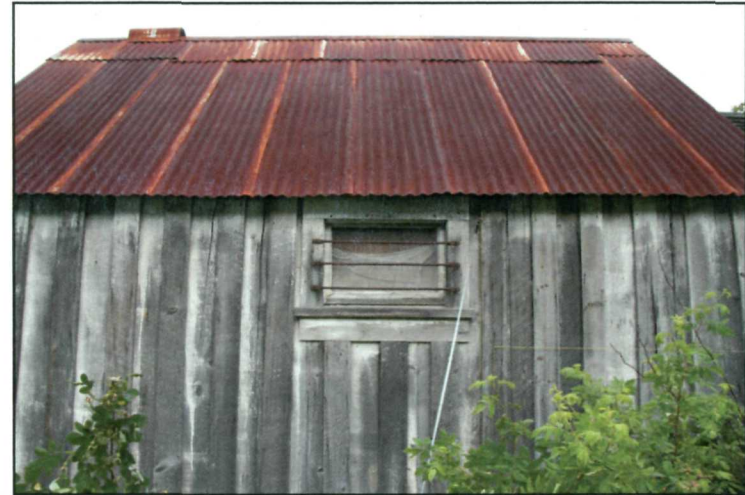


Figure 81: East elevation window (NPS July 2008).



Figure 82: East elevation (NPS July 2009).

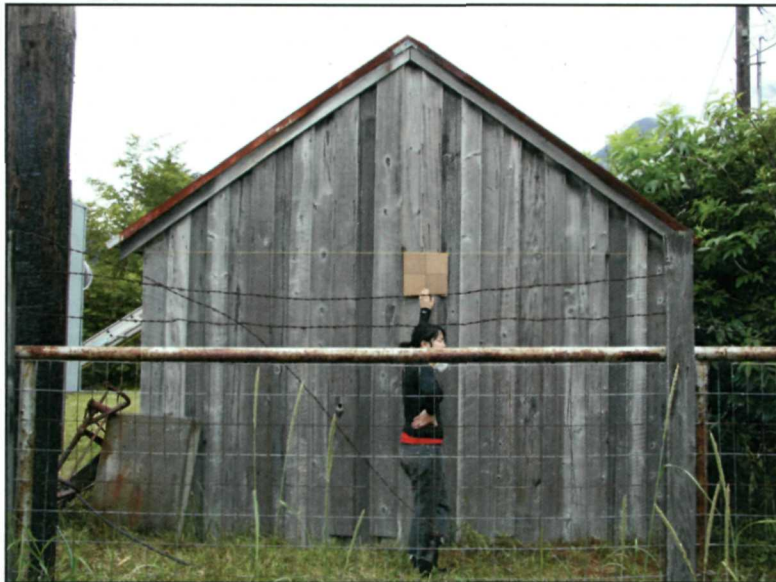


Figure 83: South elevation, Haruna Madono holding the target. (NPS July 2008).

SOUTH ELEVATION (FACES ALLEYWAY):

The board and batten siding on this elevation is wider than that of the east and west elevations, measuring approximately 6" wide. The gable bargeboard is partially covered with a rusted metal flashing. The siding does not show any obvious signs of deterioration, but does show signs of having been painted.

WEST ELEVATION**(FACES WORLD WAR II COMMISSARY):**

On this elevation the board and batten changes in width from north to south and the only accessible doorway is in the middle of section A. Adjacent to the doorway is a jail-like false façade with a doorway and vertical metal bars attached to main body of the building. A large saw, cauldron, stove, and various other metal objects were resting against the side of this elevation, but have recently been removed by park staff. There are signs of deterioration at the base of the siding in portions of section A. There is also a great deal of deterioration near the crawl space that leads to the foundation below section A.

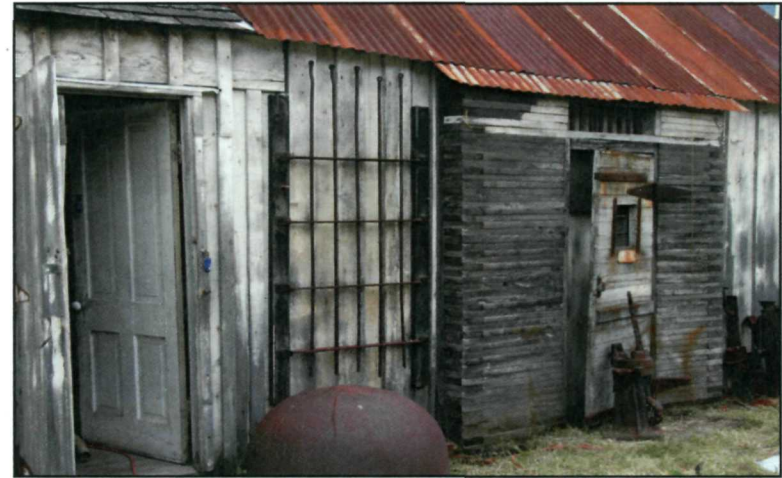


Figure 84: West elevation entrance and jail-like false facade and mounted metal bars (NPS July 2008).



Figure 85: Deteriorating boards at crawl space on the west elevation (NPS July 2009).



Figure 86: Parlor museum roof, view from southwest (NPS July 2008).



Figure 87: Eave connection at southeast corner of roof section A (shingles) and northeast corner (rusted metal) of roof section B. Note the damaged shingles (NPS July 2008).

ROOF:

The parlor museum has three distinct gable roofs. Roof A is covered with cedar shingles. Corrugated metal covers the northwest section of the gable where shingles are missing or damaged allowing moisture inside the building (roof diagram, Figure 88). There are also damaged and missing shingles on the southeast portion of Roof A. Roof B is the steepest pitched gable and covered entirely in sheet and corrugated metal that has rusted. Roof C on the southern end of the building is also covered in corrugated metal. Overall the shingled portion of the roof is in poor condition and the roofs covered with corrugated metal are in fair condition.

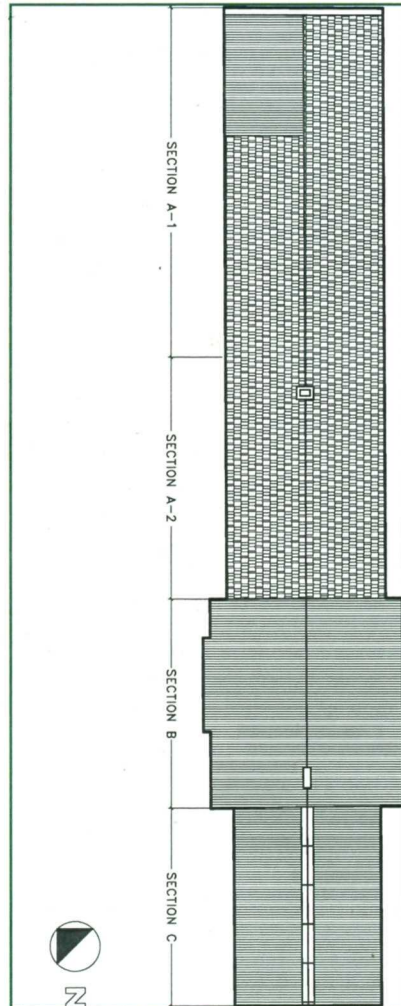


Figure 88: Roof Plan from HABS drawings (NPS July 2008).



Figure 89: Temporary roof being installed (NPS October 2009)

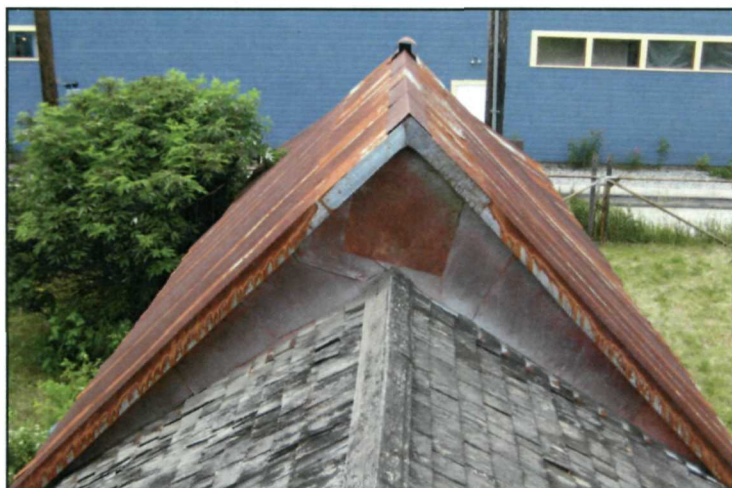


Figure 90: North peak and gable of roof section B ridge covered with sheet metal (NPS July 2008).



Figure 92: View of roof looking north toward back of false front, Haruna Madono looking over the false front. (NPS July 2008).



Figure 91: East slope of roof section A, masonry chimney and detached chimney pipe (NPS July 2008).



Figure 93: Northwest end of roof section A and back of false front (NPS July 2008).

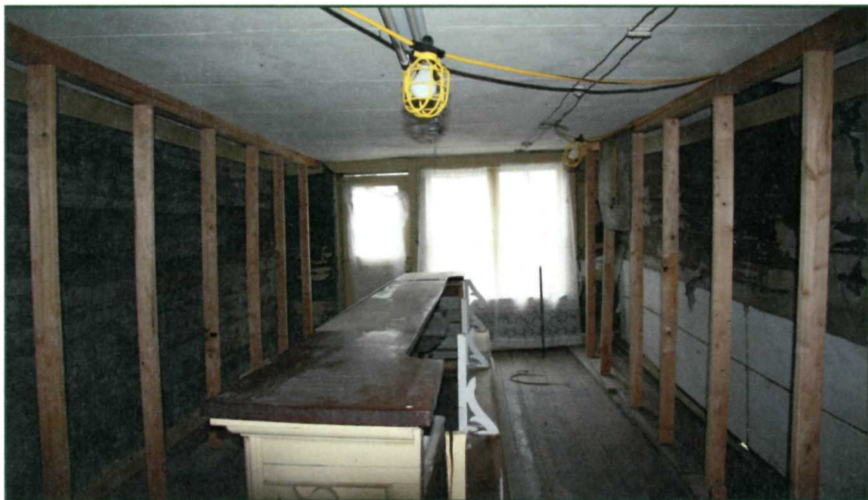


Figure 94: Interior view of room A-1 looking north toward front door, bar at center (NPS July 2009).



Figure 95: East interior wall room A-1 showing old door frame and remnants of felted cardboard that backed paper memorabilia that previously lined the wall (NPS July 2009).

INTERIOR ROOM A-1:

Room A-1 is the largest room in the building and includes the only bathroom in the parlor museum. The rectangular shaped room corresponds to the original parlor shown in historical photographs of Soapy Smith and members of his gang, 1898 (Figure 57). The walls in this room were covered in newspapers, magazine pages, signs, receipts and other paper ephemera. There were areas of mold and water damage on much of the paper memorabilia, but after it was removed there was no indication of mold or deterioration to the walls beneath. The tongue and groove flooring runs parallel to the length of this room and is in good condition. The floor shows no clear signs of deterioration.

BATHROOM:

The bathroom is overall in fair condition. Above the green painted wainscoting the wallpaper is painted white; the paint is bubbling and peeling. There is other minor cracking and peeling of the paint on the ceiling and walls.



Figure 96: Painted beadboard and porcelain sink in bathroom (NPS July 2008).



Figure 97: Toilet flange and doorway into bathroom from Room A-1 (NPS July 2008).



Figure 98: Wall in southwest corner of Room A-2, notice signs of water damage to boards (NPS July 2009).



Figure 99: Southwest corner of Room A-2, with felted sheet cardboard still covering walls (NPS July 2008).

INTERIOR ROOM A-2:

Room A-2 is the first room upon entering the parlor museum through the west entryway. Like Room A-1 many of the walls were clad with newspapers, pages from books, photographs and signs. The paper memorabilia has since been removed and the north, east and west walls appear to be in fair condition. However, the wood of the south wall does show some signs of water damage after removal of the paper memorabilia. The floor boards are narrower than the floor boards in Room A-1, and also appear to be in fair condition.

INTERIOR ROOM B:

Room B is directly south of Room A-2 and is accessible through a doorway from Room A-2. The wood floor is covered with a reddish linoleum-like material. The floor here and in Room C feels soft underfoot in many places, a clear sign of deteriorating flooring and/or foundation in these areas. This is particularly noticeable on the western half of the room. The walls were stripped of paper memorabilia in this room and appear to be in fair condition. The ceiling is still partially covered by white paper which is peeling and bubbling in some places. (Figure 101)



Figure 100: North wall of Room B and doorway from Room A-2, walls have since been stripped to bare wooden beams. Haruna Madono in doorway. (NPS July 2008).



Figure 101: Ceiling and wall in northeast corner of Room B, notice minor bubbling in white paper ceiling (NPS July 2009).



Figure 102: Northeast part of ceiling in Room C showing signs of water damage in the white paper covering (NPS July 2009).



Figure 103: Southwest corner of Room C showing walls in fair condition and white paper covering on ceiling and portion of east wall (NPS July 2009).

INTERIOR ROOM C:

A small change in wall thickness distinguishes Room C from Room B. A wildlife diorama occupied most of Room C, but since has been removed. Like Room B, parts of the floor in room C are soft underfoot mainly in the southwestern corner and indicate deterioration of the flooring or foundation of the building in those areas. The walls in C appear to be in fair condition and have no obvious signs of water damage or mold. The ceiling is covered in the same white paper that covers Room B (Figure 102) and has some indications of minor water damage suggesting leaking from the roof and attic above. Note the gramophone horn set into the ceiling.

