

TN|SDS

true north sustainable development solutions

FINAL GIRDWOOD HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES ROSTER WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE AND THE ANCHORAGE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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PREPARED FOR:

***Municipality of Anchorage,
Historic Preservation Commission***



NOVEMBER 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) on behalf of the Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission (AHPC) contracted True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, (TNSDS) through a term contract with Bettisworth North to complete a synthesis of past cultural resource investigations, conduct cultural resource surveys, and provide a historic properties roster of the built environment within the community boundaries of Girdwood.

TNSDS then created a survey plan for survey and documentation of historic properties to be added to the draft roster using the background information from the desktop review. TNSDS completed the historic buildings survey on August 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 13th, and 18th, 2021, conducted by TNSDS Project Architectural Historian Casey Woster, Project Manager Amy Ramirez, and Project Archaeologist Joan Bayles. TNSDS completed the documentation of 127 buildings 50 years of age or older; obtained AHRS designations for those properties along with compiling complete AHRS documentation for each one; and developed recommendations for further historic preservation activities that would be of use in future planning endeavors. These recommendations include the development of an Alyeska Historic District to be centered in the area immediately west of the Alyeska Resort. Historic context pertaining to the development of the town of Girdwood after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake is also recommended. Additional research should be undertaken to identify past and present Girdwood residents of local, regional, and/or national significance such as Bob Atwood, Nancy Simmerman, and Ted Stevens. Finally, several buildings should be further investigated for individual eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for properties significant for their physical design or construction.

The archaeological component of this project was not funded under the CLG grant, but the results will be provided as Appendix A to this report once the survey is complete. HLB parcels have been identified through background research for potential to yield archaeological resources. Survey work was undertaken by TNSDS Project Archaeologists Joan Bayles and Walker Burgett on September 13th, 14th, and 15th. Additional survey is scheduled on lands managed by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. During the archaeological survey, the locations of trails identified during background research will be verified as they intersect the public right-of-way.

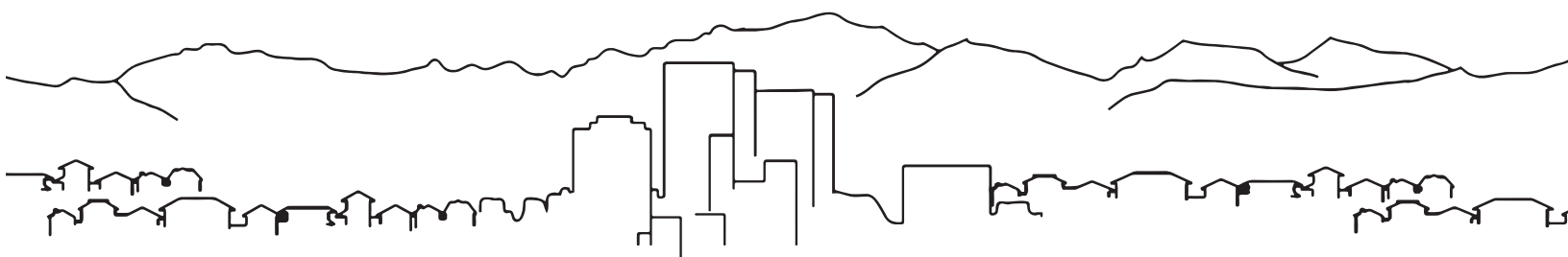


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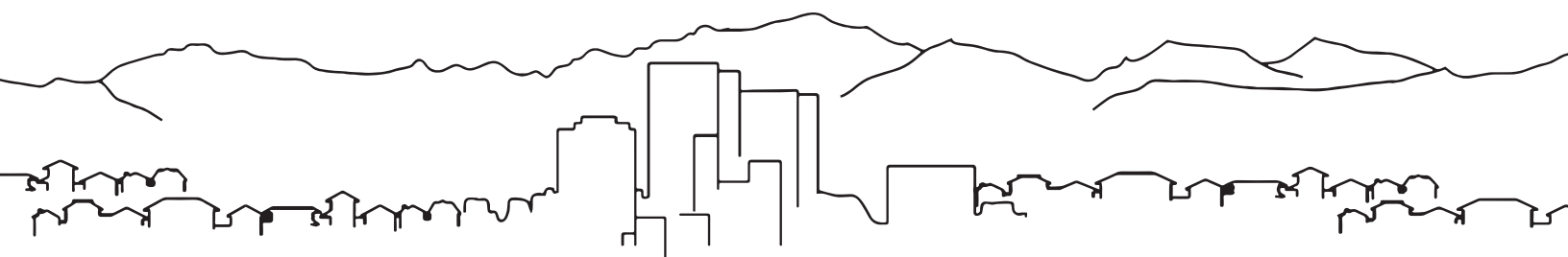
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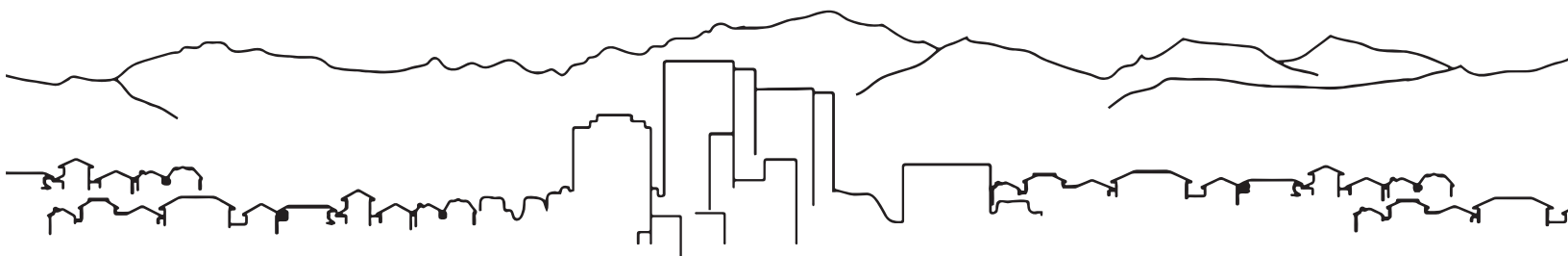
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ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

AHPC	Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission
AHPP	Anchorage Historic Preservation Program
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLG	Certified Local Government
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
HPC	Historic Preservation Commission
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
TNSDS	True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC



INTRODUCTION

The Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) on behalf of the Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission (AHPC) contracted True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, (TNSDS) through a term contract with Bettisworth North to complete a synthesis of past cultural resource investigations, conduct cultural resource surveys, and provide a historic properties roster of the built environment within the community boundaries of Girdwood. This contract is funded partially from a grant received by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), under the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. Under this contract, TNSDS carried out a desktop review of past cultural resources investigations and previously documented cultural resources within the project area in May of 2021. TNSDS, in conjunction with the AHPC, then participated in a work session and public involvement meeting to gather additional information to aid in the development of a survey plan for historic buildings, locations of historic trails, and archaeological resources. The historic trails and archaeological components of this project were not funded under the CLG grant, but the results will be provided as an appendix to this report once the surveys are complete (Appendix A).

TNSDS then created a survey plan for survey and documentation of historic properties to be added to the draft roster using the background information from the desktop review. TNSDS completed the historic buildings survey on August 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 13th, and 18th, 2021, conducted by TNSDS Project Architectural Historian Casey Woster, Project Manager Amy Ramirez, and Project Archaeologist Joan Bayles. TNSDS completed the documentation of 127 buildings 50 years or older, obtained AHRs designations for 118 properties 50 years or older, updated AHRs documentation for eight previously documented properties, provided a historic properties roster to be utilized as a working document for future planning and historic building surveys in Girdwood, and included recommendations for future historic preservation planning efforts in the Girdwood community.

Project Location

Girdwood is located 35 miles southeast of downtown Anchorage, along the Turnagain Arm within the MOA. Girdwood is accessed by the Seward Highway and is located in a glacially carved mountain valley. The community is surrounded by mountains on three sides, with the Turnagain Arm inlet to the south. The Chugach State Park and Chugach National Forest-managed lands are to the north and east. The Alaska Railroad, Seward Highway, and Alyeska Highway are gateways, along with the National Historic Iditarod Trail (AHPC 2020).

Girdwood falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters with abundant snowfall, and mild summers (ADCCED 2021).

Project Purpose and Background

The purpose of this project is to provide the AHPC assistance synthesizing background information pertaining to historic preservation in Girdwood, completing a historic buildings survey, providing guidance for future historic buildings surveys, and developing a historic properties roster. The historic properties roster is intended to assist future AHPC planning efforts by establishing a cohesive inventory of historic places within the Girdwood community boundaries.

A preliminary desktop review titled, *Desktop Review of Past Cultural Resources Investigations and Previously Documented Cultural Resources Located Within the Girdwood Community Council Boundaries* (Meinhardt et al. 2021a) was completed by TNSDS in May 2021 as the first phase of the project. This background research was intended to identify previously documented historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and/or districts within the community boundaries of Girdwood. Information from this review was assessed to ascertain historical patterns of development and delineate proposed survey areas for historic buildings inventories and cultural resources surveys, and contributed to the development of a historic properties roster.

The desktop review guided the development of the survey plan titled, *Final Historic Buildings Inventory and Archaeological Survey Plan with Draft Historic Properties Roster for the Municipality of Anchorage and the Community of Girdwood* (Meinhardt et al. 2021b). The sur-

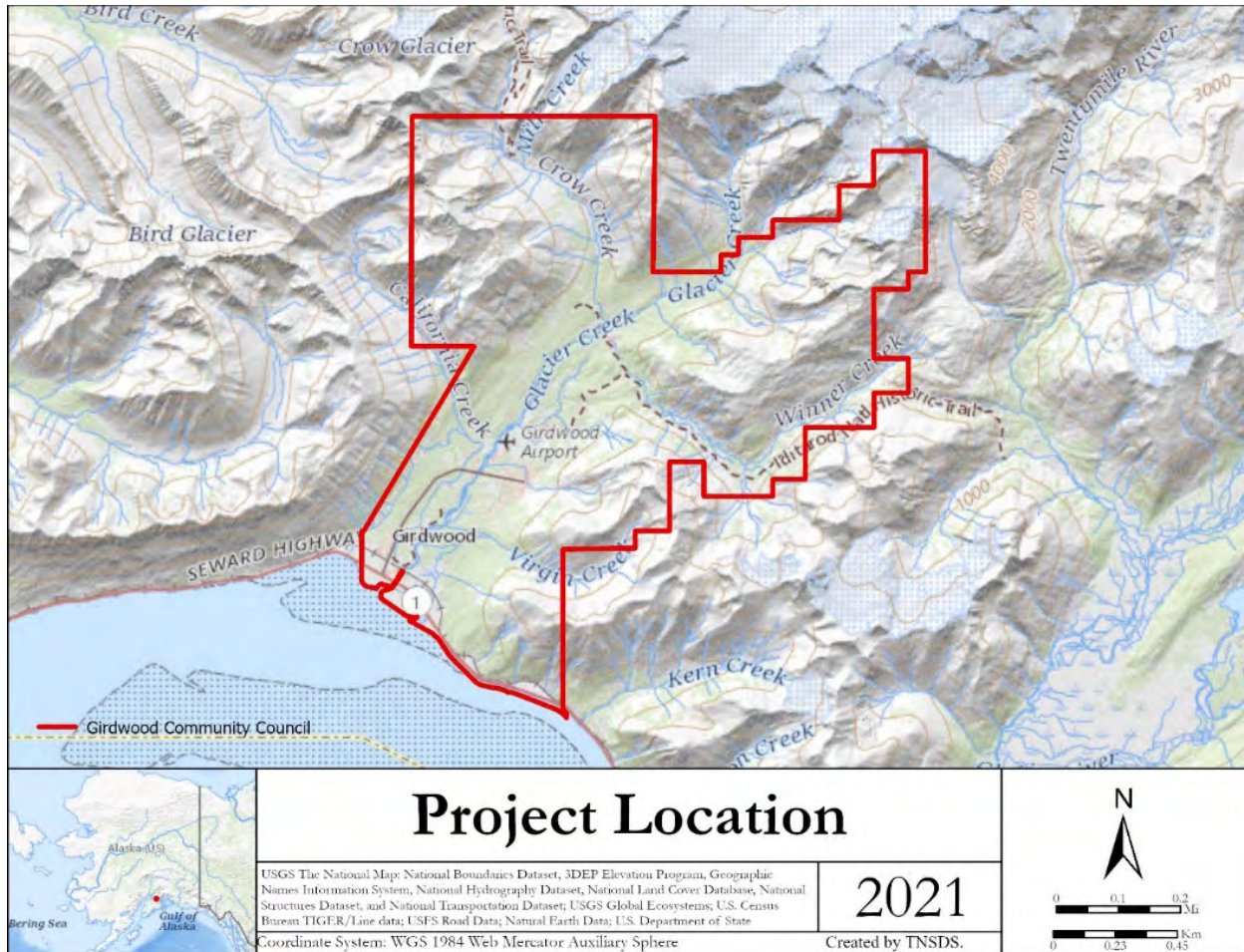


Figure 1. Project location map.

vey plan designated 42 survey areas for historic buildings survey and inventory, and identified all buildings 50 years of age and older to be reviewed during survey. Tax data provided by MOA was used to identify all buildings 50 years of age and older, and was verified during survey and inventory. The survey plan was reviewed and approved by the AHPC in July 2021.

After receiving approval from the AHPC, TNSDS enacted the survey plan and conducted a historic buildings windshield reconnaissance within the community boundaries of Girdwood. The reconnaissance survey was followed by an inventory within each designated survey area that contained buildings identified as 50 years or older. Those historic buildings previously recorded on

the AHRIS database held on file with the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) were also inventoried and entered into the historic properties roster.

The results of the survey include a comprehensive roster of all buildings inventoried, context statements for all observed architectural styles, and identification of property types to better understand development patterns of the area. This report also provides recommendations for future research and planning efforts, including the creation of historic district(s) and further historic context development for the community from which historic properties in Girdwood can be better evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

METHODOLOGY

Methods used to complete the historic buildings survey and development of the historic properties roster adhered to both federal and state guidelines for historic preservation, and included the following:

- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm)
- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification, Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Documentation and Evaluation* (36 CFR §61) (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm)
- *National Register Bulletin #16 – How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NR-B16A-Complete.pdf>)
- *National Register Bulletin #24 – Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part1.pdf) (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part2.pdf)
- *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* (<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/pdf/BuildingManualFinal.pdf>)

Background Research

Background research was completed as part of the desktop review and was intended to identify documented historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and/or districts within the community boundaries of Girdwood. TNSDS provided a comprehensive list of past cultural investigations and previously documented cultural resources in this desktop report. The data was presented to AHPC in April 2021 in a report titled, *Desktop Review of Past Cultural Resources Investigations and Previously Documented Cultural Resources Located within the Girdwood Community Council Boundaries* (Meinhardt et al. 2021a).

The Survey Plan

A survey plan was prepared using the background and archival research presented in the April 2021

desktop review. Hard files obtained from AHPC were then reviewed for incorporation into the survey plan, as well as the NRHP database maintained by the National Park Service (NPS). Tax records maintained by the MOA were also reviewed for possible dates of construction. Data from previous cultural resources surveys and historic building inventories was synthesized into a comprehensive list of historic properties in Girdwood. Areas warranting possible future survey were also identified.

Data from this review was also assessed to ascertain historical patterns of development and delineate proposed survey areas for future historic buildings inventories and cultural resource surveys. The synthesized data was used to create the *Final Historic Buildings Inventory and Archaeological Survey Plan with Draft Historic Properties Roster for the Municipality of Anchorage and the Community of Girdwood* (Meinhardt et al. 2021b).

The Historic Properties Roster

The creation of an historic properties roster template was part of the survey plan and designed using data that is typically required by federal and state agencies when documenting historic properties (Appendix B). Specifically, the roster combines MOA tax data for Girdwood and architectural data from categories established by the NPS in *National Register Bulletin #16 – How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and the Alaska OHA's *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* (Alaska OHA 2016).

The basic layout of the roster includes one row of data entry for each property surveyed and includes a current photograph. The information, including photographs, was collected in the field and added to the roster post-field for more efficiency. Data was added to the roster while in the field with photographs organized afterwards. The populated columns include the following:

- Survey Area - enter the name of the survey area (established in the survey plan)
- MOA Parcel Number - the MOA land parcel identification number for the property

- Legal Location – provide the US Survey(s) or subdivision plan for the land parcel and include block and lot number
- Street Address – current US Postal Service address for the property (there may also be a historical address that varies from the current address, if so, note in this cell also)
- AHRS Number - Alaska Heritage Resources Survey number from the Alaska OHA (if applicable)
- Property Name – historic and current name, if known
- Property Type – building, structure, object, or district
- Longitude/Latitude – geo-positioning units in decimal degrees (Datum WGS84)
- Property Owner – current property owner (can also add past owners if known)
- Build Date (Source) – date building was constructed (per MOA, AHRS, or owner [note if only estimate])
- Present/Absent – for previously documented AHRS properties, verify if the building is still present or absent
- Current Function – current and historic function or use of the building (see NR Bulletin #16 for Data Categories for Functions and Uses, NPS 1997: 20).
- Style – An architectural style or classification is characterized by the observable features that make a building or other structure notable or historically identifiable (see NR *Bulletin #16 for Data Categories for Architectural Classification* [NPS 1997: 25], and *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* [Alaska OHA 2016])
- Plan – floor plan shape (see *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* [Alaska OHA 2016: 15])
- Stories – building height, include sublevels if any
- Roof Design – the shape and style of the roof (see *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide* Alaska OHA 2016: 26)
- Remarks – any information obtained about the property that does not fit neatly into the data categories. Examples would be names of past commercial entities occupying buildings, if buildings have been moved, possible alterations, and past uses of the building.
- DOE Status – enter data regarding past determinations of eligibility and the date of the decision.
- NRHP Status – enter all data regarding NRHP nominations (eligible, ineligible, nomination closed, none) and the date of the decision.
- Image – enter a current image of the property. A folder of images contained in the roster will need to be maintained by the AHPC.

Historic Buildings Survey Areas

The survey plan provided manageable survey areas in Girdwood for surveying the built environment by applying the data collected from the archival search and literature review. Forty-two draft survey areas were delineated for this survey and any future surveys undertaken in Girdwood.

Survey boundaries vary in size and are based on both quantification and qualification of past and present development. This includes the quantity of resources designated on the AHRS database, development density, property types, and age. In general, the survey area boundaries follow both US Survey boundaries and smaller, and designated neighborhood boundaries obtained from the MOA. Of these 42 survey areas, 20 survey areas contained buildings 50 years of age or older and, therefore, were subject to survey and inventory.

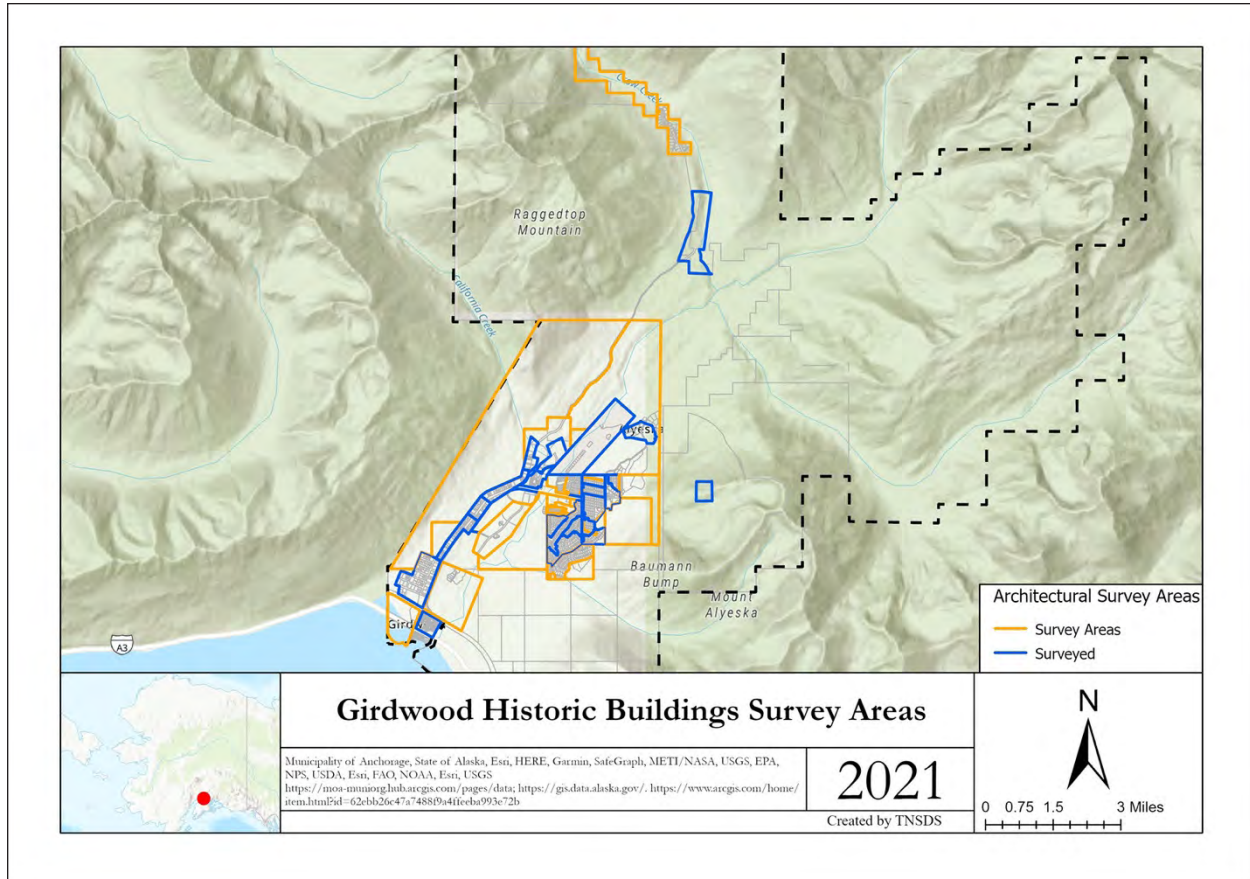


Figure 2. Girdwood buildings survey areas.

Historic Buildings Survey and Inventory

The historic buildings survey and inventory included a windshield reconnaissance within the community boundaries of Girdwood, as well as a more intensive survey for those survey areas warranting further investigation. The exterior of each building 50 years of age or older was documented and photographed as possible from the public right-of-way, with attention given to elements that may qualify individual properties for inclusion in the NRHP. Narrative descriptions were developed for each property surveyed, including existing conditions and any observable changes and alterations over time. The *Alaska Historic Buildings Survey Manual and Style Guide* (Alaska OHA 2016) and *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (McAlester 2013) were used for guidance on observed architectural styles. Photographic docu-

mentation was noted in the project photograph log (Appendix C).

Windshield Reconnaissance

Information gathered from the windshield survey resulted in an assessment of architectural styles and property types to provide a better understanding of the development patterns of the area. The windshield survey focused on the exterior of buildings identified as 50 years or older with more than 50% visibility from the public right-of-way. TNSDS used professional discretion to identify which parcels have structures or buildings sufficiently visible to be considered for inventory. The 50% visibility threshold for inventorying buildings was only met if at least two walls were visible, the number stories could be determined, and materials (i.e., roofing, windows, and siding) and architectural style could be ascertained from the right-of-way.

Intensive Survey

TNSDS completed an intensive survey of those properties that appear to be 50 years of age or older based on both a review of background research and by using professional judgement. TNSDS did not enter individual private property lots, as the properties were documented from the public right-of-way per survey guidelines laid out by the Alaska OHA (Alaska OHA 2016:7). The intensive survey resulted in a brief narrative description of each building determined to be 50 years of age or older, and with 50% visibility or greater. Parcels containing buildings with less than 50% visibility were photographed and noted as not visible or partially visible.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENTS

Applicability of Historic Context Statements

Historic context statements are an important aspect of historic building inventories because they help to better understand the architectural styles, building types, and development patterns found within the built environment. Such statements can also support the planning process by identifying various property types or features that have influenced or shaped the built areas subject to such planning efforts. Providing historic context statements for the development history of Girdwood will assist in making decisions that may either directly or indirectly affect the elements of the built environment that convey its historic and architectural significance and, therefore, aid in the evaluation of whether a historic property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Providing historic context statements can also be instrumental in implementing sensible design standards for future development to protect potential historic districts from losing eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP through the loss of feeling and association.

Girdwood dates to 1896 when prospectors began mining gold at Crow Creek. The area has evolved into a community with a built environment shaped by past events. The following context statements correlate with events and trends that drove the development of Girdwood. These context statements were largely

compiled for the AHPP in a draft document, *Girdwood Historic and Character Summary: Historic Context Statement*. The document is dated January 15th, 2020, and was made available for use in this project. The history on the development of the Alyeska Resort was written by Robert Meinhardt in 2011 for the *Historic Structures Survey Report for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project*, on file with the Alaska SHPO.

Early Girdwood History 1896-1964



Figure 3 Girdwood, Alaska, dated April 29, 1920 (Angier Family Papers, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks UAF-1969-89-55)

While there were early explorations by both Russian and European parties to the Turnagain area, known occupation of the Girdwood area by these peoples did not occur until the Gold Rush starting around 1895. The original settlement in Girdwood was known as Glacier City and was an important supply camp for miners in the area. Glacier City would later be renamed Girdwood after James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. Mining declined after the start of World War I, leading to a decline in the mining population of Girdwood. In 1915, the federal government spurred new growth in the area by beginning railroad construction to connect Seward to Fairbanks, connecting to the community of Girdwood along the route. Trees were felled from the mountain slopes up Crow Creek Road and skidded down Winner Creek, to be milled and used for railroad ties. The Alaska Engineering Commission platted the original townsite in 1916, while completing the railroad link to Seward, which passed along the north edge of town (AHPP 2020).

1964 Good Friday Earthquake



Figure 4. Ground damage in the Girdwood area resulting from the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. (Robert and Wilma Knox Papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage, UAA-HMC-0461)

The 1964 Good Friday Earthquake had a profound and lasting impact on the community of Girdwood. The original settlement was located on the Seward Highway and extended southwest from the current highway to the ocean. The 1964 Good Friday Earthquake sank the coastline on which Girdwood was located by several feet, putting the original site under water during high tides. At the time, there were approximately 80 residents in Girdwood, half of them children (Anchorage Daily Times 1964). The original townsite had to be abandoned due to the flooding (AHPP 2020).

Post-Earthquake Development of the New Girdwood



Figure 5. Aerial view from the chair lift at Alyeska over the area that would become the new Girdwood townsite, taken in the early 1960s (Wien Collection, Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center, AMRC-b85-27-191).

Following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, land was quickly surveyed and set aside for new townsite development further up the valley. The new townsite, laid out in what is now the commercial hub of Girdwood, was platted and sold beginning in 1965. Proceeds from the land sales were given to the Girdwood community in an attempt to help further development. Property holders from the original Girdwood townsite were given land prior to any sale in a state-approved land swap program intended to compensate displaced residents (Anchorage Daily Times, 1965).

Alyeska Development

Swedish immigrants in Stowe, Vermont formed one of the first ski clubs in the United States in 1912. By the 1930s, ski clubs had evolved into lodges, although railroad companies usually owned them, offering fine dining and skiing to those who could afford the trip. Snow skiing was known to have been a recreation practiced by Alaskans during the early twentieth century, but it wasn't until the Alaska Railroad opened a lodge along its route to Fairbanks in the 1930s that Alaska got its first ski lodge. This lodge was located in Curry and consisted of a warm-up hut at the top of Curry Ridge. This was before ski lifts, and the hilltop was accessed either by riding horses or by skiing the ridgeline (NPS 2003).

The U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division was training on mountaintops across the United States throughout World War II. These military-trained skiers were instrumental in getting lifts installed to provide easier access to their training grounds. Alaska's strategic location during World War II brought an influx of residents into the Anchorage area and skiing the slopes of nearby mountains soon became a pastime for many residents. However, Alaska's first lift was less advanced than those installed in other ski areas, consisting of a tow rope installed by the military at Arctic Valley just north of Anchorage (NPS 2003).

In 1955, Ernie Baumann launched the first effort to build a large-scale ski resort in Alaska. Baumann, a veteran of the 10th Mountain Division, flew around Alaska in his private plane searching for the ideal location for the resort. He chose the base of an unnamed mountain in Girdwood's Glacier Valley. Sven Johanson and Joe Gayman joined Baumann in his effort to purchase land near Girdwood, but they never obtained the financial support to bring the project to fruition. Their efforts were not fruitless, however, as residents of Girdwood realized the economic benefits of having a resort in their community. In 1956, eleven families formed Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase the land Baumann intended to develop (Johnson 2004: 8).

Three years passed before the land purchased by Alyeska Ski Corporation would be developed into a ski resort, but only after further financial struggle. Alyeska Ski Corporation attempted to raise shares after forming as a for-profit corporation in 1957, but it was in dire need of a private investor after infrastructure projects quickly depleted funds. Frances Richins Clark was hired by the corporation to find an investor and, after a coast-to-coast journey across the United States, she found Francois de Gunzburg willing to come to the rescue. de Gunzburg was a wealthy oil baron who owned a company based in Denver and had mineral leases in Alaska. His passion for skiing combined with his familiarity with Alaska proved to be a perfect fit, as his investment of \$200,000 in 1959 resulted in the construction of a 1,200-foot poma lift, ski trails, a day lodge, fifty-vehicle parking area, and manager's living quarters (Johnson 2004: 38-39).



Figure 6. Alyeska main lodge during the National Alpine Races, 1963 (Ruth A.M. Schmidt Papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage UAA-HMC-0792).

Even with de Gunzburg's financial backing, funding for improvements was continuously needed. The purchase of 233 acres of state-leased land in 1962 was one way de Gunzburg was able to raise money for the resort. He subdivided the land and sold or bartered the lots for goods and services to further the development (Johnson 2004: 36). Chalets and businesses were quick to develop in Girdwood as the resort became a popular recreational destination for Anchorage residents. The opening of the Seward Highway and the advertisement of "ski trains" using the Alaska Rail Road helped bolster popularity. de Gunzburg's subdivision soon had eighty residences (NPS 2003), but the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake forever changed the community, resulting in a relocation of residences and businesses to a new location closer to the ski resort.

The years following the earthquake can be characterized as a time when Alyeska Resort began to develop into a first-class resort. In 1967, de Gunzburg's interests had shifted away from the resort in Girdwood to his other investments, which included his seat on Alaska Airlines' Board of Directors. Alaska Airlines offered to swap shares with de Gunzburg to diversify its investments, taking control of the resort. After the deal with de Gunzburg was finalized, Alaska Airlines negotiated with Alyeska Ski Corporation to manage the resort for three years. During this time, Alaska Airlines' new vice president and general manager Chris von Imhof was responsible for raising the financing necessary to make the vision of the airline's president Charlie Willis a reality. This included adding a first-class hotel, heat-

ed swimming pool, ski lifts, ice skating and curling rink, golf range, and bridle paths. The 32-room Nugget Inn, Sitzmark Bar and Restaurant, a 43-unit condominium complex, and a heated outdoor swimming pool were all constructed during the three years Alaska Airlines managed the resort (Johnson 2004: 54-60). In 1970, de Gunzburg sold his remaining shares to Alaska Airlines, who then owned and operated the resort for nearly a decade (Meinhardt 2011).

Architectural Context Statements

An architectural style or classification is characterized by the observable features that make a building or other structure notable or historically identifiable. These features can include elements such as plan, massing, form, method of construction, building materials, exterior ornament or decoration, and regional character or variation. For a property to be eligible under *Criterion C: Design/Construction* it must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or those that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Additionally, the property must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance (Alaska OHA 2016: 101).

The process for identification and evaluation of buildings as proscribed by NPS is detailed in National Register bulletins – *National Register Bulletin 16, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, outlines categories of building types and uses, while *National Register Bulletin 15 – How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, provides the criteria for evaluation of significance and integrity (NPS 1997). *National Register Bulletin 15* also includes a list of architectural styles or classifications. Additional information regarding style characteristics and construction methods were taken from the *American Shelter* (Walker 1997), *Buildings of Alaska* (Hoagland 1993), *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester 2013), the Alaska OHA's *Alaska Historic Buildings Survey Manual and Style Guide* (Alaska OHA 2016), and *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (Carley 1994).

In addition to architecture style, property types and uses are also taken into consideration. A property type

is defined as a building's function or use, and modern use can differ from historic function. Girdwood consists of various property types, including areas with commercial, residential, and recreational properties. Residential properties are distributed in high concentrations through the Girdwood area, in both residential and mixed-use neighborhoods. The residential building type in Girdwood at present is predominantly single-family residences, followed by condominiums, duplexes, and triplexes. The mix is spread across the Girdwood area, with the largest concentration of the multi-family dwellings located near the base of the Alyeska Resort. Commercial properties are clustered in the New Town Site area with a few commercial properties at the intersection of the Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road and at the base of the resort.

During the survey, several architectural styles were identified in specific development areas and patterns. The styles identified ranged in time period from Rustic log cabins of early area inhabitants to large vacation residences being constructed today. The individual styles identified are detailed below.

Rustic



Figure 7. Rustic residence located at 566 Alpine Meadows Avenue in Girdwood, Alaska.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic style is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic

buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out. The key stylistic features of the Rustic are:

Primary Features:

- Log or stone construction
- Horizontal orientation
- Low pitched roof

Secondary Features:

- Battered walls
- Wide overhanging eaves
- Small paned windows
- Constructed of locally available materials
- Minimal ornamentation
- Stone foundation

Evaluation Considerations:

Rustic architecture is most often found in a park-like setting or rural communities. Districts will be rare but may be found in parks. Most often, Rustic buildings will be found and evaluated for individual significance. To be eligible individually, Rustic buildings should have all the primary stylistic features and possess a high degree of integrity. (Alaska OHA 2016)

Minimal Traditional



Figure 8. Minimal Traditional style building located at 124 Egloff in Girdwood, Alaska.

The Minimal Traditional style house was a small building form that could be easily financed and constructed quickly. Devoid of ornamentation, the Minimal Traditional house provided the occupants with the bare basics of a home that could later be expanded through additions and alterations. Minimal Traditional plans were approved by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), making it easy to finance the construction of one of these homes. The popularity of the style is largely due to the explosion in the housing market during the post-World War II years. The prevalence available financing made possible through the GI Bill led to the rapid buildup of entire subdivisions of the style in order to keep pace with the high demand for individual houses. The Minimal Traditional style began to fall out of fashion during the 1950s, when post-war prosperity made larger homes more attainable and desirable (McAlester 2013). The housing form was gradually replaced in popularity by the Modern Ranch style. The key stylistic features of the Minimal Traditional style are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Compact in size, typically one-story in height
- Moderately pitched gable or hip roofs with minimal overhangs, if any
- Simplified details to reflect modernity

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Side-gabled buildings may have an intersecting gable to shelter the main entrance
- Clad in narrow horizontal wood siding, wood shingles, asbestos shingles, or aluminum
- Windows are typically wood and modest. In some cases, one large picture window is incorporated on the street facing elevation
- Multi-lite windows are common in the style before World War II
- Simple floor plan
- Traditional building materials (wood and brick) used in cladding to emphasize the street facing elevation on later forms

Evaluation Considerations:

In most cases, the Minimal Traditional house will be significant as a component of a historic district. Minimal Traditional houses may be found in Alaska as early components of tract developments. In many cases, newer developments grew around these homes. Due to their prevalent nature and minimal architectural details, Minimal Traditional homes will rarely be found individually eligible. To be eligible individually, the building must embody all the primary features and a majority of the secondary features.

Due to the flexible design of the Minimal Traditional house, small additions should not render a building noncontributing to a district. Additions must maintain the small building feel embodied in the style. Additionally, each building must maintain enough primary and secondary features to maintain eligibility. (Alaska OHA 2016)

Modern Ranch



Figure 9. Modern Ranch style residence located at 123 Davos Road in Girdwood, Alaska.

The Modern Ranch style developed out of the post-war prosperity of the 1950s. During this time, middle class Americans could afford larger and more complex houses, leading to the development of the one-story, low, horizontally oriented Modern Ranch house. The style was highly influenced by the Prairie Style of the 1930s as championed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The father of the style is considered to be Clifford May, who, in the 1930s, began designing houses with low horizontal massing and copious lawn space. There are several different sub-categories of the Modern Ranch style, including the Styled Ranch (Alaska OHA 2016). While most Modern Ranch houses contained one or more

common historic elements such as shutters, wrought iron, or paneled doors, Styled Ranch houses contained complete, unified sets of stylistic details that spelled out a distinct style. The most common of these are Spanish, Colonial, Revival, Neoclassical, French, Tudor, and Storybook. The Storybook Ranch, also known as a "Hansel and Gretel," resembled the Swiss Chalet of the early 20th century with added scalloped vergeboard and diamond-shaped windows. The Storybook style was popular in the 1950s and continued to be built in areas like Girdwood well into the 1960s. The key stylistic elements of the Modern Ranch style are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- One story
- Low horizontal massing
- Low pitched roof
- Overhanging boxed eaves
- Wide street façade
- Combination of siding materials, including accent veneer
- Attached garage
- Hip, side-gabled, or gable-on-hip roof

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- L-shaped or U-shaped plan
- Extended massive roof beams
- Wide masonry chimney
- Weeping mortar
- Large wood or aluminum frame
- windows
- Clerestory, picture windows, corner windows, or bands of windows
- Brick and stone veneers
- Recessed front entrance
- Flower boxes

Evaluation Considerations:

Modern Ranch buildings are located in neighborhoods throughout Alaska. In most situations, Modern Ranch

buildings will be eligible as contributing features of a historic district, which usually follow subdivision lines. Overall, the district and contributing features should retain design, materials, setting, and location. The Modern Ranch should embody a majority of the primary features and some of the secondary features. (Alaska OHA 2016)

A-Frame



Figure 10. A-Frame residence located at 220 Cortina Road in Girdwood, Alaska.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle.” (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational

homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that “anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home” (Randl 2004: 56). The key stylistic features of the A-Frame are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Triangular form with no knee walls or vertical walls on the exterior to break the triangular form
- Prominent steeply pitched roof with eaves that reach grade
- Interior lofts

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Windows dominate the main elevation
- Porches and decks
- Wood siding
- Open floor plan
- Great room
- Deep set eaves
- Can have some characteristics of the Swiss Chalet such as decorative vergeboard and carved balustrade balconies

To be eligible either individually or as a district, an A-Frame must maintain its distinctive roof form and overall A-shape. To be individually eligible, both a majority of both primary and secondary features must be present. A-Frames may contribute to a historic district that contains a mix of architectural style types. A small number of A-Frames have gambrel roofs or are double standard A-Frames (two A-Frames placed perpendicular to one another), and evaluators should consider these rarer subtypes when assessing eligibility. Materials, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling are important aspects of integrity when nominating A-Frames (Alaska OHA 2016).

Chalet



Figure 11. Swiss Chalet style residence located at 214 Brighton in Girdwood, Alaska.

The Chalet style can be broken into two categories: Swiss Chalet and Modern Chalet. The Swiss Chalet style is considered one of the Eclectic or Romantic groupings of styles for its evocation of a romanticized Swiss mountain landscape. The style was first introduced to the US by Andrew Jackson Downing in his pattern book, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, in 1850 (McAlester 2013). The style was common in the Girdwood area, likely resulting from a desire for architecture associated with the romantic ideals of the Swiss Alps. The key stylistic features of the Swiss Chalet are:

- Low-pitched front-gabled roofs
- Wide eave overhangs
- A second story porch or balcony with flat, cut-out patterned balustrade
- Carved vergeboard
- Patterned stickwork decoration on the exterior walls

Eligibility Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Swiss Chalet buildings.



Figure 12. Modern Chalet style residence at 228 Brighton Road in Girdwood, Alaska. This is an excellent unaltered example of the Haida Hide Home.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately-pitched gable roofs and deep-eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. The key stylistic features of the Modern Chalet are:

- Low-to-moderately pitched roofs
- Broad facades organized in rectilinear solid or glass panels
- Overhanging eaves
- Exposed rafter tails and purlins
- Minimal decoration
- Rectangular plan

Eligibility Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Modern Chalet buildings.

Prow Front



Figure 13. Prow Front style residence at 153 Juniper Drive in Girdwood, Alaska.

Like the Swiss Chalet style, there is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. The key stylistic features of the Prow Front are:

- Two-story prow front constructed largely of glass, similar in shape to the prow of a ship
- Deep eaves
- Open interior plan with a full height living or great room located in the prow front
- Gable roof, occasionally offset at a 90-degree angle from the rectangle of the house to create low dipping roof points

Evaluation Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Prow Front.

Shed



Figure 14. Shed style residence at 570 Alyeska View Avenue in Girdwood, Alaska.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013).

The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer. The key stylistic features of the Shed style are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Overall asymmetrical with strong lines
- Mixed massing
- Busy roofline

- One to two stories
- Intersecting gable and/or shed roofs
- Seamless roof and wall intersection
- Asymmetrical placement of windows
- Recessed or obscured door

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Long and geometric windows
- Clerestory windows
- Wood wall cladding (vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingles)
- Large interior volumes of space
- Blank wall surfaces

Evaluation Considerations:

Shed style buildings will be found both individually eligible and as contributing features of a district. To be eligible as a contributing building in a district, the Shed building must maintain a distinctive roofline and asymmetry. Additions can be sympathetically applied to this style while maintaining its distinctive characteristics, especially in historic district settings. Setting and location are extremely important for the district overall.

High style Sheds can be individually eligible when they have a majority of the primary stylistic features and at least three secondary stylistic features. Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are important (Alaska OHA 2016).

Contemporary



Figure 15. Contemporary style residence located at 3005 Alyeska Highway in Girdwood, Alaska.

Contemporary style architecture dates from the mid-1940s through the 1960s and has its roots firmly in the International style of architecture. The Contemporary style rejects traditional approaches to architecture and “is instead more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Therefore, the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views” (McAlester 2013: 630). The style was a direct response to the small, closed architecture common in the Minimal Traditional set of styles, and often covered as much of the building site as possible. Contemporary buildings often have little ornamentation on the street-side of the building, preferring uninterrupted wall space and recessed or hidden entrances. Often, the building could be cantilevered to create covered car parking below the main structure. The key stylistic features of the Contemporary style are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Low pitched gable roof, sometimes flat
- Asymmetrical
- Widely overhanging eaves
- Roof beams commonly exposed
- Wide fascia
- Use of natural materials (wood, stone, brick, or occasionally concrete block)

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Broad expanses of interrupted wall surface typically on primary facade
- Entrances are recessed, obscured, or hidden
- Windows situated near the roof line or located in gable ends
- Massive concrete block or stone chimneys
- Integration of outdoor views
- Decorative screening fences
- Repetitive ornamental element integrated into masonry walls (Alaska OHA 2016)

Eligibility Considerations:

Contemporary buildings will likely components of a historic district. To be a contributing component, a Contemporary building must embody nearly all the primary and secondary stylistic features. In some cases, Contemporaries can be found as components in larger, mixed-style subdivisions. Higher style architect designed Contemporary buildings may be individually eligible if they have a majority of the primary and secondary stylistic features (Alaska OHA 2016).

Deconstructivism

Figure 16. Deconstructivist residence at 2935 Alyeska Highway in Girdwood, Alaska.

“Deconstructivism is an architectural style that challenges the idea of oneness or unity in a structure and instead embraces the individuality of parts, producing designs that are fragmented” (McAlester 2013: 665). The style places emphasis on the individuality of unrelated parts, creating a building that exhibits chaos but not total confusion. The style is largely artistic and expressive, with little or no stylistic logic applied. Deconstructivist buildings tend to have special volumes divided into individual spaces, each visually distinct from the others. The style rose to prominence beginning in the 1980s and was championed by Frank Gehry in California. The buildings often appear unfinished and disorganized (Alaska OHA 2016). Deconstructivist style lends itself to Alaskan architecture by its disjointed nature, creating a space where builders can add to existing houses without regard to matching the original style or massing. The key stylistic features of Deconstructivism are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Unrelated forms
- Abstract in nature
- Smooth exterior surfaces
- Contrast of shapes and forms
- Large expanses of a single material (glass, metals, stones, etc.)

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Window frames often hidden in the walls
- Simple metal frame doors
- Exposed materials

Eligibility Considerations:

Deconstructivist buildings are rare in Alaska and should be considered individually eligible. Eligible examples must exhibit a majority of the primary features and some secondary features. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are extremely important when evaluating this style. Setting is less important, but still relevant in the assessment (Alaska OHA 2016).

Decoupage

Figure 17. Decoupage style residence located in Girdwood, Alaska.

Decoupage is a 21st-Century Modern style popular with new architect-designed homes in the present day. Decoupage buildings are characterized by multiple block massings with two, three, or more wall-cladding materials. The different cladding materials are applied to different massings of the building, creating a three-dimensional feel to even the most modest ex-

amples. Each material is slightly different, or added at a different angle, to differentiate the different blocks from one another. Decoupage buildings also usually contain large expanses of windows, allowing in copious amounts of natural light and, in the case of Girdwood, mountain views. The key stylistic features of the Decoupage style are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Multiple blocky massings
- Two or more cladding materials, each associated with a different plane to the building to create a sculptural feel to the building

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Large expanses of plate glass windows (McAlester 2013)
- Decoupage style architecture is a current style being built in the Girdwood area. It is especially adapted for the mountain community due to the large windows and adaptable massing, allowing it to be built on a variety of terrain.

Evaluation Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Decoupage buildings. As this is a recent style and currently in fashion for architect-designed buildings, it is not expected that any Decoupage buildings will be considered eligible either individually or as part of a district.

Millennium Mansion



Figure 18. Millennium Mansion style residence located at 137 Garmisch Road in Girdwood, Alaska.

The Millennium Mansion style came into fashion in the 1990s and is currently being constructed across the country. This style is in direct response to the low, horizontal massing of the Modern Ranch style, with an emphasis on verticality while maximizing square-footage availability on the given lot. Millennium Mansions, referred to colloquially as McMansions, have complicated rooflines and grand entrances. The more complex examples of the style largely predate the housing crisis of 2008, with current construction projects becoming progressively simpler in form (McAlester 2013). The key stylistic features of the Millennium Mansion are:

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Complex, high-pitched roofs, with lower cross gables or hips
- Tall entry features
- Vertical emphasis
- Multiple wall-cladding materials

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Dormers
- Differing window sizes and shapes
- Commonly asymmetrical

Evaluation Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Millennium Mansion buildings. As this is a recent style and currently in fash-

ion for architect-designed buildings, it is not expected that any of these buildings will be considered eligible either individually or as part of a district.

Vernacular



Figure 19. Vernacular style building located at 136 Eglhoff Drive in Girdwood, Alaska.

Vernacular is not a style in itself, but it is used as a descriptive term “applicable primarily to architecture, covering the vast range of ordinary buildings that are produced outside the high style tradition of well-known architects and architectural styles...also includes the popular tradition of buildings whose design was influenced by such publications or books of the orders, builders’ guides, style books, mail-order catalogs, architectural periodicals, and household magazines” (Hoagland 1993: 328).

The understanding of the unique characteristics of Vernacular architecture in Alaska is still being established through research and field investigation. Such research has resulted in the identification of an expression of Vernacular architecture that some have described as Alaskan Vernacular (Meinhardt et al. 2017: 47), characterized by the repurposing, layering, and accretion of materials, often over multiple decades in order to climatize, maintain, expand, or improve the property using whatever materials were available. Vernacular architecture can often have specific and unique regional adaptations. The key stylistic features of the Vernacular style are:

- Form, massing, or architectural details may reflect prevailing or popular architectural styles of the day.

- Use of readily available building materials, modifications over time are commonplace
- Use of readily available building materials for updates and improvements that may not match original materials or design.
- Adaptation for regional climate common

Evaluation Considerations:

Vernacular buildings are found in residential and commercial areas throughout Alaska. To be eligible as a contributing property in a district, a Vernacular building should retain a majority of its primary characteristics. Given the utilitarian nature of the building, replacement of building materials is commonplace.

Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks



Figure 20. Trailer home located at the Snow Raven Trailer Park in Girdwood, Alaska.

Mobile or trailer homes were initially developed in the early 1930s as a house trailer, intended for short-term occupancy and high mobility. In the post-World War II era, the use evolved from a house trailer to a manufactured home that could be moved from one site to another. Originally eight feet or less in width, the units became increasingly wider through the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester 2013: 150).

While a vehicle, mobile homes were not designed for high mobility. Often called trailer homes, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) differentiated between the two types by defining a mobile home as, “a moveable unit designed for year-round occupancy and sometimes termed a trailer home” (Bartley and

Bair 1960: 17). A mobile home is a vehicle, movable but intended for permanent settlement (Ramirez et al. 2016: 101). Due to an increase in popularity for the housing type and a general lack of safety standards, the US government implemented safety and design guidelines beginning in the mid-1970s that lead to a differentiation between “mobile homes” and “manufactured homes,” with the latter being progressively less moveable (McAlester 2013: 150).

Evaluation Considerations:

The State of Alaska currently has no recommendations for eligibility considerations for Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks.

RESULTS FROM HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

Survey work on the historic buildings inventory was performed on August 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 13th, and 18th, 2021. All work was conducted from the public right-of-way in keeping with survey guidelines laid out by the National Park Service and the State of Alaska. The survey focused on buildings 50 years of age and older with at least 50% visibility. In addition to individual buildings, overall characteristics of the survey areas were also documented such as neighborhood layout, road construction, vegetation, and property setbacks. All of these characteristics convey feeling and association, two integral aspects of integrity for evaluation.

The Girdwood area overall has a small-town, neighborhood feel in keeping with its size and population. The Alyeska Highway, which runs from the Seward Highway to the Alyeska Resort, is the only major thoroughfare in the area, with all areas of Girdwood both old and new accessible from the highway. Recreation is an important aspect of the Girdwood community, and the community’s commitment to it is evident through well-kept bike paths, established trail systems, and low speed limits both on the highway and other smaller arteries. During survey work, there appeared to be an abundance of pedestrians recreating in the area. Nearly all pedestrians were welcoming to the surveyors, volunteering knowledge and making recommendations. Property setbacks are generous throughout

the Girdwood community, with privacy afforded by abundant natural vegetation. The natural setting of the community is a point of pride, with very little formal landscaping evident anywhere in the community. Most buildings are oriented and constructed to maximize the extensive mountain terrain and views.

During survey planning, 42 individual survey areas were identified through borough platting and tax data. Utilizing build dates and information supplied by the MOA, 20 of the survey areas were identified as having buildings 50 years of age or older. The 20 survey areas are discussed individually in more detail below. Included in the individual discussions are individual surveyed property narratives.

The results of the survey reveal a core residential area just to the west of the Alyeska Resort with similar sized homes, styles, and setbacks, all built between 1965 and 1971. These years directly correlate with both the relocation of the Girdwood townsite following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake and an increased investment in the ski resort. Two areas that were platted in the months immediately following the earthquake, which encompass the commercial heart of the community and the core residential area, were both platted with specific outlines for mid-sized homes with generous setbacks allowing for natural vegetation to form privacy screens for the individual properties. The townsite was platted to incorporate the thick natural foliage as a way to both preserve the natural setting of the community and emphasize recreational activities (Anchorage Daily News 1965). While most of the buildings surveyed retain the original massing and setbacks, the core areas adjacent to the ski resort evoke the highest concentration of these homes.

The architectural styles observed during survey work ran the gamut from the Rustic to Millennium Mansion, with the oldest observed buildings dating from the 1940s and consisting of minimalistic or Rustic construction. Interspersed among the historic homes are a few new construction projects that are in drastically different massing and spacing than was originally intended for the community. The international popularity of Alyeska Resort has spurred a construction boom of sorts, with new construction consisting of either large single-family homes that take up most of the modest lots

or multi-family condominium buildings intended only for part-time residence. The juxtaposition of the new construction with its emphasis on square footage and mountain views with the originally built modest homes is jarring. The new construction contains styles such as Millennium Mansion, Decoupage, and Deconstructivism, styles that appear out of place in the rural setting.

Of the architectural styles observed during field work, the Modern Chalet was by far the most prevalent with 49 buildings demonstrating the style to some degree. The majority of these are located in the Alyeska and Alyeska Addition 1 survey areas (28 total) immediately west of the ski resort. These Modern chalets are modest in size, but all contain large banks of windows and are oriented towards the ski resort. The Vernacular style was the second most observed style in the area, with residences spread evenly throughout the entire Girdwood community. The third most popular style is the Shed style, which is a contemporary style that originally appeared in a seaside residential development in California and grew in popularity from the mid-1960s through the 1970s. The style was spread fairly evenly across the Girdwood area, but with a small concentration of the style along the Alyeska Highway, reflecting later construction dates in the early 1970s.

The remainder of the styles observed in the Girdwood community were a mixture of styles that are commonly found in mountainous, recreationally-oriented communities and more traditional styles found universally across the US. The styles common in mountainous, recreationally oriented communities such as the Prow Front (8), A-Frame (9), and Swiss Chalet (2) are evenly spread across the survey areas, with the highest concentration in the areas immediately adjacent to the ski resort. Other common residential styles are the Rustic (5), Contemporary (4), Minimal Traditional (3), and Modern Ranch (2). The Girdwood community also contains a minimally planned trailer park dating to 1965; although the trailer park itself is older than 50 years of age, it is doubtful that the trailers currently occupying the lots are from the same period.

The stylistic concentrations follow development patterns within Girdwood history. Many Vernacular and early styles are present in the Old Town area and along the Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road, as well as the peripheries of the denser survey areas. The highest concentration of building stock surveyed dated from the years immediately following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, when the town of Girdwood was relocated to its present location. The uniformity of styles, massing, setbacks, and natural vegetation all support the rapid development of the survey areas near the current Girdwood commercial center and the residential areas just to the west of the ski resort. Newer construction is concentrated more heavily closer to the resort, as the location of those properties is desirable for new seasonal residential buildings solely serving recreational skiers.

During the survey, only 11 properties lacked the visibility necessary for survey purposes. Those properties are largely concentrated in the survey areas along the Alyeska Highway, the Mine Roads survey area, and Crow Creek Road.

Table 1. Properties lacking visibility in all survey areas

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
1294 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single Family Home
373 Toadstool Drive	1970	Residential	Single Family Home
323 Monarch Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Single Family Home
115 Hottentot Mine Rd	1945	Residential	Single Family Home
263 Hottentot Mine Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home
293 Hottentot Mine Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home
123 Gelandrsprunger Cir	1958	Residential	Single Family Home
301 Crow Creek Rd	1962	Commercial	Multiple Buildings
457 Crow Creek Rd	1965	Residential	Single Family Home
533 Crow Creek Rd	1948	Residential	Single Family Home
128 Innsbruck Rd	1971	Residential	Single Family Home

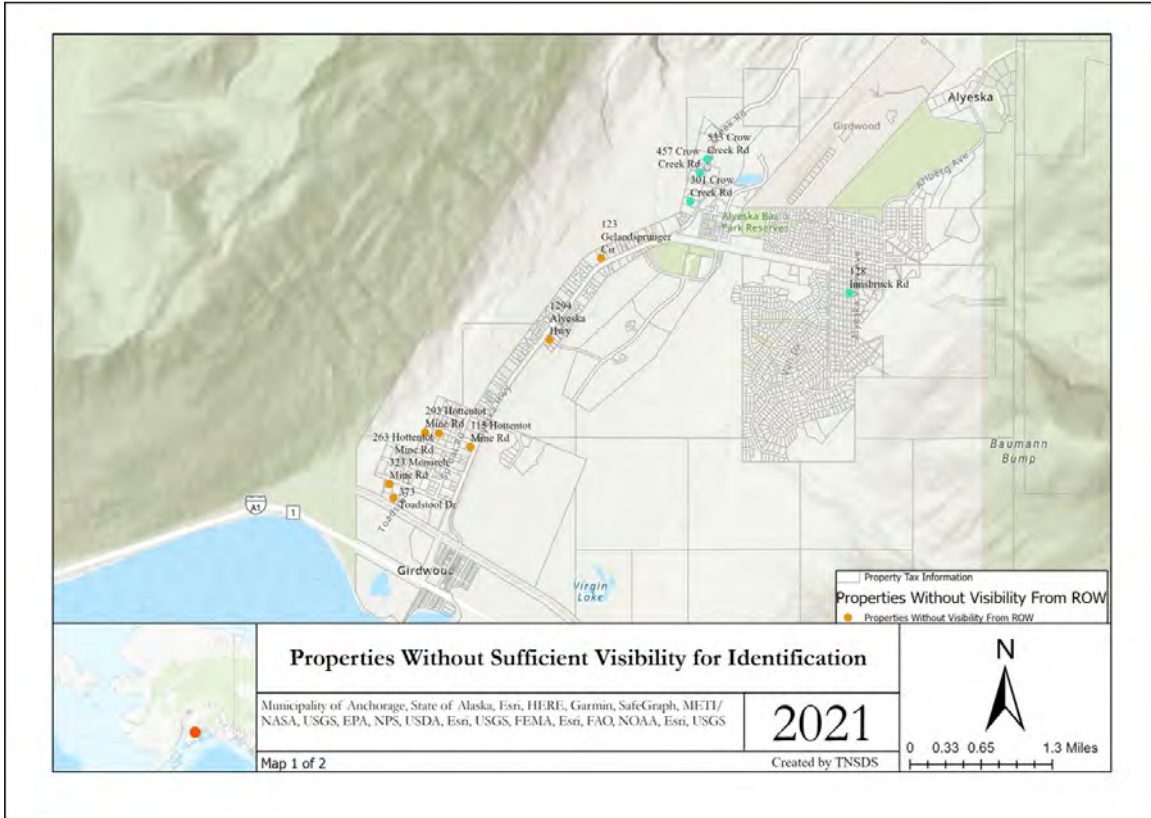


Figure 21. Properties without sufficient visibility in the main community of Girdwood.

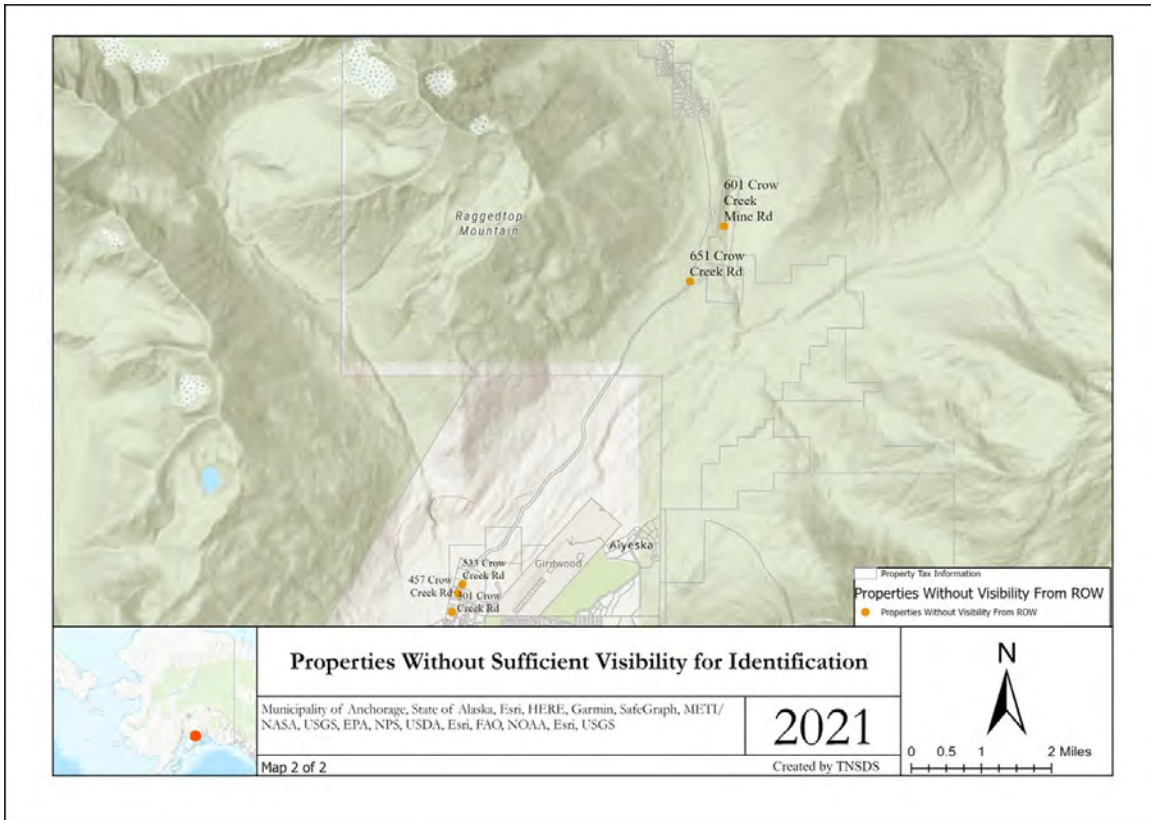


Figure 22. Properties without visibility on Crow Creek Road, in the mining area.

US Survey 11872

This survey area encompasses USS 11872 and contains two properties that meet the 50-year age requirement. It is north of the New Town area, along the Crow Creek Road, which leads to historic mining properties. Crow Creek Road is a gravel road in this area and becomes

increasingly rough as it continues into the mountains. The area has thick vegetation on both sides of the road and the survey area is largely vacant of construction. The undeveloped land on both sides is owned by the US Forest Service and is part of the Chugach National Forest.

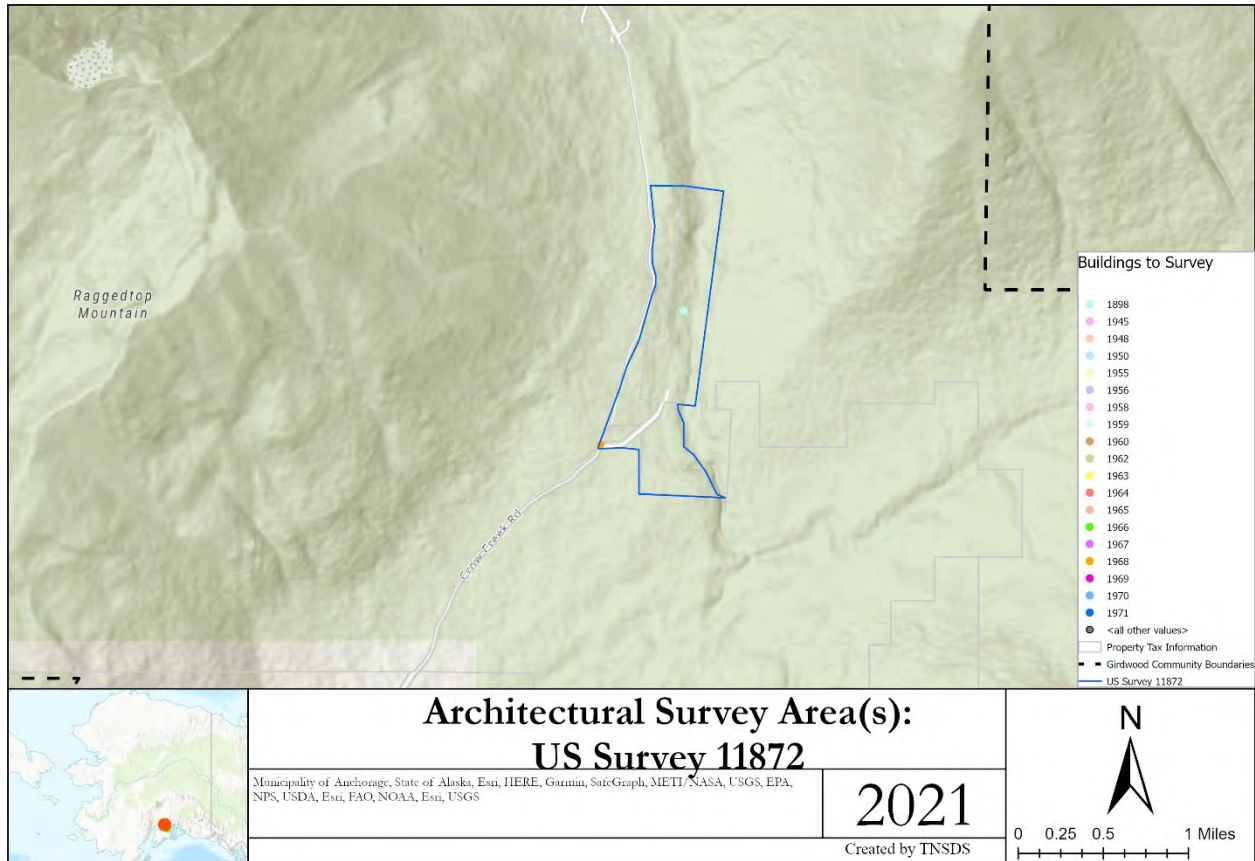


Figure 23. Location of survey area US Survey 11872.

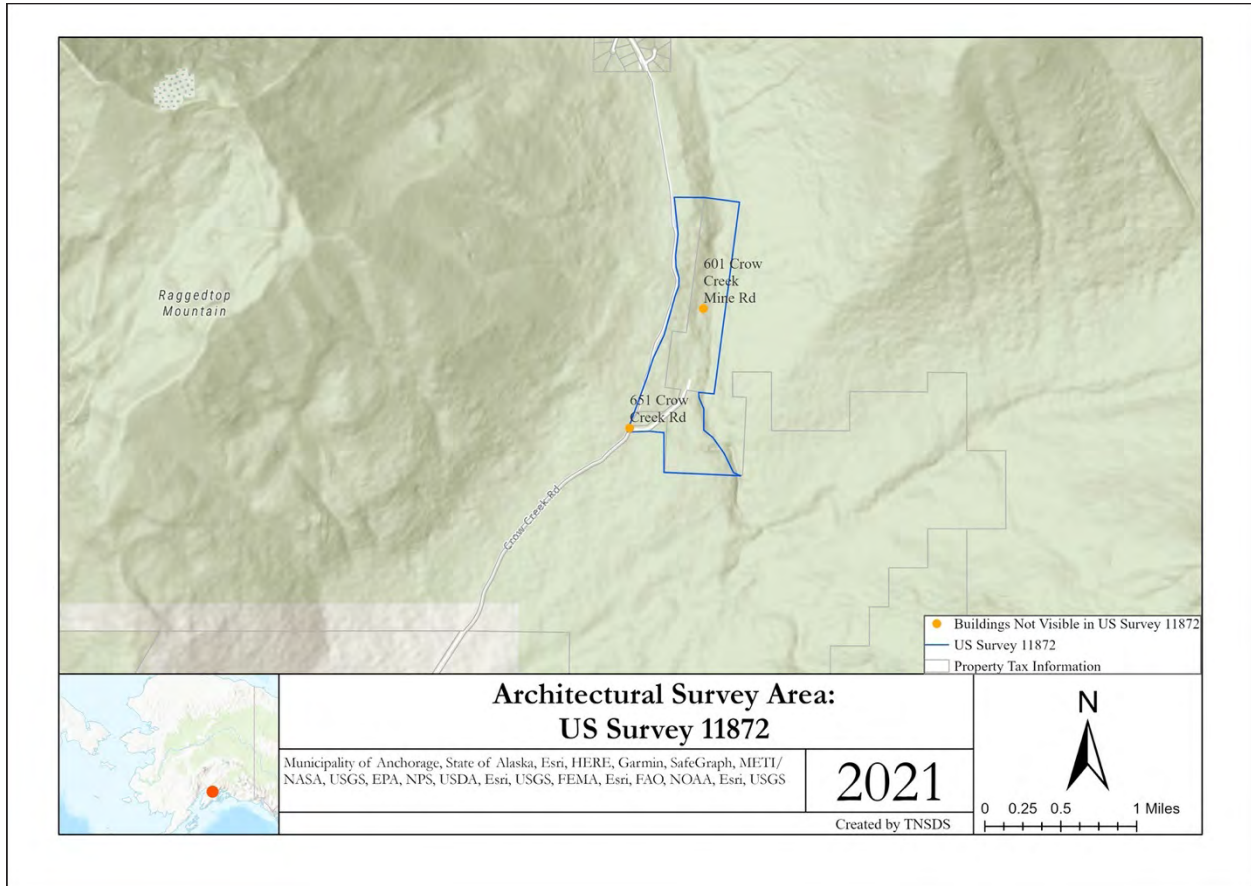


Figure 24. Detail of survey area.

Table 2. US Survey 11872.			
Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
601 Crow Creek Rd	1898	Commercial	Historic Mine Site
651 Crow Creek Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home

Neither property in US Survey 11872 was visible from the public right-of-way. Both properties are associated with the Crow Creek Mine Historic Gold Mine and are accessible only by private road. The mine now operates as a tourist attraction and event venue, with a wedding reception taking place on the day of the survey visit.

US Survey 3043 North and US Survey 3043 South

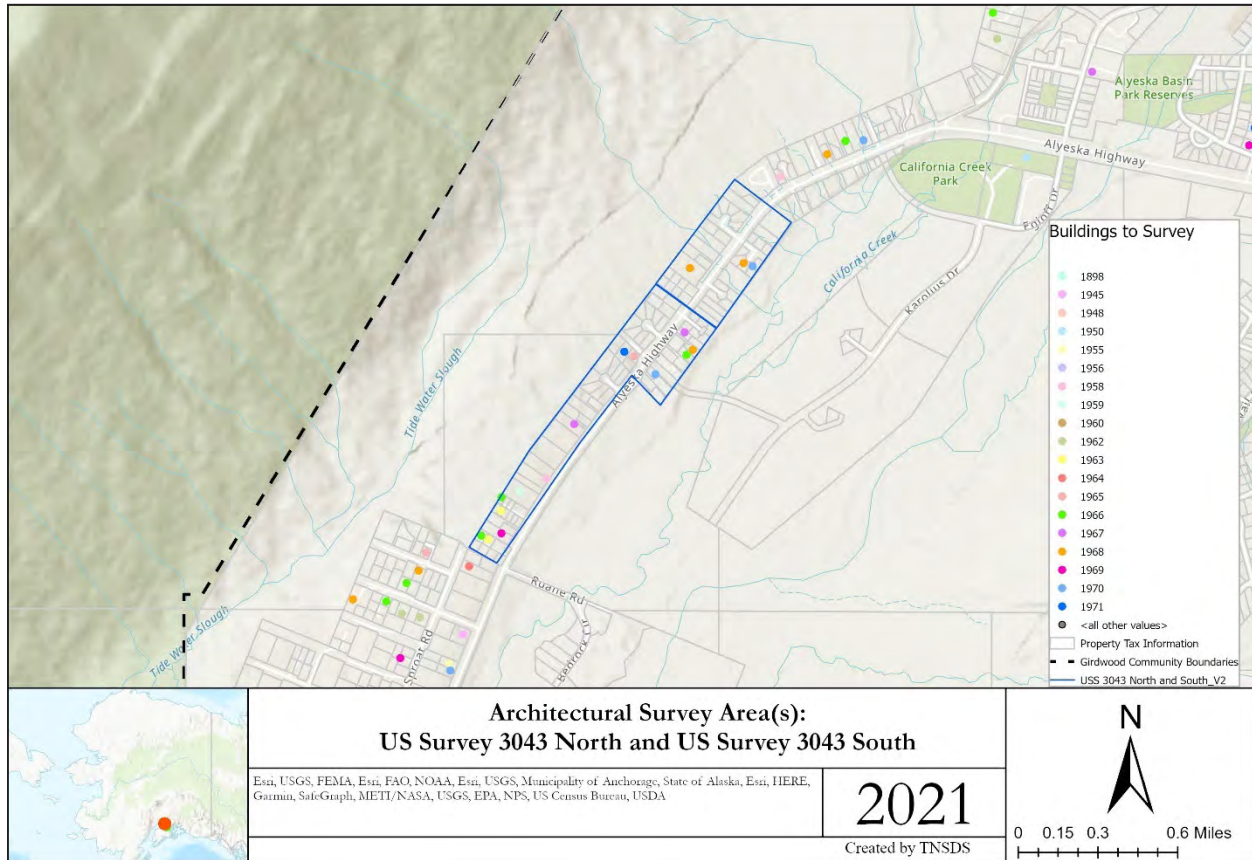


Figure 25. Survey areas US Survey 3043 North and US Survey 3043 South.