ATTIC:

Overall the attic is in fair condition. The ridge board, skip sheathing and collar ties are charred in the north end of section B. There is loose wood shaving insulation, but the boards on the roof and floor show only limited signs of water damage and appear to be in fair condition. Although not clearly visible there are holes in the roof and attic flooring, evidence of which can be seen in the water damage to the walls and ceiling throughout the building.



Figure 104: Charred ridge board, rafters and collar ties in attic section B. (NPS July 2008).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

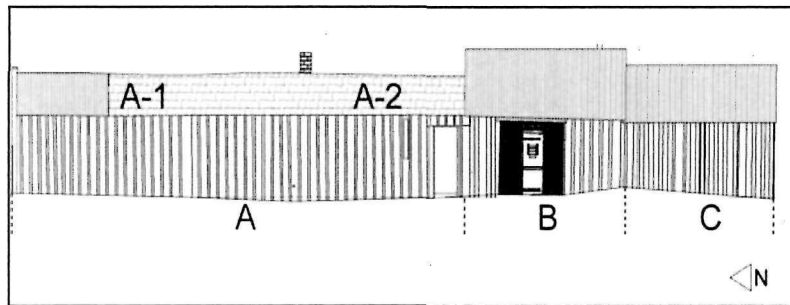


Figure 105: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum, west elevation with section labels. This image is not drawn to scale.

After several alterations and additions, the Jeff Smiths Parlor Museum building measures 12'6" x 83'. The existing museum consists of three different buildings. The oldest section, believed to be the building that housed Jefferson Randolph Smith's bar, includes the northernmost portion of the building (A-1 and A-2). The long, narrow building is largely wood plank or boxed construction and covered by medium pitched individual gable roofs. The northernmost roof is clad with cedar shingles and corrugated metal while the rear two roofs are only corrugated metal. A deteriorating masonry chimney is situated along the ridge near the center of the building on the back half of the northernmost roof (Figure 91). Board and batten siding is common to all exterior sides of the building save the principle north façade which is horizontal beveled shiplap.

The main entrance to the museum is on the north façade facing 2nd Avenue. There is also an entrance on the west elevation. There are three windows in the building – two windows adjacent

to the front door and one small fixed window on the east elevation.

Site:

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum is located in downtown Skagway, Alaska, within the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Situated in the middle of Lot 2, on Block 37, the parlor museum is on the south side of 2nd Avenue, west of Broadway Street. The White Pass and Yukon Route railroad (WP & YR) tracks run behind the parlor museum to the south. To the east is the Martin Itjen house, and to the west of the parlor museum is the World War II Commissary building.

Set back ten feet from the street, the museum property is enclosed by a wire fence with large grassy areas immediately surrounding the building on the east and west sides. There were a variety of objects such as rusting wheels, pulleys, a cast iron stove, trash cans, and a wooden ladder on the site, especially in the area to the west of the building. Many of the artifacts have been removed.



Figure 106: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, north and west elevations. (NPS July 2008).



Figure 107: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, south and east elevations (NPS July 2009).

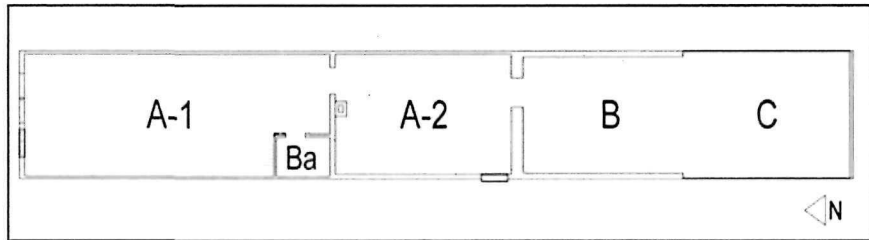


Figure 108: Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum interior floor plan with room labels. This image is not drawn to scale.

Building:

For the purpose of this report, the sections of the building will be referred to as sections A, B and C (Figure 108). The museum building is rectangular in plan, measuring 12'6"x 83' and is a one-story, wood building. The roof is oriented north-south and is clad with cedar shingles and galvanized metal (Figure 88). The interior plan is organized into four rectangular rooms (A-1, A-2, B and C) and one bathroom in Room A-1 referred to as section Ba (Figure 108).

Foundation:

The single story structure has at least three distinct foundation types associated with different sections of the building. The foundation beneath A-1 is visible from a small crawl space accessible by a trap door in the floor of the room. In this portion of the foundation the building sill rests on two logs running parallel to the length of the building. These logs rest on stacked piers that consist of log cuts, stacked on stone and chunks of concrete.

Under section A-2 is the second foundation type which is deeper than the foundation beneath A-1. Here the building sits on logs resting atop two sides of the concrete walls. A 5'2" tall 1'1/2" diameter post supports the floor joists in the center of the cellar. There is a large opening and cave-in in part of the west wall exposing the west side of this deeper foundation to the outside. The third foundation under sections B and C appears to be simple sill on grade and is not accessible from the cement walled foundation under A-2 or through the crawl space



Figure 109: Log foundation along east wall of section A-1 (NPS July 2008).



Figure 110: Log foundation along west wall of section A-2 (NPS July 2008).

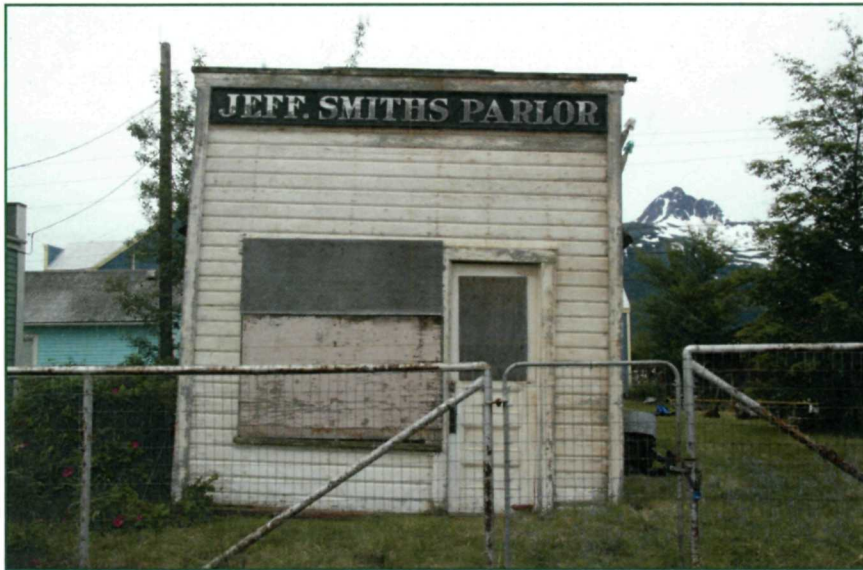


Figure 111: North false-front facade with horizontal shiplap siding (NPS July 2008).



Figure 112: West facade with vertical board and batten siding (NPS July 2008).

in A-1. The entire building is sinking noticeably toward the northwest corner and along the west foundation.

Walls:

The 7'2" high walls are largely wood plank or boxed construction; a construction method that is common to many gold rush era buildings in Skagway. Plank/boxed construction was quick and required few materials. Board and batten siding covers the east, south and west sides of the museum. The batten widths on the south elevation are wider than those on the east and west elevations. The principal north false-fronted façade consists of horizontal shiplap siding. All of the walls show signs of weathering with graying wood and chipping/flaking white or light colored paint.

Windows and Doors:

Only two doors and three windows provide egress and light to the museum. The main doorway on the north facade opens directly into the original parlor/bar section of the building that dates to 1898. This doorway is framed with painted trim boards on the interior and exterior. The wooden door is three paneled on the bottom half and has a fixed window on top that is presently covered with plywood. Three strap hinges connect the door to what appears to be a rod fixed in the door frame. Settling has caused large gaps between the door and the top of the door frame.

The second doorway is a single wide doorway on the west elevation and consists of an exterior and interior door. The external batten door is constructed of five wood planks held together by diagonal, top and bottom braces. The internal door opens into Room A-2 and is a simple four panel wooden door.

The most prominent window of the museum consists of two



Figure 113: Windows and main doorway on north elevation (NPS July 2008).



Figure 114: Windows and main doorway on north elevation (NPS July 2008).



Figure 115: Window with metal bars on east elevation (NPS July 2009).

separate two-over-two light double hung wood sash windows adjacent to the front door. These large vertical double hung windows measure 2'4" x 4'. As with the front door light, these windows are also presently covered by plywood. The sashes are nailed shut on the inside and are inoperable.

The only other window in the building is located on the east elevation of section B. This 2'2" x 1'7" single light fixed wood sash window is covered with plywood on the inside. Externally the window is simply trimmed in wood with three horizontal iron bars protecting the panes.

Roof:

The gable roof has three distinct sections differentiated by pitch and cladding. The pitch of section A is 7:12 and is clad with cedar shingles. Corrugated metal covers a portion of the shingles on the northwest end.

The most steeply pitched section of the museum roof is section B, where the pitch is 11:12. This section is covered entirely in corrugated and sheet metal. Here the gable faces extend above the ridges of roof sections A and B, and are faced with sheet metal. At the southern end of the building, roof section C has a pitch of 8:12 and is also clad in corrugated metal.



Figure 116: Metal gable roof of section B and C southwest elevation (NPS July 2008).



Figure 117: Metal gable roof with cedar shingles, section A northwest elevation (NPS July 2009).

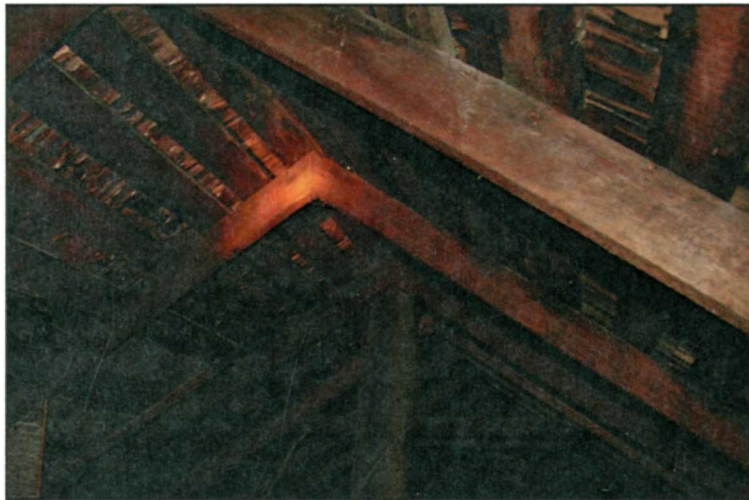


Figure 118: Attic A-1 rafters at ridge line (NPS July 2008).



Figure 119: Attic A-1 rafters and skip sheathing (NPS July 2008).

Interior Roofing:

The building has four different attic spaces despite only having three roof sections, roof section A covers two attic spaces. In attic A-1 and A-2 the rafters meet end to end at the ridge, with skip sheathing tying them together. These rafters are saddle cut to rest directly on the top plate. There is a vertical plank partition wall, with a rectangular opening, between attics A-1 and A-2. The 1'2" x 1'5" masonry chimney is in attic A-2.



Figure 120: Attic A-1 rafters ends at top plate (NPS July 2008).

Attic B is constructed with a ridge board, rafters, collar ties and skip sheathing. The north partition wall consists of horizontal planks and separates this attic from attic A-2. To the south a similar partition wall separates attic B and C, but there is a rectangular wall opening to access attic C. On the north end of this attic A near the peak, the ridge board, rafters and skip sheathing show charring from an unknown fire.



Figure 121: Attic B ridge board, rafters and collar ties (NPS July 2008).



Figure 122: Attic C rafters and collar ties (NPS July 2008).

Similar to attics A-1 and A-2, the construction of attic C consists of rafters that connect end to end at the ridge. Unique to attic C is the cathedral ceiling just below the collar ties. This attic/ceiling is above Room C where the life size animal diorama was on display.



Figure 123: Attic C ridge line, rafters and collar ties (NPS July 2008).

Floors:

There are three distinct sections of the parlor museum floor. The floor in A-1 is $3/4$ " x $5\ 3/8$ " tongue and groove Douglas-fir wood flooring running lengthwise with the building. There is a flush mounted trap door with access to the foundation in the center of the room.



Figure 124: Tongue and groove flooring in Room A-1 with view of flush mounted trap door (NPS July 2008).



Figure 125: Flooring in B looking into A-2 from the south (NPS July 2009).

The flooring in A-2 is 3/4" x 3 3/8" tongue and groove Douglas-fir and also runs lengthwise with the building. Parts of the flooring in both A-1 and A-2 appear to have been stained a reddish brown color. There is a second flush mounted trap door with access to the foundation in the northwest corner of A-2.

The flooring in B and C is covered by sheet linoleum that is a similar red brown color to the rest of the building's floor.

Sub-Flooring:

The building has two separate sections of sub-flooring, with a third small sub-section in part of A-1. Most of the sub-flooring in A-1 is composed of $3/4"$ x $3 3/4"$ boards running the width of the building. This section runs 18' up to a large cross beam. After the cross beam a small sub-section begins with newer 5" boards, that are spaced approximately 1" apart. After a few feet the rest of the A-1 sub-flooring is comprised of 1" x 12" boards.

The sub-flooring in A-2, B and presumably C is 1" x 12" running the width of the building. The foundations of A-2 and B are accessible and their sub-flooring can be observed, but C is inaccessible the way the building currently sits.



Figure 126: Sub-flooring in A-1 with $3 3/4"$ x $3/4"$ boards (NPS July 2009).



Figure 127: Sub-flooring in small section of A-1 with spaced out, newer 5" boards (NPS July 2009).



Figure 128: West wall of A-1 with historic newspapers and other paper memorabilia (NPS July 2008).