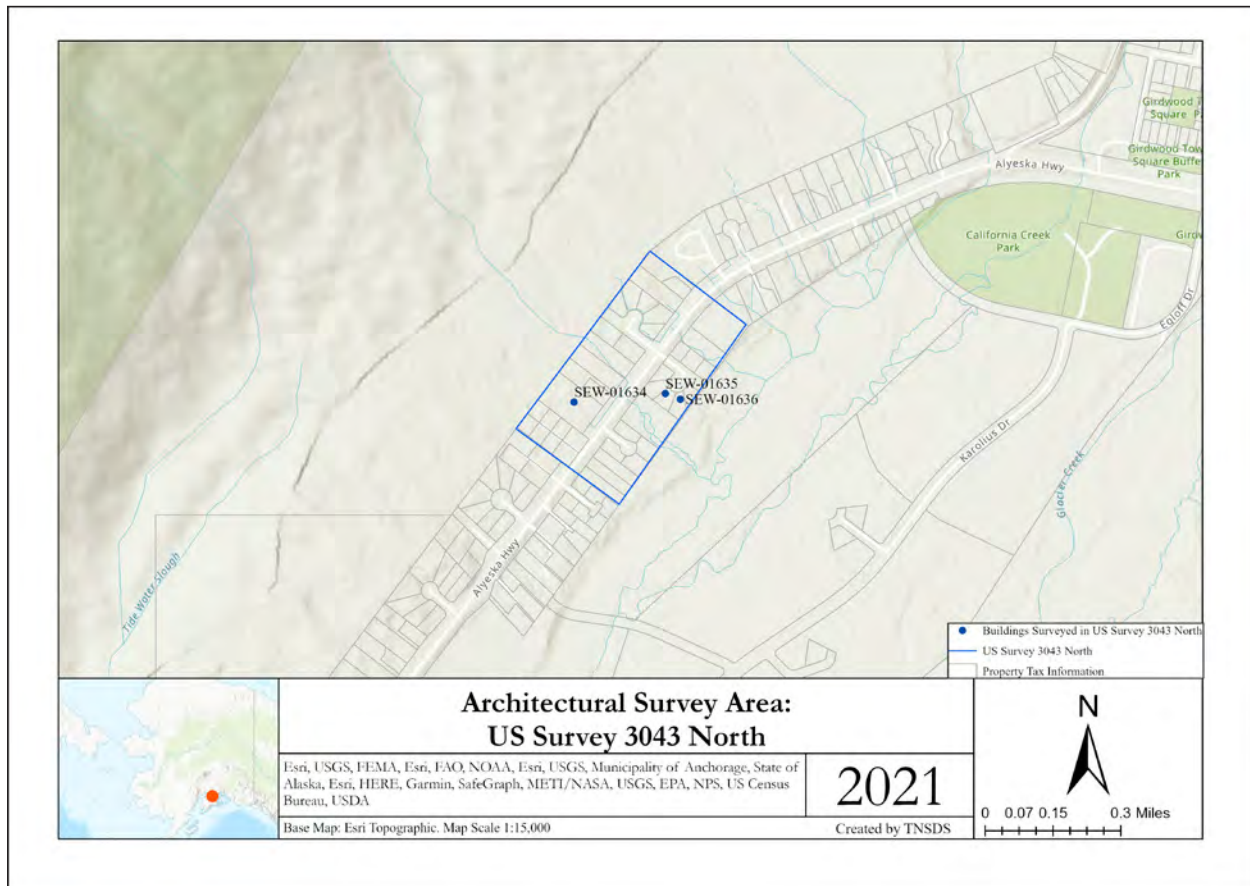
USS 3043 North

Figure 26. Northern portion of the survey area.

The USS 3043 North survey area is a rectangular survey area directly northeast of the USS 3043 South V2 survey area and extends approximately 0.20 miles along both sides of the Alyeska Highway. The area has thick vegetation on both sides of the road that may obscure view during the survey. The survey area contains three properties of mixed use that fall within the 50-year age limit. The remainder of the properties within the survey area consist almost entirely of single-family residential homes, with two duplex properties. All the properties are located along unpaved secondary roads leading northwest and southeast from the Alyeska Highway. The architecture of the survey area is mixed, with a large majority consisting of recent Vernacular construction.

The Alyeska Highway is the main thoroughfare through the survey area and consists of a paved, two-lane road

with wide shoulders and a paved bike path separated from the road by a wide ditch. Powerlines run along the road, and individual residences are located on the northern side of the road. The properties on the northern side of the road are all partially visible, with deep setbacks from the roadway and thick vegetation providing privacy screens.

Iris Pond Circle, where two of the properties are located, is a short gravel road extending southeast from the Alyeska Highway. The road slopes downward from the highway. There are residences on both sides of the street, and the street ends in a cul-de-sac. Most of the properties have small setbacks from the right-of-way and are surrounded with vegetation. The homes are all different in style and reflect different construction dates.

Table 3. US Survey 3043 North.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
1503 Alyeska Hwy	1968	Residential/Commercial	Mixed Use	SEW-01634	Modern Chalet
138 Iris Pond Cir	1968	Residential/Commercial	Single Family Home	SEW-01635	Vernacular
142 Iris Pond Cir	1970	Residential/Commercial	Single Family Home	SEW-01636	Vernacular

1503 Alyeska Highway



Figure 27. 1503 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1503 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01634) is a rectangular front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented at an angle with the large front gable windows facing the Alyeska Resort. The three-and-a-half story building has a corrugated metal roof, vertical wood siding, and two decks facing the resort. The front gable wall is dematerialized to maximize window placement for more light and better views in the Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

138 Iris Pond Circle



Figure 28. 138 Iris Pond Circle, view to the southwest.

138 Iris Pond Circle (SEW-01635) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. A shed roof addition is attached to the southeast façade of the house with the shed roof line aligning with the peak of the gabled roof. The two-and-a-half story building has a corrugated metal roof, shiplap siding, and one deck across the width of the front gable. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

142 Iris Pond Circle



Figure 29. 142 Iris Pond Circle, view to the south.

142 Iris Pond Circle (SEW-01636) is a rectangular, Vernacular residential building with an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof that is oriented north to south. The two-and-a-half story building is partially obscured from view by overgrown vegetation and much of it is covered by protective tarps. What is visible has a combination of wood shingle and plywood board siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

US Survey 3043 South



Figure 30. Southern portion of the survey area.

The USS 3043 South survey area extends 0.5 miles north of the Mine Roads USS 3082 survey area along the Alyeska Highway, with properties along both sides of the road. The survey contains 14 residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit. The other property types in this survey area are all residential, consisting mostly of single-family homes with six multifamily duplex properties. The properties are accessed from unpaved gravel roads leading northwest and southeast from the Alyeska Highway, including the properties with Alyeska Highway addresses.

Of the 14 properties, only two are of the Vernacular style while only one is lacking in visibility from the right-of-way. The two Vernacular buildings are similar, with heavy pedimented gable ends and recessed entries. The remaining 11 properties are a mixture of styles prevalent during the 1960s and 1970s when a majority of the buildings were constructed. Only two

buildings, one in the Minimal Traditional style common during the 1930s to 1950s and one of Vernacular style, predate the 1960s. The remaining building styles consist of Modern Chalet (4), Shed (4), Minimal Traditional (1), and Rustic (1).

The Alyeska Highway is the main thoroughfare through the survey area and consists of a paved, two-lane road with wide shoulders and a paved bike path separated from the road by a wide ditch. Powerlines run along the road, and individual residences are located on the northern side of the road. The properties on the northern side of the road are only partially visible if at all, with deep setbacks from the roadway and thick vegetation providing privacy screens.

Doran Lane, Juniper Drive, and Telemark Way are all gravel roads that extend to the northwest of the Alyeska Highway. The roads are all deadened roads, with

the road ending at private property. The buildings are all set back from the road, with thick vegetation on all sides. Because the roads slope upwards at low angles, the houses are oriented towards the east or southeast to maximize mountain views.

Beirne Street is a short, gravel road extending southeast. The road slopes downhill and ends in a cul-de-sac. The buildings on this street have medium setbacks with minimal views, and the properties are surrounded by thick vegetation.

Table 4. US Survey 3043 South.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
867 Alyeska Hwy	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01637	Chalet
973 Alyeska Hwy	1959	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01638	Vernacular
1011 Alyeska Hwy	1958	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01639	Minimal Traditional
1133 Alyeska Hwy	1967	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01640	Chalet
134 Telemark Way	1963	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01641	Shed
152 Telemark Way	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01642	Shed
157 Doran Ln	1963	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01643	Shed
164 Doran Ln	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01644	Chalet
131 Juniper Dr	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01645	Rustic
153 Juniper Dr	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01646	Chalet
131 Beirne St	1967	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01649	Vernacular
144 Beirne St	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01647	Shed
148 Beirne St	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01648	Vernacular

867 Alyeska Highway



Figure 31. 867 Alyeska Highway, view to the northwest.

867 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01637) is an L-shaped residential building constructed in two sections: the west section is a front-gabled Modern Chalet style home with asphalt shingle roofing oriented north to south with vertical plank siding and a front deck covering a garage bay. The east section of the building is a log framed two-and-a-half story front-gabled Modern Chalet style residence that is oriented east to west with a raised-seam metal roof and large windows in the gable end. The eastern portion of the building sits on a concrete block foundation that makes up the entire first floor. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

973 Alyeska Highway



Figure 32. 973 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

973 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01638) is a rectangular, front-gabled, log-and-timber framed Vernacular residential building oriented northeast to southwest with a raised seam metal roof. The two-story building has a heavy pedimented front gable with central window on the second floor and sky lights in the roof. The building is partially obscured by vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1959.

1011 Alyeska Highway



Figure 33. 1011 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1011 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01639) is a rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional residential building oriented to the southeast. The building has a raised-seam metal roof, asbestos shingle siding, and an arctic entry off center in the façade that faces the driveway. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1958.

1133 Alyeska Highway



Figure 34. 1133 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1133 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01640) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented northeast facing the ski resort. The two-story building has deep eave overhangs with prominent purlins and brackets. A shed roofed projection from the main gable covers a porch constructed on top of the attached two-bay garage. The building has an exposed concrete block foundation and vertical groove plywood siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

134 Telemark Way

Figure 35. 134 Telemark Way, view to the north.

134 Telemark Way (SEW-01641) is a rectangular, multi-directional Shed style residential building that is oriented north to south. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing, log veneer siding, and a row of fixed rectangular clerestory windows facing north above the shed roof. The main entry is through a gabled portico on the south façade with a side entry and deck on the east façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1963.

152 Telemark Way

Figure 36. 152 Telemark Way, view to the north.

152 Telemark Way (SEW-01642) is a rectangular, side-gabled and shed roofed Shed style residential building oriented to the southeast. The building is split, with southwest section being a side-gabled, one-story, log building with asphalt shingle roofing. The northeast section is a two-story shed roofed framed building with a second-story deck. Several outbuildings are visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

157 Doran Lane

Figure 37. 157 Doran Lane, view to the south.

157 Doran Lane (SEW-01643) is a rectangular Shed style building oriented to the southeast. The two-and-a-half story building has raised-seam metal roofing and shiplap wood siding on the upper stories. The first story has corrugated metal siding. Entrance to the building is through a four-light door in the second story reached by wood steps from the driveway. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1963.

164 Doran Lane

Figure 38. 164 Doran Lane, view to the north.

164 Doran Lane (SEW-01644) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The two-and-a-half story building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves and sits on a one-story foundation covered with reverse board-and-batten siding. The entrance accessed

through a deck leading to the second story. The front gable has been dematerialized adjacent to the entrance to allow for large-fixed windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

131 Juniper Drive



Figure 39. 131 Juniper Drive, view to the southwest.

131 Juniper Drive (SEW-01645) is a rectangular, front-gabled Rustic log cabin that is oriented northeast to southwest. The one-story building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eaves and prominent rafter tails and purlins. The entrance is accessed via a full-width rail-less porch and consists of a heavy timber reinforced door. Vegetation and large trees surround the building and the property. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

153 Juniper Drive



Figure 40. 153 Juniper Drive, view to the south.

153 Juniper Drive (SEW-01646) is a rectangular, heavy timber framed Prow Front building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has vertical plank

wood siding on the upper story and board-and-batten siding on the ground story. A wrap around deck with outward-angled railing surrounds the second story and covers the entrance and overhead garage door in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

131 Beirne Street



Figure 41. 131 Beirne Street, view to the north.

131 Beirne Street (SEW-01649) is a rectangular, gable-roofed saltbox Modern Chalet style residential duplex building oriented southwest to northeast. The two-story building has a wrap-around deck on the upper story, a full-length porch along the southeast façade of the lower story, and an entrance porch to the first floor centered in the southwest façade. The building has vertical plank wood siding and a raised-seam metal roof. A shed roofed addition to the northwest façade of the building extends the footprint and creates a saltbox form for the entry to the building. Decorative newels in the gable peak and along the verge board indicate the original extents of the table roof. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

144 Beirne Street



Figure 42. 144 Beirne Street, view to the southeast.

144 Beirne Street (SEW-01647) is a rectangular, Shed style building that is oriented east to west. The two-story building has asphalt shingle roofing, wood shiplap siding, and a deck wrapping around the west and south facades. The main entrance is accessed via a half-glazed window accessed from the porch. A secondary entrance in the north façade is accessed by second set of stairs. There is a raised-seam metal shed roofed projection immediately north of the main entrance, but the purpose cannot be determined by current visibility. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

148 Beirne Street



Figure 43. 148 Beirne Street, view to the southeast.

148 Beirne Street (SEW-01648) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented northeast to southwest. The two-story residential building has a heavily pedimented front gable extending beyond the lower story to create a covered porch and car park area. The building has wood shiplap siding and a raised-seam metal roof with a cross-gabled addition to the rear of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Mine Roads, US Survey 3042

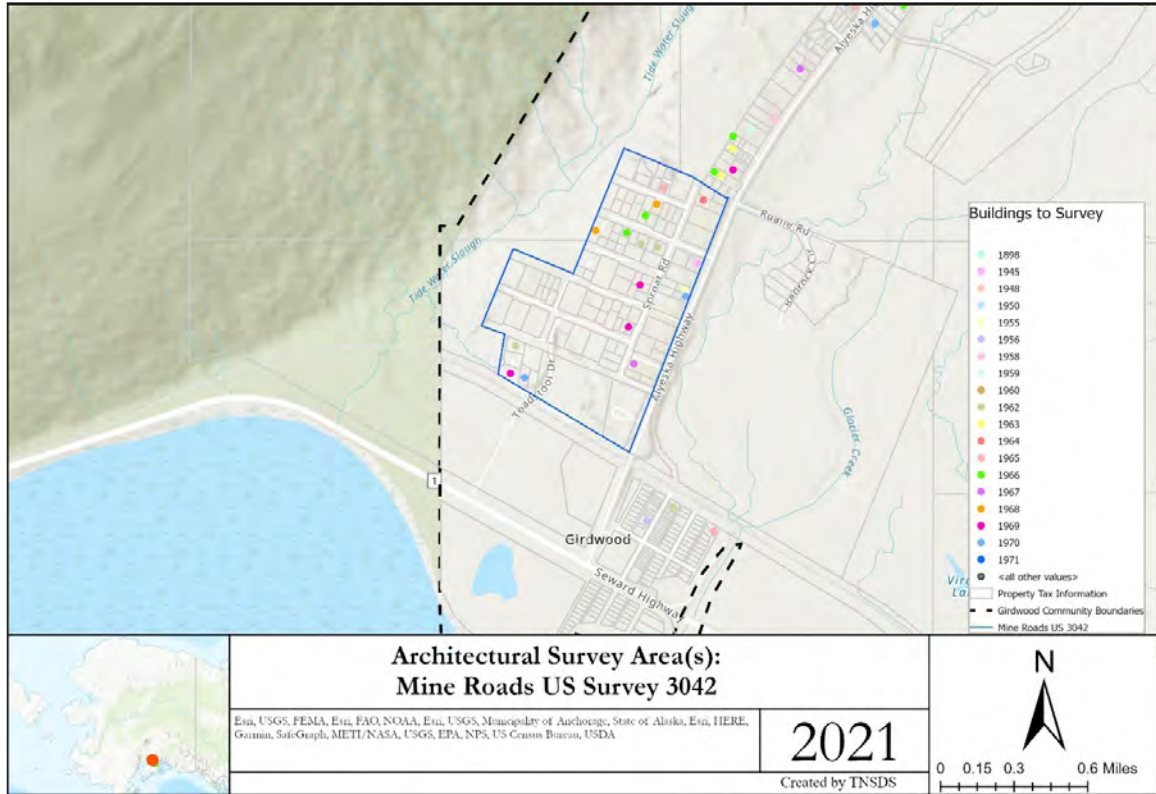


Figure 44. Location of the survey area Mine Roads, US Survey 3042.



Figure 45. Detail of the survey area.

The Mine Roads, USS 3042 survey area is located along the west side of the Alyeska Highway approximately 0.25 north of its junction with the Seward Highway. The area extends approximately 0.5 miles north along the Alyeska Highway and encompasses 19 properties that fall within the 50-year age limit, 16 of which are residential properties and the remaining one commercial. The more recent properties are mostly residential single-family homes, one apartment building, one four-plex, and one warehouse associated with the Alaska Railroad. The properties are located on unpaved roads named after historic mines in the Girdwood area, creating a grid-like pattern to the northwest of the Alyeska Highway.

The roads in the survey area aside from the Alyeska Highway are all gravel, residential roads. The buildings have medium setbacks and are either partially or fully obscured from visibility from the public right-of-way. Of the 19 properties of age in this survey area, five are completely obscured from view. Twelve of the buildings were constructed between 1960 and 1970, with the outliers consisting of one building that dates to 1945 and another to 1955. The building from 1945 is Vernacular in style while the building dating from 1955 is obscured from view. The 14 visible properties all evoke styles common to the mid-century era such as Modern Chalet (7), Vernacular (5), Prow Front (1), and A-Frame (1).

Table 5. Mine Roads US Survey 3042.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
351 Toadstool Drive	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01661	Chalet
142 Sproat Rd	1967	Residential	Four-plex	SEW-01662	Vernacular
225 Sproat Rd	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01663	Chalet
355 Sproat Rd	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01664	Vernacular
616 Sproat Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01665	Chalet
597 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01666	Vernacular
599 Alyeska Hwy	1955	Commercial	Commercial	SEW-01667	Vernacular
215 Hottentot Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01668	Chalet
222 Hottentot Mine Rd		Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01674	Chalet
237 Hottentot Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01669	A-Frame
242 Hottentot Mine Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01670	Chalet
129 Agostino Mine Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01671	Chalet
107 Lindy Ln	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01672	Prow Front
145 Forest Station Rd		USFS	Bunkhouse	SEW-01673	Vernacular

351 Toadstool Drive



Figure 46. 351 Toadstool Drive, view to the north.

351 Toadstool Drive (SEW-01661) is a rectangular, two-story, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has a corrugated metal roof with a shallow pitch, deep eaves, and prominent rafter tails and purlins. A large deck extends along the entire front façade of the building and covers the main entrance and parking area. The house has channel groove plywood siding. The gable wall in the second story is dematerialized into a large area of fixed plate glass windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

142 Sproat Road



Figure 47. 142 Sproat Road, view to the northeast.

142 Sproat Road (SEW-01662) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and board-and-batten siding. A shed roof awning extends out from the gable end to protect the main entry which is reached by a short flight of stairs. One large window is visible to the left of the entrance. A shed roofed extension is visible on the far

side of the building, but it is unknown if this is to protect a porch or provide more living space. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

225 Sproat Road



Figure 48. 225 Sproat Road, view to the northwest.

225 Sproat Road (SEW-01663) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has a metal roof with deep eaves, shiplap siding, and a wrap-around deck on the second story. The main entrance is covered by the deck. A shed roofed structure extends to the south from the main façade, with similar siding and roofing material. The large gable front has three sets of large, fixed, plate-glass windows offset from the gable center and a glass entry door paired with another fixed plate-glass window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

355 Sproat Road



Figure 49. 355 Sproat Road, view to the southwest.

355 Sproat Road (SEW-01664) is a rectangular, one-story, front-gabled Vernacular building mostly obscured from view by vegetation and secondary outbuildings. The residential building has metal roofing and grooved-plywood siding and appears to sit on a concrete foundation. The main entry is offset from the gable center, reached by a short flight of stairs, and covered by a shed roofed awning. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

616 Sproat Road



Figure 50. 616 Sproat Road, view to the northeast.

616 Sproat Road (SEW-01665) is a rectangular, front-gabled residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation and outbuildings. The building appears to be Modern Chalet style, with deep eaves and a deck extending the full width of the front façade, covering the main entrance and providing sheltered storage. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

597 Alyeska Highway



Figure 51. 597 Alyeska Highway, view to the southwest.

597 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01666) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story residential building has a heavily pedimented front gable extending beyond the lower story to create a covered entry porch while also creating extended interior upper story space. The appears to have a tabled addition to the rear of the building but which is almost entirely obscured from the right-of-way. The building has a metal roof and T1-11 siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

599 Alyeska Highway



Figure 52. 599 Alyeska Highway, view to the southwest.

599 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01667) is a rectangular, Vernacular commercial building that is oriented with its façade parallel to the highway. The one-story building has a wood-shingled hipped roof with two pedimented gabled entrance doors offset from the center. The building has corrugated metal siding and a railed porch spanning the full length of the front façade. There are four windows in the front façade, two half-length windows and two windows that stretch almost the full height of the façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1955; comparison of the current appearance of the building with Google Street view images from 2011 indicates that the building has undergone an extensive renovation.

215 Hottentot Mine Road



Figure 53. 215 Hottentot Mine Road, view to the south.

215 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01668) is a rectangular Prow Front residential building largely obscured from view by vegetation. The building appears to be multi-storied and built in the Prow Front style oriented southeast to northwest. It has a pedimented gable addition extending towards the road covering a porch. The building has T1-11 siding and raised-seam metal roofing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

222 Hottentot Mine Road



Figure 54. 222 Hottentot Mine Road, view to the northwest.

222 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01674) is a rectangular, two-story Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest with the main façade oriented to face the resort. The building has rolled asphalt roofing, extended purlins, board-and-batten siding. A metal chimney extends through the center of the building on the southern façade. The front façade has an unrailed deck across the width of the building, the

main entrance, and paired four-light windows centered under the gable peak. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

237 Hottentot Mine Road



Figure 55. 237 Hottentot Mine Road, view to the southeast.

237 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01669) is a rectangular, two-story A-Frame residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The side-gabled building has at least one A framed addition creating an arctic entry on the southeast façade. The southwest façade is dominated by large, fixed windows. The building has wood siding, a temporary roof, and decorative scalloped verge board. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

242 Hottentot Mine Road



Figure 56. 242 Hottentot Mine Road, view to the northwest.

242 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01670) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest with the main façade fac-

ing the resort. The one-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing, deep eaves, exposed pur-lins, and board-and-batten siding. A metal chimney extends through the southern-most corner. A porch extends the full width of the building along the main façade. The main façade contains seven large, fixed windows, dematerializing the wall to allow in light and views. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

129 Agostino Mine Road



Figure 57. 129 Agostino Drive, view to the southwest.

129 Agostino Mine Road (SEW-01671) is a rectangular gabled residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation and a privacy fence made of plywood. The visible portion of the building indicates that it is side-gabled with a raised-seam metal roof and grooved plywood siding, and appears to be in the Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

107 Lindy Lane



Figure 58. 107 Lindy Lane, view to the north.

107 Lindy Lane (SEW-01672) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Prow Front style residential building oriented with the main prow front facing the resort to the southeast. The building has two prow fronts, with both having extensive glazing. The building has asphalt shingle roofing, board-and-batten siding, and a porch wrapping around the southeast prow indicating the entrance is at that end of the building. The foundation of the building is sided with corrugated metal. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

145 Forest Station Road, aka USFS Bunkhouse



Figure 59. 145 Forest Station Road, aka USFS Bunkhouse, view to the southeast.

145 Forest Station Road, aka USFS Bunkhouse (SEW-01673) is a large, rectangular front-gabled Vernacular building oriented with the gable ridge running north to south. The one-storied building has asphalt shingled roof with dentils on the fascia board. The building has board-and-batten siding. The main entrance is through double metal doors with single light windows, covered by a gable-roofed entry porch on the west façade. Two more doors are sited on the ends of the western façade, with a single set of casement windows. The northern façade has a fourth entrance in the eastern end and two sets of paired casement windows. The Bunkhouse has no build date recorded in the MOA tax records, but an aerial taken in 1974 shows the Bunkhouse already standing.

US Survey 3044, New Girdwood Townsite, and Girdwood Townsite

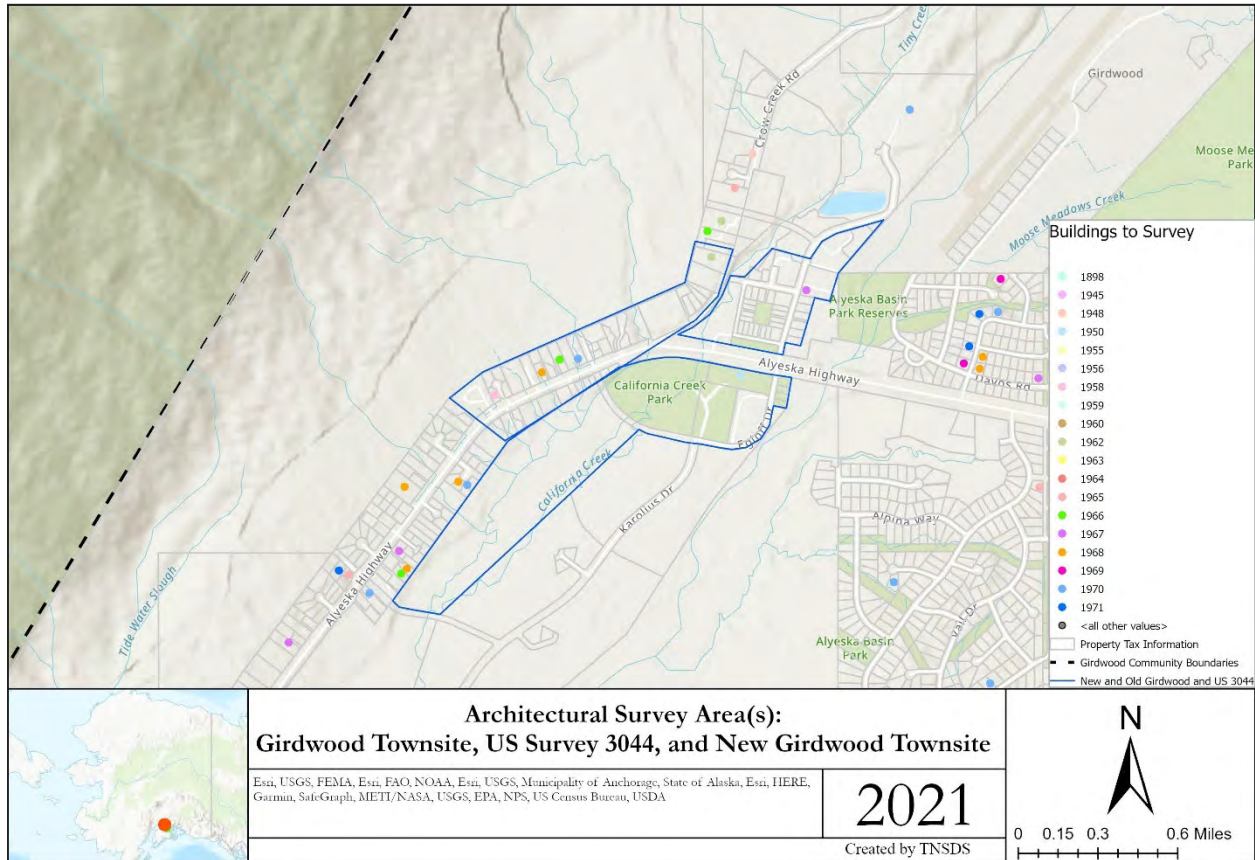


Figure 60. Survey areas US Survey 3044, New Girdwood Townsite, and Girdwood Townsite.

US Survey 3044

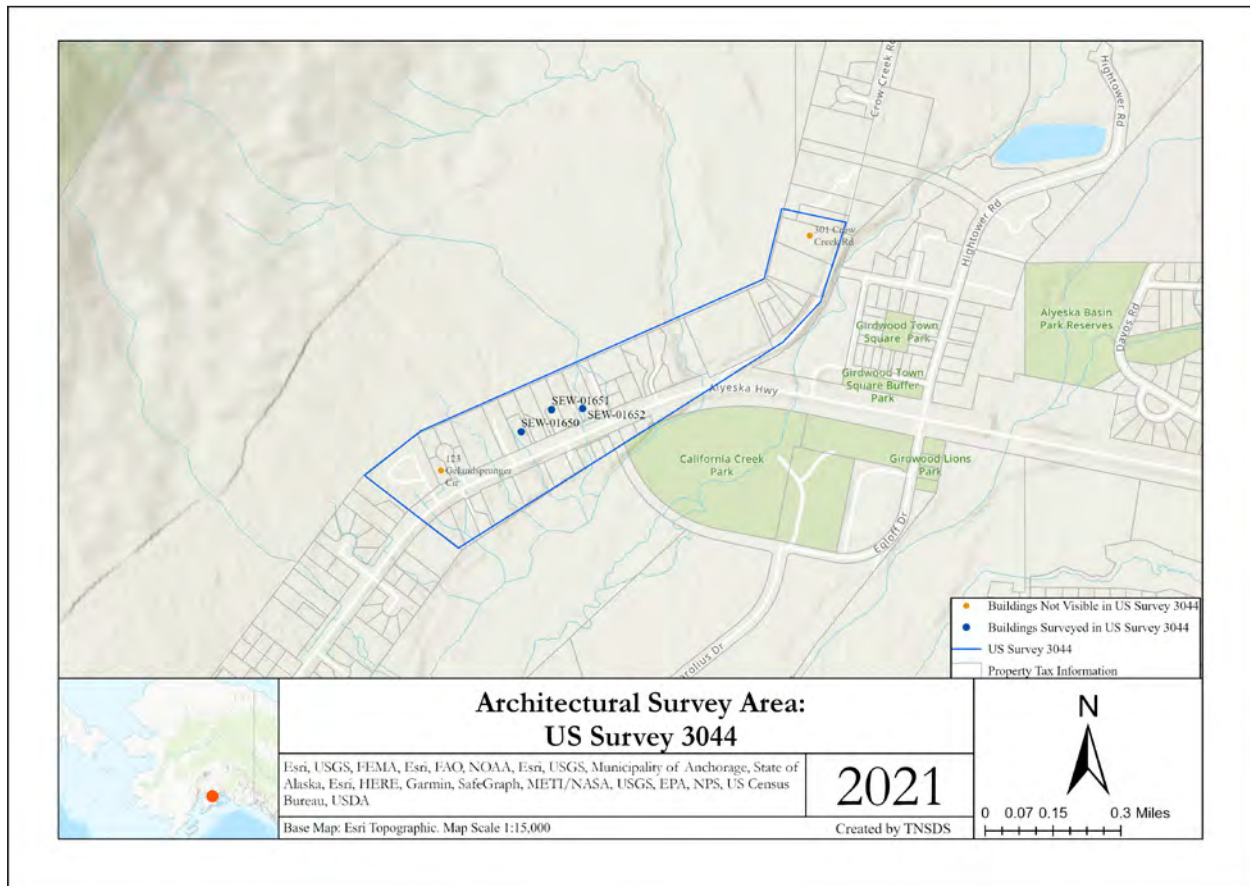


Figure 61. Detail of the survey area.

The US Survey 3044 survey area extends north of 3043 North V2 along the Alyeska Highway for 0.5 miles to Crow Creek Road. The area then turns north and follows Crow Creek Road for another 0.5 miles. Much of the area is heavily vegetated. The survey area contains five residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit, all on the west side of the roadway. Many of the properties in the survey area are residential and located directly to the southeast of the highway or off gravel roads leading to the northwest. A majority of the properties are single-family homes as well as two duplexes, two condominium buildings, and one apartment complex.

The Alyeska Highway is the main thoroughfare through the survey area and consists of a paved, two-lane road with wide shoulders and a paved bike path separated from the road by a wide ditch. Powerlines run along the road, and individual residences are located on the northern side of the road. The properties on the north-

ern side of the road are only partially visible if at all, with deep setbacks from the roadway and thick vegetation providing privacy screens.

Crow Creek Road is a two-lane road in this area with narrow shoulders and no bike path. The area has thick vegetation on both sides of the road less build up than along the highway. Many of the properties in this area have deep setbacks from the right-of-way or are located up a steep drive, obscuring much of the property from view. This includes the one property in this area that is of age, which is not visible from the public right-of-way.

The five buildings that are of age in this include two Vernacular buildings, one building whose style cannot be determined due to visibility issues, and two that are completely obscured from view. The buildings range in age from 1958 to 1970 and are spread evenly through that time period.

Table 6. US Survey 3044.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
1845 Alyeska Hwy	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01650	Vernacular
1871 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01651	Vernacular
1917 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01652	Unknown

1845 Alyeska Highway



Figure 62. 1845 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1845 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01650) is a rectangular, multi-roofed, Vernacular residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has multiple rooflines denoting different additions, including a hipped roof extending over the half-story on the eastern portion of the building and a gable roof over the western portion of the building. A hipped roof covers a porch that wraps around the first floor of the building. All of the rooflines have raised-seam metal roofing material and all visible aspects of the building have wood shingle siding. Most of the visible windows are single hung, but the first floor of the southeast façade also has large, segmented fixed windows in the gabled eastern portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

1871 Alyeska Highway



Figure 63. 1871 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1871 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01651) is a rectangular, multi-storied Vernacular residential building partially obscured from view from the right-of-way by vegetation. The building appears to consist of two gabled sections. The southeastern most portion of the building appears to be a one-story log structure with corrugated metal roofing. The addition to the rear appears to be multi-storied, attached to the log portion at a right-angle and has asphalt shingle roofing with two visible skylights. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

1917 Alyeska Highway



Figure 64. 1917 Alyeska Highway, view to the west.