Figure 129: Same west wall of A-1 after museum curators stripped wall (NPS July 2009).

Wall Coverings:

All the sections of the museum had at least some indication of wallpaper, old newspapers or paper memorabilia attached to the walls in varying degrees. Park service staff stripped the walls and saved samples of the historic artifacts they removed. In A-1 there were indications that wallpaper covered all four walls that was later covered by historic newspapers and other paper memorabilia. There was also indication of separate wallpaper that extended across the ceiling.

Several layers of wallpaper were removed from A-2; they too were covered by historic newspapers, ship manifests, receipts and the like. The north wall of A-2 west of the door had substantially more wallpaper than either the east or west wall.

In section B two, possibly three, layers of wallpaper were removed from the east and west walls. Although historic newspapers did not line the wall as in A, small newspaper clippings were removed from a portion of the west wall.

Park staff only removed wallpaper from the south wall of C. Two different sections each two layers thick were removed from the far south wall, and there was some indication that there was wallpaper on parts of the ceiling.



Figure 130: Southwest corner of A-1 with historic newspaper and other paper memorabilia (NPS July 2008).



Figure 131: Same corner of A-1 after museum curatorial staff stripped the wall, only felted sheet cardboard remains on walls (NPS July 2009).

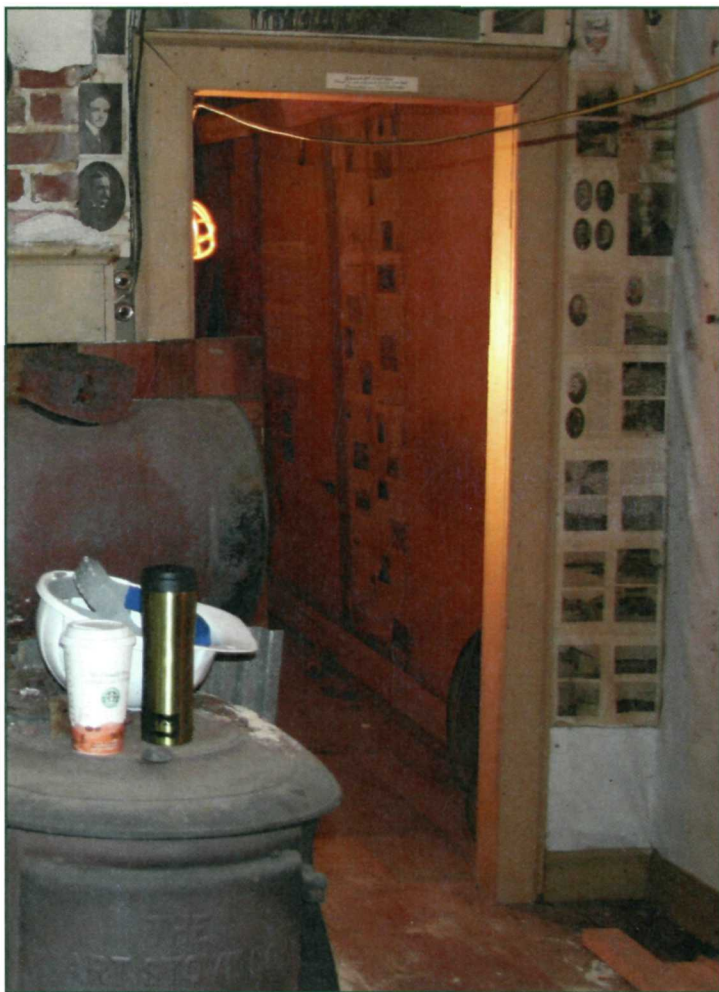


Figure 132: Doorway connecting A-1 and A-2, view from A-2 looking north (NPS July 2008).

Interior Access:

There are two interior doorways in the building that connect A-1, A-2 and the rest of the building. Neither of the interior doorways have doors, but are just door frames linking the rooms. There is evidence of older doors that have been boarded up and are no longer in use. The first doorway is in the southeast corner of A-1 about one foot away from the east wall. The doorway has a painted frame. Along the east wall there is evidence of an old door frame that may have been an exit to the outside at one point.

There is a second doorway in the southeast corner of A-2 leading to B and C. Next to this is evidence of a historic door that likely linked B and C to the rest of the building when they were connected offset prior to the 1963-1964 move from 6th Avenue to the building's current location on the south side of 2nd Avenue (Appendix B).

On the south wall of C there are double doors with hinges on the outer frame that once led to the outside and are likely how the moose and wildlife diorama was originally brought into the parlor museum.

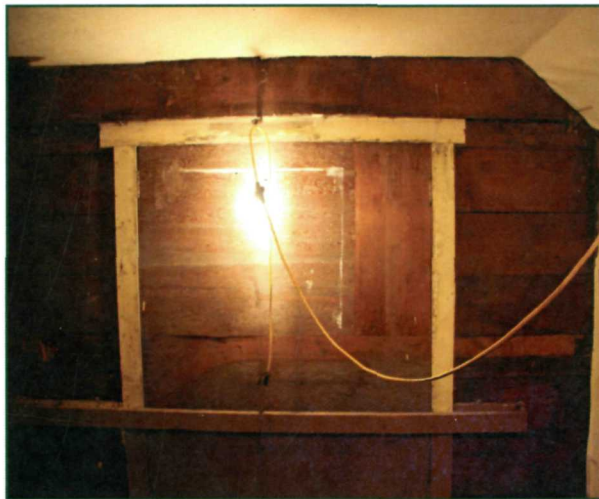


Figure 133: Boarded up double doors on south wall of C that were once an exit from the building (NPS July 2009).



Figures 134 and 135: On the left is the door on the north wall of B that once connected the buildings when they were connected off-center on the south side of 6th Avenue. See Appendix B. On the right is the doorway that currently connects B and C to A. This photograph was taken from B looking north back into A. These door frames are next to one another on the north wall of B (NPS July 2009).

Furnishings:

Very little furniture remains in the museum after park staff removed much of it and placed it in storage. In Room A-1 there is a long bar similar to the one from historical photos from Soapy Smith's era; however, it is unlikely that it is the actual 1898 bar from Soapy's saloon. There is also a wooden desktop mounted in the southwest corner of this room next to the bathroom entrance. The only other piece of furniture in the room is a free standing painted wood shelf in the southeast corner of the room in front of the doorway to Room A-2. A cast iron stove is the only historic furniture left in Room A-2.



Figure 136: Bar in Room A-1, view to the north (NPS July 2009).



Figure 137: Desktop and shelf in A-1, view to the south (NPS July 2009).

Two bull moose with locked antlers sit in the middle of Rooms B and C. They are left over from the wildlife diorama that dates to when Martin Itjen operated the museum. Itjen purchased the skeletons of these two bull moose that died of starvation after locking their antlers. He then stretched other moose hides around the skeletons restoring the moose to a more lifelike representation. The animals were preserved with arsenic, commonly used by taxidermists at that time, but no longer. They are now wrapped in plastic and run lengthwise down the center of the rear two rooms. There are wooden pallets and samples of the historic newspapers that once lined the walls remaining in Room B. As of 2009 the moose have been removed by park staff and are now in storage.



Figure 138: Room A-2 with cast iron stove and iron scaffolding (NPS July 2009).



Figure 139: Rooms B and C with bull moose with locked antlers (NPS July 2009).

Mechanical and Electrical:

The mechanical systems in the museum represent the technology that was available when this building was in use. While electricity to the building is currently not connected, there are remnants of knob and tube wiring in the attic and more contemporary overhead florescent and incandescent lighting in all of the rooms. In the small bathroom (Room Bb), is a corner sink and toilet flange, though there is no toilet. There is no running water within the museum.



Figure 140: Sink and plumbing in bathroom (NPS July 2008).

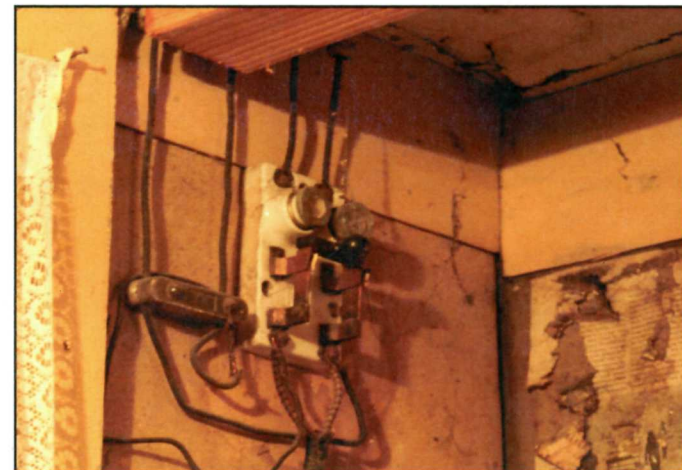


Figure 141: Knob and tube electric wiring in northeast corner of Room A-1 (NPS July 2008).

PART II: TREATMENT AND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum is a contributing resource to the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark and Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) at risk for loss if not treated. After years of neglect, multiple moves, and remodels the building is deteriorated and the structural integrity compromised.

Treatment Alternatives:

1. No Treatment:

Without treatment at this time the building will continue to deteriorate resulting in the loss of a significant contributing resource. The failing condition of the foundation could lead to collapse or loss of a section of the building.

This treatment is not recommended.

2. Exterior Preservation Treatment:

This treatment alternative would include repairing the foundation and preserving the exterior of the building. Routine maintenance would continue but the interior of the building would not be accessible to the public. Visitors would view the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum from the boardwalk along Second Avenue.

This treatment alternative would require:

- A new concrete foundation.
- Structural upgrades to the building envelope to accommodate load bearing members.
- Painting and weatherizing the building exterior.
- Cedar shingle and corrugated metal roofing improvements.
- Site improvements.

This treatment is not recommended.

3. Adaptive Reuse:

This treatment alternative would alter the building's exterior and interior to accommodate an alternate function. Like many of the historic buildings in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, the parlor museum could be adapted for a retail business rather than a museum. Adapting the parlor museum to accommodate a retail business could significantly alter the building interior and destroy extant historic fabric as well as eliminating a significant representative of Skagway's history.

This treatment alternative would require:

- A new concrete foundation.
- Structural upgrades to the building envelope to accommodate load bearing members.
- Cedar shingle and corrugated metal roofing improvements.
- Site improvements.
- Installation of a new mechanical and electrical system.
- Removal of the wildlife diorama in Room C.
- Painting and weatherizing the building exterior.

This treatment is not recommended.

4. Rehabilitation:

This treatment alternative would rehabilitate the parlor museum as a museum reminiscent of the eras of Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi but with modern museum amenities. Following this treatment, the building would retain its historic use as a public museum showcasing the story of "Soapy" Smith, Skagway, Itjen and Rapuzzi. Much of the historic building fabric from these eras remains and the eras are well documented in photographs, newspapers and city records. Rehabilitation of the building as the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum affords the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park park staff with a venue to exhibit artifacts and objects associated with Itjen, Rapuzzi and the early years of Skagway. Given the potential exhibit space within the building and the breadth of the Rapuzzi Collection, rehabilitation of the parlor museum would provide

ample space for a rotating exhibit of items from this collection. In addition, Itjen's surviving Skaguay Street Car could be exhibited on site next to the building. Rehabilitation of this building would protect a valuable resource to the history of Skagway and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

This treatment alternative would require:

- A new concrete foundation.
- Structural upgrades to the building envelope to accommodate load bearing members.
- Cedar shingle and corrugated metal roofing improvements.
- Site improvements.
- Installation of a new mechanical and electrical system to accommodate environmental systems appropriate to maintain curatorial objects.
- Preservation or replacement of news clippings, articles, photographs and other paper ephemera on the interior walls.
- Painting and weatherizing the building exterior.
- Exhibit space.
- Rehabilitation of appropriate historic furniture,

exhibits and artifacts from the Itjen and Rapuzzi eras. For examples, the Soapy Smith manikin and the bar.

- Building a structure to exhibit the Itjen streetcar.

This is the recommended treatment.

PREFERRED TREATMENT

Treatment alternative number 4, Rehabilitation, is the preferred treatment for the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum. Rehabilitation will preserve the building as a museum that allows for an interpretative exhibit space for the Rapuzzi Collection and other artifacts curated by the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Evaluation of Effect:

The following determination of the effect of recommended treatments is made in accordance with section 800.4(b) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," as stated:

A federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking

shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

Determination of Effect

The proposed rehabilitation will not alter or compromise the historic integrity of the building and will comply with section 106 review. Any loss of original material will be replaced in kind.

No Effect:

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities that qualify the structure for inclusion in the National Register are:

- No effect.
- No adverse effect.

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect are:

- No adverse affects.

Adverse Effect:

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities that qualify the structure for inclusion in the National Register are:

No adverse effect is anticipated from treatments recommended in this report.

Archaeological Effect:

During the proposed rehabilitation per NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes, archaeological and structural resources are protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures are undertaken including

recovery, curation, and documentation. Prior to the proposed rehabilitation, there will be consultation with an archaeologist and archaeology compliance work.

TREATMENT PLAN

Task 1: Preparation of the Building for Work Under Task 2

The purpose of this task will be to prepare the building for work accomplished under Task 2, which will include substantial structural repairs and the construction of a new foundation. Task 1 includes the removal of all salvageable and historical items for reuse, reinstallation and/or curation as part of the building restoration and raising the entire building to access the crawl space for the new foundation. All environmental concerns such as lead, mold and other potential hazardous materials documented in the September 2004 *Hart Crowser, Inc Environmental Site Assessment* report will be abated.

All work under Task 1 will be accomplished by Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park maintenance crews and archaeologists.

Work under Task 1 will include:

- Site tasks include the removal and curation of objects in and around the building prior to perimeter excavation. Archaeologists will monitor this.
- Raise entire building to provide access for new foundation and for archeological work to be conducted under the foundation.
- Paint analysis of both interior and exterior of the building to determine the original colors.
- Removal of historic windows and doors for rehabilitation and reinstallation.
- Archeological compliance work.
- Abatement of lead paint on exterior siding and trim as well as on interior walls.
- Stabilize walls to prevent damage to news clippings, signs, receipts, and other paper documents attached to interior walls. In some cases, these items may need to be removed and/or repaired and/or replaced in kind for reinstallation following treatment. This part of the task is completed.
- Water for fire suppression will be installed.

Crawl Space

- Repair and/or replace in kind artifacts from all accessible crawl spaces, particularly under section A.
- Repair and/or replace in kind exterior siding to provide access to structure for improvements.

Room A-1

- Repair and/or replace in kind windows and door for treatment and reinstallation following Task 2. (Treatment of the window may include repair, re-glazing, or replacing missing elements in kind. It may also include the removal or encasement of lead paint.)
- Repair and/or replace in kind flooring where necessary to access crawl space and foundation and as required to reinforce floor structure.
- Repair and/or replace in kind all news clippings, signs, receipts and paper documents on walls.
- Remove historical wood bar and other artifacts still present.
- Abate lead paint, mold, dust and vermin droppings.

Room A-2

- Repair and/or replace in kind doors for rehabilitation and reinstallation following Task 2.
- Repair and/or replace in kind flooring where necessary to

access crawl space and foundation and as required to reinforce floor structure.

- Stabilize masonry flue in anticipation of building shift associated with the installation of a new foundation.
- Repair and/or replace in kind all news clippings, signs, receipts and paper documents on walls.
- Remove artifacts still present for curation and/or storage.
- Abate lead paint, mold, dust and vermin droppings.

Room B

- Repair and/or replace in kind window for rehabilitation and reinstallation following Task 2.
- Repair and/or replace in kind flooring where necessary to access crawl space and foundation and as required to reinforce floor structure.
- Remove large panes of glass and other artifacts still present.
- Inspect electrical systems.
- Abate lead paint, mold, dust and vermin droppings.

Room C

- Repair and/or replace in kind the wildlife diorama. Abate the arsenic present in these preserved animals.
- Repair and/or replace in kind flooring where necessary to access crawl space and foundation and as required to reinforce floor structure.
- Inspect electrical system.
- Abate lead paint, mold, dust and vermin droppings.

Bathroom

- Inspect plumbing and electrical systems to ensure no items are connected.

Attic

- Repair and/or replace in kind masonry chimney flue in attic section A-2.
- Inspect electrical system.
- Abate mold, dust and vermin droppings.

Task 2: Construct New Foundation, Structurally Reinforce and Insulate Exterior Walls and Repair Roof Structure

Task 1 will be completed prior to Task 2. Work under Task 2 will include construction of a new poured concrete foundation under the perimeter of the building. This task will also include structural upgrades, insulation of exterior walls and leveling the grade across the site. All archaeological compliance work must be completed prior to any excavation associated with this task and an archeologist should be present during activities of Task 2.

Work under Task 2 will include:

- Construct a new continuous concrete footing and concrete stem wall foundation.
- Inspect and repair and/or replace in kind deteriorated wall framing.
- Insulate exterior walls.
- Re-wire electrical system and upgrade plumbing.
- Repair and/or replace in kind roof structure.

- Repair and/or replace in kind the overall structure to return it to a structurally sound condition.
- Repaint the building in colors determined by the paint analysis.

Crawl Space

- Remove earth in sections A through C to maintain 36" minimum clearance throughout crawl space.
- Construct a continuous concrete footing and concrete stem wall foundation.

Room A-1, A-2, B, C and Bathroom

- Plumb and level door jambs and window openings.
- Realign internal and external walls – removing 2"x4" stud wall stabilizers in Room A-1.
- Insulate and structurally reinforce exterior walls.
- Introduce electrical and mechanical systems as necessary within exterior and interior walls and ceilings.

Attic

- Reinforce attic structure per engineer's recommendations.
- Replace loose insulation material.

Roof

- Repair and/or replace in kind cedar roof shingles and corrugated metal roofing.

Task 3: Exterior Restoration

Tasks 1 and 2 will be completed before Task 3. Work under Task 3 will include the rehabilitation of the exterior of the building and site to an appearance that is consistent with building characteristics during the Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi era of 1935 to 1950 and 1963 to 1986.

Work under Task 3 will include:

- Rehabilitation and repair and/or replace in kind of exterior siding and trim that was removed during Task 1.
- Reinstallation of rehabilitated doors and windows.
- Paint exterior of building with color of paint as determined by paint analysis from Task 1.
- Restore surrounding site by planting and removing vegetation consistent with the planned Museum program and based on historical photographs.
- Modify exterior doorways per accessibility standards.

Task 4: Interior Restoration

Tasks 3 and 4 may take place concurrently. Work under Task 4 will include the rehabilitation of the interior of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum consistent with the historic character of the museum during the eras of Martin Itjen and George Rapuzzi. Work under Task 4 will be done in close collaboration with the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park staff.

Work under Task 4 will include:

- Restoration, replacement and/or reinstallation of flooring and trim.
- Restoration, replacement and/or reinstallation of news clippings, signs, receipts and other paper ephemera on interior walls.
- Rehabilitation of interior room furnishings per photographic documentation.
- Modify doorways per accessibility standards.

Room A-1, A-2 and B

- Restore and/or replace in kind, and/or reinstall the news clippings, signs, receipts and paper documents on walls.
- Restore and/or replace in kind and/or reinstall flooring and trim removed during Task 1.
- Reinstall the wood bar and shelf behind the bar in room A-1.
- Reinstall artifacts consistent with photographic documentation and agreed upon exhibit design, for example, the bar and Soapy manikin.
- Paint walls and floor as necessary per paint analysis and historical photographs.
- Reconcile lighting fixtures per exhibit design and based on historical photographs.
- Install museum exhibits and artifacts per agreed upon

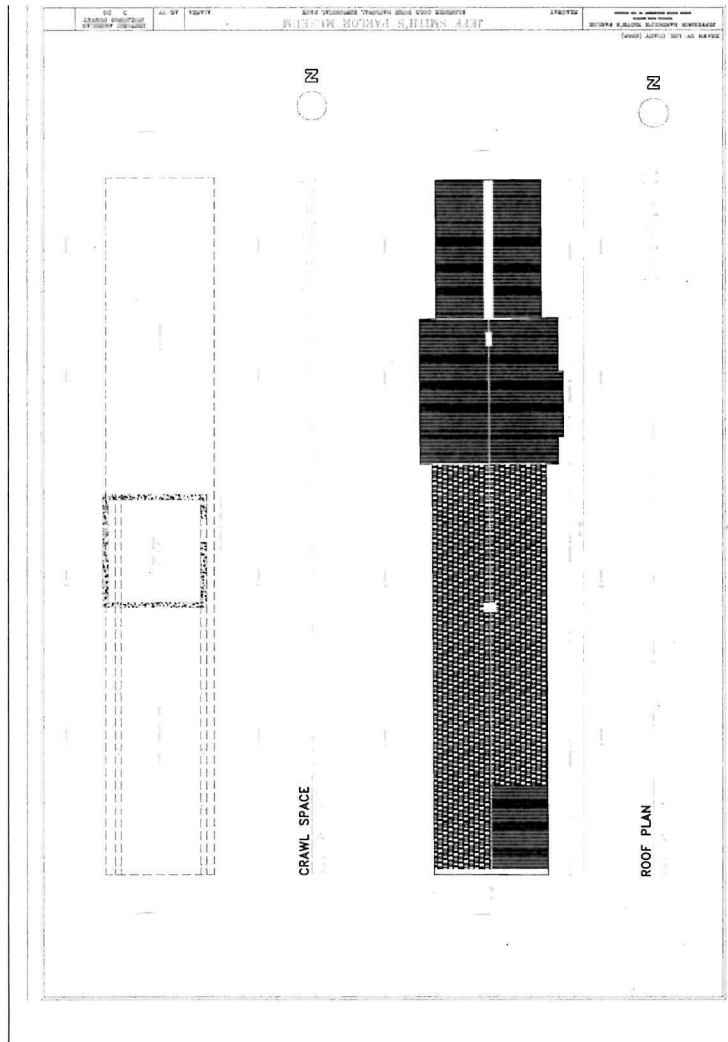


Figure 142: Crawl Space and Roof Plan drawings from HABS . Diagrams are not to scale (NPS 2008).

program.

Room C

- Restore, replace or reinstall wildlife diorama.
- Restore, replace and/or reinstall flooring and trim removed during Task 1.
- Reinstall pictures, mirror and other artifacts.
- Reconcile lighting fixtures per exhibit design and based on historical photographs.
- Paint walls and floors as necessary per paint analysis and historical photos.

Bathroom

- Paint walls and floor as necessary per paint analysis and based on historical photographs.

Task 5: Installation of Museum Exhibits

Task 5 will take place following the interior restoration completed in Task 4 and will likely be carried out by a contractor in consultation with park staff.

Work Under Task 5 Will Include:

- Repair and/or replace in kind interior room furnishings.

Room A-1, A-2 and B

- Repair and/or replace in kind the news clippings, signs, receipts and paper documents on walls.
- Reinstall and/or replace in kind the wood bar and shelf behind the bar in room A-1.
- Reinstall and/or replace in kind artifacts consistent with photographic documentation and agreed upon exhibit design.
- Install museum exhibits and artifacts per agreed upon program.

Room C

- Restore, and/or replace in kind wildlife diorama.
- Repair and/or replace in kind pictures, mirror and other artifacts.
- Reconcile lighting fixtures per exhibit design and based on historical photographs.

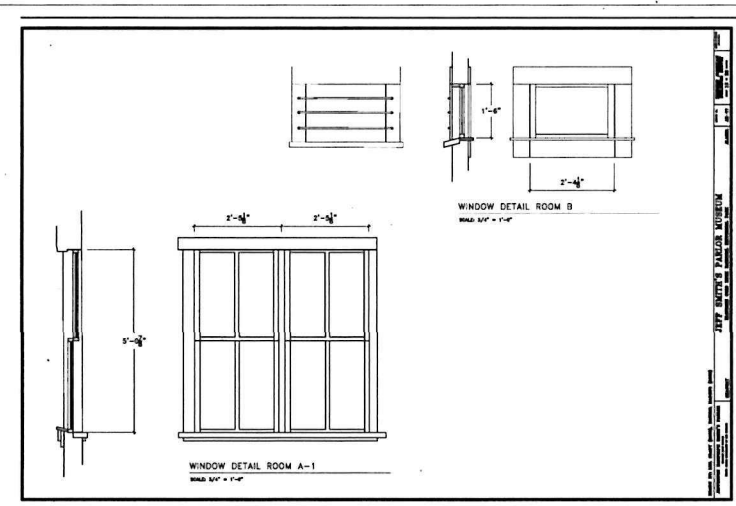


Figure 143: Window plans from HABS. Drawing not to scale (NPS 2008).

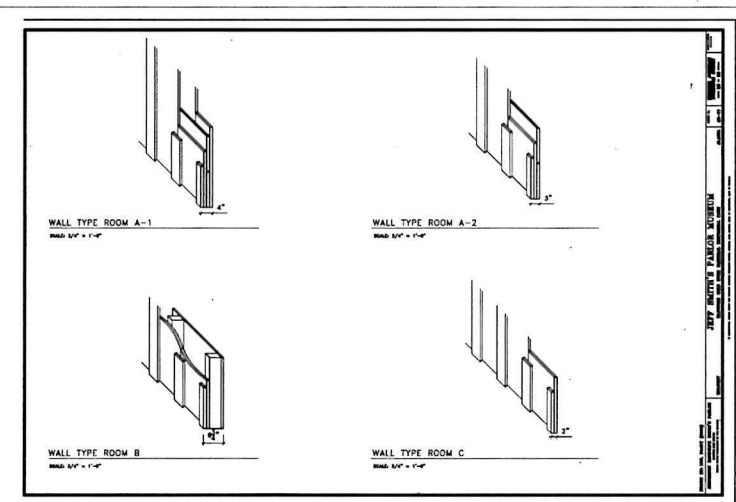


Figure 144: Wall plans from HABS. Drawings not to scale (NPS 2008).