1917 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01652) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The building is partially hidden from the right-of-way by vegetation, and is a log structure with raised-seam metal roofing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

New Girdwood Townsite

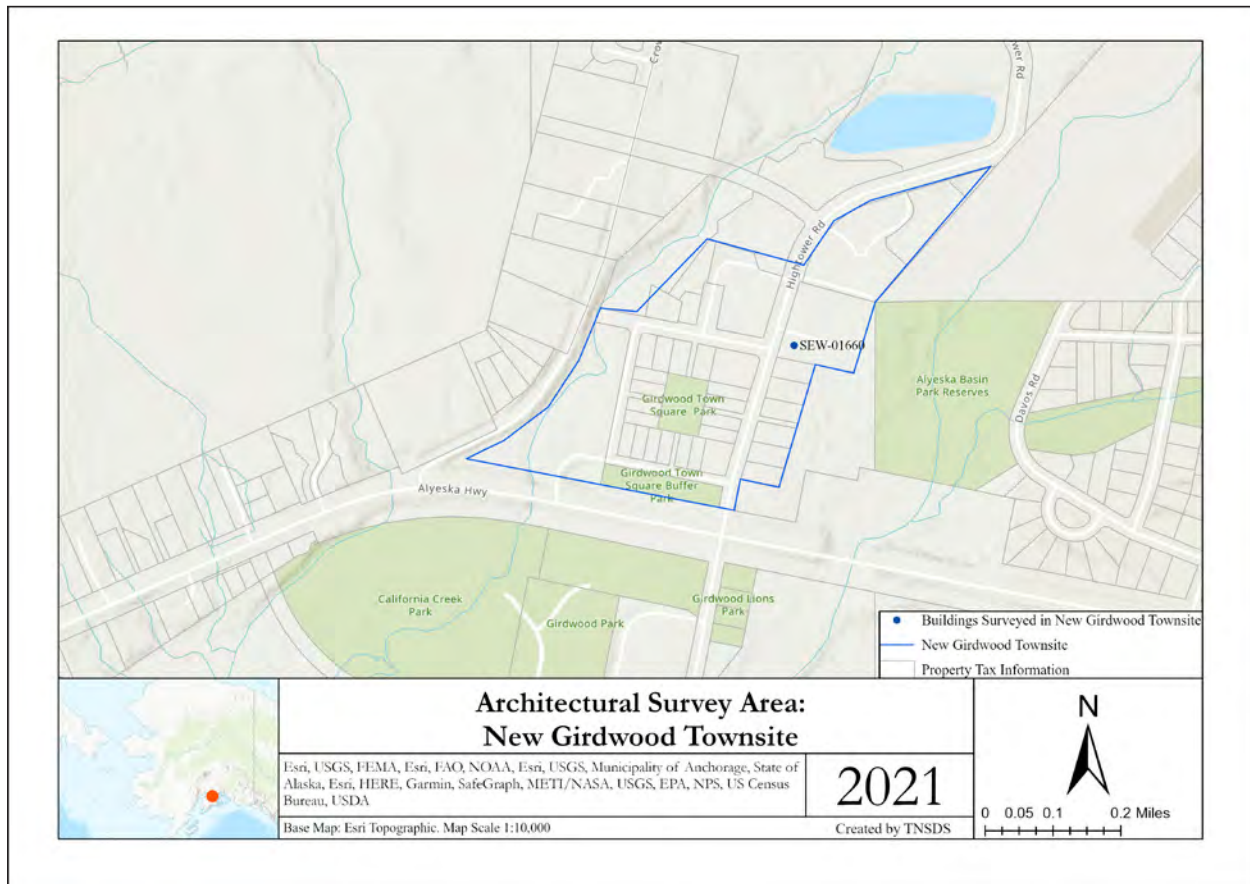


Figure 65. Detail of the survey area.

The New Girdwood Townsite survey area is centered on Hightower Road and as the name implies it is where the commercial center of Girdwood was relocated after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The only property that meets the 50-year age limit in the New Girdwood Townsite is a mobile home park located at 236 Hightower Road. Although the park itself is old enough for evaluation, it is unknown how many of the mobile home units at the park have reached the 50-year age limit. The remaining properties are a mix of residential condominiums and triplexes, and commercial properties, with the majority of the properties in the area being commercial in nature.

The survey area is notable in the Girdwood community for a relative lack of vegetation, open lots, streetlights, and planned sidewalks. The area is boarded on the south by the Alyeska Highway, which was expanded

and paved after the new townsite was platted. The townsite is bordered to the west, north, and east by heavy vegetation denoting residential and recreational park areas.

The trailer park, known as Snow Raven Trailer Park, was originally platted in 1965 at the same time as the rest of the commercial area. The trailer park was intended to provide space for 20 large trailers, complete with sewer, water, electricity, and a permanent building housing laundry and sanitation facility. Planned trailer parks began to grow in popularity in the post-war period, accommodating a growing demand for home ownership among the working class with mass-manufactured mobile and trailer homes. Snow Raven Trailer Park was on the simpler and smaller side of the planned parks and incorporated unlimited camping space to accommodate growing ski tourism.

SBA LOAN APPROVED FOR GIRDWOOD PLAN

A Small Business Administration Loan for \$42,500 was announced today to help finance construction of trailer and camper facilities at Girdwood.

The loan, announced from Washington by Sen. E. L. Bartlett, D-Alaska, goes to the Girdwood Development Corp., which in turn will make the money available to the Glacier Valley Court.

The Glacier Valley firm, headed by President Bruce Purcell, will construct trailer and camp-

er facilities adjacent to the commercial section of the new Girdwood Townsite.

The area will include water and sewer systems, electricity, a public laundromat and sanitary facilities. It will offer rental spaces for about 20 large trailers and almost unlimited space for campers for use by skiers at Mt. Alyeska.

The new facility will be located across the street from the new Girdwood Post Office. Construction already has begun on the project.

Figure 66. Article discussing the establishment of the trailer park in Girdwood. Anchorage Daily Times, October 8, 1965. Accessed via <https://adn.newsbank.com>.

Table 7. New Girdwood Townsite.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
236 Hightower Rd	1967	Commercial	Trailer Park	SEW-01660	Trailer Park

236 Hightower Road



Figure 67. 236 Hightower Road, view to the northeast.



Figure 68. Snow Raven Trailer Park at 236 Hightower Road, view to the northeast.

236 Hightower Road (SEW-01660) is a commercial property encompassing a trailer park and coffee shop. The coffee shop is located in a one-story, rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented northwest

to southeast on the southern portion of the property. The coffee shop is constructed of concrete brick with board-and-batten siding in the gable end. A shed roofed arctic entry and covered porch dominates the main façade facing the road, and a metal chimney rises from the gable peak on that end. All roofing material is corrugated metal with moderate eaves and decorative, scalloped verge board. The arctic entry has large

plate windows. An order window is evident under the covered porch. The remainder of the property consists of the Snow Raven Trailer Park. There are approximately ten mobile homes of unknown age present on the property, evenly spaced along a driveway extending northeast from the road. The main building, The Grind, was constructed in 1967 when the trailer park was plotted and laid out.

Girdwood Townsite

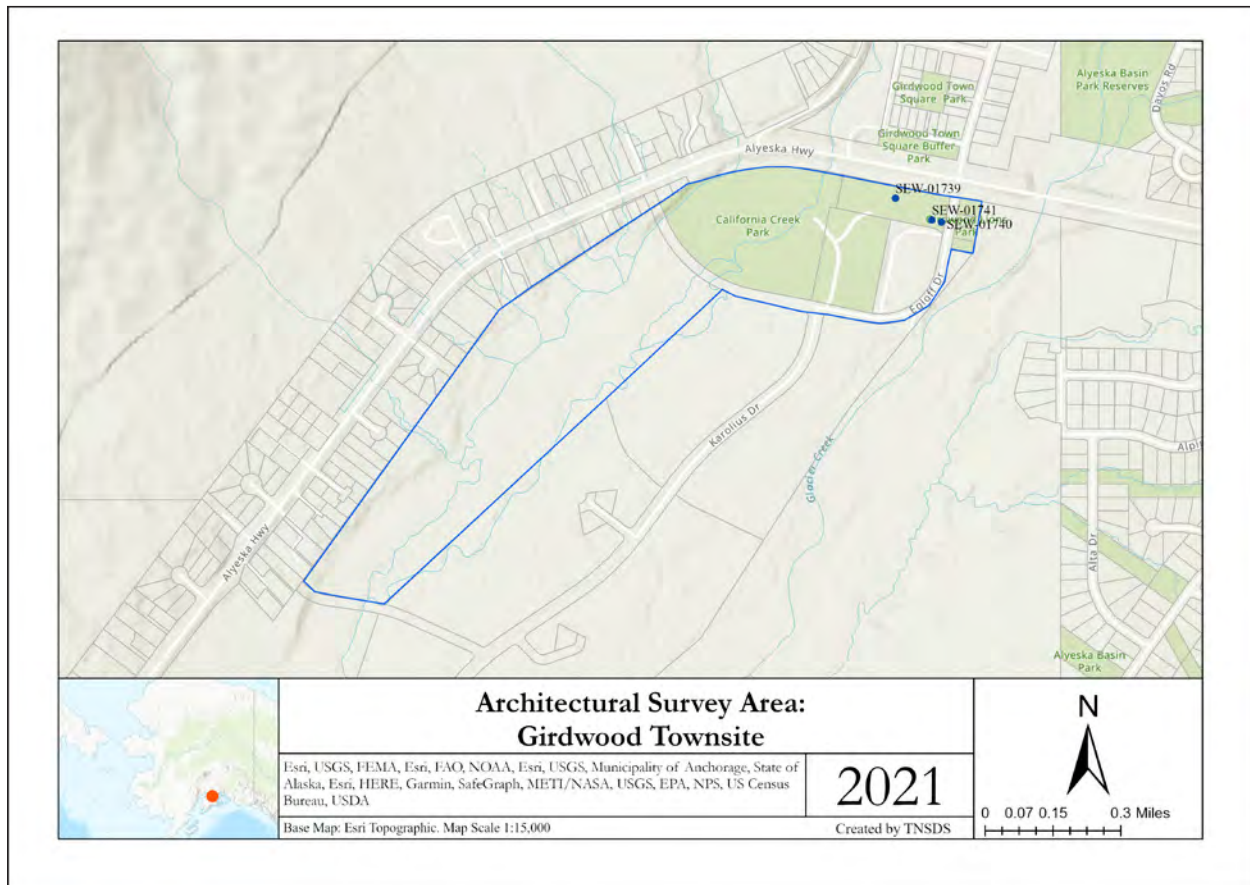


Figure 69. Detail of the survey area.

The Girdwood Townsite survey area is largely a recreational area in Girdwood encompassing Girdwood Park, California Creek Park, Lions Park, and the Girdwood playground and Skate Park. The survey area also contains tennis courts, camping sites, and a baseball diamond. The area lies south of the New Townsite, across the highway from the commercial center of town and extends southwest encompassing a large, forested area owned by the municipality.

In addition to recreational facilities, the survey area also contains three municipal buildings that meet the 50-year age requirement. One is used as a community radio station, another as a day care center, and a third with a current unknown use. The buildings are utilitarian in style, with the radio station built in the Minimal Traditional style that was popular for small starter homes from the 1930s onward. The other two buildings were constructed in the Vernacular style, as utilitarian buildings devoid of ornamentation constructed for municipal use.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
124 Egloff Dr	1950	Municipal	Radio Station	SEW-01739	Minimal Traditional
130 Egloff Dr	1960s	Municipal	Commercial	SEW-01741	Vernacular
136 Egloff Dr	1960s	Municipal	Civic	SEW-01740	Vernacular

124 Egloff Drive



Figure 70. 124 Egloff Drive, view to the southwest.

124 Egloff Drive (SEW-01739) is a rectangular, one-story Minimal Traditional, side-gabled building that is oriented east to west. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and grooved plywood siding. A gable-roofed arctic entry is centered in the northern façade, with the main entry facing north. The two visible windows are sliding windows centered in the east and west sections of the main façade. The foundation of the building has plywood board siding. The arctic entry has an unrailed porch accessed by a short flight of stairs. The building is situated in front of a playground and skate park area and serves as the community radio station. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1950.

130 Egloff Drive



Figure 71. 130 Egloff Drive, view to the southwest.

130 Egloff Drive (SEW-01741) is an L-shaped, cross-gabled Vernacular building oriented north to south with the L portion oriented towards the east. The building has a shed roofed addition on the northern gable end, and the east gable end has a gabled roof covering an entrance porch. The entire roofing on the building is raised-seam metal and the siding is grooved-plywood. Multiple metal chimneys rise through the roof. The building appears to sit on a concrete foundation. A gabled storage shed sits in the center of the open space made by the L-plan. According to correspondence with local residents, the building was built in the 1960s (Margaret Tyler, email message to TNSDS Team, September 20, 2021).

136 Egloff Drive



Figure 72. 136 Egloff Drive, view to the southwest.

136 Egloff Drive (SEW-01740) is a two-story, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented north to south. The building has corrugated metal roofing, shiplap siding, and a one-story shed roofed addition on the south side of the building. The north façade of the building has one, commercial-sized overhead garage door. Next to it is a boarded over opening for an identical door, covered over in plywood. Centered in the opening is a single man door. A sign is centered in the gable peak, which reads "Glacier City Hall." Tax records on file with the MOA have no build date available. According to correspondence with local residents, the building was built in the 1960s (Margaret Tyler, email message to TNSDS Team, September 20, 2021).

US Survey 4806 and Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2

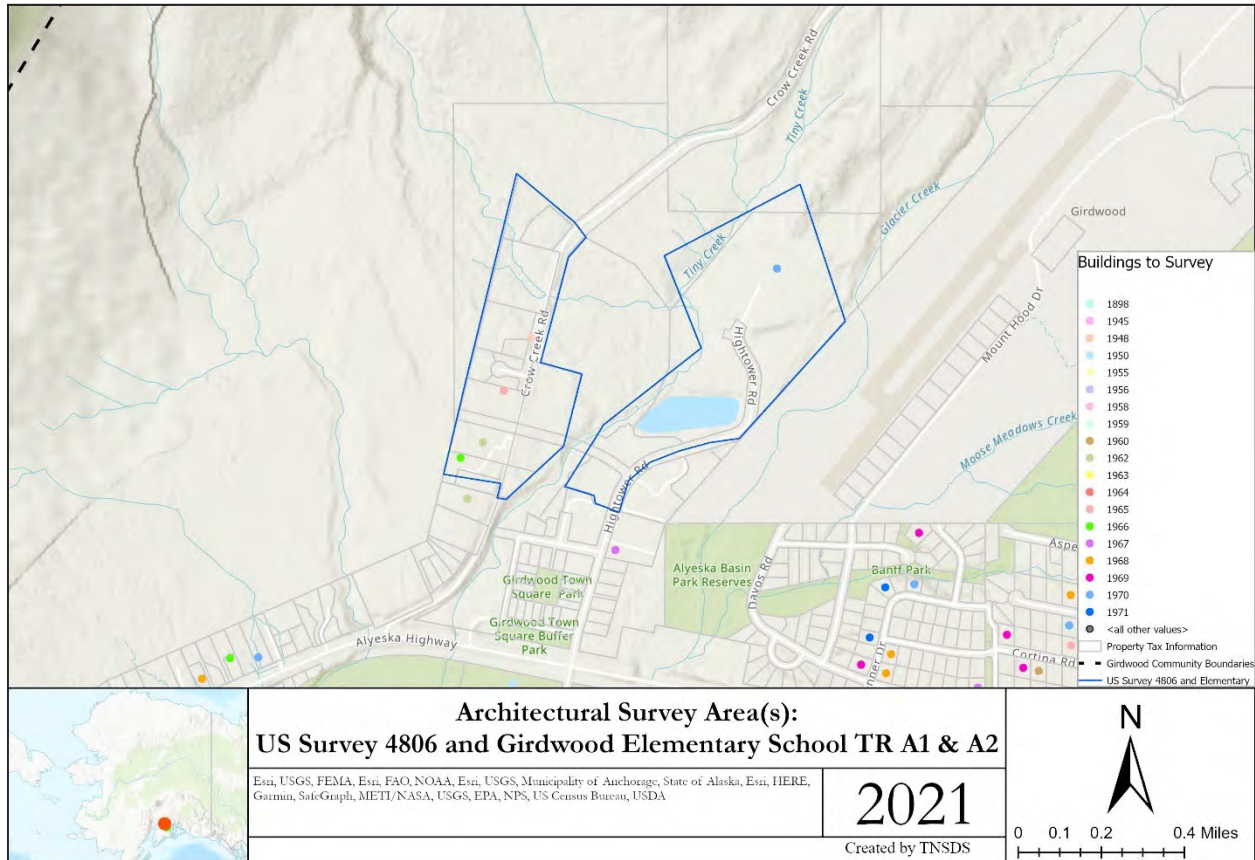


Figure 73. Survey areas US Survey 4806 and Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2.

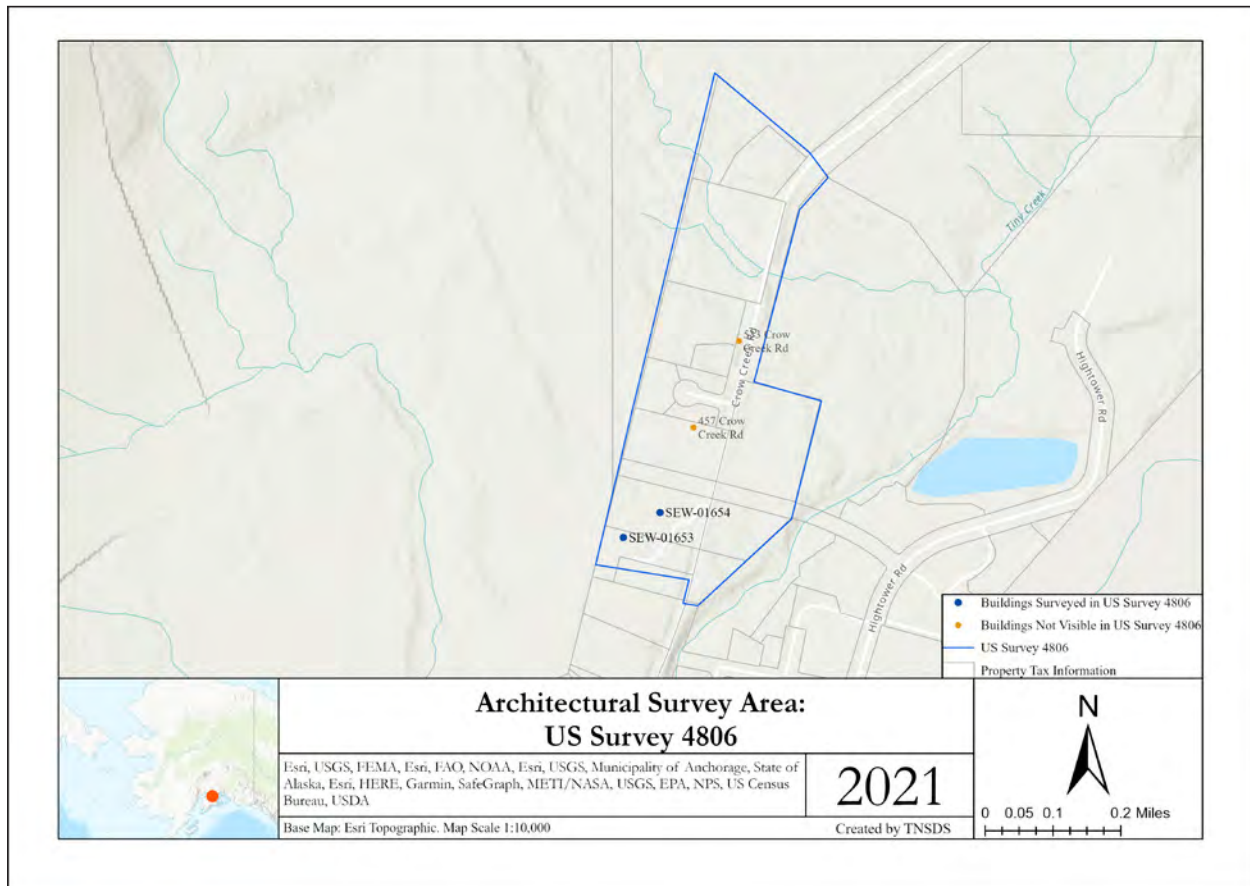
US Survey 4806

Figure 74. Detail of the survey area,

The US Survey 4806 survey area is an irregular-shaped survey area that extends north along both sides of Crow Creek Road for a short distance and contains three residential properties and one commercial that fall within the 50-year age limit. The remaining property in the survey area is a triplex constructed in 1973. Two additional single-family homes are also located in the survey area, both built in the 1970s.

Of the four buildings surveyed, only two had visibility sufficient for survey purposes. One property is a Rustic log cabin while the other is a Vernacular building with multiple building campaigns known as the Double Musky. The remaining two properties were hidden from view by long driveways and dense vegetation.

Table 9. US Survey 4806.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
373 Crow Creek Rd	1966	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01653	Rustic
377 Crow Creek Rd	1962	Commercial	Restaurant	SEW-01654	Vernacular

373 Crow Creek Road



Figure 75. 373 Crow Creek Road, view to the south.

373 Crow Creek Road (SEW-01653) is a Rustic log cabin constructed in 1966. The side-gabled rustic log cabin has a low-pitch corrugated metal roof, exposed rafter tails in deep eaves, and a heavy timber door. Tax data on file with the MOA indicates an original construction date of 1966.

377 Crow Creek Road



Figure 76. 377 Crow Creek Road, view to the west.

377 Crow Creek Road (SEW-01654) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular commercial building oriented southeast to northwest. The multi-story building, a restaurant known as the Double Musky Inn, has gable additions projecting to the southwest and northeast, wood shiplap siding, raised-seam metal roofing, and two sunrooms on the front and southwest facades. One outbuilding is also clearly visible from the right-of-way, consisting of a small, rectangular, front-gabled building with wood shiplap siding and raised-seam metal roofing. An arctic entry on the northeast façade contains a timber door, and there is one small, fixed window located in the southeast façade. The building materials and colors of the outbuilding directly match those of the Double Musky Inn. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

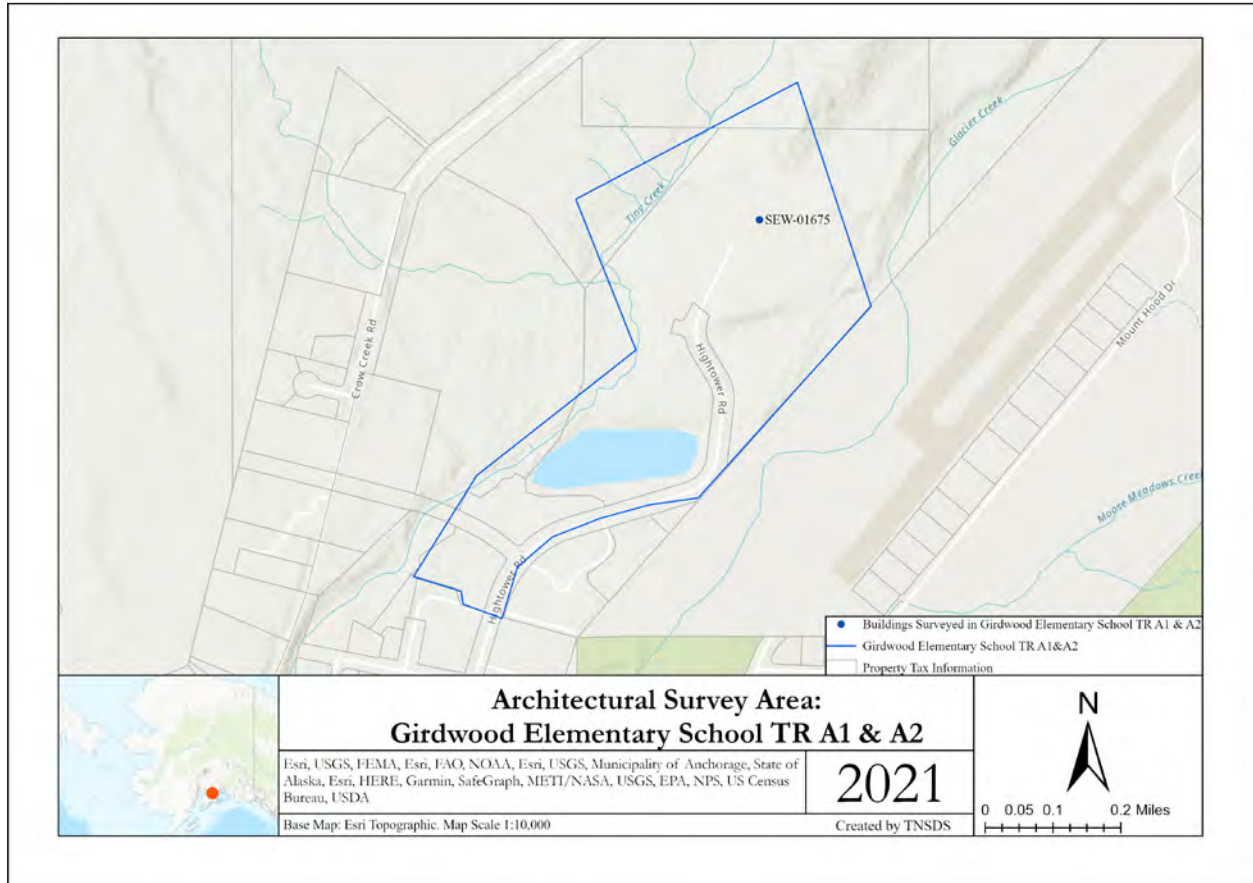
Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2

Figure 77. Detail of the survey area.

The Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2 survey area is set in a large, wooded area northeast of the New Town area, at the northern end of Hightower Road. The only property within the Girdwood Elementary TR A1&A2 survey area is the Girdwood Elementary

School. The school has an AHRs number resulting from a previous study, although at the time that the previous study the building was not old enough for evaluation for the NRHP. The school has since surpassed the 50-year age requirement for evaluation.

Table 10. Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
680 Hightower Rd	1970	Municipal	School	SEW-01675	Shed

680 Hightower Road



Figure 78. Girdwood Elementary School, view to the north.

680 Hightower Road (SEW-01675) is a large, Shed style school building oriented west to east. The design of the Girdwood Elementary School creates a curved plan from numerous rectangular sections. The building has two sections, with the western-most section being two-stories with shed roofs in two directions.

The plan is telescoped to the south. The main entrance is located to the west of the apex of the curved plan and is covered by a long shed-roof portico with timber supports. The eastern section of the building is one-and-a-half-stories and constructed of multiple rectangles telescoped and offset to create the curve of the plan. The building has metal siding set in a zig-zag pattern with a heavy, exaggerated parapet. The windows are arranged in squat rows just below the parapet. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970; however, the site development plans were not approved until 1972. Dickinson-Oswald & Partners were listed in bid solicitations as the project engineers (Anchorage Daily Times 172). The firm is now part of DOWL Engineering.

Old Town US Survey 1177

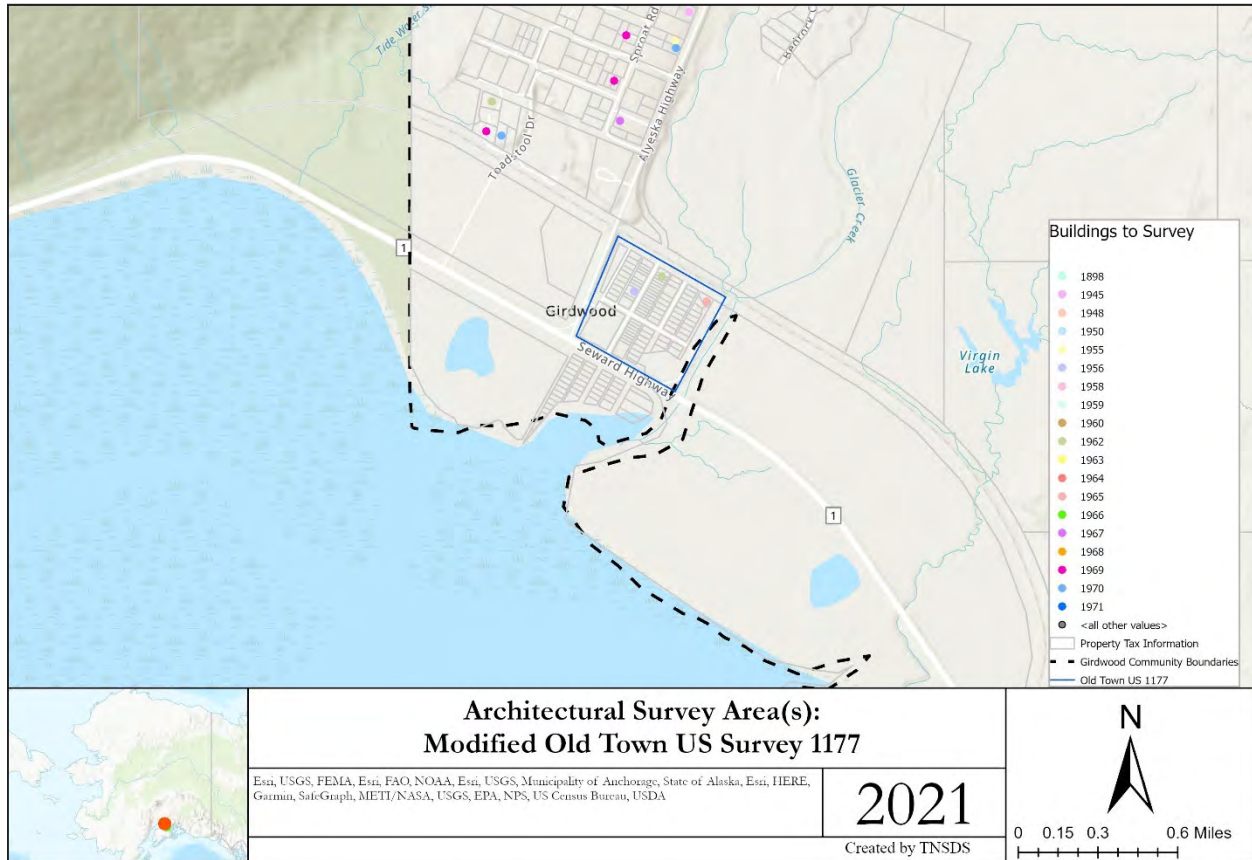


Figure 79. Location of the survey area Old Town US Survey 1177.

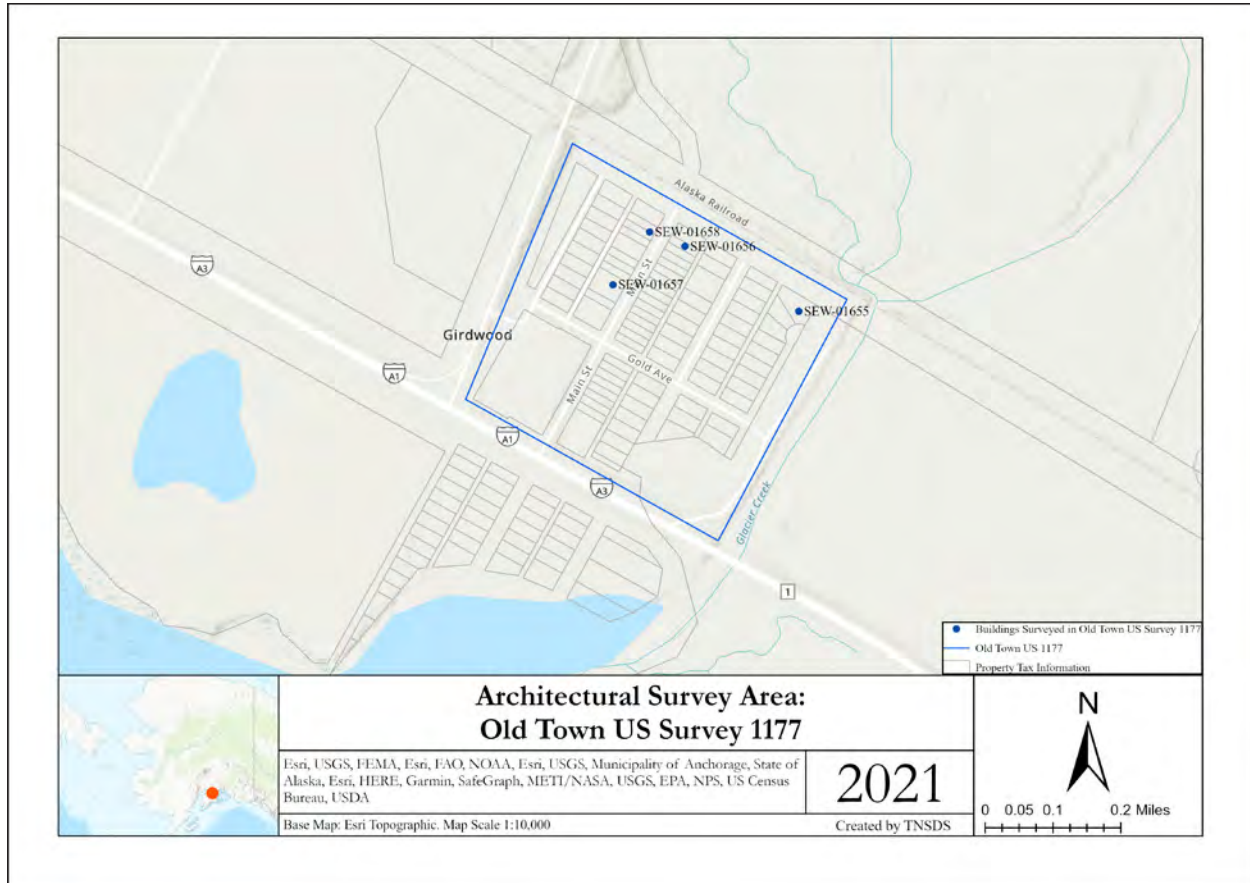


Figure 80. Detail of the survey area.

The Old Town, US Survey 117 survey area is located along the north side of the Seward Highway, east of the Alyeska Highway. The area is directly across the highway from the Old Girdwood Townsite and contains buildings that predate the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The survey area is laid out in a neat grid with similar lot sizes along different sides of the roads. Similar setbacks and limited vegetation afford good visibility of all properties within the survey area. The area is located in a depression lower

than the surrounding built roads, indicating that this area may have been subject to flooding prior to the build-up of the Seward Highway as a seawall. The area contains four residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit: two properties are Vernacular in style, one is Shed style, and one building is Minimal Traditional with a gambrel roof. The remaining properties in the survey area consist entirely of residential buildings, single-family homes, and duplex buildings.

Table 11. Old Town US Survey 1177.					
Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
381 Gold Avenue	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01655	Vernacular
237 Main Street	1956	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01657	Vernacular
286 Main Street	1962	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01656	Shed
287 Main Street	1947	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01658	Minimal Traditional

381 Gold Avenue



Figure 81. 381 Gold Avenue, view to the northwest.

381 Gold Avenue (SEW-01655) is partially obscured from view from the right-of-way. The visible portion of the building consists of a front-gabled log cabin with a shed roofed arctic entry. The roof of the arctic entry slopes so that it drains against the gable front of the log cabin and has tar paper visible. The roof of the log cabin is corrugated metal with a tall metal chimney. Other buildings are visible to the south of the log cabin, but vegetation hides them from the right-of-way and it cannot be determined if they are attached to the log cabin or are separate constructions. To the north of the log cabin is a flat or shed roofed garage structure labeled with the numbers 379; the proximity to the log cabin indicates that the two properties are connected but this could not be verified during field survey. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

237 Main Street



Figure 82. 237 Main Street, view to the west.

237 Main Street (SEW-01657) is a U-shaped, front-gabled, one-story, Vernacular residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The main portion of the building has a gabled roof, and a shed roofed addition projects to the southwest from the main façade. The rear of the building has a second shed roofed addition, creating the U-shape of the layout. The entire building has corrugated metal roofing and reverse board-and-batten siding. The two visible doors are partially glazed, with diamond patterned panes. The wall to the right of the door contains a series of four twelve-light windows that wrap around the corner of the building to create a sun porch. To the north of the residential building is a side-gabled garage structure with asphalt shingle roofing, plywood board siding, and a wood overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1956.

286 Main Street



Figure 83. 286 Main Street, view to the northwest.

286 Main Street (SEW-01656) is a complex property with multiple buildings. The main residence appears to be a rectangular, two-story Shed style building with a shed roofed porch, projecting bay window in the upper story, and a full-length second-story deck on the northern façade. The building has corrugated metal roofing and plywood siding. Extending towards the road from the northern façade is a gable-roofed garage addition with corrugated metal roofing and grooved plywood siding. The addition has one set of paired casement windows and a wood overhead door. Immediately adjacent to the garage is a series of small shed roofed structures forming a right angle and connecting the garage with a front-gabled structure with vertical plank siding and corrugated metal roofing. The gabled structure has the numbers 282 affixed to the façade next to the door in the western façade. It also has three sets of segmented fixed windows, one slightly left of center in the gable end and the second and third sets spaced evenly in the northern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

287 Main Street



Figure 84. 287 Main Street, view to the west.