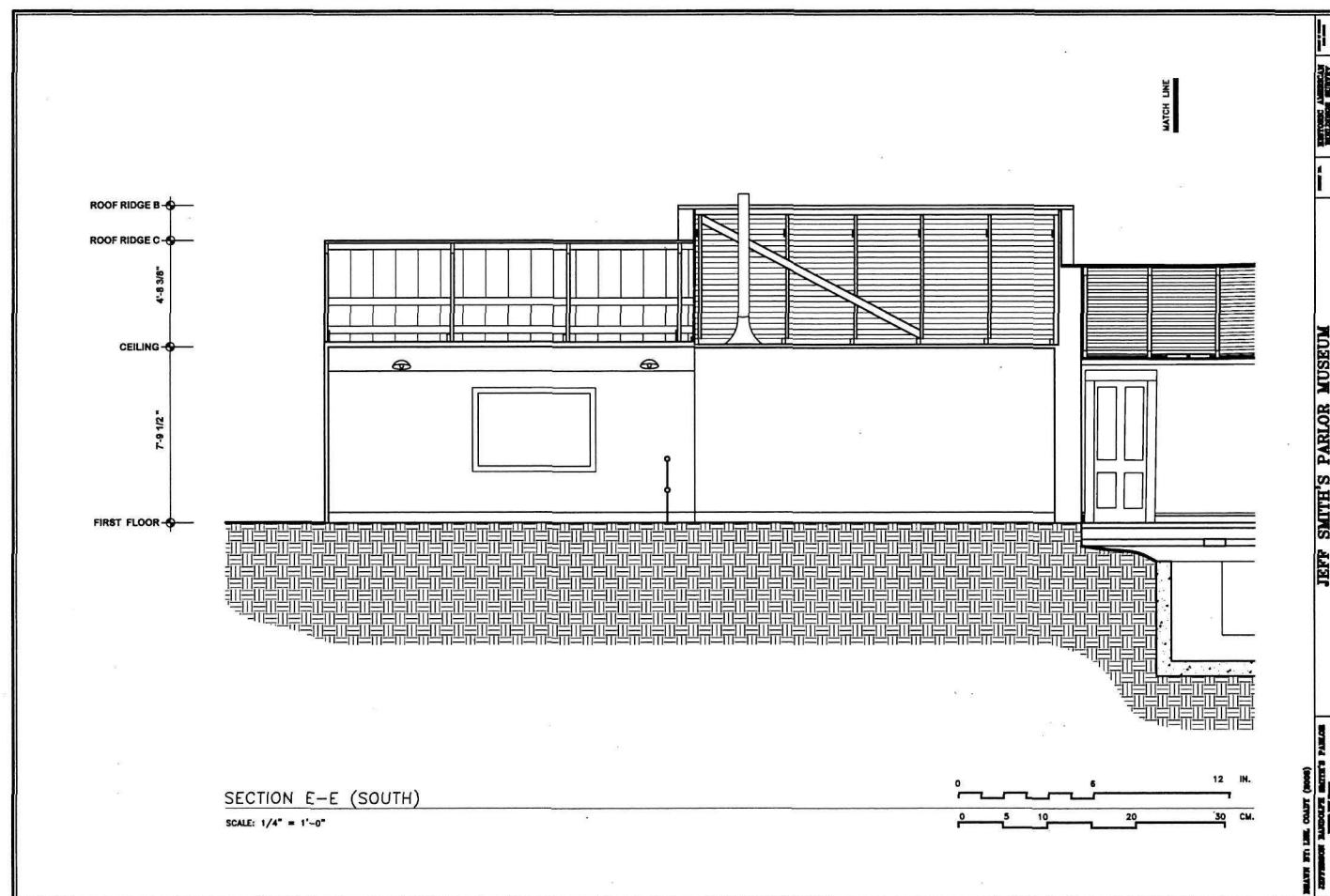


Figure 145: Sectional HABS drawing, view of south end of the building on the west elevation (NPS July 2008).

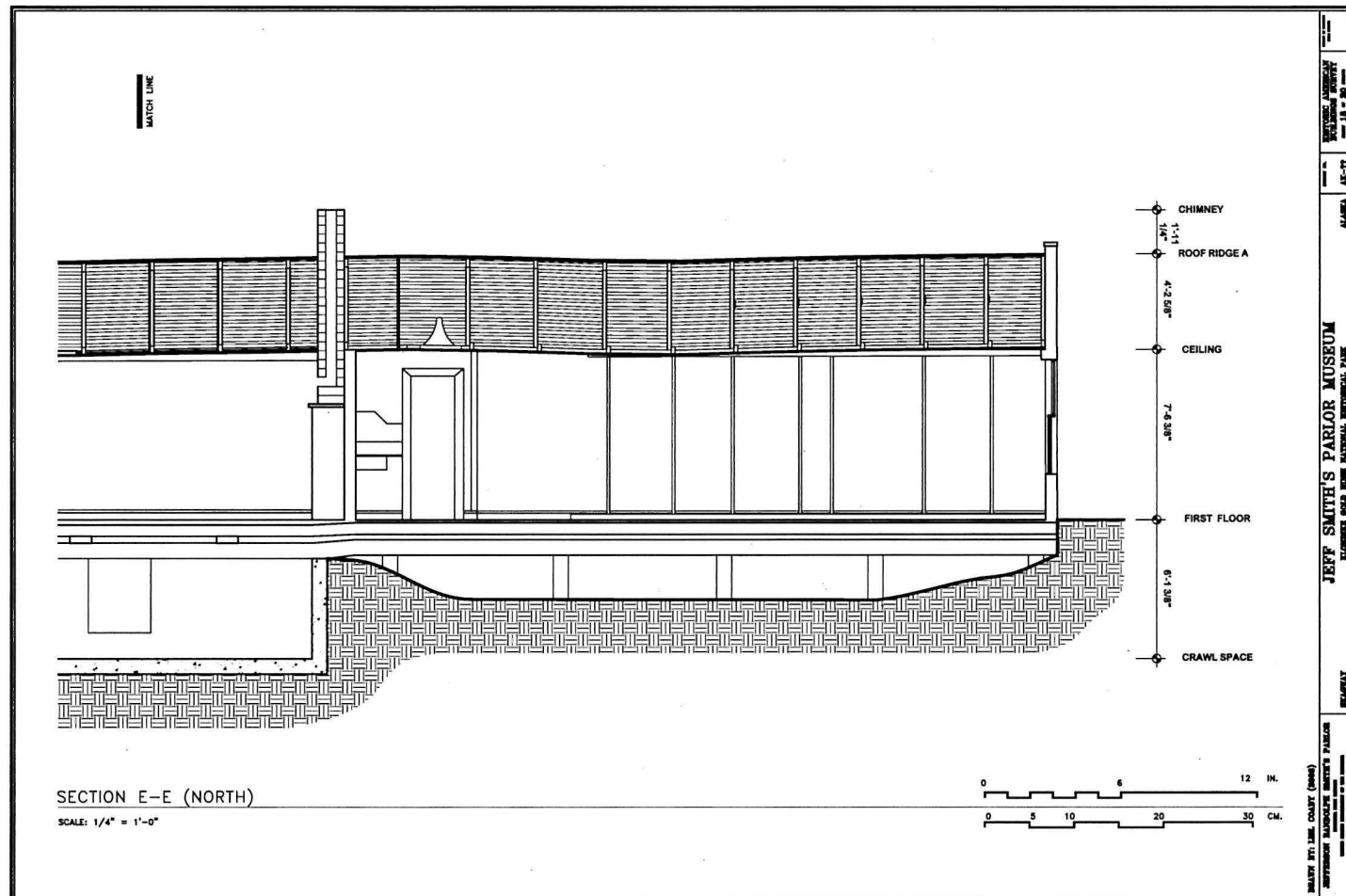


Figure 146: Sectional HABS drawing, view of north end of the building west elevation (NPS July 2008).

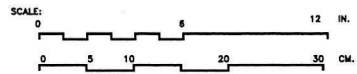


Figure 147: North and South elevation HABS drawings, showing uneven grade (NPS July 2008).

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1898a Advertisement: Jeff. Smith's Parlors. June 17, Vol. 1, No. 36, p. 3, col. 6.

1898b Advertisement: Frank Clancy's Mirror Saloon. September 23, Vol. 1 No. 50, p. 2, col. 5.

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University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, P. O. Box 352900, Seattle, WA 98195-2900; Phone: (206) 543-1929, Fax: (206) 543-1931, Email: speccoll@u.washington.edu

Yukon Archives, 400 College Drive, P. O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2C6, CANADA; Phone: (867) 667-5321, Toll Free within Yukon 1-800-661-0408 local 5321, Fax: (867) 393-6253, Email: yukon.archives@gov.yk.ca, URL: <http://www.tc.gov.yk.ca/75.html>

APPENDIX A: PAPER INVENTORY FROM WALLS OF JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-1

East Wall

Drawn by Grant Crosby, Eileen Clancy, Debbie Sanders

8/7/2008

Key by Deb Boettcher 8/11/2008

1. *The Klondike News*. Page 5. B/W photo: Eldorado, Lamb, Scouse & Co.
2. *The Klondike News*. Page 23. "Alexander Bielenberg," "Willis McKinnes", "Jack Donovan."
3. *The Klondike News*. Page 8. "Peter A. McDonald."
4. *The Klondike News*. Page 22. "The Yukon Appetite." "All the Creeks."
5. White painted felt paper panel.
6. White painted felt paper panel.
7. *The Klondike News*. Vol.. 1 Dawson, N.W.T., April 1st, 1898, No. 1, Front page.
8. *The Klondike News*. Page 16. "Schemes," "Arizona Charley."
9. White painted felt paper panel.
10. *The Klondike News*. Page 4. "Thorpe Bros. & Stewart."
11. *The Klondike News*. Page 13. "Famine in Klondike."
12. Unknown Newspaper: "Eldorado." Articles: "Antone F. Standard, Miss Violet Raymond Bride elect to Millions."
13. *The Klondike News*. Page 12. "Alphonse Lapierre,"

"G.L. Rickard."

14, 15, 16. White paper panels.

17. Grey paper panel.

18. *The Skagway Weekly Budget*, Skagway, Alaska Feb. 17, 1900. Front page.19. *Klondike Musher*. Page 4. April 2, 1935. "He Crashes Studio Gates."20. *The Klondike News*. Page 16.21. *The Skaguay News*. Feb. 25, 1898. "Canadian Mining Laws."22. *The Skaguay News*. Feb. 25, 1898. "Local News."23. *Alaska Daily Guide*. Skagway, Alaska. Oct. 11. 1904. Front Page.24. *The Skagway News*. Skagway, Alaska. Feb. 25, 1898. Front Page.25. *Alaska Traveler's Guide*. Skagway, Alaska. January 21, 1901. Front Page.26. *Sunday Alaskan*. Skagway, Alaska. Oct. 1, 1899. Front Page.

27. Tan painted baseboard.

28. Tan paper panel.

29. "The 'Soapy' Smith Tragedy," (as told by Shea & Patten in 1907) Page 1.

30. " " " " " "

" " Page 4

31. " " " " " "

" " Page 2

32. " " " " " "

" " Page 5

33. “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ Page 3
34. “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ Page 6
35. *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Thursday May 24, 1934.
Page 8.
36. *The Whitehorse Star*. Whitehorse, Yukon. June 24,
1963. “Soapy Smith’s Old
Parlor Gets New Lease on Life.”
37. Grey paper panel
38. *The Klondike News*. Page 8. “Peter McDonald.”
39. *The Klondike News*. Page 27. “The Five Finger Coal
Company.”
40. *The Klondike News*. Page 29. “Thomas Young,”
“Dan McVicker,” “Tom Moore,” “James W. Morris-
son.”
41. *The Klondike News* (no title). “Something New in
Vegetables,” “New Laws for Alaska,” “How Alaska
got her Gold.”
42. *The Klondike News*. Page 12. “Alphonse Lapierre,”
“G.L. Rickard,” “John R. Dodson,” “R.B. Wood.”
43. *The Klondike News*. Page 10. “Web. Lumpkins, John
Hartwell, and Thos. Ashby.”
44. *The Klondike News*. Page 4. “Thorpe Bros. &
Stewart,” “Miss Belinda,” “Mulrooney,” “John
Erickson,” “Eldorado No 46.”
45. *The Klondike News* (no title). “Alexander Bieienberg,”
“Willis McKinnes,” “Jack Donovan.”
46. Brown Paper Panel.
47. “ “ “
48. “ “ “
49. Tag: “Bed Pan.”
50. Small sign: Member Skagway Trail of ’98 Chamber
of Commerce, 1969, Soapy Smith Museum.
51. Pencil writing: “No 6.”
52. Pencil writing: “Hospital.”
53. Card: Castle Kern Swiss Chalet.

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-1

South wall, West "Bathroom" wall

Drawn by Eileen Clancy, Debbie Sanders 8/7/2008

Key by Deb Boettcher 8/11/2008

1. Brown paper.
2. Grey paper.
3. Brown paper (overlaps 4.).
4. Brown paper.
5. Newspaper. "...EENTH."
6. Newspaper (overlaps 5.). "our.../C.W.As," "Tea/Blue Ribbon," "H.D. Kirmse."
7. Newspaper edge with "cross" pattern (above), grey paper (below).
8. Newspaper. "*The [Daily Alaskan]* Skagway, Alaska. December 31, 1917. "Japan watching Russia – May Invade Siberia."
9. Paper poster: "Mrs. H.E. Russell, Miss. L.A. Burke/ Hotel Moore/ only First-class Hotel in Skaguay/... corner of State St. and 5th Avenue."
10. Grey felt-paper panel with 2 nuts and bolts projecting.
11. Brown paper panel.
12. Paper poster: "Bay View House/...Martin Itjen, Proprietor/Between Approach to Moore's Wharf and W.P. & Y.Ry. Depot/ Telephone 84/Skagway."
13. Newspaper. Ad: "The Gateway route of White Pass & Yukon Route/Winter Stage Service," "The Washington Fruit Store/T. Rapuzzi Proprietor," "Alaska General Electric Co./ E.T. McBrien Manager."
14. [*Skagway Daily Alaskan*]. Alaska. July 26, 1913. Front page (wraps around).
15. [*Skagway Daily Alaskan*]. New Years Edition. Jan. 14, 1918. Ad: "Pioneers of Alaska Igloo No. 12."
16. Newspaper (untitled). Ads: "The White Pass & Yukon Route," "The Pullen House," "...Carcross/ Headquarters for Atlin Stage line/ Hotel Scott," "The Caribou Hotel," "Alaska Transfer Co.," "Pack Train Restaurant."
17. *Skagway Daily Alaskan* New Year's Edition. Jan. 1st. 1918. Page 5.
18. Brown paper panel.
19. Grey Felt paper.
20. " " "
21. " " "

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior wall finishes

Section A-1

SW corner wall

Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/8/2008

Key by Deb Boettcher 8/8/2008

1. *The Klondike News*. Page 24. "Messrs. Gauvin Bros. and Pichon."
2. *The Klondike News*. Page 6. "Emil Gay," "George Lamarre," "Dr. P.J. Benoit LeBlanc."
3. *The Klondike News*. Page 36. "Quartz Mining in the Klondike."
4. *The Klondike News*. Page 13 (wrap-around). "Famine in the Klondike," "The Klondike Presbyterian Church."
5. *The Daily Alaskan*. Skagway, Alaska. Monday, September 12, 1904. Front page. 5a. Joke: "Do you know how to make a peach cordial?/ Sure, just give her a couple of drinks."
6. Newspaper (publication name was unclear). Article: "Headless Bank Robber of Skagway," by W.D. MacBride. Page 22
7. Newspaper (publication name was unclear). Article: "Headless Bank Robber of Skagway," cont. Page 23.
8. Newspaper (publication name was unclear). Article: "Headless Bank Robber of Skagway." Page 68. 8a. Blank withdrawal form from The Canadian Bank of Commerce 190_.
9. *The Daily Alaskan*. Skagway, Alaska. July 23, 1906. Front Page.
10. Newspaper *The Daily Alaskan*). "City Financial Report for the Year." Ads: "Martin Conway," "Golden North Hotel," "Northwest Light & Power Co." (wrap-around).
11. *Dawson Weekly News*. October 25, 1907
12. *The Daily Alaskan*. Skagway. Clipping: "A Tribute to Alaska."
13. Newspaper article: "Equal Time," by Dick North.
14. Poster: "What Prohibition has done in 41 days in Washington and Oregon."
15. *The Klondike News*. Page 11. "James Monroe."

Jeff. Smith's Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-1

West Wall

Drawn by H. Madono 8/7/2008

Key by Debbie Sanders 8/8/2008, Deb Boettcher 8/11/2008

1. *The Klondike News*. Page 13. "As it Was/ How to Prospect/As it Will Be."
2. *The Klondike News*. Page 34. "Whether to Go/ How to Go."
3. Map: Dawson City Area 1898.
4. *The Daily Alaskan*. April 5, 1900. "Goods Right, Prices Right."
5. *The Daily Alaskan*. April 5, 1900. Cover. "No. 10. H.B."
6. *The Daily Alaskan*. Jan. 24, 1901. "I Told you So/ Benny Moore Has Got it."
7. Clipping: "Matrimonial Troubles of Swiftwater Bill."
8. Clipping: "The Bonds of Skagway."
9. Clipping: "Wickersham Seeks Fame."
10. Clipping: *Daily News*. Feb. 27, 1935. "Mae West Sourdough Nuggets."
11. *The Daily Alaskan*. April 6, 1900.
12. Dawson Restaurant Bill of Fare 12a. Clipping: "Cigarettes Invented by Accident."
13. Clipping: "Smith: 'What are you cutting...'"
14. Clipping: "Dinner to honor Skagway Pioneer."
15. *The Daily Alaskan*. April 6, 1900. Front page. "Banquet to Mr.. Price." In ink: "No 12 AB."
16. Cartoon Clipping "Marrying the Gallows".
17. *The Daily Alaskan*. Oct. 1, 1899. "Clancy Café Menu." In ink: "No 13 AB."
18. Clipping: "Bookman's Travels."
19. Clipping: "In his own words..."
20. Clipping: "That's That."
21. Third Annual Edition daily Alaskan. 1901. Page 10. "Queen of the Alaskan Fleet."
22. *Daily Alaskan* (no date). "Why Not Wear the Best, F.H. Clayson & Co."
23. *The Daily Alaskan*. Oct. 26, 1904. Cover. "Attack No Mistake."
24. Third Annual Edition, *Daily Alaskan*. 1901. "First City in Alaska to Incorporate." 25. *The Daily Alaskan*. Feb. 26, 1902. "The Value of Low Grade Ore Bodies."
26. Clipping: "Memories of Brick Wheaton."
27. (No title or date). "Our Special Sale Last Week." "Aug. 31 Skagway Weather." 27a. *The Daily Alaskan*. Aug. 31, 1904. Cover. "The Great Battle is on."
28. Clipping: "Ships & Captaine of '98."
29. Coasting Manifest (very faded).
30. (blank) Certificate No. 789 For _ Shares.
31. (blank) Share Certificate for "The Engineer Mining Company." "...shares \$1.00 each."
32. Historical sketch. Page 13. "As soon as the goldseekers..."
33. Daily time Sheet. Skagway & Yukon Transportation

- & Improvement Co.
34. Clipping: "Portland House/Pullen House."
 35. *The Daily Alaskan*. "Beautiful Skagway," "Canadian Bank of Commerce."
 36. [*The Daily Alaskan*]. "Ladies Walking Hats," "Merry Widows."
 37. *The Daily Alaskan*. May 5, 1908. Cover. "Cale on Campaign."
 38. *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Page 10. Clipping: "When the P.I. Scooped the Arctic."
 39. *The Klondike News*. "No 37 Bonanza Above," "Duncan D. Stewart."
 40. *The Klondike News*. "Thomas Young," "Dan McVicker," "Tom Moore."
 41. Clipping: *The Seattle Daily Times*. July 12, 1907. Top of cover.
 42. Newspaper – possibly *The Seattle Daily Times*. "The Fair," "Klondike Supplies," Apples/Oranges."
 43. Clipping: "Gold Trail Memories Revived."
 44. Clipping: "Nome Saloon 1900."
 45. Clipping: "Three Times and Out."
 46. Clipping: "Queens Birthday Celebration – Dawson."
 47. Clipping: "Skagway Brewing Comp.y."
 48. (No title or date). "We are Headquarters for.../Begins Work."
 49. Clipping: "First & only Hanging (sic) in Valdez Camp..."
 50. Clipping: "Holy Cross One of Alaska's Most Modern Centers."
 51. Clipping: "They Say."
 52. Clipping: "No. 1 Little Creek." 52a.Clipping: continuation of 52.
 53. *The Daily Alaskan*. June 13, 1905. Cover. "Oscar Making Trouble."
 54. Clipping: "Inside Story of Purchase of Alaska Disclosed."
 55. Clipping: continuation of 54.
 56. Clipping: "Picture Proves of Much Interest."
 57. Clipping: "Napoleon's 'Hot' Love Letters..."
 58. Clipping: "\$1,000 gold Nugget Found by Veterans."
 59. Clipping: "All Very True."
 60. Clipping: "An Englishman Had..." 60a.Clipping: "The young man..." 60b.Clipping: "Little Paragraphs."
 61. *The Klondike News*. "Hunker: Andrew Hunker. The Golden Hunker."
 62. *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. March 16, 1898. Page 9. "Criminals Driven Out."
 63. Clipping: Sourdough. "Murder on the Yukon," by James Little.
 64. Clipping: " " " " " (cont. from last week).
 65. Clipping: " " " " " (" " " ").
 66. Clipping: "Sourdough Memories – Dog Led Detective to Bodies..."
 67. Clipping: "Russian Massacre by Copper River Indians Recalled."

68. Clipping: "Don't criticize your Wife's Faults."
69. Clipping: "There is no Necessity for the Visitor..."
70. Clipping: "Seattle" (upside down).
71. *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. March 16, 1898. Front. "Men of Science to explore Alaska."
72. *Skagway-Atlin Budget*. July 11, 1899. "700 Worth of Clothing."
73. Clipping: "Keep your Secret from your Friends..."
74. Clipping: "Seattle to Chilkoot Pass."
75. *Skagway-Atlin Budget*. July 11, 1899. Front Page. "Great Feast," "Sound Talk."
76. *Skagway-Atlin Budget*. July 11, 1899. "She Would and Wouldn't."
77. Memorandum of Gold Bullion, No. 1435, Martin Itjen. (Print faded).
78. Clipping: "He's Lost" Poem.
79. Clipping: "Circle Sam's False Teeth" Poem.
80. Clipping: "Juneau Boys Find Old," (cont.)
81. Clipping (same as 80.): "Timer's Cache of Nuggets."
82. *Skagway-Atlin Budget*. July 12, 1899. Front page. "Cut Rates," "Sold Out."
83. German mark. 1,000 "Eintausend Mark."
84. Clipping: "Thirty."
85. German mark. "Fiinkig Millionen Mark."
86. 2 Clippings: *The Daily Alaskan*. Friday, Jun.: "It's Cheaper to Live."
87. Clipping: "Windfall/Bear Appears/Pow-Wow."
88. Clipping: Cartoon of man in uniform holding toy train car.
89. Clipping: Ads: "Spot Cash/Station Work."
90. Clipping: *Klondyke Musher*. "Itjen Takes Hollywood."
91. Clipping: Ads: "City of Seattle/Alaska."
92. Clipping: "Freemasonry."
93. "Form of Liquor petition/Boston Store, Men's Suits."
94. Clipping: "Terrors of Chilkoot Pass."
95. Clipping: The Bonanza photo of log home.
96. Clipping: "Alaska's First Home-made Auto Now is in Museum."
97. Clipping: Thirty-Eighth Year.
98. Clipping: Ad: Clancy Theater.
99. Moore's Wharf Drayage Receipt.
100. *The Daily Alaskan*. June 23, 1899. Front page. "Freight to Dawson!"
101. Clipping: "Mae West Goes to Mass Every Morn."
102. Clipping: "Huge Grizzly."
103. Coasting Manifest.
104. Tag: Dyea & Dawson City Transportation & Trading Co.
105. Receipt: Packers Receipt, Dyea & Dawson City T&T Co."
106. Coasting Manifest. 1899. "City of Seattle."
107. Certificate (blank) for "Shares of the ____ issued to ____ Dated ____."
108. Paper with illegible print, possibly reversed.
109. (publication name was unclear) Brochure (front): "Skagway Alaska...compiled by Phil Abrams. Ad: Frye-Bruhn Co."

110. (publication name was unclear) Reverse side of 109. "Hotels...Newspaper...Skagway's Climate...To the Sportsman...The tourist."
111. Receipt: Telephone Exchange Service. 1/1/1901. Frye-Bruhn & Co. to Alaska General Electric Co.
112. Receipt: Frye Bruhn to Skagway Light & Water Co. Jan. 1900.
113. Receipt: Frye Bruhn Co. to Arctic Telephone Col, Dv. Sept 1901.
114. *The Seattle Daily Times*. Jan. 12, 1898. Cover. "Extra!" "No Starvation."
115. *The Seattle Daily Times*. Page 8. "Phantom Horse Market," "Alaska Footwear."
116. Label (fragment): "5c Cigar."
117. Label: "The Owl Cigar."
118. *The Seattle Daily Times*. Jan. 12, 1898. "No Starvation cont.," "Our Overcoats."
119. Clipping: "The Old Trading Post – Fairbanks."
120. Progress Edition – *Daily Alaska Empire*. "Views on & around Juneau."
121. *The Daily Alaskan*. July 12, 1923. Front. "Skagway receives unexpected dignitaries."
122. Clipping: "Women in the Klondike."
123. Clipping: "Many people are laboring..."
124. Clipping: "A good double team will haul."
125. Clipping: "It is a sight worth going many mile."
126. *Skagway Daily Alaskan*. Page 7. "The White Pass & Yukon Rt."
127. Clipping: "Still Ahead."
128. Clipping: "All Around Alaska."
129. *The Daily Alaskan*. Dec. 31, 1917. Cover. "Japan Watching."
130. *Skagway Daily Alaskan*. Jan 1, 1918. "Skagway's Public School Ranks..."
131. Clipping: in pencil: Sept. 11 (or 16). "Late news from Skagway..."
132. *Dawson Weekly News*. Oct. 25, 1907. "Taft Opens First Session."
133. Progress Edition – *Daily Alaska Empire*. "Federal & Territorial Officials of Alaska."
134. (no title or date. Probably *The Daily Alaskan*): "Strawberries"/"John Kalem, the Grocer."
135. *The Daily Alaskan*. Sept. 6, 1904. "Goes Fast/Not So/Retreat is Cut off."
136. *The Daily Alaskan*. Oct. 8, 1899. In ink: "No. 9 AB." "Society," "Peoples Furniture & Carpets." 136a. *The Daily Alaskan*. Sept. 8, 1904. Front cover. "Russians May Escape."
137. Cloth sign: "Bohemian Beer c5 per glass."
138. (no title or date): "Strawberries," "H.D. Kirmse."
139. *The Daily Alaskan*. Sept. 1, 1904. "Russians Get Victory at Liaoyang."
140. Clipping: "City Brewing Lager Beer."
141. *The Daily Alaskan*. Oct. 8, 1899. Ads: "Keelar, the Money King," "White Pass & Yukon Route."
142. Clipping: "Black Bear on Kenai Peninsula."
143. *Sunday Morning Alaskan*. Oct. 8, 1899. Front cover. "Miller Prosecuted..."

144. Coasting Manifest: "City of Seattle." Feb. 1899.
145. Invoice from "Morgan Oyster Company, Seattle, Washington___190_ to Frye Bruhn Co.
146. Bill: From Skagway (publication name was unclear) Tramway 189_ to Skagway Meat Market.
147. Clipping with Ads arranged vertically: "The Monogram," "R.H. Peale & Co.," "White Pass Hotel," "Moore's Wharf Co.," "Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co."
148. Invoice: Westacott & Knight...Manufacturers...Importers...Dealers...Portland, Ore. Jan. 15, 1901.
149. Business license: Arctic Meat Co. July 1, 1902.
150. (unclear)Stationary. "Winters & Hall/Manufacturers' Agents operating Steamer Mocking Bird Bet. Skaguay and Dyea. Skaguay, Alaska ___189_."
151. "Owner's or Agent's Manifest of Articles Exported by Rail," delivered by Gantry & Frandson to Pacific and Arctic Rail way and Navigation Co. at Skagway, Alaska.
152. "Owner's or Agent's Manifest of Articles Exported by Rail way," delivered by H.D. Clark to PARN for export to White Horse.
153. Receipt: July 8, 1898. Received of Gust Holmquist ...for toll July 7th and 8th. Signed: Frank E. Burns.
154. Toll Receipt from Skagway and Yukon Transportation and Improvement Co.
155. "Alaska Pacific Express Company/Owner's or Agent's Manifest of Articles Exported by Railway", H.F. Taylor, Agent. Sept. 23, (date unclear)1908.
156. Ad: "Cheney's Boston Store Leading Clothiers and Hatters, Broadway Skagway."
157. Invoice: Jan. 19, 1901 to Joe Cowan, Dr./City Transfer/From Frye-Bruhn Meat Co.