287 Main Street (SEW-01658) is a rectangular, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The one-and-a-half story building has an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with a gabled arctic entry centered in the northwest façade. The building has a raised-seam metal gable-roofed addition to the northeast, connecting the residential building to the front-gabled garage structure which has one overhead garage door. The main entrance is through the arctic entry and is reached via a railed porch, accessed by a short flight of steps. The windows are all two-light paired windows of unknown type. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1947.

Alyeska

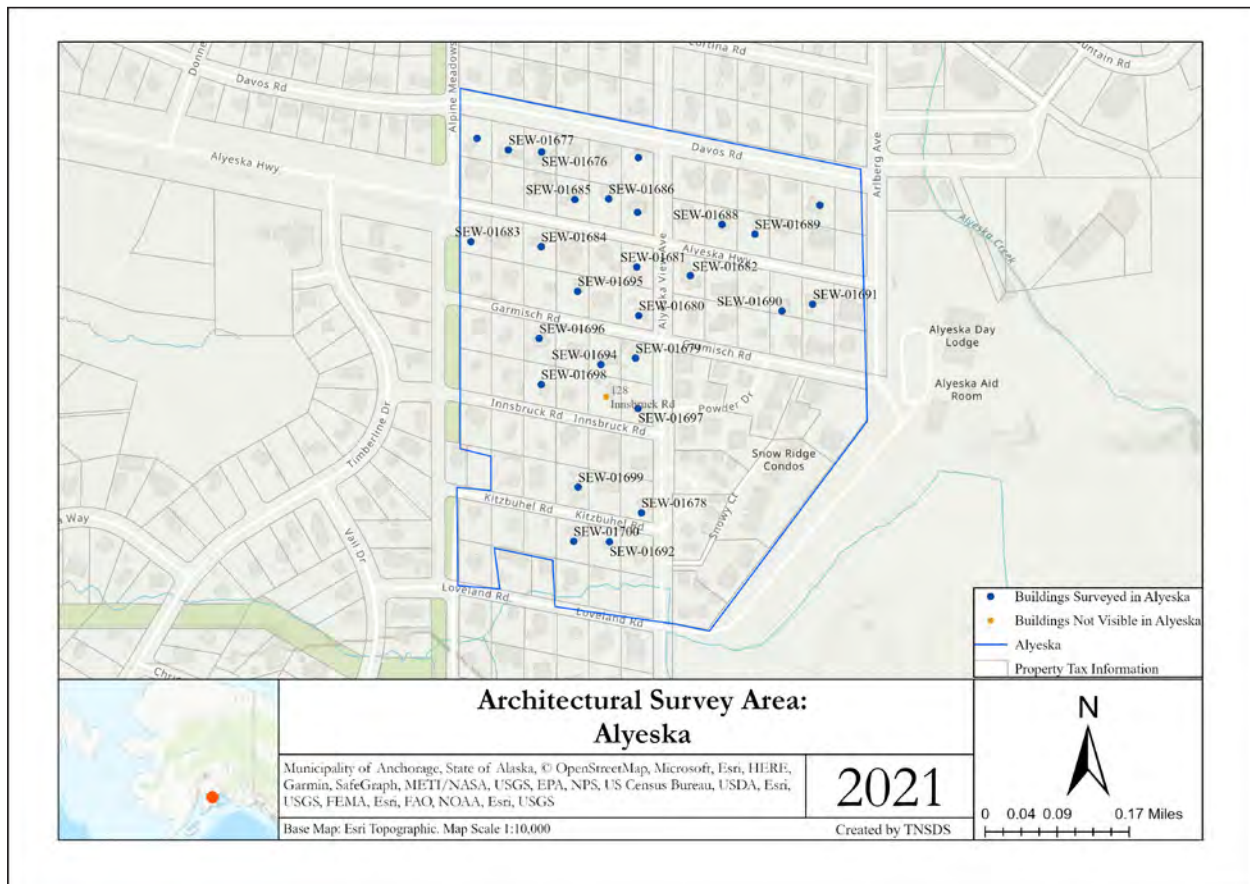


Figure 85. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska survey area is centered directly west and at the base of the Alyeska ski hill and stretches from the south side of Davos Road to the north side of Loveland Road and from the ski hill west to the east side of Alpine Meadows Road. The survey area is laid out in a cardinal grid pattern of gravel roads bisected by Alyeska View Avenue. The properties are laid out with generous setbacks and thick vegetation surrounding each property in keeping with the original intended layout of the townsite.

The survey area encompasses 29 residential properties that meet the 50-year age requirement, the majority of which were constructed after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The properties are residential and consist entirely of single-family homes and duplexes.

The younger building stock changes style, with a trend towards multi-family homes, buildings that maximize square footage per lot size, and new architectural styles. There is new construction in several locations. The 29 homes surveyed include historic styles such as Chalet (13), A-Frame (4), Vernacular (3), Modern Ranch (2), Contemporary (2), Prow Front (1), Shed (1), and Rustic (1). In addition to historic styles, there were two buildings that evoked new construction: one in the Millennium Mansion style and one in the Deconstructivism style. These appear to be relatively new construction and may not yet have been updated in the MAO tax database. Combined with the Alyeska Addition 1 survey area, this area makes up the core residential district of the Girdwood community.

Table 12. Alyeska.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
916 Alpine Meadows Ave	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01716	Chalet
123 Davos Rd	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01747	Modern Ranch
263 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01676	Chalet
273 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01677	Vernacular
439 Alyeska View Ave	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01678	Chalet
519 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01679	Prow Front
555 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01680	A-Frame
569 Alyeska View Ave	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01681	Chalet
570 Alyeska View Ave	1962	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01682	Shed
607 Alyeska View Ave	1968	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01474	A-Frame
637 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01475	A-Frame
2864 Alyeska Hwy	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01683	Chalet
2898 Alyeska Hwy	1960	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01684	Contemporary
2911 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01685	Chalet
2935 Alyeska Hwy	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01686	Deconstructivism
3005 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01688	Contemporary
3023 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01689	Rustic
3050 Alyeska Hwy	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01690	Vernacular
3070 Alyeska Hwy	1971	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01691	Modern Ranch
225 Garmisch Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01694	Chalet
236 Garmisch Rd	1964	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01695	Chalet
257 Garmisch Rd	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01696	Chalet
102 Innsbruck Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01697	Chalet
160 Innsbruck Rd	1967	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01698	Chalet
119 Kitzbuhel Rd	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01692	Chalet
134 Kitzbuhel Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01699	Chalet
139 Kitzbuhel Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01700	A-Frame

916 Alpine Meadows Avenue



Figure 86. 916 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the east.

916 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01716) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented west to east. The one-story building has an asphalt-shingled roof overgrown with moss, medium eave overhangs, and visible purlins and rafter tails. The west façade of the building largely consists of wood framed fixed light narrow windows set in a grid pattern. The visible sloping of the horizontal framing members indicates uneven settling of the house site. On the days of survey, there was active construction happening on the property with large equipment undertaking dirt work necessary to either stabilize the property or lay the groundwork for a new building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

123 Davos



Figure 87. 123 Davos Road, view to the south.

123 Davos Road (SEW-01747) is a one-story rectangular hipped-roofed Modern Ranch style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has a wood-shingle hipped roof with an asymmetrical façade; the roof is cut away over the entrance porch, the only relief of an otherwise heavy roof. A metal

chimney rises to the east of center in the main façade. The building has vertical wood plank siding that has weathered to the same color as the roof. The main entrance is recessed in the north façade and accessed via a short entrance porch reached by several steps. The wood framed windows appear to be paired casement windows, with one fixed picture window centered in the northern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

263 Davos Road



Figure 88. 263 Davos Road, view to the south.

263 Davos Road (SEW-01676) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the main façade to the south. The building has a low-pitch roof, corrugated metal roofing and shiplap siding. The front gable is dematerialized to allow for five large floor-to-ceiling windows and a clerestory directly under the eaves. The main entrance is reached through a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

273 Davos Road



Figure 89. 273 Davos Road, view to the south.

273 Davos Road (SEW-01677) is a rectangular, gable-roofed Vernacular residential building oriented with the main façade to the north. The two-story

building has asphalt shingle roofing. The second story has vertical grooved plywood siding while the first story has shiplap siding. A hipped awning extends around the building, visually separating the first and second stories. The main entrance is through a gabled arctic entry attached to the northeast corner of the building, with the entrance chamfered across the northeast corner and reached by a short flight of stairs. The façade facing the street has a secondary entrance of sliding glass doors reached by a porch that extends halfway across the width of the building. There are five tall windows across the rest of the front façade, with two sliding glass windows situated in the second story. The southeast corner of the upper story contains a series of floor-to-ceiling windows to create a sunroom. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

439 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 90. 439 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the west.

439 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01678) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal roof with prominent purlins, deep eaves, and vertical plank siding. A railed deck extends along the width of the second story of the main façade, creating a covered entryway on the lower story. The front gable end has been dematerialized to contain four large-fixed windows. The second story contains three large-fixed windows and a glass door with wide stiles. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

519 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 91. 519 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the west.

519 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01679) is an irregular shaped, side-gabled, Prow Front style residential building with shed roofed wings extending from either side of the main prow. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal roof and two chimneys protected from snow slides by metal snow guards. The main prow front has exposed wood framing around the windows and shiplap siding. The basement story and shed roofed wings have stone veneer siding. The main entrance is through the northern wing, protected by a shed roof and reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

555 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 92. 555 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the north.

555 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01680) is a rectangular, front-gabled A-Frame residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-and-a-half-story building has a raised-seam metal roof, vertical groove siding, and shed roofed wings extending to the north and

south. The wings have shiplap siding. The foundation is protected by corrugated metal. The eastern façade has been almost entirely dematerialized, containing a series of stepped, fixed windows. A porch extends part way across the main façade and is reached by a short flight of stairs. The main door is in the southern side of the eastern façade. The rear of the property contains a small shed roofed building with a heavy raised-seam metal parapet, two large windows, and a door reached by a short flight of steps. According to the residents, the building was transported in pieces to the property from Anchorage as a construction project for the children of the original owners. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

569 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 93. 569 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the northwest.

569 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01681) is a rectangular, cross-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The multi-story, multi-level is largely obscured from view of the right-of-way. It has a raised-seam metal roof and shiplap siding. The gable end pointed to the east is dematerialized for large, triangular, fixed windows. Beneath those windows is a shed roofed addition. The building is sited at a lower level than the road and is reached by means of a set of stairs cut into the hillside from the parking area. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

570 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 94. 570 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the east.

570 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01682) is an irregular shaped, multi-roofed Shed style building. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and has shiplap siding. Several of the windows in the second story have sloped frames mimicking the slope of the roof lines above. The main façade contains several windows, an overhead garage door, and a single-light man door recessed under a projecting section of the second story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

607 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 95. 607 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the north.

607 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01474) is a rectangular, large A-Frame residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has asphalt shingle roofing, deep eaves, and multiple chimneys rising from the wings. The main body of the building has shiplap siding while the wings have board-and-batten siding. A deck extends across the full width of the upper story. The lower story has a flat-roofed garage projecting from the western façade, topped by a railed deck. The railing balusters of both decks are decoratively carved. The main entrance is through the western façade,

which a gable extension of the roof creating a protected portico. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

637 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 96. 637 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the south.

637 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01475) is a small, rectangular A-Frame building partially obscured from view and oriented east to west. The one-story building has scalloped edged verge board and the main façade is dematerialized to contain mostly fixed plate glass windows. The main entrance is through a glass door with wide stiles set in the southern corner of the main façade and is reached from an unrailed porch one step above the ground level. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

2864 Alyeska Highway



Figure 97. 2864 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the south.

2864 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01683) is rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal roof with extended purlins and shallow eaves. The building is sided with board-and-batten plywood siding with wood shingle in the gable peak. A railed deck extends the full width of the main façade, with decorative carved balustrades. A glass door with wide stiles giving entrance to the deck. The

main entrance is through the southeast corner of the main façade, below the deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

2898 Alyeska Highway



Figure 98. 2898 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the south.

2898 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01684) is an L-shaped front-gabled Contemporary building with a gabled extension. The main façade faces north with the extension extending west from the southern end. The one-story building has raised-seam roofing and a gable extension creating a portico for the main entrance. The main façade has a heavy pediment with diagonal plank siding. Below the pediment, the vertical plank wall of the front façade is relieved only by a narrow row of glass blocks, a very small window, and the main entrance in the western portion of the façade. One large window is visible on the western extension through the surrounding vegetation along with a railed porch on the western façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1960.

2911 Alyeska Highway



Figure 99. 2911 Alyeska Highway, view to the northwest.

2911 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01685) is a rectangular saltbox Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has corrugated metal roofing with extended purlins below the eaves. The building is enveloped with T1-11 siding. A saltbox

roofed porch extends the full length of the southern façade. The main entrance is through a single-light door in the western corner of the southern façade. The windows have diamond-patterned false shutters. A shed roofed storage shed and car port are located to the southwest of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

2935 Alyeska Highway



Figure 100. 2935 Alyeska Highway, view to the north.

2935 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01686) is an irregular shaped multi-level Deconstructivism residential building oriented south to north. The building consists of several square blocks with corrugated metal shed roofs sloping in multiple directions, and corrugated metal siding. The visible windows are irregular in shape and size in keeping with the Deconstructivism style. The main entrance is through the southern-most block, with the main entrance reached via concrete steps and landing. The main door is recessed into the wall, which is sloped outward. The Deconstructivist style of the portion of the building visible from the right-of-way indicates that this construction is less than the 50-year age limit for the survey; however, tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

3005 Alyeska Highway



Figure 101. 3005 Alyeska Highway, view to the north.

3005 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01688) is a rectangular shed roofed Contemporary building oriented with the entrance to the south. The south façade, which faces the street, is dominated by a large unrelieved expanse of diagonal plank siding, obscuring the rest of the building from street view in keeping with the Contemporary style. The second story projects outward, creating a covered car port below the house. The eastern wall is sloped and contains several windows that are not clearly visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

3023 Alyeska Highway



Figure 102. 3023 Alyeska Highway, view to the north.

3023 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01689) is a rectangular, front-gabled Rustic log cabin oriented south to north. The one-story building has a metal roof and visible purlins, with one metal chimney extending through the eastern portion of the roof. A wood framed addition of similar size and roof slope extends south, with shiplap siding and the main door on the western side of the addition. The main portion of the building is obscured by vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

3050 Alyeska Highway



Figure 103. 3050 Alyeska Highway, view to the south.

3050 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01690) is a rectangular side-gabled Vernacular residential building that is oriented north to south mostly obscured from view. The one-story building has two rectangular sections, with the northern section rising higher than the southern section. The building has metal roofing, scalloped verge board, and board-and-batten siding. The two windows visible from the right-of-way are rectangular fixed windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

3070 Alyeska Highway



Figure 104. 3070 Alyeska Highway, view to the south.

3070 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01691) is an L-shaped cross-gabled Modern Ranch residential building that is oriented east to west with the cross-gable extending to the south. The building has raised seam-metal roofing with deep eaves, faux purlins, and a thin metal chimney extending through the gable peak. The northern portion of the building has board-and-batten siding. The front entrance is through an extended portion of the gable, with fixed, plate glass windows creating a sunroom immediately inside the entrance. Visible to the south is the southern extension, which is two-story and sided with shiplap siding in the lower story and wood shingle in the upper story. The extension also contains a gabled dormer with a fixed arched window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

225 Garmisch Road



Figure 105. 225 Garmisch Road, view to the south.

225 Garmisch Road (SEW-01694) is a gabled Modern Chalet style residential building largely hidden from the right-of-way by vegetation, vehicles, and a small building on a trailer. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and large windows in the eastern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

236 Garmisch Road



Figure 106. 236 Garmisch Road, view to the north.

236 Garmisch Road (SEW-01695) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-and-a-half-story building has a plywood roof with deep eaves and extended purlins. The building has shiplap siding. A deck extends across the width of the building on the second story of the southern façade with stairs to the driveway, and a second railed deck extends across the top half-story. The main entrance is through a partially glazed door in the second story. Five floor-to-ceiling windows look onto the deck. A secondary entrance is through glass

doors in the first story. The deck across the half story is accessed by a glazed door and overlooked by two fixed plate glass windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

257 Garmisch Road



Figure 107. 257 Garmisch Road, view to the south.

257 Garmisch Road (SEW-01696) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-story building has a raised seam metal roof with a metal chimney rising through the roof just north of the gable peak. The building has grooved plywood siding and two windows in the northern façade below the roofline. The building has a series of additions on the west side, including a one-story gabled addition with two shed roofed additions attached. The main entrance is through the eastern façade which is not visible from the right-of-way and reached by stairs leading to a second story deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

102 Innsbruck Road



Figure 108. 102 Innsbruck Road, view to the north.

102 Innsbruck Road (SEW-01697) is a rectangular, side-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building with the gable oriented east to west. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and a dual concrete block chimney. The rafter tails are visible under the eaves, and the purlins are extended beyond the roof edge. The first story of the building has grooved plywood siding and the lower story has shiplap siding. The east portion of the building has large windows, consisting of paired casement windows flanking fixed plate glass windows. There is a deck on the second story of the north façade of the building, and a flight of stairs leading to a recessed entry in the second story of the south façade. A third entrance is through a gabled arctic entry on the first floor of the south façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

160 Innsbruck Road



Figure 109. 160 Innsbruck Road, view to the north.

160 Innsbruck Road (SEW-01698) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-and-a-half-story building has asphalt roofing and exposed purlins. The building has a gable-roofed addition on the south façade, with a lower roofline exposing the original clerestory in the taller gable peak. The building is sided with vertical plank siding. According to the resident, the larger original portion of the building was a resort personnel support building at Alyeska prior to being moved to the property at an unknown date. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

119 Kitzbuhel Road



Figure 110. 119 Kitzbuhel Road, view to the south.

119 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01692) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-and-a-half-story building has a raised-seam metal gambrel roof with a peaked extension on the eastern façade. Vegetation partially obscures the building, with only the northern façade clearly visible from the right-of-way. The building has board-and-batten siding and three scalloped framed windows. Porches lead to entrances on both the east and west ends of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

134 Kitzbuhel Road



Figure 111. 134 Kitzbuhel Road, view to the north.

134 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01699) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-story, multi-level

building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eaves and exposed purlins. The building has shiplap siding. The front gable is dematerialized into four large, fixed windows. The main entrance is through the eastern corner of the south façade, accessed by a porch that extends the full width of the building. A rectangular, flat-roofed garage structure sits at the southwest corner of the building and does not appear to be attached. A set of stairs from the porch provides access to the roof of the garage. A second addition at the north end of the building is only just visible from the right-of-way, although not visible enough for an accurate description of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

139 Kitzbuhel Road



Figure 112. 139 Kitzbuhel Road, view to the south.

139 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01700) is a rectangular, front-gabled, A-Frame residential building that is oriented north to south with gabled dormer wings on the east and west sides. The building has raised-seam metal siding and scalloped verge board trim. The north façade has plywood siding. The building has been elevated above the ground level and sits on steel girders. There are no stairs to reach the main entrance, situated in the center of the north façade, indicating that the building is not currently inhabited. The dormers and gable north gable peak contain banks of windows, and sliding windows frame the door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Alyeska Addition 1 and Alyeska Addition 3

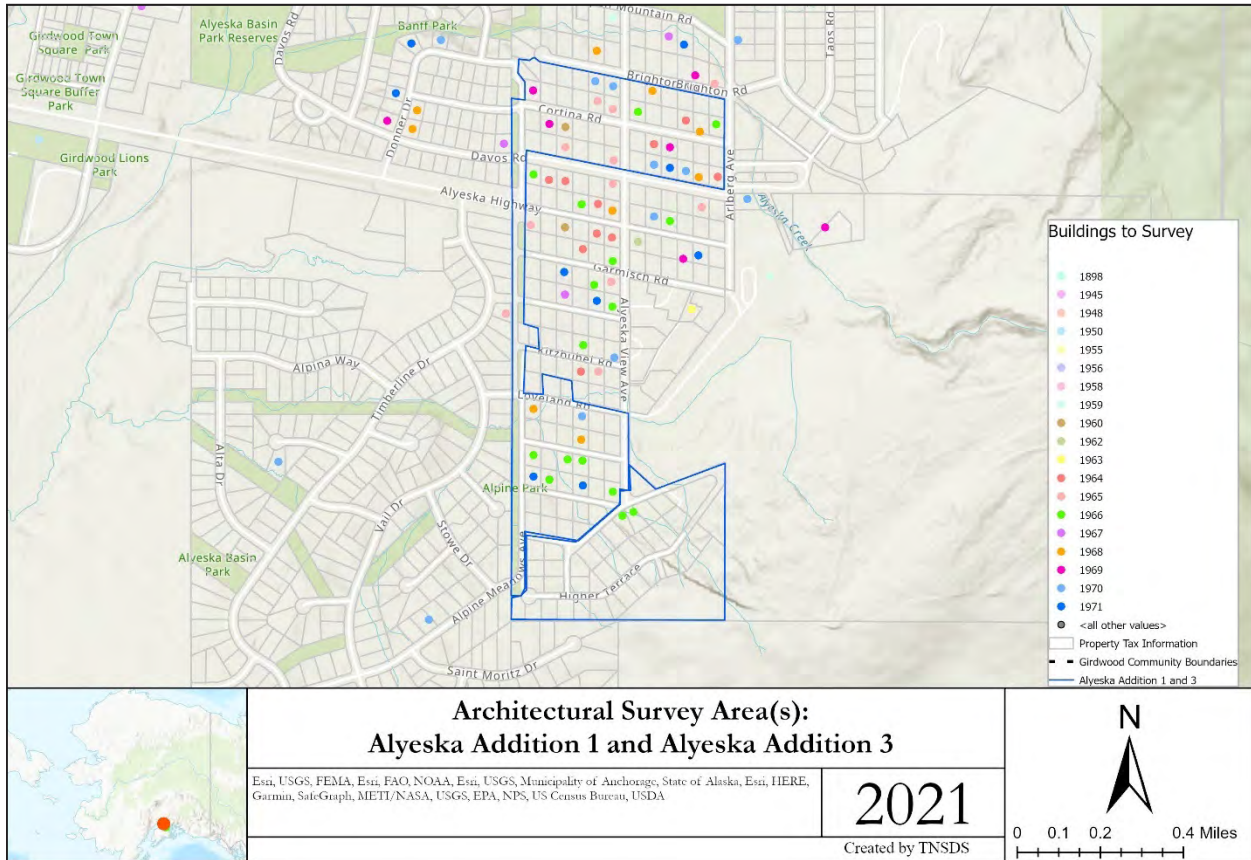


Figure 113. Survey areas Alyeska Addition 1 and Alyeska Addition 3

Alyeska Addition 1

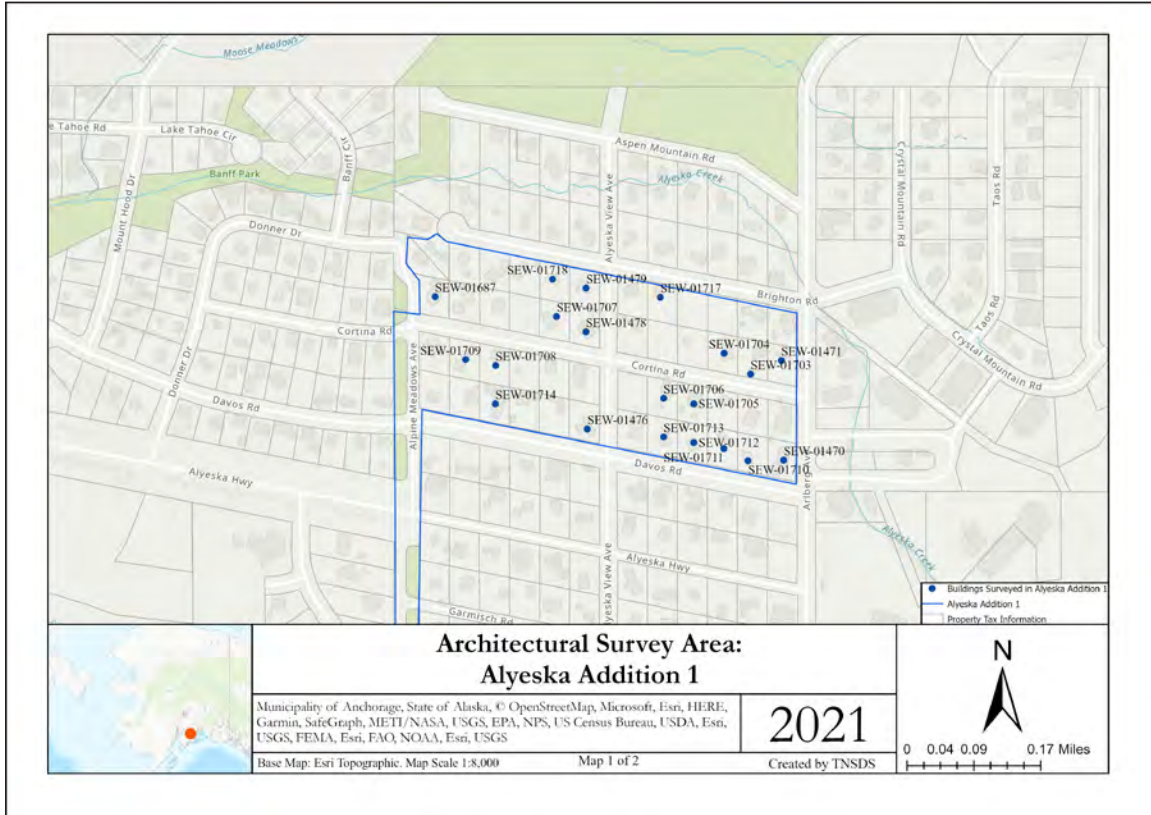


Figure 114. Detail of the northern portion of the survey area.

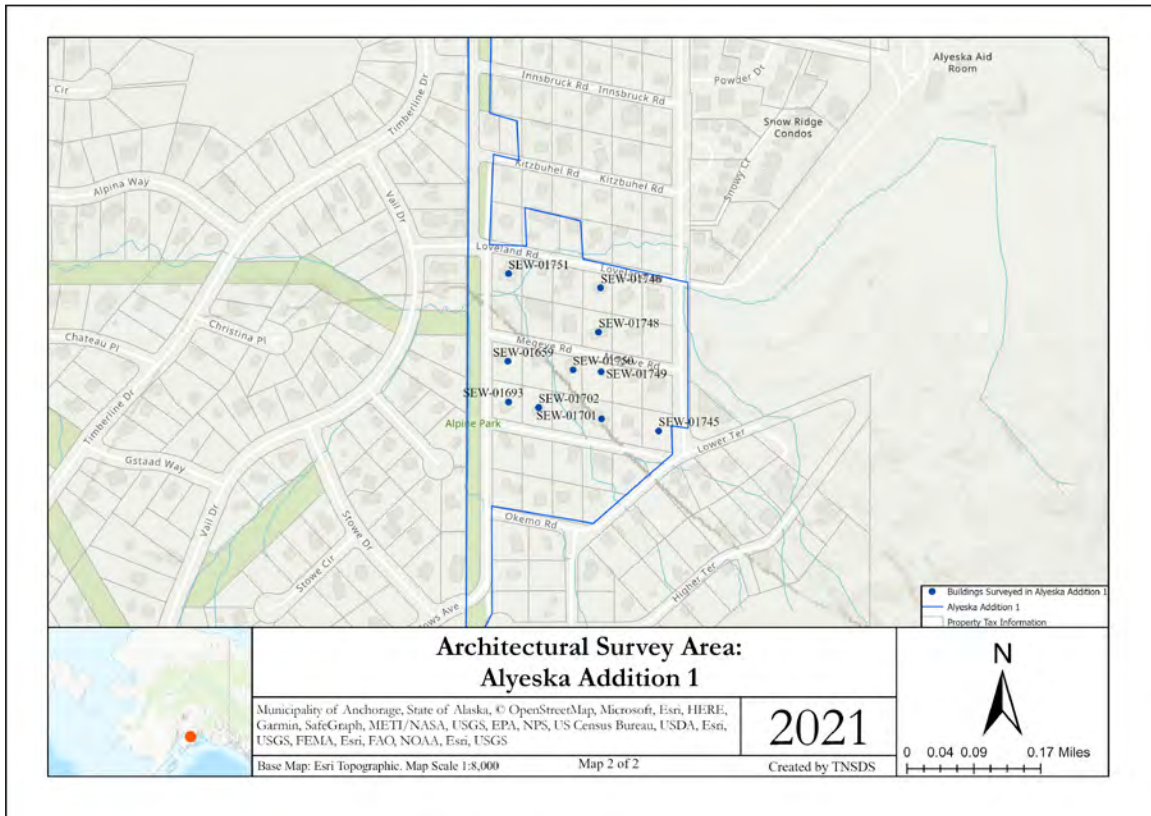


Figure 115. Southern portion of the survey area.

The Alyeska Addition 1 survey area consists of two separate groups of buildings set along Alpine Meadows Avenue; one group is north of Alyeska Highway while the other group is south of the highway. The northern section encompasses the properties between Arlberg and Alpine Meadows avenues and Brighton and Davos roads. A section of the survey area runs south along Alpine Meadows Avenue to a southern area, which lies between Alpine Meadows and Alyeska View avenues, and Loveland and Okemo roads. The survey area is laid out in a cardinal grid pattern of gravel roads similar to the Alyeska survey area. The properties are laid out with generous setbacks and thick vegetation sur-

rounding each property in keeping with the original intended layout of the townsite.

The survey area contains 33 properties that fall within the 50-year age requirement: 32 residential properties and one commercial. These buildings encompass all of the architectural styles encountered in the Girdwood community: Chalet (15), Prow Front (5), Vernacular (4), Shed (2), Rustic (2), A-Frame (2), Contemporary (1), Swiss Chalet (1), and Decoupage (1). Combined with the previous survey area (Alyeska), these properties form the core planned residential district in the Girdwood Community.

Table 13. Alyeska Addition 1.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
542 Alpine Meadows Avenue	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01693	Chalet
566 Alpine Meadows Avenue	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01659	Rustic
1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01687	Chalet
137 Loveland Rd	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01746	Prow Front
181 Loveland Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01751	Vernacular
134 Megeve Rd	1968	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01748	Chalet
139 Megeve Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01749	Shed
151 Megeve Rd	1966	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01750	Chalet
110 Northland Rd	1966	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01745	Prow Front
138 Northland Rd	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01701	Chalet
166 Northland Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01702	Vernacular
110 Cortina Rd	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01471	Prow Front
122 Cortina Rd	1968	Residential	Triplex	SEW-01703	Swiss Chalet
136 Cortina Rd	1964	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01704	Chalet
163 Cortina Rd	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01705	Chalet
177 Cortina Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01706	Prow Front
220 Cortina Rd	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01707	A-Frame
257 Cortina Rd	1960	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01708	Rustic
275 Cortina Rd	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01709	Chalet and A-Frame
110 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01470	Vernacular
128 Davos Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01710	Chalet
144 Davos Rd	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01711	Chalet
158 Davos Rd	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01712	Chalet
176 Davos Rd	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01713	Chalet

Table 13. Alyeska Addition 1.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
242 Davos Rd	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01714	Shed
663 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01476	A-Frame
731 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01715	Chalet
273 Brighton Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01717	Contemporary
305 Brighton Rd	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01479	Prow Front
321 Brighton Rd	1970	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01718	Chalet
104 Arlberg Avenue	1959	Commercial	Day lodge	SEW-01472	Contemporary Chalet
414 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01743	Vernacular

542 Alpine Meadows Avenue



Figure 116. 542 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the northwest.

542 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01693) is a small, rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eave overhangs and exposed purlins and rafters. A one-story shed roofed addition on the east side of the building provides the main entrance. The building has T1-11 siding, a solid wood door, and two small wood framed casement windows in the first story. The second story has one fixed window and a solid door that leads to a small balcony with decoratively carved balustrades. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

566 Alpine Meadows Avenue



Figure 117. 566 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the east.

566 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01659) is a rectangular, gable-roofed Rustic log cabin residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has several additions: three cross-gable dormers are visible in the second story, and at least four different shed roof additions are visible across all visible facades. The roofing is raised seam metal and all additions have log siding. The windows are mixed and irregularly placed. A screened-in porch is visible on the far façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue



Figure 118. 1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the north.

1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01687) is a large, rectangular Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The two-story building has corrugated metal roofing with deep eaves and visible purlins. One metal chimney rises from the south side of the building. The eastern wall contains fixed-picture windows oriented towards the ski resort. The south façade has a gabled addition projecting south that contains the main entrance and is surrounded by a large open deck partially covered by extended roof framing for decorative purposes. The building appears to have undergone major renovation work with new materials installed across all surfaces. The surrounding lot is landscaped with lawn and trees, unusual features for the community. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

137 Loveland Road



Figure 119. 137 Loveland Road, view to the southwest.

137 Loveland Road (SEW-01746) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Prow Front style residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-story building has a

wood shingle roof with deep eave overhangs and visible purlins and rafter tails. The underside of the roof has wood plank siding. The building has vertical groove plywood siding. The prow front consists of fixed single-light picture windows and also contains the main entrance. A deep porch extends the full width of the main façade. A shed roofed addition to the north appears to provide storage. The building is surrounded by large vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

181 Loveland Road



Figure 120. 181 Loveland Road, view to the south.

181 Loveland Road (SEW-01751) is a large, rectangular residential building with multiple additions and rooflines and appears to be under construction. The Vernacular style building is two-and-a-half stories with a large bank of windows facing east over a single-car garage. The two main portions of the building have gable roofs, with the portion to the north having raised-seam metal roofing set lower than the asphalt-shingle portion to the south. The only visible entrance appears to be through a man door adjacent to the overhead garage door. The property has been landscaped to include a lawn, which is unusual in the community. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964 with construction currently ongoing.

134 Megeve Road



Figure 121. 134 Megeve Road, view to the north.

134 Megeve Road (SEW-01748) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-and-a-half story building has a raised-seam metal roof with exposed purlins. The exterior walls on the west and east are angled from the edge of the roof to the base of the second story, creating in-sloping walls. The main façade of the building contains symmetrically placed windows flanking a sliding glass door. The gable end has specialized windows that conform to the slope of the roof. The main entrance is through paired single-light doors with wide styles in the southeast corner of the main façade. A wide deck extends the full width of the main façade, creating a covered parking area and entrance in the first story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

139 Megeve Road



Figure 122. 139 Megeve Road, view to the south.

139 Megeve Road (SEW-01749) is a three-story, rectangular Shed style building oriented north to south.

The building has raised-seam metal roofing across three rooflines: one roof across the north façade of the second story while the top story is sloped to the south, with a second roofline let at a different angle. The building has vertical groove plywood siding with cedar-shingle accents on the second-story porch and down a line on the west façade. Both the second and third stories of the north façade are dematerialized to contain nothing but windows while the main entrance is in the first story of the north façade. Paired casement windows are visible in the first story of the north and west façades. An interesting decorative gabled awning protects a small window on the west façade of the second story with scroll-carved supports. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

151 Megeve Road



Figure 123. 151 Megeve Road, view to the south.

151 Megeve Road (SEW-01750) is a multi-storied rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves and visible purlins. The second story of the main façade has large, wood framed fixed windows oriented towards the ski resort and has log veneer siding. The remaining façades have T1-11 siding. The main entrance is through a solid wood door in the second story off a deck that wraps around the main façade to the sides. The deck creates a sheltered patio area on the first floor that has been landscaped with plants. The windows visible in the north façade are paired sliding glass in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

110 Northland Road



Figure 124. 110 Northland Road, view to the west.

110 Northland Road (SEW-01745) is an irregular shaped Prow Front style residential building oriented east to west. The main façade consists of three walls that contain mostly fixed picture windows to maximize the views of the ski resort. The multi-story building has a sloped roof with deep eave overhangs and exposed purlins. The main entrance is through the narrow, eastern-most wall in the prow front and reached by a set of steps. A second set of steps leads to a porch on the rear of the building. The entire building is enveloped with T1-11 siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

138 Northland Road



Figure 125. 138 Northland Road, view to the northwest.

138 Northland Road (SEW-01701) is a rectangular, multi-story Modern Chalet residential building oriented south to north. The building has a raised-seam metal roof with gable dormer wings in the top story. The main façade has large, multi-story picture windows oriented towards the ski resort. The upper stories have board-and-batten siding while the first story has T1-11 siding. The main entrance is through a solid door in

the southeast corner of the main façade. A deck wraps around the main façade to the west façade and projects outward to a point centered on the gable peak. The deck creates a sheltered railed patio area on the first floor. The windows visible in the first story of the south façade are paired sliding glass in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971. The building belonged to the late Senator Ted Stevens and was at the heart of the corruption trial brought against the senator in the mid-2000.

166 Northland Road



Figure 126. 166 Northland Road, view to the northwest.

166 Northland Road (SEW-01702) is a rectangular, one-story Vernacular building oriented with the gable extending east to west. The building has a raised metal chimney with a chimney rising through the center of the southern façade. The building has grooved plywood siding. The entrance is through a shed roofed arctic entry centered in the south façade. The three windows visible in the south façade vary in size a style, with the eastern window being a sliding window, the window in the arctic entry is fixed, and the western window is a single-hung window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

110 Cortina Road



Figure 127. 110 Cortina Road, view to the northwest.

110 Cortina Road (SEW-01471) is a rectangular, front-gabled Prow Front style residential building oriented with the prow front angled to the southeast, facing the resort. The two-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with angled gable. The building has shiplap siding. The prow front contains four large, fixed picture windows providing light and views into the interior. Casement windows sit below each picture window. A deck wraps around the prow front on the second story with stairs providing access on the east side of the prow. The main entrance is through a door on the south façade below the deck. The deck creates covered storage and car parking. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

122 Cortina Road



Figure 128. 122 Cortina Road, view to the north.

122 Cortina Road (SEW-01703) is a small, rectangular, front-gabled Swiss Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable running east to west. The two-story building has a low-pitched corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and exposed purlins. The second story of the building has a deck wrapping around the south and east façades, with the main entrance appearing to be in the northern corner of the façade. The deck is supported by girders extending from the main structure of the building. The second story has decorative half-timber detailing over wood plank. The lower story has metal siding. Two windows are visible in the second story, one square fixed window in the southern portion of the eastern façade and a second window in the southern façade. The east façade of the first story has a set of casement windows framing a central fixed window, all centered in the façade. The

building appears to be on the same lot as 124 Cortina Road, which has a matching color scheme, but in a Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968. According to an interview conducted by Robert Meinhardt in 2011 for the *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, the house at 124 Cortina was constructed by Gustav Zaccaro, a well-known area builder and a proponent of the Swiss Chalet style (Meinhardt 2011: 8).

136 Cortina Road



Figure 129. 136 Cortina Road, view to the north.

136 Cortina Road (SEW-01704) is a rectangular, multi-storied, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has a steep-pitched raised-seam metal roof with two metal chimneys located near the gable peak. The front façade contains six fixed picture windows allowing in views of the resort, two of which are angled to match the pitch of the roof. The building has shiplap siding. The southern and eastern corners are recessed; the southern recess contains the main entrance and extends to the roof. The recess on the eastern corner is limited to the second story and contains a recessed, enclosed deck. Two overhead garage doors are centered in the first story of the southeast façade and are covered by a slight projection of the main second story façade. Just visible on the northwestern façade is a steep-pitched roof portion of the building, which is mostly obscured from view. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

163 Cortina Road



Figure 130. 163 Cortina Road, view to the south.

163 Cortina Road (SEW-01705) is a large, front-gabled, rectangular Vernacular residential building that is oriented west to east. The three-story building has raised metal roofing and a saltbox form. The building has the Modern Chalet style elements of deep façade and exposed purlins, but numerous adaptations have obscured any other trace of the style. The front façade contains entries at each end of the eastern façade and one door centered in the second story. A railed deck stretches the full width of the building and can be reached by a set of stairs centered in the façade. The first and second stories have sliding windows, and two narrow casement windows are centered under the gable peak. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

177 Cortina Road



Figure 131. 177 Cortina Road, view to the southeast.

177 Cortina Road (SEW-01706) is a rectangular, front-gabled, multi-storied, Prow Front style residential building that is oriented northwest to southeast. The front prow is constructed entirely of glass. The winged roof has raised-seam roofing and snow guards on all sides. A metal chimney rises through the gable ridge near the prow front. A deck wraps around the second story

with stairs at both ends. The main entrance is through the side of the prow front. The first story is partially subterranean and contains large, fixed windows. A gable-roofed garage extends to the west with one overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

220 Cortina Road



Figure 132. 220 Cortina Road, view to the north.

220 Cortina Road (SEW-01707) is a rectangular, front-gabled A-Frame building oriented southeast to northwest. The one-and-a-half-story building has a steep-pitched raised-seam metal roof with a metal chimney in the south corner. The front façade has vertical plank siding. A railed porch wraps around the building. The window in the upper story is a large, fixed window centered in the table peak. The first story has a fixed window flanked by narrow casement windows. The main entrance is through the eastern corner of the building and is a door with diamond-cased windows. There appears to be an addition on the northwest façade of the building, but it is obscured from view from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

257 Cortina Road



Figure 133. 257 Cortina Road, view to the south.

257 Cortina Road (SEW-01708) is a U-shaped cross-gabled Rustic log cabin that is oriented north to south.

The one-story building has asphalt-shingled roofing and a metal chimney extending through the gable peak in the western portion of the building. The eaves are deep with exposed rafters. The main entrance is through the western wing, facing north, and the door is flanked by rectangular, fixed picture windows. A second entrance is visible in the recessed portion of the building. Decorative, carved verge board lines the fascia in the western portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1960.

275 Cortina Road



Figure 134. 275 Cortina Road, view to the south.

275 Cortina Road (SEW-01709) has two buildings set at a right angle to create an L-shape and joined by a deck. The northern portion of the property has a one-story front-gabled A-Frame oriented west to east. The building has a textured, raised-seam metal roof. The A-Frame has been lifted and rests on concrete posts at the same level as the southern portion of the property. The southern portion is a front-gabled, two-story Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has metal roofing, a shed roofed wing on the western side, and a metal chimney rising through the wing. Stairs leading to the main entrance also provide access to the deck and the A-Frame. The central portion of the gable wall is extended slightly north and contains windows that are

largely hidden from view by the positioning of the A-Frame. The entire building has grooved plywood siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

110 Davos Road



Figure 135. 110 Davos Road, view to the northwest.

110 Davos Road (SEW-01470) is an irregular plan multi-gabled Vernacular residential building with the gable ridges running north to south. The building consists of two rectangular blocks with the southern block offset slightly east of the northern block. The southern block has a gable-roofed arctic entry projecting to the south. The building has asphalt roofing with a metal chimney rising through the gable peak of the northern block. The building has a combination of vertical plank, shiplap, and board-and-batten plywood siding. There are three entrances: one centered in the eastern side of each block and the southern side of the arctic entry. The property also contains a large, side-gabled barn structure to the west, with vertical plank siding and clear vinyl panels in the gable ends. The center of the eastern side of the barn structure is open with no doors or coverings. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964; the Meinhardt 2011 report, *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, notes that the southern portion of the building was constructed as an addition in the 1970s.

128 Davos Road



Figure 136. 128 Davos Road, view to the north.

128 Davos Road (SEW-01710) is a rectangular, front-gabled Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing with skylights centered on each side of the gable ridge. The building has deep eaves on the gable sides with scalloped verge board. The upper story of the building has shiplap siding while the lower story is concrete block. A deck extends the full width of the gable front at the second story level, creating covered storage and parking space. The main entrance is through a single-light door in the southern corner of the main façade. The main façade has four large, fixed picture windows providing light and views to the interior of the second story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

144 Davos Road



Figure 137. 144 Davos Road, view to the north.

144 Davos Road (SEW-01711) is a rectangular, side-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable ridge running southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has an asphalt shingled roof, metal chimney, and deep eaves with exposed purlins. Building has board-and-batten plywood siding. Railed decks run around the building on

both the first and second stories. The main entrance is through an arctic entry below the deck on the southwest side. The southeast façade contains more windows than solid wall, with the upper story containing eight large, fixed picture windows extending into the eaves of the gable peak. Two sets of paired casement windows are evenly spaced on the first floor of the southeast façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

158 Davos Road



Figure 138. 158 Davos Road, view to the northeast.

158 Davos Road (SEW-01712) is a rectangular, gabled, Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The multi-story building has corrugated metal roofing, deep eaves, and purlins extending beyond the fascia board. The building has grooved plywood siding and trim creating a pediment of the gable end. The front gable contains casement windows: two sets of four centered in the lower story and two sets centered in the upper story. A railed deck wraps around the three visible facades of the building, reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

176 Davos Road



Figure 139. 176 Davos Road, view to the north.

176 Davos Road (SEW-01713) is a rectangular, front-gabled, multi-storied Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest. The three-story building has a steep-pitched corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and a metal chimney rising through a gabled dormer in the southern corner of the building. The front gable is trimmed by scalloped verge board and pedimented with art painted in an Alaskan Native style. A gabled addition on the upper story of the northwest end of the building rises just slightly above the main gable, creating wings to the southwest and northeast. The southern corner of the building has been extended to create an arctic entry with a shed roof matching the pitch of the main building. The main portion of the building has grooved plywood siding while the gable peaked addition has corrugated metal siding. The front southeast façade has large, triangular windows in the gable peak and a single-light door flanked by large, rectangular fixed windows. A deck extends the full width of the façade, projecting outward to create a peak at the center. The southeast façade also two pairs of casement windows at each corner of the façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

242 Davos Road



Figure 140. 242 Davos Road, view to the northeast.

242 Davos Road (SEW-01714) is an irregular shaped Shed style residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The plan of the building has a slight kink to it, creating obtuse angle on the southeast façade. The two-story building has a metal roof with a metal chimney centered on the northwest side and a metal and wood parapet. The building is enveloped with board-and-batten siding. The main entrance is a single-light door centered in the southwest façade, flanked by

sidelights. A large deck extends from the southwest façade on the second story, reached by a set of stairs along the western side of the deck. There is one projecting bay window visible in the second story of the southeast façade, and several fixed windows scattered across the two visible facades. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

663 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 141. 663 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the north.

663 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01476) is a Y-shaped, A-Frame residential building. The building consists of three A-Frames joined at obtuse angles; the gable fronts face southeast, southwest, and northeast, approximately. All three gable fronts are identical in form and style. The multi-story building has wood shingle roofing with decorative, carved verge board in both the gable eaves and attached to the fascia. There are numerous chimneys and vents punctuating the different roof slopes. The gable ends are dematerialized to allow for wood framed fixed picture windows to encompass the entire upper half of each wall, with large metal framed glass windows and doors in the lower story. Each façade has decks extending beyond the ends of the facades, with railings that angle outward. Railed decks are fixed to the upper story in the southern most gable end, with access provided by metal framed glass doors. The main entrance is not visible from the roadway. According to the Meinhardt 2011 report, *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, this building was previously owned by Bob Atwood, an important figure in Alaska history. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

731 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 142. 731 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the west.

731 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01715) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest. A gabled addition sits on the northwest façade, situated lower than the main portion of the building. The one-story building has a corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails and purlins. The front gable of the building faces southeast and is constructed of fixed picture windows to allow light and views into the interior. A porch extends across the width of the gable front, and extends halfway down the northeastern façade, which is recessed and ends in an entrance. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

273 Brighton Road



Figure 143. 273 Brighton Road, view to the south.

273 Brighton Road (SEW-01717) is a rectangular, salt-box Contemporary residential building oriented with the gable ridge running north to south. The three-sto-

ry building has a gable arctic entry addition on the north façade, with the roof form and slope matching that of the main portion of the building. The building has shiplap siding. The two sets of visible windows in the north façade of the main building contain three tall, narrow casement windows situated in the second and third stories, and an identical window is visible in the second story of the west façade. The gable peak in the arctic entry has symmetrical triangular windows. A deck wraps around the north façade and part way around the east and west facades, with a large portion of the deck extended over a rectangular shed that creates the support. A secondary entrance is on the ground level below the deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

305 Brighton Road



Figure 144. 305 Brighton Road, view to the south.

305 Brighton Road (SEW-01479) is a hexagonal-shaped, front-gabled, dual Prow Front residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and prominent purlins. The building is enveloped with board-and-batten siding. The prow facing east is dematerialized for large windows to allow light and views into the interior. The west prow has one tall, narrow window visible. The building has a deck that wraps around the visible exterior, with the main entrance on the north side of the eastern prow and accessed via a short flight of stairs. The building is elevated from the ground and sits on concrete piers partially obscured from view by lattice fencing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

321 Brighton Road



Figure 145. 321 Brighton Road, view to the south.

321 Brighton Road (SEW-01718) is a rectangular, front-gabled residential building possibly constructed in the Modern Chalet style, oriented east to west and partially obscured by vegetation. The visible portion of the two-story building has asphalt shingle roofing and exposed rafter tails. A metal chimney rises from the gable ridge. The second story has two rectangular projections containing tall, rectangular fixed single light windows. The main entrance is centered in the north façade, and a flight of stairs leads from the entrance to a second story deck on the west façade. Another deck is visible on the east façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

104 Arlberg Avenue



Figure 146. 104 Arlberg Avenue, view to the southeast.

104 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01472) is a concrete, front-gable Contemporary Chalet style commercial building housing the day lodge and lift pass office for the Alyeska Resort. The commercial building, oriented west to east, has two levels of gable with raised-seam metal roofing and the same roof slopes. The larger gable covers most of the building, while the second gable covers a shorter span of building and is oriented lower than the main building. The main entrance to the building, on the western façade, is through a concrete arctic entry that has a shed roof cut from the gable above. The main entrance is through paired single-light metal doors in the west end of the arctic entry. Pentagonal windows are situated above each pair of doors in the metal table peak above the concrete wall. Adjacent to the north side of the arctic entry are the lift pass purchase windows, four fixed rectangular windows with cut outs at the bottom serving as pass-throughs. Secondary service doors dot the west façade south of the arctic entry, consisting of metal security doors. The east façade is not visible from the right-of-way, as it faces the ski slopes. The existing AHRS documentation for the building places the construction date in the 1970s; tax data on file with the MOA places the construction date at 1989. Further research will need to be undertaken to determine the correct date.

Alyeska Addition 3

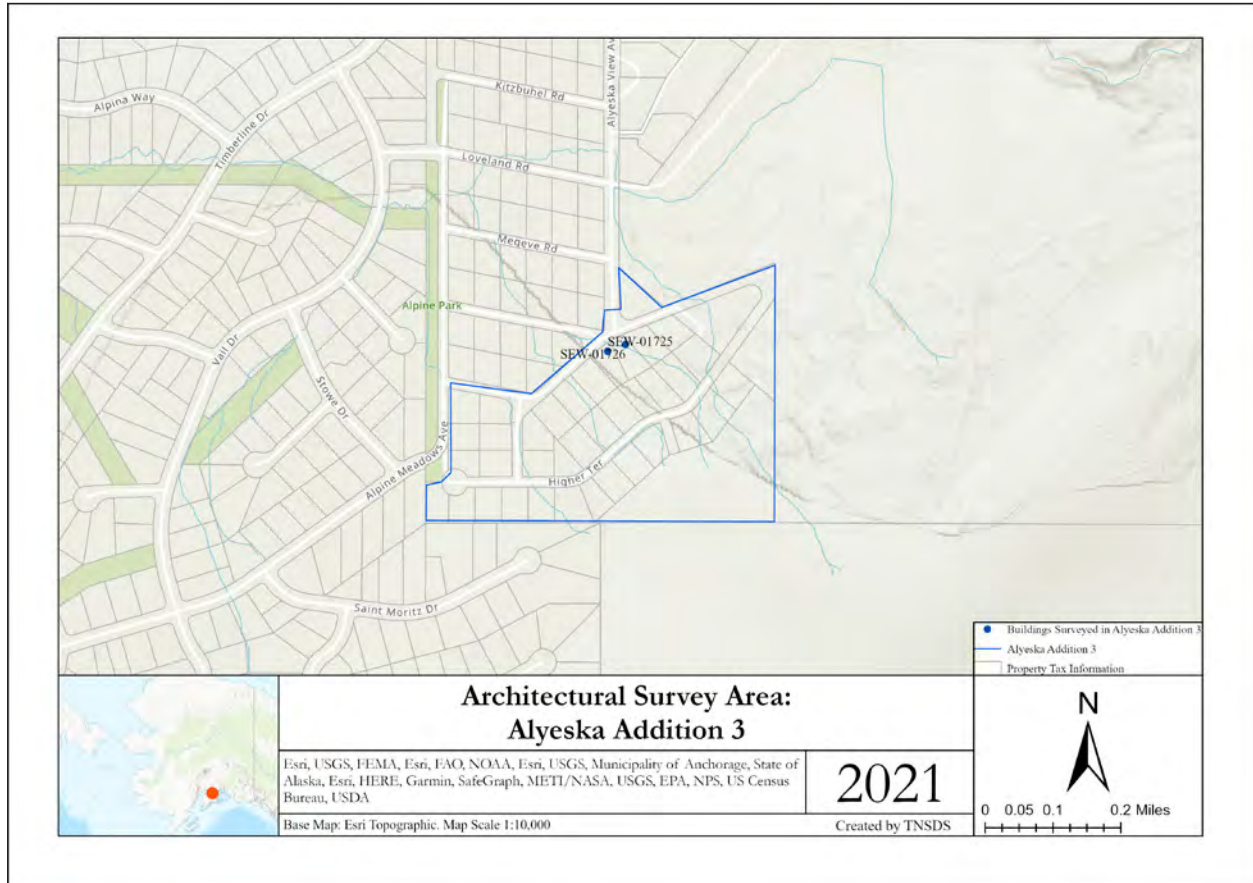


Figure 148. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska Addition 3 centers on Higher Terrace and has two residential properties that are at least 50 years in age. Both single family homes were constructed in 1966. The remainder of the properties are located off gravel roads and are all residential single-family homes, one duplex, and one condominium. Properties in the area all have generous setbacks and dense veg-

etation, obscuring views and providing residents with a privacy screen. There is infill construction happening in the survey area, with new vacation homes being constructed in new architectural styles that maximize square footage and views over the original smaller homes and vegetation-filled lots.

Table 14. Alyeska Addition 3.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
236 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01725	Chalet and A-Frame
244 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01726	Chalet

236 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 149. 236 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the southwest.

236 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01725) is an irregular plan A-Frame and Modern Chalet style residential building largely hidden from view from the right-of-way by overgrown vegetation. The building is oriented northeast to southwest. The multi-story, multi-level building has raised-seam metal roofing and multiple metal chimneys. The main A-Frame building has several additions including a shed roofed addition on the eastern side and a shed roofed projecting bay window on the northern side. Access to the building is through a gable-roofed arctic entry at the northern corner of the northeastern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

244 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 150. 244 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the south.

244 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01726) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The multi-storied building has raised-seam metal roofing with deep eaves, scalloped verge boards, and prominent purlins projecting beyond the roof edge. A gable-roofed dormer with rectangular window projects from the northwest side of the gable. The second story is jettied over the lower story with a deck wrapping around the northeast and northwest facades. The gable front, which faces the resort, contains wood framed fixed picture windows. The building is clad in board-and-batten plywood panel siding. The building sits on a higher site than the parking area, and the building is reached by two sets of stairs leading to the main entrance in the first story of the northwestern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Alyeska Addition 2 and Alyeska Basin

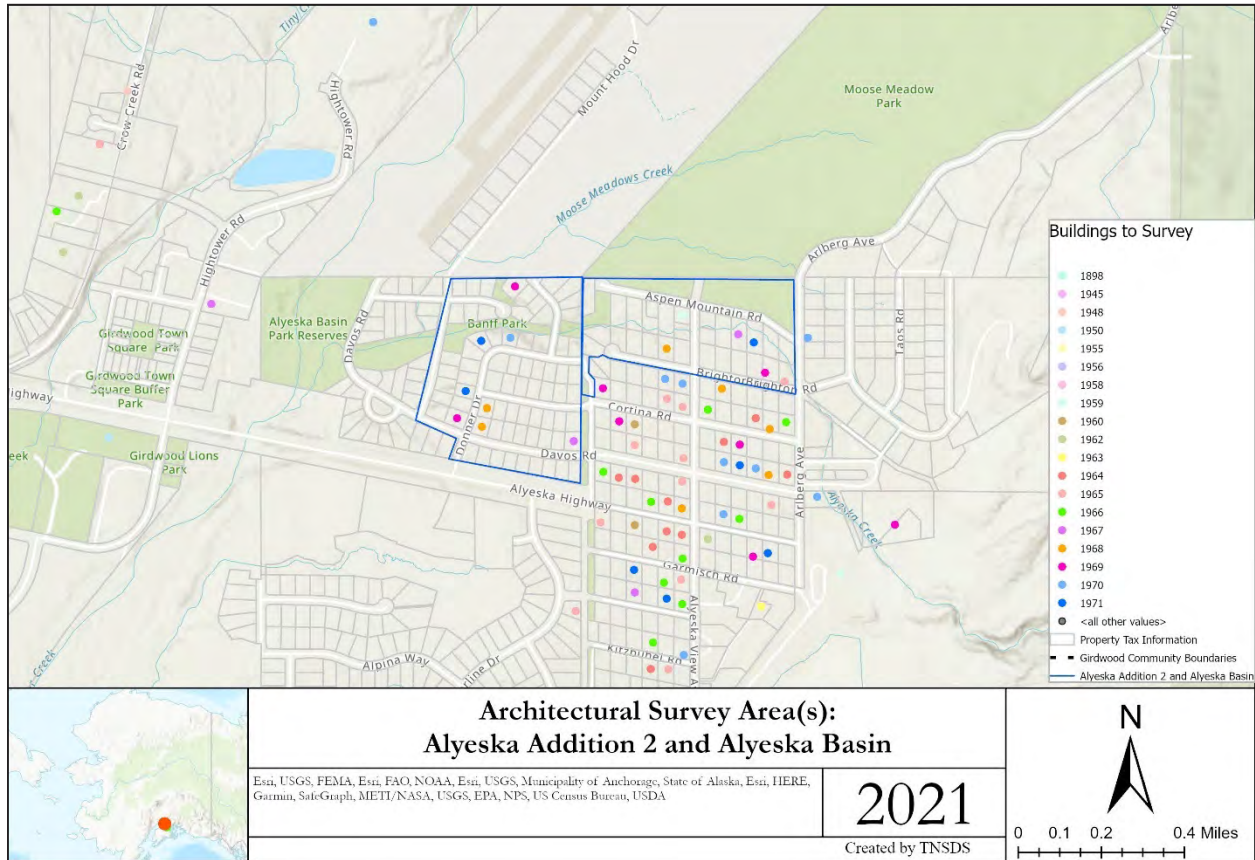


Figure 151. Survey areas Alyeska Addition 2 and Alyeska Basin.

Alyeska Addition 2

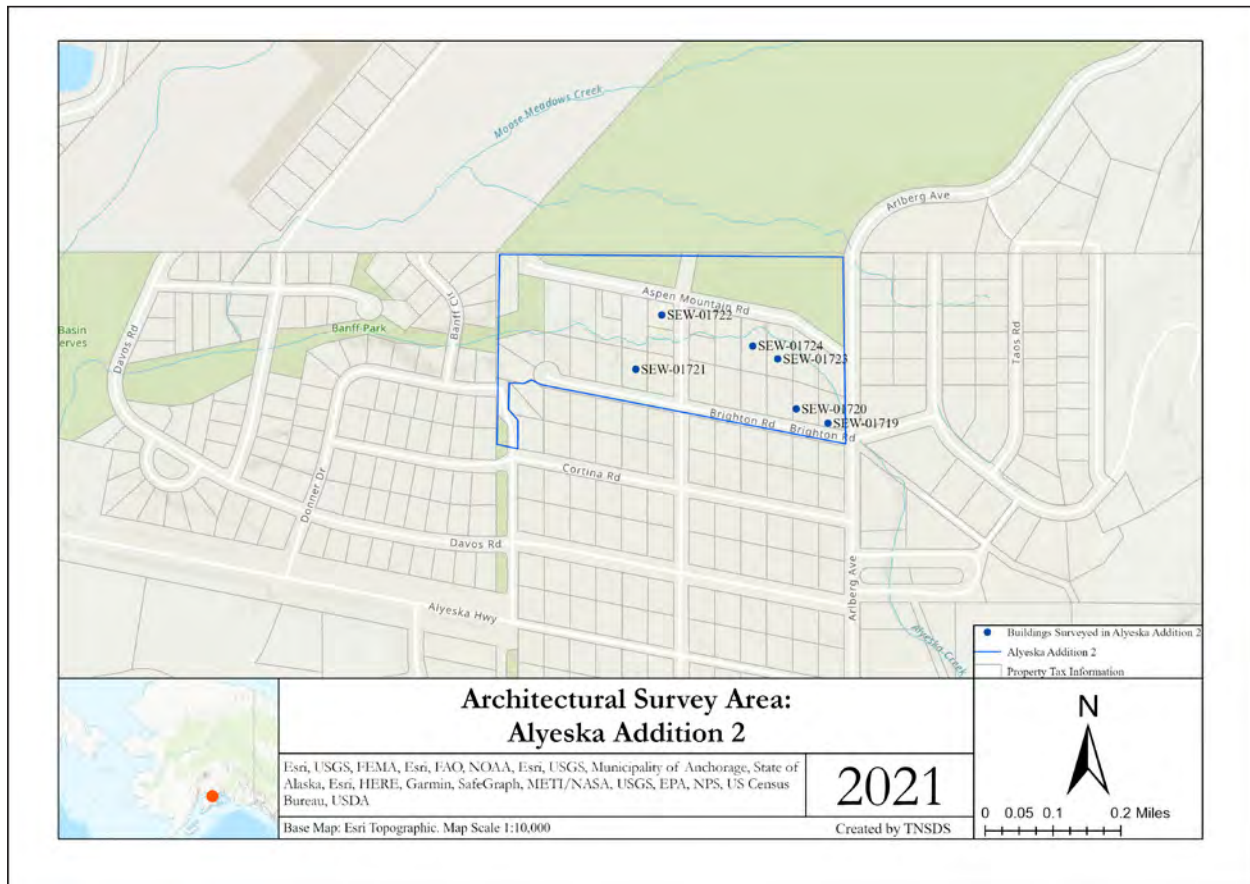


Figure 152. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska Addition 2 survey area stretches north from Brighton Road to Aspen Mountain Road and Arlberg and Alpine avenues to the east and west, respectively. The survey area is at the northern end of the residential core of Girdwood, west of the ski hill. The northern side of the survey area backs onto the undeveloped park lands known as Moose Meadows Park.

The survey area has six residential properties that meet the 50-year age requirement. The buildings evoke the following styles: Swiss Chalet (1), Chalet (2), A-Frame (1), Shed (1), and Vernacular (1). The remainder of the properties are all residential single-family homes, with two duplexes, in a variety of Vernacular and new architectural styles that maximize square footage and mountain views over smaller homes and natural vegetation.

Table 15. Alyeska Addition 2.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
214 Brighton Rd	1965	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01719	Swiss Chalet
228 Brighton Rd	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01720	Chalet
322 Brighton Rd	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01721	Barrel A-Frame
847 Alyeska View Ave	1959	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01722	Shed and Vernacular
143 Aspen Mountain Rd	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01723	Chalet and Vernacular
159 Aspen Mountain Rd	1967	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01724	Vernacular

214 Brighton Road



Figure 153. 214 Brighton Road, view to the northwest.

214 Brighton Road (SEW-01719) is a rectangular, multi-storied Swiss Chalet style residential building oriented with the main façade to the south. The building has two gable lines and a shed roofed addition to the north with a clerestory visible below the roof. The asphalt-shingled roof has deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and prominent purlins. The upper story of the building has exaggerated board-and-batten siding while the lower story appears to be a stucco-type of material. The main entrance is through an arched wood door centered in the first story of the main gable, with a rectangular wood door directly above it in the second story leading to a railed deck. The windows in the south façade have faux shutters painted white. The second gable, located to the west of the main gable, has a raised-seam roof with similarly exposed rafter tails and purlins. The gable end is dematerialized, consisting of two large wood framed fixed windows. A deck similar to that on the second story of the main gable extends across the gabled façade.

Small rectangular windows are situated to either side of the sliding glass door that leads to the deck. Both decks have prominent brackets supports. According to the Meinhardt 2011 report, *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, this building was owned by Nancy Simmerman, a renowned Alaskan photographer. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

228 Brighton Road



Figure 154. 228 Brighton Road, view to the northwest.

228 Brighton Road (SEW-01720) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-and-a-half story building has raised-seam metal roofing with prominent purlins and a metal chimney protected by a pyramidal snow guard. Two layers of scalloped verge board trim the eaves of the front façade. The main gable is dematerialized to a series of large, fixed-light wood framed windows allowing in light and views. The ex-

terior walls on the west and east are angled from the edge of the roof to the base of the building, creating in-sloping walls. The main entrance is offset from center in the main façade and consists of a glass door with wide stiles. A railed deck extends the full width of the main façade and is reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

322 Brighton Road



Figure 155. 322 Brighton Road, view to the northwest.

322 Brighton Road (SEW-01721) is a T-shaped A-Frame building with a rainbow roof oriented with the main façade oriented to the south. There are two additions to the building: a rainbow roofed two-story addition extending to the east and a one-story addition extending to the north. The large, rainbow portion of the building has wood plank roofing and scalloped verge board. The rainbow roof of the eastern addition does not extend to the ground, covering only the top of the first story, and consists of asphalt shingles. The gable addition to the north has corrugated metal roofing. The first story of all portions of the building has ship-lap siding while the second story has vertical wood plank. The main entrance is through the eastern wall of the east façade, below a deck on the second story.

An unrailed porch wraps around the eastern façade to across the southern façade. The upper story windows are all sliding windows, while on the first floor there is a mix of sliding windows and fixed single-light picture windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

847 Alyeska View Avenue



Figure 156. 847 Alyeska View Avenue, view to the southwest.

847 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01722) is an irregular shaped multi-story building with multiple sections and roof types. The building is oriented towards Aspen Mountain Road to the north. The building consists of two sections: a one-story, L-shaped, cross-gabled, Vernacular building connected to a two-story Shed style building by a one-story shed roofed connector. The roofing appears to be asphalt shingle, and it is clad entirely in board-and-batten siding. The gable ends have wood shingle siding. Two decks project to the north on the first and second story of the shed roofed portion of the house. Much of the gable-roofed portion of the building is obscured by vegetation and privacy fencing. The eastern side of the property is fenced with a series of old skies standing upright, few of which match. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1959.

143 Aspen Mountain Road



Figure 157. 143 Aspen Mountain Road, view to the southwest.

143 Aspen Mountain Road (SEW-01723) is an L-shaped, two sectioned building oriented so the gabled section runs north to south, while the Shed style addition runs east to west. Much of the building is hidden from view by overgrown vegetation. The gable section is Modern Chalet style, with a shallow-slope corrugated metal roof and a large chimney projection extending through the gable ridge. The front-gable wall consists of fixed-picture windows. A gable roofed arctic entry projects from the east wall of the Chalet-section. The Shed style building rises higher than the gable ridge and the roofing material is not visible. The north wall

of the shed section includes one entryway and two windows. The entire structure has shiplap and vertical board siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

159 Aspen Mountain Road



Figure 158. 159 Aspen Mountain View Road, view to the south.

159 Aspen Mountain Road (SEW-01724) is partially hidden from view from the right-of-way but appears to be a front-gabled Modern Chalet style building with a corrugated metal roof and a metal chimney protected by a pyramidal snow guard. The entrance is reached by a porch that extends along the northern portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

Alyeska Basin

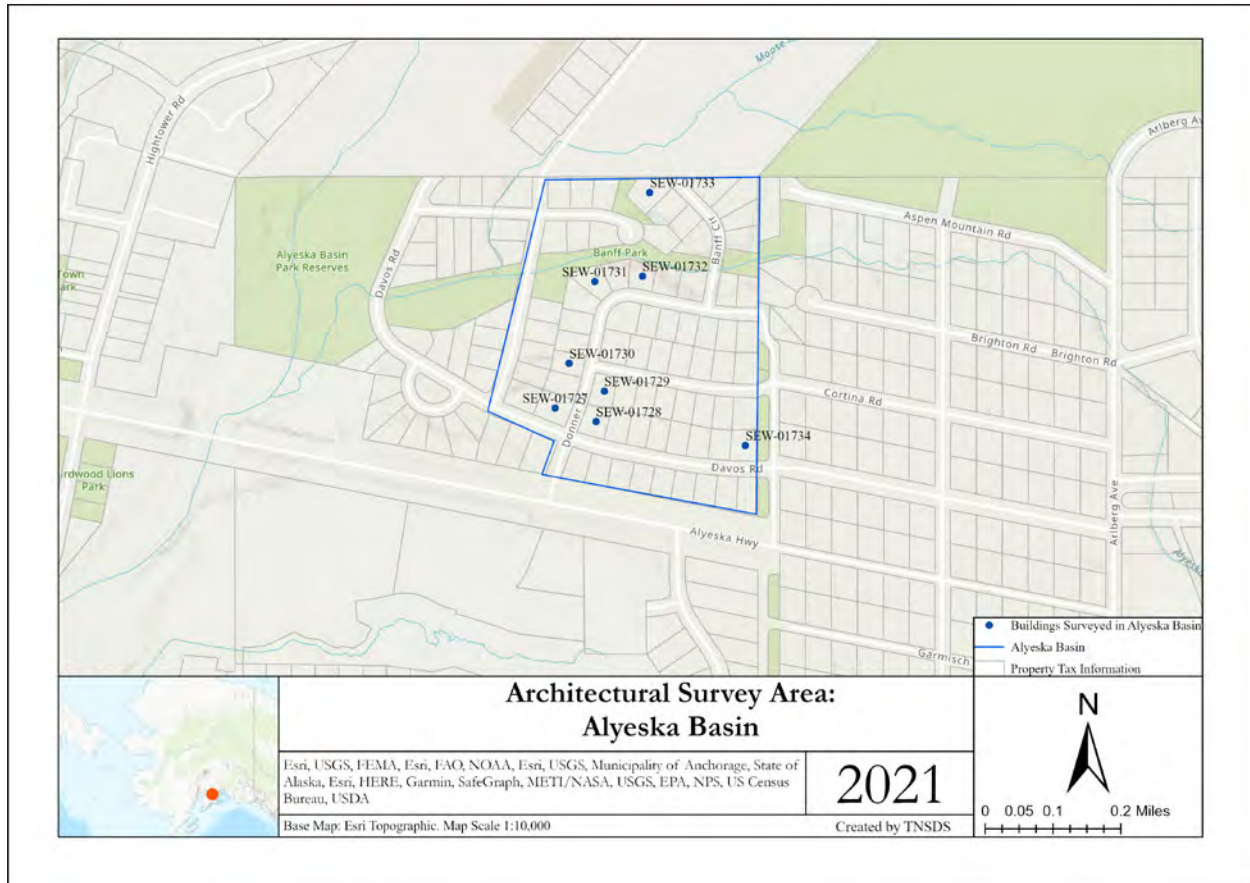


Figure 159. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska Basin survey area is west of Alyeska Addition 2 survey area, north of the Alyeska Highway and west of Alpine Avenue and encompasses Donner Drive and Banff Circle. The area roads are narrow and gravel, with thick vegetation along the roadway.