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-2

West Wall

Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/7/2008

Key by Debbie Sanders 8/8/2008

- A. White painted felt paper.
- B. Butterfly print Wallpaper border.
- C. White painted felt paper.
- D. White painted felt paper.
- 1. Label: "Herring Rake."
- 2. Label: "Now Outlawed."
- 3. Label: "slot Machine."
- 4. Label: "House Game."
- 5. Photo Book/Whitehorse, Y.T.
- 6. " " /Sluicing...Dominion Creek.
- 7. " " /Yukon No. 8.
- 8. " " /Yukon No. 3.
- 9. " " /Dredge, Canadian No. 3 1913.
- 10. " " /A birds eye view...valley of the Klondike.
- 11. " " /Interior of Canadian Klondike Power Co.
- 12. *Fox Farming*. Page 179.
- 13. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 194.
- 14. *Agriculture*. Page 207.
- 15. *Agriculture*. Page 211.
- 16. *Munsey's Magazine*. Page 716. On the Dyea Trail.
- 17. " " . Page 724. Lake Lindeman.
- 18. " " . Page 738. Dawson.

- 19. Photo Book/ Mining on Hunker Creek.
- 20. " " / Elevator.
- 21. " " / Canadian Klondike Power Co. Power House.
- 22. " " / Dredge Canadian No. 3.
- 23. " " / Winches, Canadian No 3.
- 24. " " / Looking up Klondike River...
- 25. " " / Bonanza basin.
- 26. " " / Ground Sluicing.
- 27. " " / Hydraulic operations on American Hill.
- 28. " " / Yukon No. 4.
- 29. " " / Stern view of dredge, Canadian No. 3.
- 30. " " / Dredge, Canadian No. 4.
- 31. " " / Ground sluicing, Lower Dominion.
- 32. " " / Caribou on Dawson-Glacier trail.
- 33. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 186. Silver Fox.
- 34. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 196. Closing of navigation.
- 35. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 202. Cable ferry crossing Yukon.
- 36. General Information. Page 215. Dawson public school.
- 37. *Munsey's Magazine*. Page 718. White Pass.
- 38. " " . Page 726. White Horse Rapids.
- 39. " " . Page (page number unclear). From the Klondike to St. Michael.
- 40. Historical Sketch. Page 11. Commiss. Residence, Dawson.

41. The Yukon Territory. Page 54. Muck bank.
42. Alfred Thompson, Esp portrait.
43. Bow Gauntree of 7' steel Bucyrus dredge.
44. Bucket Line, Canadian No. 3.
45. Dredging. Page 91. Winch room.
46. Yukon No. 2.
47. Dredging. Page 95. Bucket with pin...
48. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 98. Table of lost time.
49. Hydraulicking. Page 119. Bunker hill.
50. Coal-bearing formations. Page 161. Character of the coal.
51. Chapter XI Transportation.
52. Mileage Chart from Dawson, the Yukon river.
53. Agriculture. Page 209. Potato fields near Dawson.
54. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 222. Dall Sheep.
55. *Munseys Magazine*. Page 720. White Pass.
56. *Munseys Magazine*. Page 730. Ft. Cudahy.
57. Typical scene at Summit of Chilkoot.
58. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 26. (written at bottom & on 59: "1913-1914 from Reports of Territory, Published in Ottawa 1916").
59. Dredging. Page 99. Bow Gauntree...
60. Dredging. Page 101. Detail cost per cubic yard...
61. Dredging. Page 103. Trommel or washing screen..
62. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 110. Prospecting Dredging ground.
63. Dredging. Page 111. Yukon No. 9.
64. Main Drive setup.../Upper tumbler...
65. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 116. Lovett Gulch...
66. Hydraulicking. Page 117. Hydraulic mining...
67. *The Yukon Territory*. Page 122. Yukon Gold Co.
68. Chapter X, Fox Farming.
69. Transportation. Page 191. Dawson to St. Michael.
70. Transportation. Page 203. White Pass (crossed out) "Chilkoot Pass" in ink.
71. *Munsey's Magazine*. The Klondike. Page 705.
72. " " . Page 708. Trail over Chilkoot Pass.
73. " " . How Klondikers Travel.
74. " " . Page 732. Scenes in the Klondike.
75. *The Alaska Sportsman*. Page 10. "I was Hugged by a Bear."
76. *Daily Alaska Empire*. March 22, 1936. Possibilities are Unlimited.
77. " " " . Page 4. Photo of Eskimo antiquities.
78. News clipping. Men who Figured in Early History, Gastineau Channel.
79. Map: The Eldorado - Bonanza. Quartz & Placer Mining Co.
80. Newspaper, The Beginning of the Republic.
81. *Daily Alaska Empire*. March 22, 1936. Page 5. Territorial Museum.
82. " " " " " " . Page 8. Worlds Largest Low Grade Gold Ore Producer.
83. " " " " " " . Page 8. Juneau Center for Progress of Territory.
84. " " " " " " . Cover 6th Section. U.S. Signal Corps...

85. Newspaper. Mr.. Soapy Smith's Alaskan Waterloo.
86. *The Daily Alaskan*. Progress & Development Edition. Alaska's No. 1 Industry, U.S. Flag.
87. " " " " " " "
 . Front. Alaska Reveals...
88. " " " " " " "
 . Front. Alaska's Vast Area.
89. Progress & Development Edition. Page 8. Sea was Good to Ketchikan.
90. " " " " . Page 2. Seward Area's Future Bright.

Jeff Smiths Parlor Museum
 Interior Wall Finishes
 Section A-2
 North Wall (West corner to chimney)
 Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/7/2008
 Key by Deb Boettcher 8/8/2008

1. Butterfly wallpaper border.
2. [Newspaper]. "...WS. George Lamarre.
3. (*The Klondike News*). "Emil Gay."
4. *The Klondike News*. "Emil Gay" cont. from 3.
5. Calendar page with black numbers, orange lines.
6. Calendar page with black numbers, green lines.
 ..."PT"...
7. *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Friday, October 29, 1897. 7a. Newspaper photo: "Lamarre and Emil Gay on No. 13 Bonanza."
8. Calendar page with black numbers, blue lines and Halloween.
9. Poster: "Arctic AB Brotherhood". 1st Day of September 1901.
10. Drawing (brown pen on beige paper): "AB Hall/ Camp Skagway No. 1" by A. Fuhre, Skagway, Alaska.
11. Drawing (brown pen on beige paper): Jeff Smith's Parlor.
12. [v]ol. VIII No. Page 3. "Itjen Returns."
13. Letter: The Los Angeles Breakfast Club. Feb. 20, 1935. re: National Defense Week Program.
14. Extra Passenger lists of Passengers S.S. P. Sophia from

Skagway, Alaska. Oct. 23, '18.

15. Extra Passenger lists of Passengers S.S. P. Sophia Sheet #2.

16. Letter: To: Mrs. Harriet Pullen, Skagway, Alaska.
From: Seattle, Wash. October 29, 1929. re: Jefferson Smith.

17. Letter 16 continued.

18. Letter 16 continued.

19. Clipping: *Victoria Times*. June 1, 1972. "Arthur Mayse: From the North, a Footnote to History."

20. *The Daily Alaska Empire*. Juneau, Alaska. March 22, 1936. Fifth section, page 1.

21. Progress and Development Edition – *The Daily Alaska Empire*. (date unclear) March 22, 1936]. Page 6.

22. *The Daily Alaska Empire*. Juneau, Alaska. March 22, 1936. Fourth Section, page 1.

23. Progress and Development – *The Daily Alaska Empire*. March 22, 1936. Page 4.

24. *The Daily Alaskan* (green print). Skagway, Alaska. Thursday March 17, 1904. Front Page.

25. (publication name was unclear) Same as 24. Green print.

26. *The Daily Alaskan*. Skagway, Alaska. October 2, 1903. Front page.

27. Newspaper ad: "The B.M. Behrends Company, Geo. Blanchard. Manager. Closing out Sale."

28. Wallpaper: Beige with blue and brown vertical design.

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-2

North Wall (East corner to chimney)

Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/7/2008

Key by Deb Boettcher 8/8/2008

1. Newspaper. 1904. "Will be Hot – Corbett-Britt Fight Attracting Much Attention." Ad: "The B.M. Behrends Mercantile Company, Geo. Blanchard, Mgr."
2. Newspaper. Nov. 1, 1903. "Gets Time – J.R. Rollins Pleads Gtly and is Sentenced." Ad: "Dancing Season...B.M. Benrends Co., Geo. Blanchard, Manager."
3. Wallpaper: Beige with blue and brown vertical design.
4. Butterfly wallpaper border.
5. *Alaska Yukon Magazine*. Photo of J.M. Tanner.
6. " " " . Photo of O.L. Dickeson.
7. " " " . Photo of E.J. Shaw.
8. B&W panoramic photo of group of men on dock.
9. Magazine page photo: "Passengers landing at Nome."
10. Label: Sawed-off Shotgun/found in an old cabin on the trail/Presented by J.L. Frolander.
11. Cover: "Arctic Brotherhood History". Arctic Brotherhood building Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle 1909. A.Y.PX Edition.
12. Arctic Brotherhood History. Acknowledgement.
13. " " " . Page 6.

14. Clipping: "Taft wants to be an A.B." United Press.
Sept. 9.
15. [Arctic Brotherhood History] Photos: 1) Eskimos at
home, 2) Freighting on the Yukon, 3) (article name
was unclear)...cache.
16. Arctic Brotherhood History. Page 12.
17. " " " . Picture of Grand Arctic
Chief Clarence S. Hannum.
18. " " " . Page 18.
19. " " " . Page 19.
20. " " " . Page 29.
21. (article name was unclear) " " "
Page 88. Photos: 1) fish at Chilkoot Cannery
Haines, Alaska, 2) Vegetables grown at Porcupine,
Alaska.
22. [Arctic Brotherhood History]. Page 70. Photos: 1)
Rotary clearing snow, Alaska Central RR. Seward, 2)
A May day in Seward, Alaska.
23. Arctic Brotherhood History. Page 91.
24. (article name was unclear) " " "
Page 62. Photos: 1) Pyramid Mountains, Sitka,
Alaska, 2) Sitka looking East, showing Three Sister
Peak.
25. [Arctic Brotherhood History]. Page 58. Photo: Some
of the members of the Arctic Brotherhood at Sitka.
26. [Arctic Brotherhood History]. Page 56. Photo: Inte-
rior A.B. Hall, Sitka.
27. (article name was unclear) " " "
Page 40. Photo: Atlin, British Columbia.

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum
Interior Wall Finishes
Section A-2
East Wall
Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/7/2008
Key by Deb Boettcher 8/7/2008

Pages from a book with photographs by Bernard Hubbard.
Order of photos: top/bottom

1. Russian Church at St. Michaels.
2. Alaskan Reindeer/Esquimo Reindeer Herders.
3. The Original High Hat.
4. Aleut Boy/A Belle of the Aleutians.
5. Esquimo Basket Maker.
6. Natives of Southeastern Alaska/Aleut Barabara.
7. The Mysterious Aleutians.
8. The Battle for the Harem/will-o-the-wisp of the Ber-
ing.
9. The crater floor of Akutan.
10. Paradoxical Alaska/Akutan Crater.
11. The Aghileen Pinnacles.
12. Southeastern Alaska Fish Cannery/A Salmon Trap on
the Alaska Peninsula.
13. Holy Cross on the Yukon.
14. Cutting seed Potatoes at Holy Cross Mission/Harvest
Time at Holy Cross.
15. Cliff Climbing Glacier Priest style.
16. Grey Ghosts from Nowhere/Exploring Alaskan

- Wastes.
17. In an Alaskan Fiord.
 18. (Title Page): "All the illustrations....photographed by Father Hubbard...with Zeiss Tessar lens (photo of the Glacier Priest and Katmai)."
 19. The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
 20. Plenachrome Pools.
 21. Katmai's Children/Rare merelet and egg.
 22. Panorama of Katmai Crater.
 23. Aniachak Crater.
 24. The new Aniachak Wonder/Tropical Orchids in Alaska.
 25. The Majesty of the Mendenhall.
 26. Where's Mama!/Auto Road from Juneau.
 27. Lynn Canal.
 28. Taku Waterfall/The Taku Glacier.
 29. Nature Unspoiled by Man.
 30. Twin Glacier Alaska/A Nightmare of Glacier Crevasses.
 31. Resting in the Moonlight.
 32. Mush, You Malamutes!/A case of Puppies.
 33. Petroglyphs of Ancient Man.
 34. Winter Hunting Gear/An Exciting Game of Chess.
 35. An Esquimo Cecelia.
 36. Yukon Cache House/A Yukon winter Fish Trap.
 37. Tongass Village Totems.
 38. A Tenah Indian Belle/A Tenah Rebecca at the Well.
 39. Maggie and Theresa Sipiri.
 40. Peek-A-Boo/The Motorship "Polar Bear."
 41. The Genii of Shishaldin's Smoke.
 42. Expert Aviators/Bogoslof Sea lion.
 43. The Boiling River of Akutan.
 44. The Wild Heart of Kodiak/Alaska Porcupine.
 45. Ice Erosion.
 46. The Silver Horde/Brailing salmon.
 47. Spring Plowing on the Yukon.
 48. Alaska Cotton/Getting Ready to Goose Step.
 49. The Glass Cliff of Aniachak.
 50. Kodiak Eagle Nest/Fury Incarnate.
 51. Sunset in the Aleutians.
 52. The Ghost Forest of Katmai The Fallen Giant.
 53. Explorers in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes/Nature's Fireless Cooker.
 54. A Volcanic Sanctuary of the Wilderness/The Pit of Hades.
 55. Blue-eyed Mageik.
 56. Inside Aniachak Crater.
 57. Vulcan's Attempt at Bread making/A Volcanette.
 58. Novarupta Crater.
 59. Ice Cave of the Mendenhall.
 60. Scenic Marvels of the Taku/Juneau, Capital City of Alaska.
 61. Auk Lake, Alaska.
 62. Interglacial forest stump/Ice Records of the past.
 63. The Taj Mahal in Ice.
 64. Morning Mists on the Taku/Shooting Stars.
 65. Their Ancestors were wolves.
 66. A Primitive Aleut Workshop.

67. Volcanoes out of place/the noble sled dog.
68. Esquimo fire Makers/Esquimo Burial Grounds.
69. Label: Collection of Planes.
70. Label: Scraper.
71. Label: Chopper.
72. Label: Shell Crimper 10 gauge Shotgun.
73. Label: Shell Crimper 12 gauge Shotgun.
74. Circular paper clock: "Day/Newman Clock Co./Chicago/No. 155/Night."
75. on wall in pencil: "no 7."
76. on wall in pencil: "no 8."
77. butterfly wallpaper border.

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section A-2

South Wall

Drawn by Tara Ikenouye 8/8/2008

Key by Debbie Sanders 8/8/2008

1. Metal sign: "Dyea-Klondike Transportation."
2. Butterfly wallpaper border.
3. Painted White Paper.
4. " " "
5. " " "
6. " " "
7. " " "
8. " " "
9. " " "
10. Label: "Soapy Says" No Smoking "Thanks."
11. Pencil on wall: "Pat. 09.9 1906"

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum
Interior Wall Finishes
Section B
West Wall
Drawn by Grant Crosby
Key by Deb Boettcher

Script written on wall in Pencil unless noted otherwise.

1. "Food Cache."
2. "Henry Shaver."
3. "330."
4. "Top Cabin."
5. "5" (within a circle).
6. "no 2."
7. "Paker."
8. "first Fly A.K. - 1920."
9. "1908 (unclear) Hukull."
10. "Shop."
11. "Base Ball 40."
12. Label: "Hide covered pack saddle."
13. "Basket Ball."
14. "July 11 - 1923."
15. "(word unclear) Boats."
16. "VSP"
17. "AB."
18. "Boats."
19. "Soapy."
20. Label: "John Williams/Driver and owner of the Busin
which Harding's party rode down to their boat."

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum
Interior Wall Finishes
Section B
North Wall
Drawn by Tara Ikenouye
Key by Deb Boettcher

Script written on wall in pencil unless noted otherwise.

1. "Mae West."
2. Label: "Mule Shoe."
3. Label: "Early Fuse Box."
4. Label: "Slate."
5. Label: "Lightening Arrestor."
6. Label: "Shoes - Oxen."
7. "Arctic T."
8. Label: "Belt presented by Leland Gault/ Cap present-
ed by Archie Brenna/ Capt Belt are parts of the dress
uniform worn by Skagway's early Fire Department."
9. Label: "Wire Stretcher."
10. Label: "Skagway's/ First switchboard/ 10 phones."
11. "No 2 S."
12. "SK."

Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum

Interior Wall Finishes

Section B

East Wall

Drawn by Grant Crosby 8/8/2008

Key by Debbie Sanders 8/8/2008

Script written on wall in pencil unless noted otherwise.

1. "33"
2. "32"
3. "100"
4. "36"
5. "13"
6. "15" (within a circle)
7. "11"
8. "34"
9. "30"
10. Label: "Lunch Pails"
11. "16"
12. "4 July"
13. "35"
14. "No 12"
15. "No 10"
16. "\\\\"
17. "9"
18. "131" (within a circle)
19. "///"
20. Adhesive Label: "White Pass & Yukon Route". 20a. Pencil

- on wall: "McKenzie"
21. "5"
 22. "21"
 23. "No 20"
 24. "Bennett"
 25. "40"
 26. "22"
 27. "23"
 28. "30"
 29. "Canada"
 30. "#"
 31. "23"
 32. "41"
 33. Label: "Handmade Rings used on the masts of
early sailboats"

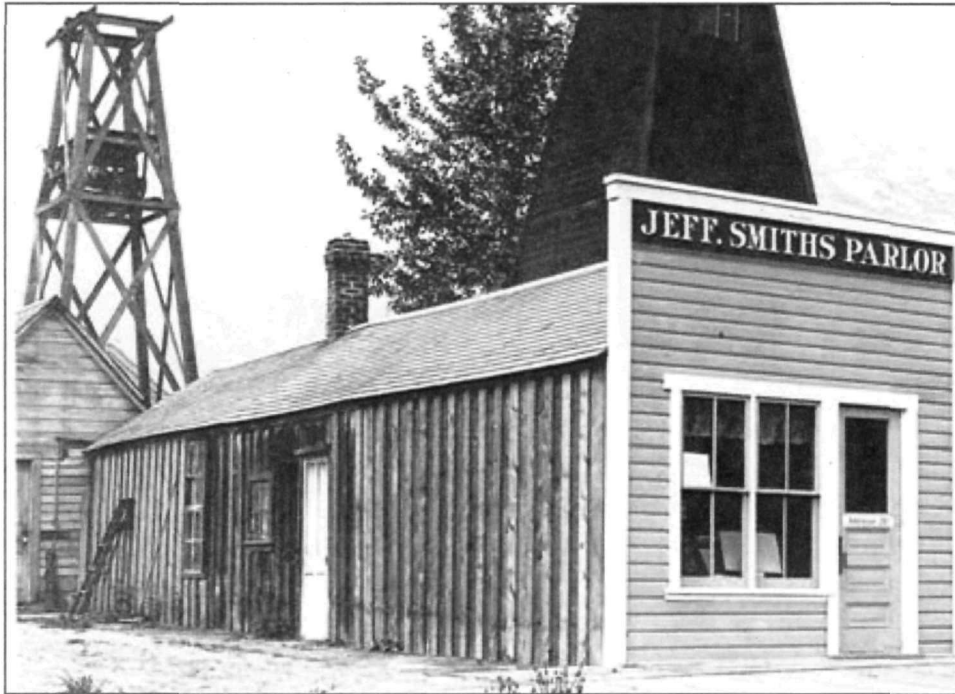
APPENDIX B: JEFF. SMITHS PARLOR MUSEUM MOVE 1963-1964

Figure 148: The Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum on the south side of Sixth Avenue, ca. 1930s. Notice the building in the rear connected to the main building, but off center (Dedman's Photo Shop KLGO 6th 10-962).

When the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building was moved in 1963-1964, the rear portion of the building and the main portion of the building were moved separately. This led many to believe that they were completely separate structures. But the images in this appendix will document the move and illustrate that the sections that are now referred to as Rooms B and C were connected to Room A prior to George Rapuzzi's ownership of the parlor museum and his subsequent relocation of the building from Sixth to Second Avenue.

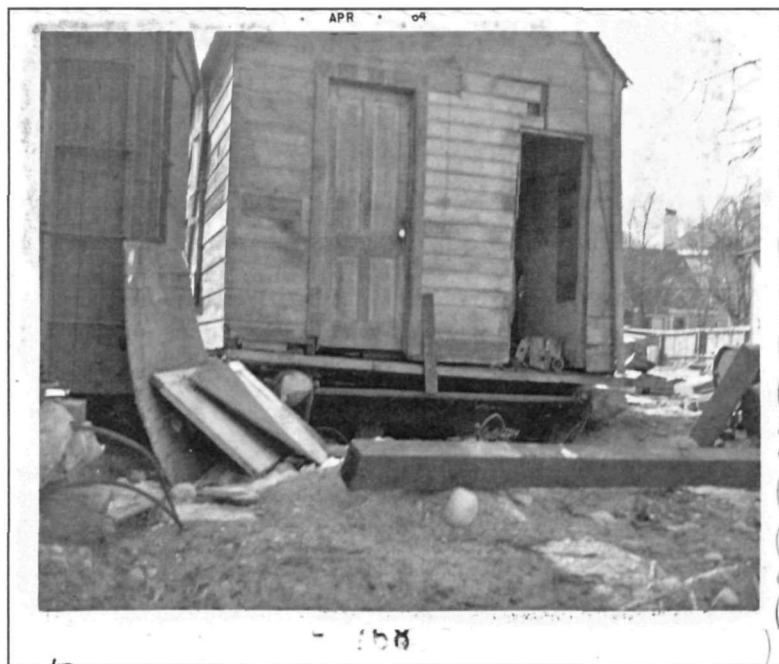


Figure 149: The rear portion of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building (Rooms B and C) prepared for relocation to 2nd Avenue in 1964. Compare the horizontal shiplap siding to the rear building in Figure 134. Also note that the doorway on the right lacks a door or door frame suggesting that this was a passageway between Rooms A-2 and B. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO inventory print #00081.029).



Figure 150: The rear portion of the Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building (Rooms B and C). Note the clearly altered eave (in the upper right hand corner of the photo) that would accommodate connection to the front half parlor museum. This photograph shows the building being dragged from 6th Avenue to its current location on 2nd Avenue (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, inventory print #00081.029).



Figures 151 and 152: On the left, a current image of the opening in north wall of Room B that corresponds with the doorway in Figures 136 and 137. On the right, a close-up view behind the piece of wood covering the opening. Note the horizontal boards covering the exterior of the opening (NPS July 2009).

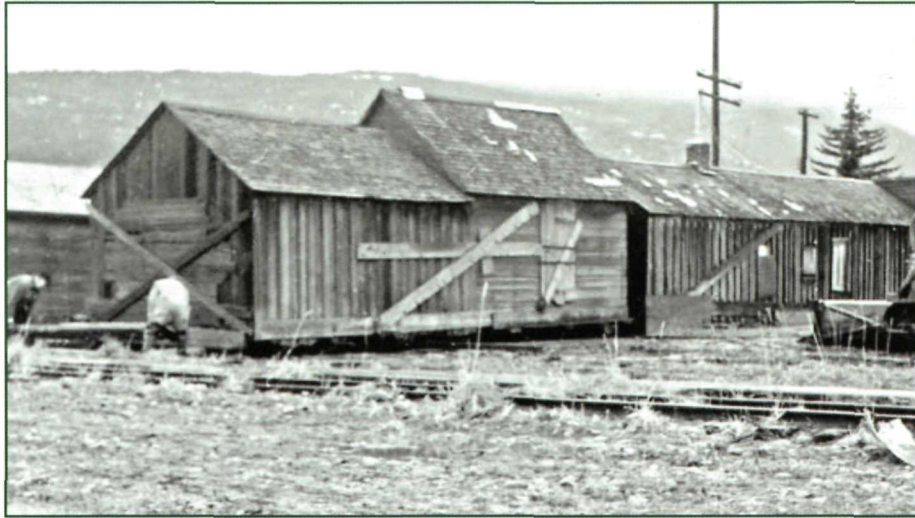


Figure 153: The top image shows Jeff. Smiths Parlor Museum building, 1964. The rear portion of the extant building (Rooms B and C) is being attached to main building (Room A2). Note the horizontal boards securing the double doors at the rear of the building as shown on the interior in the following image. (George and Edna Rapuzzi Collection, Rasmuson Foundation, KLGO, print #00081.044).

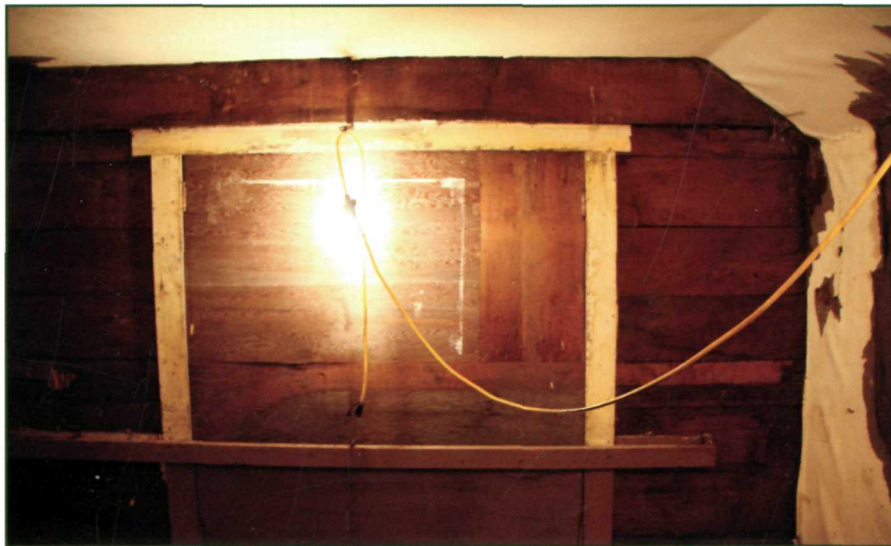


Figure 154: This image is a current photograph showing the interior of the double doors located on the south wall of Room C (NPS July 2009).

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