There are eight properties that meet the 50-year age requirement in the survey area. The buildings evoke

the following styles: Chalet (3), Vernacular (2), and one each of A-Frame, Shed, and Contemporary. The properties that are not historic in age are residential single-family homes, duplexes, and two condominium buildings. The recent building stock trends to large homes and condominiums that prioritize square footage and mountain views over small scale homes and natural vegetation.

Table 16. Alyeska Basin.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
151 Donner Dr	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01727	Chalet
156 Donner Dr	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01728	Chalet
178 Donner Dr	1968	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01729	A-Frame
191 Donner Dr	1971	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01730	Shed
243 Donner Dr	1971	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01731	Contemporary
267 Donner Dr	1970	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01732	Vernacular
207 Banff Cir	1969	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01733	Vernacular
318 Davos Rd	1967	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01734	Chalet

151 Donner Drive



Figure 160. 151 Donner Drive, view to the west.

151 Donner Drive (SEW-01727) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with shed wings, two chimneys in the gable ridge, deep eaves, exposed rafter tails and prominent purlins. The building has vertical plant siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front gable contains eight large, fixed picture windows dematerializing the wall. A deck wraps around the three visible facades of the building, creating a covered porch area over the main entrance centered in the southeast façade. The deck is protected by the extended shed roofed wings on the gable. The main entrance is flanked by two sets of paired single-pane windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

156 Donner Drive



Figure 161. 156 Donner Drive, view to the east.

156 Donner Drive (SEW-01728) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented northwest to southeast. The multi-story, multi-level building has a gable-roofed addition on the northwest façade, set at a lower level than the gable on the original building. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and deep eaves with prominent purlins on the main portion of the building. A deck is visible on the southeast façade, but the rest of the building is hidden from view by the orientation of the building. The house has shiplap siding. The main entrance is through the gabled addition, with an entrance porch covered by a shed roofed extension of the gable roof. The first floor of the addition has two sliding windows while the second story has a rectangular window. The second story of the main building is jettied, with the walls sloping from the roofline to the top of the first story. The building appears to be sitting on a concrete block foundation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

178 Donner Drive



Figure 162. 178 Donner Drive, view to the east.

178 Donner Drive (SEW-01729) has two rectangular buildings: a front-gabled A-Frame residential building with a shed roofed wing oriented west to east and a Shed style windowless building attached to the A-Frame by a shared deck. Both buildings have corrugated metal roofing and grooved plywood siding with decorative framing on the exteriors. The A-Frame building is raised off the ground and sits on concrete piles. The main entrance is through the northern corner of the west façade, a single-light door with wide stiles. A square casement window is adjacent to the entrance. The second story has a single-hung window centered in the gable end. The Shed style building is unrelieved except for the decorative trim and raised-seam siding on the lower level. The entrance to the building is through a shed roofed entry in the north wall of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

191 Donner Drive



Figure 163. 191 Donner Drive, view to the west.

191 Donner Drive (SEW-01730) is a rectangular, front-gabled Shed style residential building oriented with the main façade to the southeast. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal split roof, with shed roof forms sloping to the north and south and deep eaves. The southeastern façade has multiple windows, including several triangular and rectangular windows dematerializing the southern portion of the wall on the second story. The building has paired casement windows and a fixed picture window flanked by casement windows on the southeast façade. The main entrance is through the northeastern façade, with a set of stairs leading to a small, railed porch. Stairs on the southwest façade lead to a larger deck, but the extends are not visible from the right-of-way. The property also contains a small gable-roofed building on concrete block with small windows and a porch. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

243 Donner Drive



Figure 164. 243 Donner Drive, view to the west.

243 Donner Drive (SEW-01731) is an irregular plan, hipped roof Contemporary-style residential building oriented with the main entrance angled southeast. Only the southeastern portion of the building is visible from the right-of-way. The one-story, multi-level building has an asphalt shingled roof with double chimney and multiple skylights. The entrance is through a hipped-roofed porch centered in the obtuse-angled building. The windows visible in the eastern end of the building are large, fixed picture windows angled towards the resort. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

267 Donner Drive



Figure 165. 267 Donner Drive, view to the west.

267 Donner Drive (SEW-01732) is a large, three-storied saltbox-form Vernacular duplex residence oriented with the main façade facing south. The building is symmetrical along the gabled portion, with both sides of the gable front identical with angled windows mirroring the roofline in the upper story and a mix of sliding and fixed picture windows along the rest of the façade. A railed deck projects from the third story and frames the central bay of the gable. The entrances are located on the ground floor and contain half-moon view lights. The upper two stories of the building have shiplap siding which the lower story has a combination of vertical plank siding and stone veneer. There is a garage in the saltbox section of the building, with vertical plank siding and an overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

207 Banff Circle



Figure 166. 207 Banff Circle, view to the west.

207 Banff Circle (SEW-01733) is a rectangular, front-gabled two-storied residential building that may have once been in the Modern Chalet style. The building has been stripped of many of its exterior materials. The building is oriented with the main façade towards the east. There is evidence that the façade was split into three bays, with the central bay recessed to create a porch on the lower story and a deck connecting the two side bays on the upper story. There is some shiplap siding visible, with most of the building sided with unfinished plywood board. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

318 Davos Road



Figure 167. 318 Davos Road, view to the north.

318 Davos Road (SEW-01734) is a rectangular, multi-story, multi-level, side-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable running from east to west. The building has raised-seam metal siding with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and an enclosed gable peak. The main building has board-and-batten siding and sits on a concrete block foundation which makes up the first story. A garage addition on the west side of the building, one-story with two overhead garage doors and a flat roof. The roof has been turned into a deck, accessed from both the main house and set of stairs on the west side of the garage. A second deck is visible on the east façade of the house. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

Alyeska Basin Addition 3, Alyeska Basin Addition 4, and Alyeska Addition 6

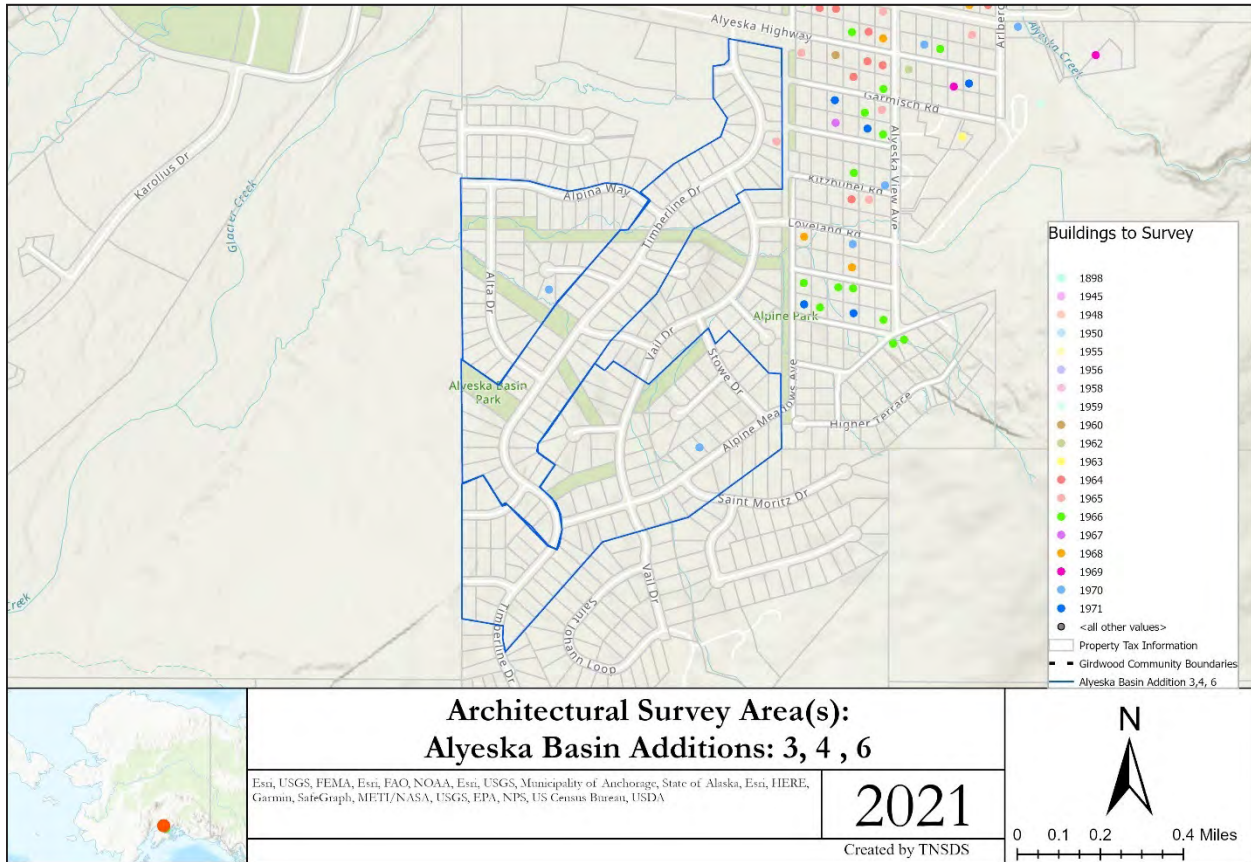


Figure 168. Survey areas Alyeska Basin Addition 3, Alyeska Basin Addition 4, and Alyeska Basin Addition 6.

Alyeska Basin Addition 3

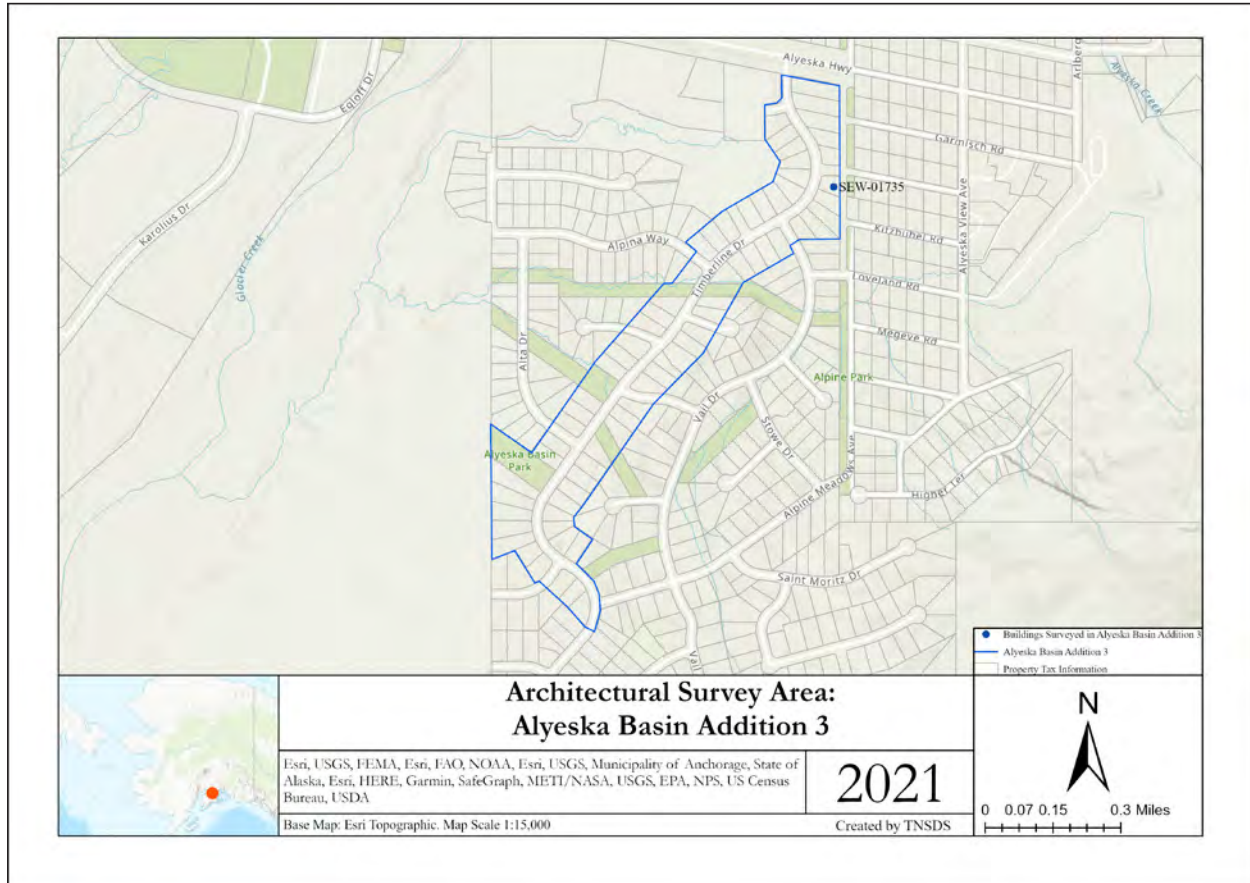


Figure 169. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska Basin Addition 3 stretches northeast to southwest along Timberline Drive west, of Alpine Meadows Avenue and south of the Alyeska Highway. The survey area contains one residential property that meets the 50-year age requirement for evaluation, a

Shed style building with multiple additions. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family homes, duplexes, and condominium buildings that prioritize square footage and mountain views over small scale homes and natural vegetation.

Table 17. Alyeska Basin Addition 3.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
229 Timberline Dr	1965	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01735	Shed

229 Timberline Drive



Figure 170. 229 Timberline Drive, view to the east.

229 Timberline Drive (SEW-01735) is a rectangular, shed-and-gable-roofed, multi-story residential building that is oriented north to south. The gable-roofed

section of the building is hidden from view by vegetation. The Shed style section of the building has a split roof with slopes to the east and west, with the east section being two-storied. The building has raised seam-metal roofing and T1-11 siding. The second story of the shed roofed portion has paired casement windows below the roof eaves with octagonal fixed windows situated right below them. The main entrance is through a door at the north end of the shed roofed portion of the building, adjacent to a flat-roofed garage addition. The garage addition has one overhead garage door and a flat roof with moderate overhanging eaves. The roof has been turned into a railed deck accessed from the second story of the shed roofed section. Tax data on file with the MOA indicates an original construction date of 1965.

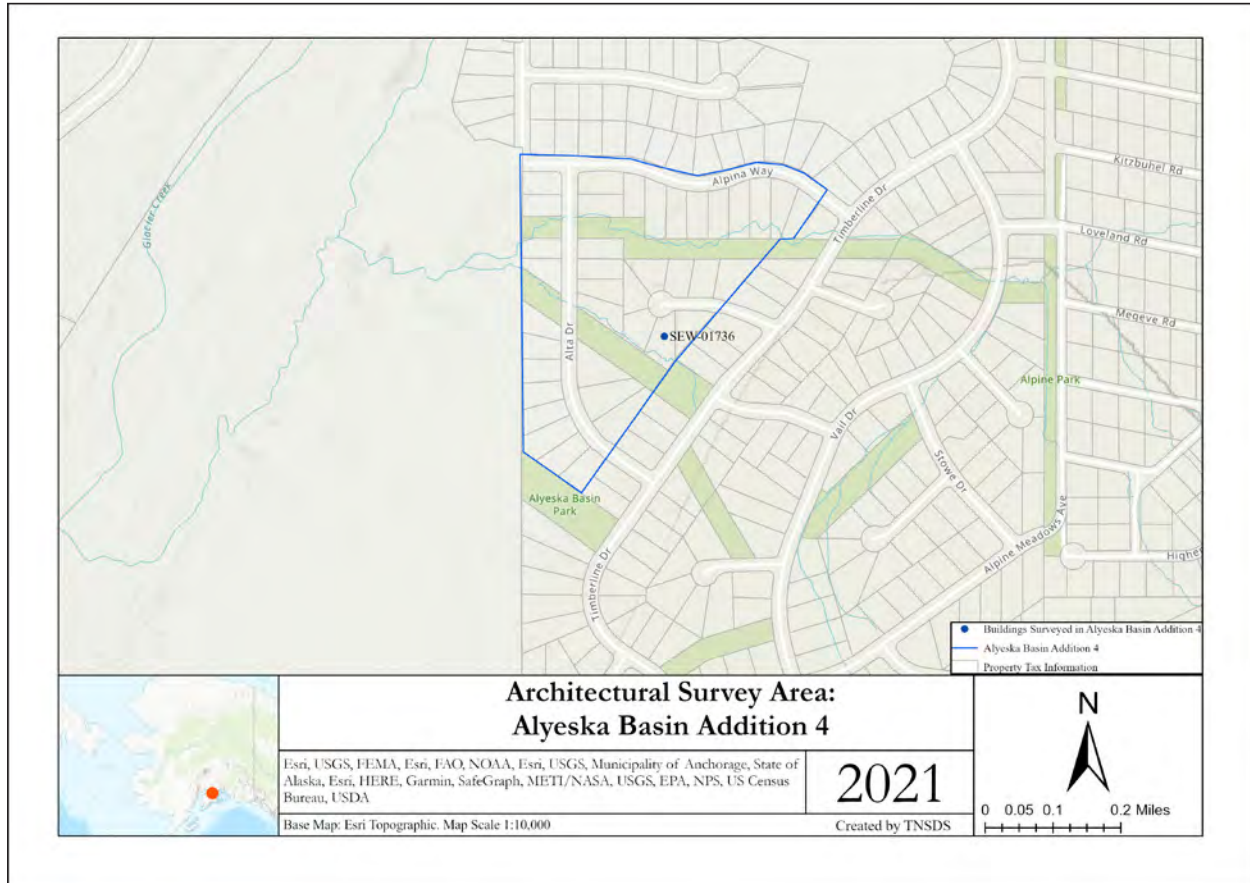
Alyeska Basin Addition 4

Figure 171. Detail of the survey area.

Alyeska Basin Addition 4 survey area is south of the Alyeska Highway, centered on Alta Drive. There is one residential property in the Alyeska Basin Addition 4 that meets the 50-year age requirement constructed in the Shed style with multiple additions. The survey area

encompasses a small area northwest of Timberline Drive. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family homes, duplexes, and one condominium building that prioritize square footage and mountain views over small scale homes and natural vegetation.

Table 18. Alyeska Basin Addition 4.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
187 Chateau Pl	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01736	Shed

187 Chateau Place



Figure 172. 187 Chateau Place, view to the southeast.

187 Chateau Place (SEW-01736) is a rectangular, multi-story, Shed style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has two gabled-roofed additions, one on the north side and one on the south. The addition to the north is a large, gable-roofed arctic entry that spans two-thirds the

width of the northern façade, with deep eaves and an entry porch. The addition to the rear is largely hidden from view but appears to be a gable-roofed, one-story structure with tall, narrow windows. The main section of the building and the gable-roofed arctic entry have asphalt shingle roofing while the addition to the south has raised-seam metal roofing. The arctic entry has an arched window centered in the gable peak, and a large rectangular window on the eastern side. The main entrance is through a door in the western side. The windows in the main portion of the building appear to all be fixed; the windows in the upper story are sloped to match the roof slope and short, rectangular windows create a clerestory in the space between the split shed roofs. The main portion of the building and the southern addition have board-and-batten plywood siding while the arctic entry has shiplap siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Alyeska Basin Addition 6



Figure 173. Detail of the survey area.

The Alyeska Basin Addition 6 at the southwest corner of the more populated Alyeska Addition areas and contains two properties that meets the 50-year age requirement: one Modern Chalet style building and one Rustic that appears to have been abandoned. The survey area stretches west from Alpine Meadows Avenue

to the edge of an adjacent undeveloped land area. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family homes, duplexes, and condominium buildings that prioritize square footage and mountain views over small scale homes and natural vegetation.

Table 19. Alyeska Basin Addition 6.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
299 Alpine Meadows Ave	1970	Residential	Duplex	SEW-01737	Chalet
603 Vail Drive	1930	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01738	Rustic

299 Alpine Meadows Avenue



Figure 174. 299 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the northwest.

299 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01737) is a rectangular, side-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented southwest to northeast. The two-story building has a gable-roofed addition on the northeast side that creates a cross-gable, and a shed roof arctic entry attached to the northeast side of the main building and the southern side of the addition. The building has asphalt-shingle roofing with deep eaves and exposed, decorative brackets in the northeast gable end. Two metal chimneys are visible through the eastern side of the gable. The main building has shiplap siding while the arctic entry has wood shingle siding. The northeast gable façade has large windows across the second story facing a full-width deck. The gabled addition

has two narrow fixed windows staggered in position across the two stories. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

603 Vail Drive



Figure 175. 603 Vail Drive, view to the east.

603 Vail Drive (SEW-01738) is a heavily vegetated property with two Rustic log cabins just visible from the right-of-way. The log cabins are small, rustic structures with rusted corrugated metal roofing and window openings without any glazing. The only visible entrance has a wood door with individually glazed lights, most of which are broken. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1930; if correct, this would be the oldest residential building in the Girdwood area.

North Addition 1

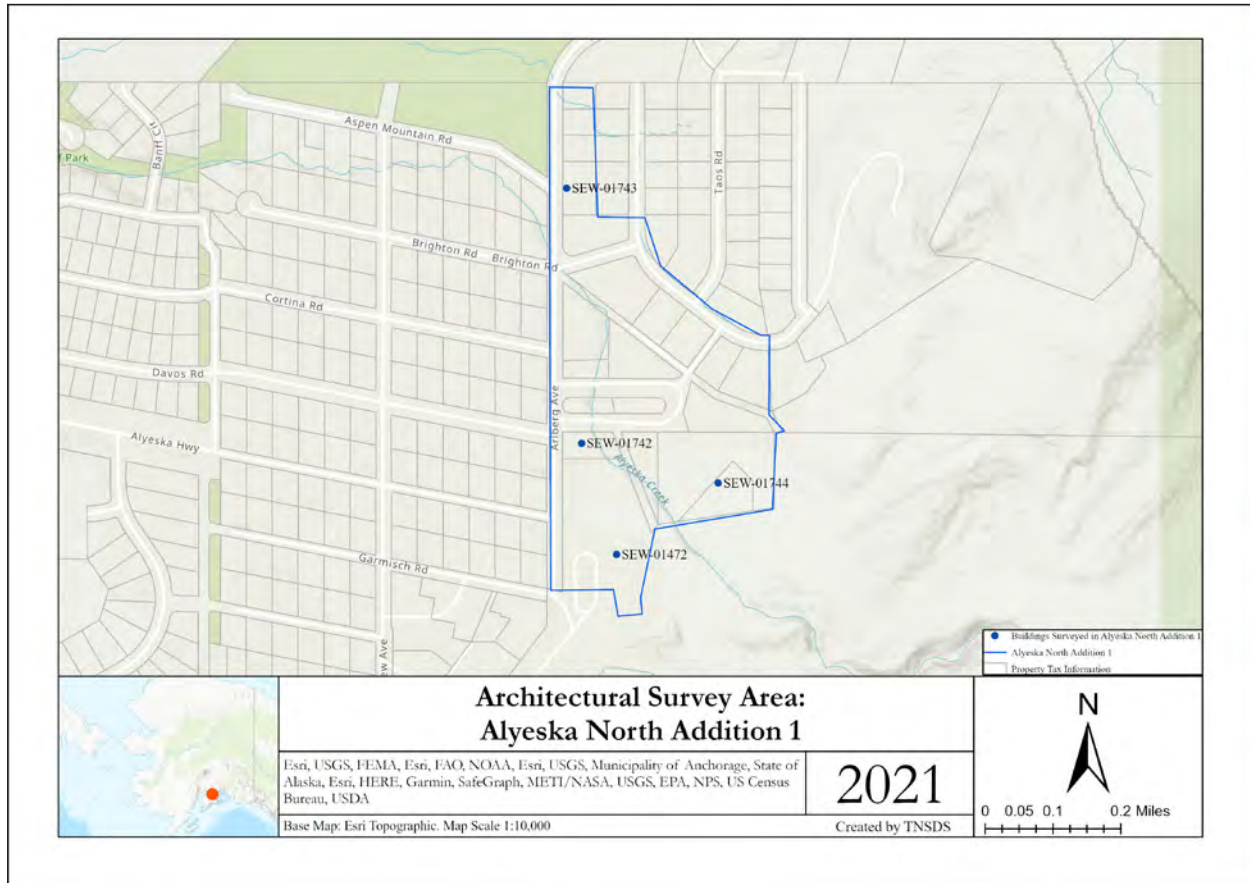


Figure 176. Survey area Alyeska North Addition 1.

The Alyeska North Addition 1 survey area is set at the base of the ski hill and has a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The area centers on Olympic Mountain Loop and includes the Sitzmark Bar and Grill, restaurants, galleries, and numerous condominium buildings all built in new architectural styles that prioritize square footage and mountain views over small

scale homes and natural vegetation. The Olympic Mountain Loop was recently upgraded with new paving, walkways, lighting, a new bus stop, and landscaping. The three buildings that are of age in this survey area evoke the following styles: Prow Front, Vernacular, and Chalet.

Table 20. Alyeska North Addition 1.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
210 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential/Commercial	Mixed Use	SEW-01742	Prow Front
414 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential	Single Family Home	SEW-01743	Vernacular
194 Olympic Mountain Loop	1969	Residential	Condo	SEW-01744	Chalet

210 Arlberg Avenue



Figure 177. 210 Arlberg Avenue, view to the east.

210 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01742) is a rectangular, Prow Front mixed use building oriented with the main gable running northwest to southeast. The two-story building is cross-gabled, with wings extending north and south from the prow fronted gable. The building has asphalt shingle roofing with deep eaves and extended purlins. Matching chimneys rise from the north and south gable peaks. The building has reverse board-and-batten siding. The main prow front, which faces west, contains rows of fixed windows spaced evenly across both floors. A railed deck wraps around the second floor across the entire exterior visible from the right-of-way. A metal shed roofed sunroom projects from the northwest corner of the building, consisting of glass-and-metal upper walls with the lower walls matching the siding on the rest of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

414 Arlberg Avenue



Figure 178. 414 Arlberg Avenue, view to the northeast.

414 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01743) is a T-shaped cross-gabled Vernacular residential building that is oriented west to east. The two-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and grooved plywood siding. The main entrance is through a door in the two-story projection to the south, with a small, railed porch reached by a short flight of stairs. Secondary entrances are through each of the two full width railed decks on the western façade, one on each level. Stairs access the deck on the first floor. The visible windows are paired casement, with tall, narrow windows staggered in the two-story southern projection. A one-story addition is visible on the eastern façade, with a flat roof turned into a railed deck, but is not fully visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

194 Olympic Mountain Loop



Figure 179. 194 Olympic Mountain Loop, view to the east.

194 Olympic Mountain Loop (SEW-01744) is a multi-gabled, multi-storied, multi-level mixed use Modern Chalet style building oriented northwest to southeast. The long building has four parallel gable lines set in pairs, separated by a shed roofed section. The building has

raised-seam metal roofing across all rooflines, with snow guards installed where the gable roof extends over outdoor living space. The gable peaks that face southwest are dematerialized into large, irregularly pieced together window spaces. Chimneys rise from each gable. All aspects of the building have shiplap siding, painted both red and blue. Railed decks extend along the second and third stories, separated by the individual gable sections. The gable farthest south projects further west than the others, creating a staggered appearance. The eastern and southern facades of the building are not visible from the right-of-way. The building is attached to the neighboring commercial space by means of a shed roofed connecting addition. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Alyeska Addition Tracts A and B, and Upper Buildings

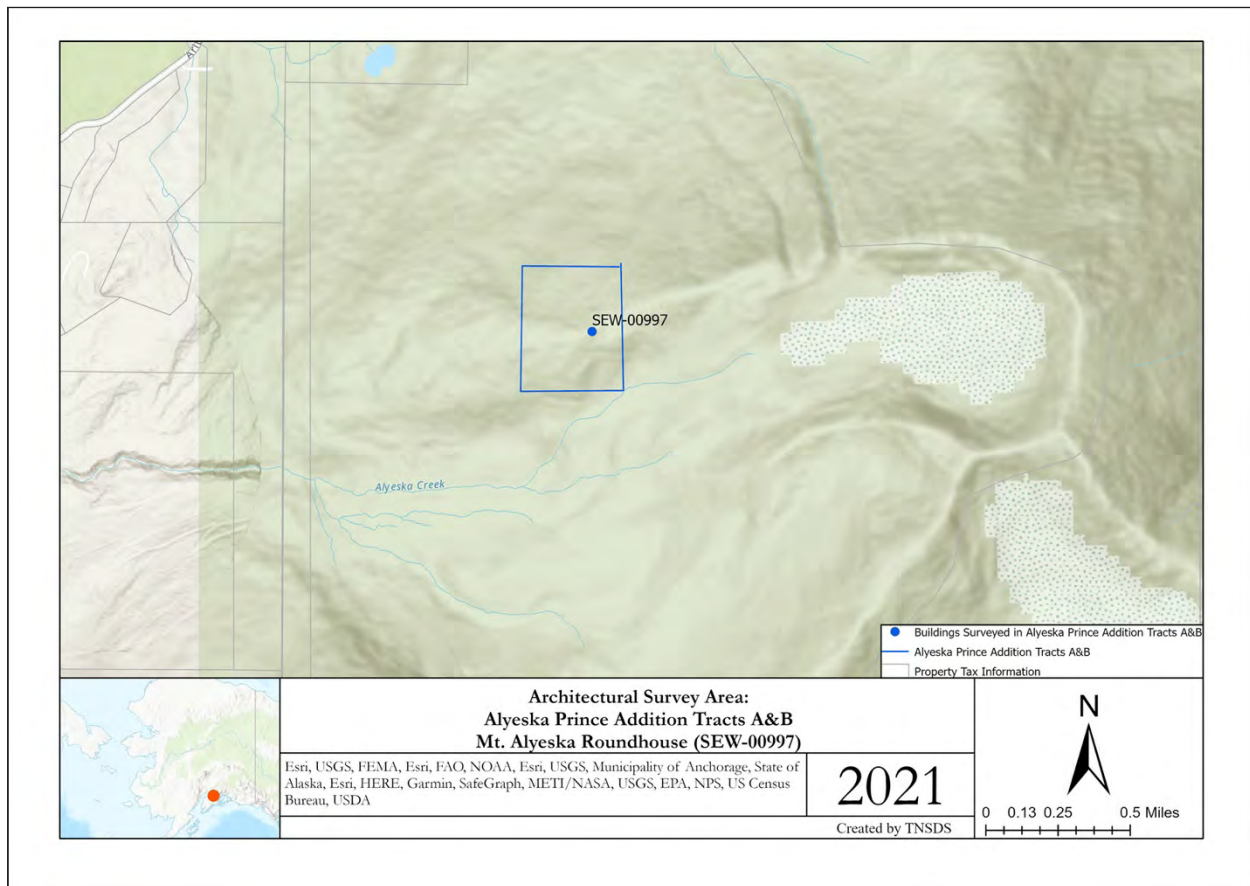


Figure 180. Alyeska Prince Addition Tracts A and B, and Upper Buildings.

The Alyeska Prince Addition survey area encompasses the Alyeska Resort lodging area, parking, support buildings for staff housing, Our Lady of the Snows Chapel, the upper and lower tram docking houses, and

the restaurant and roundhouse atop Mt. Alyeska. The Roundhouse has been rehabilitated and is listed in the NRHP. It is the only property identified in this survey area that meets the 50-year age requirement.

Table 21. Alyeska Prince Addition.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use	AHRS	Style
Mt. Alyeska Roundhouse,	1960	Commercial	Museum	SEW-00997	Octagonal

Mt. Alyeska Roundhouse



Figure 181. Mt. Alyeska Roundhouse, view to the east.

Mt Alyeska Roundhouse sits on the east-west ridge of Mt Alyeska. Constructed in 1960, the Roundhouse is a two-story octagonal structure. At its widest points,

the roundhouse is 50' in diameter. It is of timber post and beam construction. Twelve 12"x 12" rough-hewn beams are set vertically in steel beam seats mounted on concrete pads. At the center is a massive concrete structure that formerly anchored the upper terminal of the original chairlift. The beams are tied to each other and the central concrete anchor by 3/8" wire cable. The exterior walls are milled, finished 8"x 10" timbers with overlapping joints. Six walls have a 10'x 4' opening for five double pane fixed windows. The hipped roof is covered with cedar shakes. It overhangs the porch. The original stairs have been replaced. The railing around the porch is similar to its original design. Currently the ground level is open (Antonson 2001).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Included with the results from the historic buildings inventory are the following recommendations for future research based on the results of the historic buildings survey and inventory:

Recommendation 1 – Alyeska Historic District

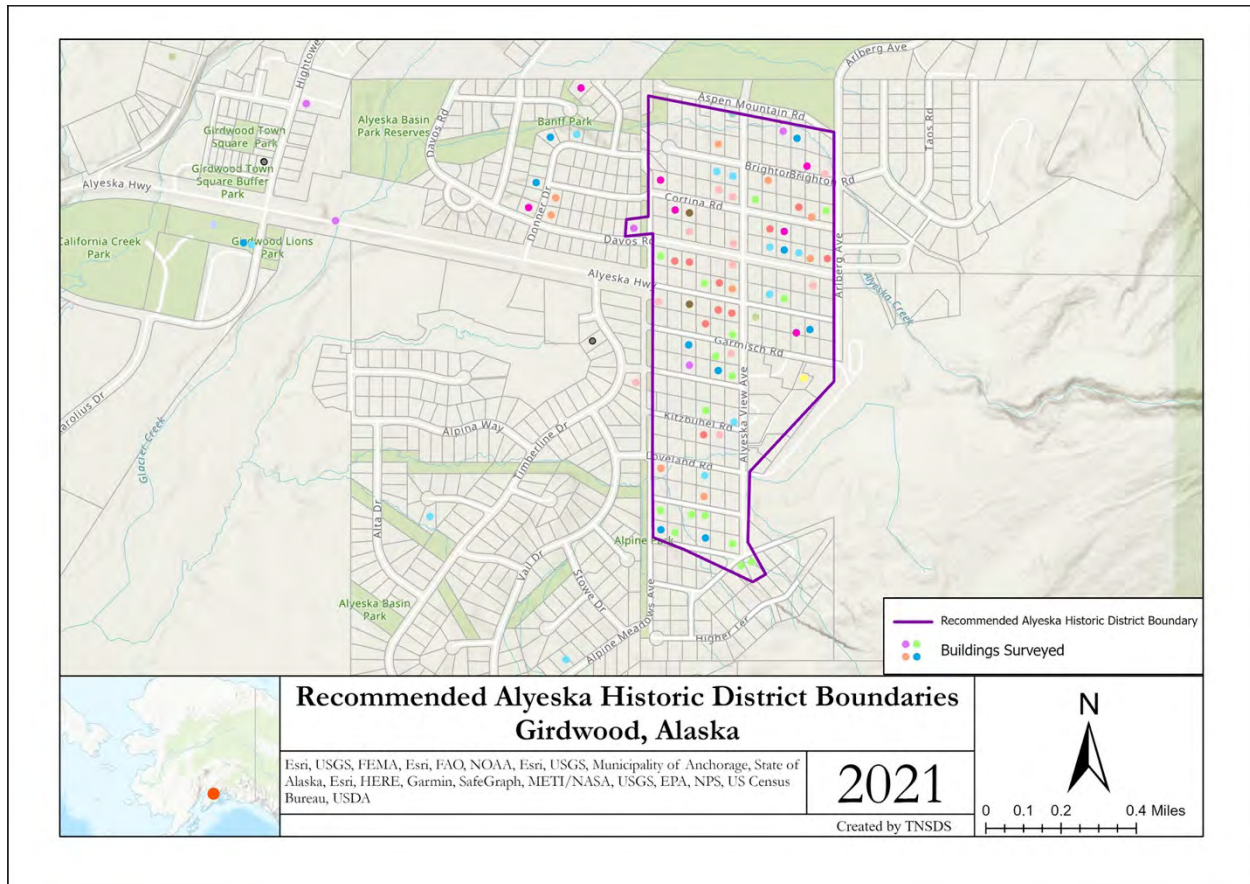


Figure 182. Proposed boundaries of an Alyeska Historic District, based on the highest concentration of Mid-Century Modern building styles dating from late 1950s to early 1970s.

TNSDS identified a large number of Chalet (33), A-Frames (7), and Prow Front (6) style buildings within the Alyeska and Alyeska Survey Addition 1, 2, and 3 survey areas immediately west of the resort that are 50 years of age or older. These architectural styles were common for vacation homes during the 1960s and 1970s and were constructed nationwide. The grouping in this area of Girdwood, however, is uniquely uniform and maintains a high degree of integrity for a community of this age. The buildings show uniform style and massing, along with similar setbacks, orientations, and property treatments. The similarity of style and uniformity in this area of the Girdwood community may be

eligible as a historic district under Criteria C. Most ski resort areas in the US have been highly developed in recent decades, leading to a loss of inventory of the relatively simplistic styles demonstrated in Girdwood. This could qualify a district of Modern Chalets in a ski town as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C. A large majority of the properties identified during survey were single-family residences. The development of a historic district in the Girdwood community at this time would be fortuitous given the influx of new residents and construction taking place within the community. Most new construction is on a vastly different scale, dwarfing the historic homes in these neighborhoods

and breaking the harmonious feel of the community. Development and approval of a historic district would not stop to any new development within the community but may force stylistic considerations on the part of new property developers and residents.



Figure 183. An example of new, larger single-family residence at 359 Brighton Road.

Recommendation 2 – Historic Context Development

Further historic context development is recommended for the Girdwood community. Information on the history of the community is scattered and can be difficult to piece together into a coherent picture. The completion of a detailed history of the Girdwood community could compile all available information into a cohesive document that would be of incalculable value to all future work undertaken within the community. Of special note would be the following areas:

- Development of Alyeska – While this has been documented to some extent by the Alyeska Resort itself and by the Meinhardt 2011 report, a more in-depth study of the impact of the resort on the local and state communities and economies would be valuable for future evaluations for inclusion in the NRHP related to the resort and surrounding communities. The draft 2020 Historic Context being developed by the AHPP lays the groundwork for an undertaking of this kind but would benefit from primary source research and in-depth professional analysis. For example, news articles from the time period document the survey efforts undertaken to relocate the community of Girdwood as well as details on the sale of town lots and the opening and reopening of area businesses.

- Development of Girdwood Post-Earthquake – The development of the current Girdwood community is related to both the development of the Alyeska Resort and the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. Of particular value would be a more detailed understanding of the land swap authorized by the state in the wake of the earthquake destruction. It would be of value to have a firm understanding of which properties in the current community were developed by families displaced by the earthquake and subsequent sinking of the original townsite and how many of the properties were developed specifically for recreational purposes. While many of the architectural styles discussed in this report are related to vacation and recreational homes on the national scale, the availability of plans and kits during this time meant that many of these same housing types were constructed for permanent residence. In addition, news articles from 1965 report that residents of the original Girdwood townsite were given the first residential properties in the new townsite area to rebuild their lives following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. This indicates a parallel development between the permanent residents and town of Girdwood and the resort-driven area development.
- Important Girdwood Residents – As a resort community, Girdwood has attracted a number of Alaska dignitaries including Bob Atwood, Ted Stevens, and Nancy Simmerman. The Meinhardt 2011 report references 663 Alyeska View Avenue as belonging to Bob Atwood, an important figure in Alaska history, and 124 Cortina Road as belonging to renowned Alaskan photographer Nancy Simmerman. Additionally, 138 Northland Road belonged to the late Senator Ted Stevens, and was at the heart of the federal corruption trial against the senator. Further research to verify their residence and ownership in the community will be necessary to move forward with any context development surrounding such important people. This context would enable evaluation of individual properties under Criteria B.



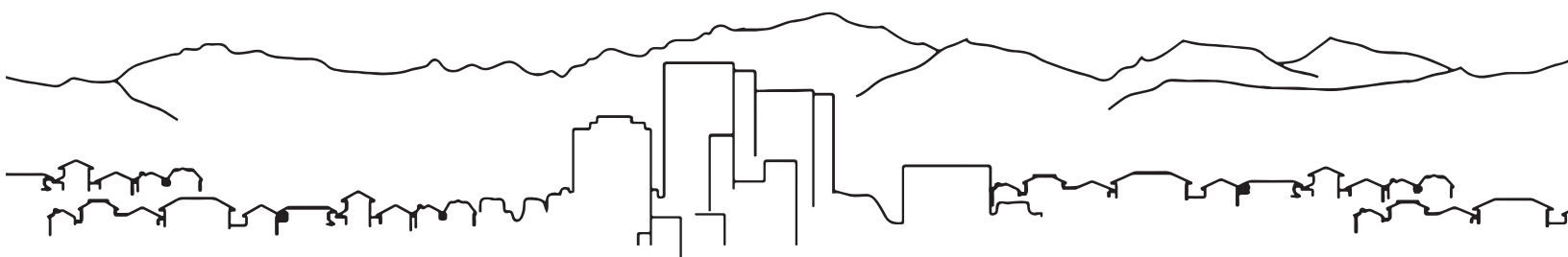
Figure 184. 138 Northland Road, the Alaska residence of the late Senator Ted Stevens. The association with the long-time senator could qualify it for eligibility under Criteria B.

Architectural Significance – The Girdwood area has at least two fascinating individual properties that should be investigated further for individual eligibility to the NRHP under Criteria C. One property is 663 Alyeska View Avenue, which consists of three A-Frame buildings joined at oblique angles. While double standard A-Frames joined at perpendicular angles are found in other areas, this particular configuration is rare

enough to warrant further investigation into the architect, builder, and style prevalence nationwide. A quick review of available A-Frame material did not include any mention of this configuration, indicating that it is relatively rare and therefore worthy of further investigation. The second building, the Mt. Alyeska Roundhouse, is already listed on the NRHP.



Figure 185. 663 Alyeska View Avenue is an unusual configuration of three separate A-Frame structures. The uniqueness of the structure could qualify it for eligibility under Criteria C.



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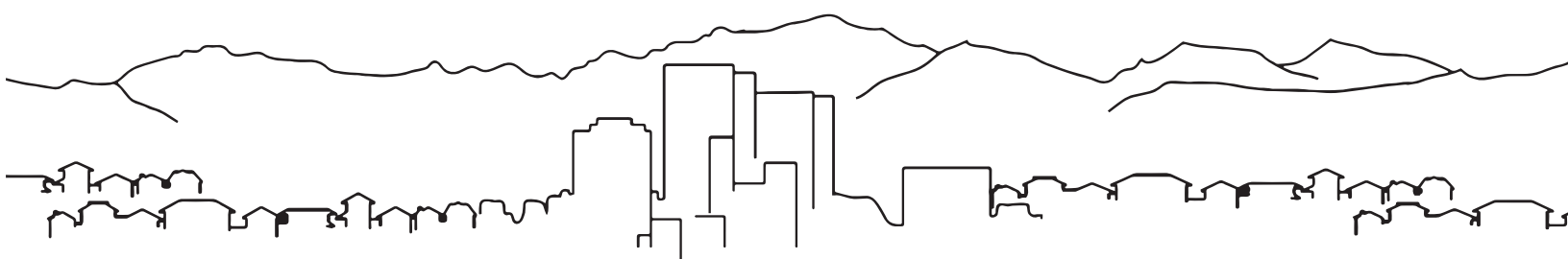
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APPENDIX A - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS








APPENDIX B - HISTORIC PROPERTIES ROSTER






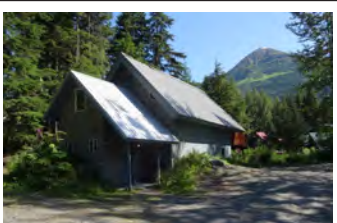

Legal Location	Street Address	AHRS #	Property Name	Property Type	Latitude/ Longitude	Property Owner	Build Date (MOA)	Present/ Absent	Current Function	Style	Plan	Stories	Roof Design	Remarks	DOE Status	NRHP Status	Image
US SURVEY 3043 LT 15 S2 T10N R2E SEC 18	1011 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01639		Residential	60.9530640, -149.1622817	Christina Hendrickson and Joshua Cope	1958		Single Family Home	Minimal Traditional	Rectangular	1	Gable	Yellow door			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 5 LT 7	102 Innsbruck Rd	SEW-01697		Residential	60.9587248, -149.1162232	Timothy and Betty Brady	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Side Gable with side gabled arctic entry to lower level	Potentially Modern ChalHeavy alterations			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 13 LT 12A	1030 Alpine Meadows Ave	SEW-01687		Residential	60.962372, -149.118983	Sarah C Smith and Timothy Glassett	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gabled				
ALYESKA NORTH ADDN #1 BLK 1 LTS 1 3C 3B 4 & USS 3569 PTN & T10N R2E SEC 16 PTN	104 Arlberg	SEW-01472	Alyeska Resort Day Lodge	Commercial	60.9592355, -149.1107311	Alyeska Ski Corporation	1989		Day Lodge	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	Multi	Gable	MOA data lists a construction date of 1989 while AHRS documents say 1970s			
ELLIS-GREEN RESUB LT 4 OF 103	107 Lindy Ln	SEW-01672		Residential	60.9510985, -149.1688345	Paul Forward	1965		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	1	Gable	Cool drift wood fence			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 14 LT 7	110 Cortina Rd	SEW-01471		Residential	60.961804, -149.112613	Scott H and Gail E Pattison	1966		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	2	Gable				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 7	110 Davos Rd	SEW-01470		Residential	60.9609132, -149.1125661	Kelly Morris	1964		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Multi-gable				





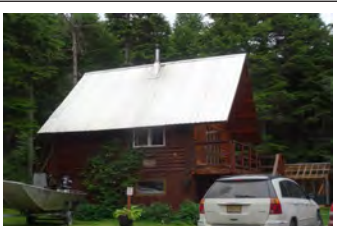


Legal Location	Street Address	AHRS #	Property Name	Property Type	Latitude/ Longitude	Property Owner	Build Date (MOA)	Present/ Absent	Current Function	Style	Plan	Stories	Roof Design	Remarks	DOE Status	NRHP Status	Image
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 7	110 Northland Rd	SEW-01745		Residential	60.955592, -149.116208	Jim Standiford	1966		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	Multi	Gable				
US SURVEY 3043 LT 18 S2 T10N R2E SEC 18	1133 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01640		Residential	60.9545007, -149.1609993	HR Redmond Company Inc	1967		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	Roof extension for covered porch and CMB foundation and 1st level			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 9 LT 5	119 Kitzbuhel Rd	SEW-01692		Residential	60.9576221, -149.1167102	Erika and Matthew Schechter	1965		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gambrel	Attempt at decorative detailing on window surrounds and the siding rhymns indicates an attempt at Modern Chalet architecture.			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 14 LT 8	122 Cortina Rd	SEW-01703		Residential	60.9616809, -149.1131762	Black Spruce Investments	1968		Triplex	Swiss Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gabled	small square house, might be associated with 124? Will need to verify.			
ALYESKA BLK 2 LT 5	123 Davos Rd	SEW-01747		Residential	60.9609138, -149.1125666	Drake Cabin LLC	1965		Single Family Home	Modern Ranch	Rectangular	1	Hipped				
GIRDWOOD 1ST ADDITION TR A-1	124 Egloff Dr	SEW-01739		Municiple	60.9615409, -149.1361863	MOA Parks and Recreation	1950		Radio station	Minimal Traditional	Rectangular	1	gable	newer siding and trim			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 8	128 Davos Rd	SEW-01710		Residential	60.9609090, -149.1132231	Andrew Baugh	1968		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Gable	only Modern Chalet style remaining is the decorative fascia board			








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TONY SCHAFF LT 3	129 Agostino Mine Rd	SEW-01671		Residential	60.9506313, -149.1692391	Christopher Curgus	1968		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	Hard to see			
GIRDWOOD 1ST ADDITION TR A-1	130 Egloff Dr.	SEW-01741	Little Bears Playhouse	Municipal	60.9612341, -149.1351448	MOA Parks and Recreation	1960s		Little Bears Daycare	Vernacular	L	1	intersecting gable	newer roofing			
US SURVEY 3043 LT 68 A-2 TION R2E SEC 18	131 Beirne St	SEW-01649		Residential	60.9569237, -149.1547714	Nicholas Ohlrich and Marci Graham	1967		Duplex	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	New siding			
US SURVEY 3043 LT 3 OF 22	131 Juniper Dr	SEW-01645		Residential	60.9562990, -149.1575187	Julianne Minarik	1965		Single Family Home	Rustic	Rectangular	1	Gable	Tapper style cabin			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 8 LT 9	134 Kitzbuhel Rd	SEW-01699		Residential	60.9580738, -149.1172448	Jessica and Gordon Daniels	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	Front gable	Garage located at a different ground level			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 17 LT 9	134 Megeve Rd	SEW-01748		Residential	60.956473, -149.117314	Molly and Scott Hickox	1968		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Gable				
US SURVEY 3043 LT 1 OF LT 11 TION R2E SEC 18	134 Telemark Way	SEW-01641		Residential	60.9514545, -149.1654555	Angela and Perry Mollan	1963		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	1	Shed	Log veneer			


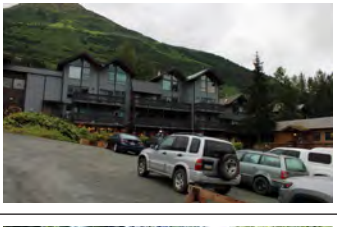





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ALYESKA #1 BLK 14 LT 9	136 Cortina Rd	SEW-01704		Residential	60.9618686, -149.1136666	Cortina LLC	1964		Duplex	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Front Gable	3 stories?			
GIRDWOOD 1ST ADDITION TR A-1	136 Egloff Dr	SEW-01740	Glacier City Hall Garge	Municiple	60.9611836, -149.1348119	MOA Parks and Recreation	1960s		Old Fire Hall	Vernacular	Rectangular	2	gable	old city hall, one overhaed door opening closed over			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 17 LT 4	137 Loveland Rd	SEW-01746		Residential	60.956868, -149.117278	John G and Roberta L Gillott	1970		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	1	Gable				
HOLLYS HOLLOW LT C	138 Iris Pond Cir	SEW-01635		Residential/ Commercial	60.9587492, -149.1515521	Jennifer Call	1968		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2.5	Front gable/shed				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 9	138 Northland Rd	SEW-01701		Residential	60.9557004, -149.1172577	Diana Stram and Mark Anderson	1971		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Cross-gabled with shed additions	Heavily altered with mulitple additions; additions do not obscure original Modern Chalet style			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 9 LT 4	139 Kitzbuhel Rd	SEW-01700		Residential	60.9576260, -149.1173190	Reed and Brooke Sillers	1964		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1.5	Front gable with gabled doorers	Elevated; potential work being conducted on foundation or possible movement of the building			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 4	139 Megeve	SEW-01749		Residential	60.956120, -149.117266	Derek Lee Brewer and Cynthia Lynn Shake	1964		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	3	Shed				








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HOLLYS HOLLOW LT B	142 Iris Pond Cir	SEW-01636		Residential/ Commercial	60.9586654, -149.1510718	John Woolery and Fontella Moore	1970		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2.5	Multi-gabled				
US SURVEY 3042 LT 1 N198' T10N R2E SEC 19	142 Sproat Rd	SEW-01662		Residential	60.9460642, -149.1705648	Michele Laging	1967		4-Plex	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	Very hard to see and mult outbuildings			
ALYESKA #2 BLK 15 LT 4	143 Aspen Mountain Rd	SEW-01723		Residential	60.9631502, -149.1137348	Lisa Gonzales and Stephen Ives	1971		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet and Shed	L-shape	Multi	gable and shed	shed addition on south end, driveway has bridge over creek			
US SURVEY 3043 LT 68C T10N R2E SEC 18/19	144 Beirne St	SEW-01647		Residential	60.9563245, -149.1546662	Jacob and Lara Lawlor	1966		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	2	Shed				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 9	144 Davos Rd	SEW-01711		Residential	60.9610168, -149.1136718	Yeefung and Brandon Boehme	1970		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Front Gable				
US SURVEY 3042 LT 72 (LSE #00133)	145 Forest Station Rd	SEW-01673	USFS bunkhouse	Govt	60.9448755, -149.1708915	US Dept of Agriculture Forest Service Region 10	No Date		Multi dwelling	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	Multipurpose building from former school has been converted into a bunkhouse; visible in 1974 aerial image			
US SURVEY 3043 LT 68 B-1 T10N R2E SEC 18/19	148 Beirne St	SEW-01648		Residential	60.9564590, -149.1543312	Pieter Vanderhoek	1968		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2	Gable				








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US SURVEY 3043 LT 27	1503 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01634		Residential/ Commercial	60.9586167, -149.1544698	Robert and Deanna Persons	1968		Mixed Use	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3.5	Front Gable				
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 5 LT 11	151 Donner Dr	SEW-01727		Residential	60.9618649, -149.1240596	Margaret Campisi Trust	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	gable Modern Chalet				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT3	151 Megeve Rd	SEW-01750		Residential	60.956138, -149.117786	Derek Brewer and Cynthia Shake	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2					
US SURVEY 3043 LT 2 OF LT 11 T10N R2E SEC 18	152 Telemark Way	SEW-01642		Residential	60.9515523, -149.1658350	James Lower	1966		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	2	Shed and gable				
US SURVEY 3043 LT 2 OF 22	153 Juniper Dr	SEW-01646		Residential	60.9564079, -149.1580493	Brendan Flynn and Noelle Reifel	1971		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	2	Gable				
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 2 LT 16	156 Donner Dr	SEW-01728		Residential	60.9617236, -149.1231880	Brendan and Katie Montano	1968		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	gable				
US SURVEY 3043 LT 13 PART 4 T10N R2E SEC 18	157 Doran Ln	SEW-01643		Residential	60.9522082, -149.1647545	James Lecroy and Sharon Pruszko	1963		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	2	Shed				








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ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 10	158 Davos Rd	SEW-01712		Residential	60.9610689, -149.1142251	James David Nale Alaska Community Property Trust	1971		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Front Gable	Prominent front gable, but entrance through the side			
ALYESKA #2 BLK 15 LT 3	159 Aspen Mountain Rd	SEW-01724		Residential	60.9632865, -149.1142714	Kristian and Jessica Sieling	1967		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	gable	bridge over creek in driveway, house on stilts - poor visibility			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 5 LT 10	160 Innsbruck Rd	SEW-01698		Residential	60.9589225, -149.1178728	Philip Freeman c/o Alaska Rider Tours	1967		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1.5	multi-gable	owner noted that it had once been a lifty shack at the resort			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 3	163 Cortina Rd	SEW-01705		Residential	60.9614164, -149.1142261	John James Trautner Trust	1969		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	3	Front Gable				
US SURVEY 3043 LT 13 PART 9 TION R2E SEC 18	164 Doran Ln	SEW-01644		Residential	60.9525744, -149.1647384	Lynne Langevin-Doran and Michael Doran Revokable Trust	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Gable				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 11	166 Northland Rd	SEW-01702		Residential	60.9557998, -149.1184193	Andrew Getavesky	1966		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Front gable with shed roofed arctic entry				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 11	176 Davos Rd	SEW-01713		Residential	60.9611210, -149.1147787	Vadla and Associates	1970		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Front gable	Semi-Prow Front, with secondary gable addition on second story rear			








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ALYESKA #1 BLK 11 LT 2	177 Cortina Rd	SEW-01706		Residential	60.9614648, -149.1147796	Mary Reeves and Matthew Nemeth	1964		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2 or 3	Front Gable	Prow Front			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 2 LT 1	178 Donner Dr	SEW-01729		Residential	60.9620395, -149.1230160	Gewn Obermiller and Mark Phillips	1968		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1	gable	2 story outbuilding is a dwelling too			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 17 LT 1	181 Loveland Rd	SEW-01751		Residential	60.956995, -149.118973	Joseph E and Rose A White	1964		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2.5	Gabled				
SNYDER LT 2	1845 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01650		Residential	60.9616286, -149.1470053	Nicholas, Heath, abnd Paul Thomson	1968		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2.5	Gable/hipped	Multiple rooflines denoting additions			
ALYESKA BASIN #4 BLK 13 LT 14	187 Chateau Pl	SEW-01736		Residential	60.9561021, -149.1278564	Dawn Gerety	1970		Single Family Residence	Shed	Rectangular	Multi	shed	additions			
US SURVEY 3044 LT 36B T10N R2E SEC 17	1871 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01651		Residential	60.9619741, -149.1460245	Robert L and Gladys, Robert P, JL and VD Hawkinson	1966		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	Unknown	Multi-gabled	Only partially visisble from the right of way			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 5 LT 9	191 Donner Dr	SEW-01730		Residential	60.9623255, -149.127620	Kenneth and Jacqueline Family Trust	1971		Duplex	Shed	Rectangular	2.5	shed				








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US SURVEY 3044 LT 37 E99	1917 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01652		Residential	60.9619898, -149.1450396	Daniel Brokaw and Erin Bashaw	1970		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	Unknown	Gabled	Only partially visible from the right of way			
ALYESKA NORTH ADDN #1 BLK 1 LT 3A PTN ALYESKA EAST	194 Olympic Mountain Loop	SEW-01744		Residential	60.9600651, -149.1088184	Monica Severson	1969		Mixed Use	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Multiple gables	two sets of three gabled condo units, attached to the Sitzmark			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 5 LT 24	207 Banff Cir	SEW-01733		Residential	60.9640932, -149.1220446	Amy and Eben Stone	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	shed	addition			
ALYESKA NORTH ADDN #1 BLK 1 LT 2	210 Arlberg Avenue	SEW-01742		residential/ Commercial	60.9605418, -149.1115278	RMK LLC	1970		Mixed Use	Prow Front	Rectangular	2	Cross gable	bike shop, chalet style			
ALYESKA #2 BLK 15 LT 7A	214 Brighton Rd	SEW-01719		Residential	60.9624868, -149.1126653	Karen and David Boshell	1965		Duplex	Swiss Chalet	Rectangular	2	gable	2 story dwelling to the west w skywalk, gable roof w clearstroy			
US SURVEY 3042 LT 96A T10N R2E SEC 18/19	215 Hottentot Mine Rd	SEW-01668		Residential	60.9494009, -149.1691817	Hiram Hernandez	1962		Duplex	Prow Front	Rectangular	Multi	Gable	N side addition in poor shape			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 13 LT 8	220 Cortina Rd	SEW-01707		Residential	60.9621953, -149.1167468	Lorna and Roger Herrera	1965		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1.5	Front Gable	A-frame			








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US SURVEY 3042 LT 97A-4	222 Hottentot Mine Rd	SEW-01674	Moved house	Residential	60.9500164, -149.1690154	Laura and James Korpi	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	Gable	Moved from MatSu per logging crew awesome rolled asphalt roofing - windshield			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 5 LT 5	225 Garmisch Rd	SEW-01694		Residential	60.9590879, -149.1168569	Noel Conway Trust	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Front gable	Only partial visibility			
US SURVEY 3042 LT 88D TION R2E SEC 19	225 Sproat Rd	SEW-01663		Residential	60.9471167, -149.1708789	Debra and Anthony Hicks	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	Newer cladding and windows			
ALYESKA #2 BLK 15 LT 8	228 Brighton Rd	SEW-01720		Residential	60.9626337, -149.1133433	Denis and Deborah Corral Revokable Trust	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	gable	recessed skirting - swiss			
ALYESKA BASIN #3 BLK 2 LT 1	229 Timberline Dr	SEW-01735		Residential	60.9586044, -149.1199327	Tyler and Alexandra Cresswell	1965		Single Family Residence	Shed	Rectangular	2	shed	attached garage			
ALYESKA #3 BLK 21 LT 6	236 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01725		Residential	60.9551852, -149.1158757	Francis and Liam Connor	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Gable with additions	No clear view of the property			
ALYESKA BLK 4 LT 9	236 Garmisch Rd	SEW-01695		Residential	60.9596940, -149.1172523	Hatch Wingard Revokable Trust	1964		Duplex	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Front gable				








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NEW GIRDWOOD TOWNSITE ALASKA TR B	236 Hightower Rd	SEW-01660	The Grind and Snow Raven Trailer Park	Commercial	60.9638001, -149.1326125	Glacier Creek Properties, Inc	1967		Coffee shop and Mobile Home Park	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	CMB walls trailer park has units of various age poor integrity			
US SURVEY 3042 LT 95B T10N R2E SEC 19	237 Hottentot Mine Rd	SEW-01669		Residential	60.9494936, -149.1701459	Korinne Peterson and Michael Mroczynski	1962		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1	Gable	Orig windows tar paper roof			
GIRDWOOD ORIGINAL TOWNSITE BLK 3 LTS 10,11,12	237 Main Street	SEW-01657		Residential	60.9415574, -149.1698138	Kathryn and Adam Cuthriell	1956		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Irregular	1	Gable	House w garage and shed-good windows			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 12 LT 10	242 Davos Rd	SEW-01714		Residential	60.9614157, -149.1178719	Peter and Kjerstin Brandorff	1965		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Irregular	2	Shed	Shed roof but maybe with other roof lines?			
TONY SCHAFF LT 1	242 Hottentot Mine Rd	SEW-01670		Residential	60.9503019, -149.1698842	Triple D LLC	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1.5	Gable	Newsiding			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 5 LT 5	243 Donner Dr	SEW-01731		Residential	60.9631710, -149.1232190	Carol and Robert Prosser Joint Revokable Trust	1971		Single Family Home	Contemporary	irregular	1 w basement	Hipped				
ALYESKA #3 BLK 21 LT 7	244 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01726		Residential	60.9552527, -149.1154944	Mary and Michael Tullius	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	3	Gross-gable				








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ALYESKA #1 BLK 12 LT 3	257 Cortina Rd	SEW-01708		Residential	60.9617590, -149.1178700	William Borchardt	1960		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Hip and Gable	Enclosed dog run log cabin			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 5 LT 3	257 Garmisch Rd	SEW-01696		Residential	60.9593036, -149.1179063	Wendy and Ray Graves	1971		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	multi-gable	Only partial visibility			
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 3	263 Davos Rd	SEW-01676		Residential	60.9608437, -149.1178676	Johnathan and Tracy Gregg	1964		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	Front gable	Two buildings visible on parcel; original is likely the smaller chalet style in front of the larger multistory log in the background			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 5 LT 3	267 Donner Dr	SEW-01732		Residential	60.9632272, -149.1222023	Monica and Patrick Mede	1970		Duplex	Vernacular	Rectangular	3	gable				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 14 LT 2	273 Brighton Rd	SEW-01717		Residential	60.9623680, -149.1184371	Maite and William Woodland	1968		Single Family Home	Contemporary	Rectangular	3	Gable	Large wrap-around deck, rehab			
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 2	273 Davos Rd	SEW-01677		Residential	60.9608615, -149.1184351	Margaux and Colin Burton	1964		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2	Gable	Arctic entry			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 12 LT 2	275 Cortina Rd	SEW-01709		Residential	60.9618120, -149.1184220	Allen Greenlund	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Multi-gable with shed additions	Originally a chalet A-frame, but multiple additions altering original			








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GIRDWOOD ORIGINAL TOWNSITE BLK 2 LT 25	286 Main Street	SEW-01656		Residential	60.9419532, -149.1682752	Larry Palubicki	1962		Single Family Home	Vernacular and Shed	Rectangular	1	Gable	Multiple buildings w odd tax data. Only one of age			
ALYESKA BLK 4 LT 1	2864 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01683		Residential	60.9601044, -149.1190687	Michelle Sherwood	1965		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Front gable	Simplified Modern Chalet with steep roof slope			
GIRDWOOD ORIGINAL TOWNSITE BLK 3 LT 2	287 Main St	SEW-01658		Residential	60.9421254, -149.1692719	Jay K Larson	1947		Single Family Home	Minimal Traditional	Rectangular	2	Gambrel	Possibly moved has garage-windshield survey			
ALYESKA BLK 4 LT 3	2898 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01684		Residential	60.9600612, -149.1178732	Ellen and Brain Burnett	1960		Single Family Home	Contemporary	L-shape	1	Cross gable	Heavy front gable pediment, possibly concealing a second story; indicative of mid-century modern architecture			
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 9	2911 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01685		Residential	60.9604526, -149.1173023	Sara and Johnathan Faulkner Living Trust	1966		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Front gable, offset - salt box roofline	Detailing on the false shutters and prominent eaves indicates an attempt at Modern Chalet décor			
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 8	2935 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01686		Residential	60.9604573, -149.1167230	Grace Pleasants	1964		Single Family Home	Deconstructivism	Rectangular	2	Multi-shed roofed	Consists of at least three construction phases, with the oldest portion of the building not visible from the right of way			
ALYESKA BASIN #6 BLK 22 LT 16	299 Alpine Meadows Ave	SEW-01737		Residential	60.9534318, -149.1226142	Tara and Kevin Sweeney	1970		Duplex	Modern Chalet	irregular	2	gable	additions			

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ALYESKA BLK 2 LT 11	3005 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01688		Residential	60.9602436, -149.1147856	Kurt Eriksson	1970		Single Family Home	Contemporary	Rectangular	Unknown	Shed	Heavy wooden blind across the side of the house visible from the right of way; indicative of mid-century modern architecture			
ALYESKA BLK 2 LT 10	3023 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01689		Residential	60.9601655, -149.1142294	Parrish Company	1966		Single Family Home	Rustic	Rectangular	1	Front gable				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 13 LT 6	305 Brighton Rd	SEW-01479		Residential	60.9624499, -149.1162055	Carl Johnson and Emily Pippin	1970		Single Family Home	Prow Front	Rectangular	1	Gable				
ALYESKA BLK 3 LT 4	3050 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01690		Residential	60.9595288, -149.1137628	Michael Farleigh and Christina Campbell	1969		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	multi-gable	decorative detailing indicates attempt at Modern Chalet style			
ALYESKA BLK 3 LT 5	3070 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01691		Residential	60.9595857, -149.1132399	William Ellis Trust	1971		Duplex	Modern Ranch	L-shape	2.5	multi-gable	Heavily altered with additions			
ALYESKA BASIN BLK 2 LT 9	318 Davos Rd	SEW-01734		Residential	60.9614769, -149.1200048	Joe Kaiser	1967		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	gable	flat roof garage attached			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 13 LT 5	321 Brighton Rd	SEW-01718		Residential	60.9625303, -149.1168211	Stair and Melissa Randich	1970		Duplex	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Side Gable	Upper and lower units			

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ALYESKA #2 BLK 16 LT 9	322 Brighton Rd	SEW-01721		Residential	60.9630430, -149.1167648	Holly Hill	1968		Single Family Home	Barrel roofed A-Frame	T	2	barrel	check images for accuracy in style and roof type			
US SURVEY 3042 LT 74C T10N R2E SEC 19	351 Toadstool Drive	SEW-01661		Residential	60.9457807, -149.1778505	Jill and Benjamin Kohler	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	Period details			
US SURVEY 3042 LT 89B T10N R2E SEC 19	355 Sproat Rd	SEW-01664		Residential	60.9483204, -149.1702222	Anna Ferntheil	1969		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	New cladding windows roofing			
US SURVEY 3045 LT 45 N2 & PTN S2	373 Crow Creek Rd	SEW-01653		Residential	60.9653625, -149.1380008	S&P Adventures Inc	1966		wood shop	Rustic	Rectangular	1	shed	in frnt of dwelling at 373 Crow Crk Rd - unsure of age			
US SURVEY 3045 LT 46	377 Crow Creek Rd	SEW-01654	Double Musky Inn	Commercial	60.9656234, -149.1372241	S&P Adventures Inc	1962		Restaurant	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	gable	lat long is for small outbuilding not musky; musky is Vernacular, irregular, gable with two sun rooms			
GIRDWOOD ORIGINAL TOWNSITE BLK 1 LT 1A	381 Gold Avenue	SEW-01655		Residential	60.9412812, -149.1658521	Robert Hehnlín	1965		Single Family Home	Rustic and Vernacular	Irregular	1	Gable	Multiple telescopic additions			
ALYESKA NORTH #1 BLK 4 LT 3	414 Arlberg Avenue	SEW-01743		Residential	60.9632289, -149.1118533	Allen King	1970		Single Family Home	Vernacular	T-shaped	2.5	Cross gable				

Legal Location	Street Address	AHRS #	Property Name	Property Type	Latitude/ Longitude	Property Owner	Build Date (MOA)	Present/ Absent	Current Function	Style	Plan	Stories	Roof Design	Remarks	DOE Status	NRHP Status	Image
ALYESKA #1 BLK 8 LT 7	439 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01678		Residential	60.9578625, -149.1161632	Samatt LLC	1970		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2.5	Front gable	Possible 3rd story - lofted sleeping area?			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 5 LT 6	519 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01679		Residential	60.9591396, -149.1162635	Angel Fernandez	1965		Duplex	Prow Front	Rectangular	2.5	Prow-front gable	Entrance is thorough a shed roof addition to the side of the main prow			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 12	542 Alpine Meadows Ave	SEW-01693		Residential	60.955852, -149.118973	Brian J Hickey and Suzanne Tryck	1971		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet		2	Gable				
ALYESKA BLK 4 LT 7	555 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01680		Residential	60.9594923, -149.1162088	Laurie and Keith Tryck	1966		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1.5	A-frame front-gable	Also has a gable roofed shed in the back of the property			
ALYESKA #1 BLK 18 LT 1	566 Alpine Meadows Ave	SEW-01659		Residential	60.956213, -149.118980	Freddie Franco	1972		Single Family Home	Rustic	Rectangular	2	Gable				
ALYESKA BLK 4 LT 6	569 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01681		Residential	60.9598929, -149.1162430	Shannon and Kevin Donley	1964		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2	Gable	Below road grade			
ALYESKA BLK 3 LT 1	570 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01682		Residential	60.9598211, -149.1153301	Gellertopia LLC	1962		Single Family Home	Shed	Rectangular	2	Multi-shed roofed				

Legal Location	Street Address	AHRS #	Property Name	Property Type	Latitude/ Longitude	Property Owner	Build Date (MOA)	Present/ Absent	Current Function	Style	Plan	Stories	Roof Design	Remarks	DOE Status	NRHP Status	Image
DAILEY LT 5E	597 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01666		Residential	60.9479856, -149.1675255	Brian Noonan	1970		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	Ski themed decor			
DAILEY LT 5D	599 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01667		Commercial	60.9481735, -149.1675668	Jaded Investments LLC	1955		Commercial	Vernacular	Rectangular	1	Gable	New siding roofing windows - not legible			
ALYESKA BASIN #6 BLK 26 LT 4	603 Vail Drive	SEW-01738		Residential	60.9523925, -149.1245048	Carol and John Hall	1930		Single-Family Residence	Rustic	Rectangular	1	gable	no windows or doors in openings			
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 6	607 Alyeska View	SEW-01474		Residential	60.960345, -149.116231	Endevour LLC	1968		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	Multi	Gable				
US SURVEY 3042 LT 10 S2	616 Sproat Rd	SEW-01665		Residential	60.95074119, -149.1664834	Carole Schimscheimer	1964		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	2	Gable	Very hard to see			
ALYESTKA BLK 1 LT 6	637 Alyeska View	SEW-01475		Residential	60.960797, -149.116218	Endevour LLC	1965		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Rectangular	1	Gable				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 12 LT 7	663 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01476		Residential	60.9611922, -149.1161819	Fink Ski Chalet LLC	1965		Single Family Home	A-Frame	Y-shape		Gable	May have been owned by Bob Atwood			

Legal Location	Street Address	AHRS #	Property Name	Property Type	Latitude/ Longitude	Property Owner	Build Date (MOA)	Present/ Absent	Current Function	Style	Plan	Stories	Roof Design	Remarks	DOE Status	NRHP Status	Image
GIRDWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TR A1A	680 Hightower Rd	SEW-01675	Girdwood School	Municipal	60.9685614, -149.1269878	MOA School District	1970		School	Shed	Rectangular	2	Shed and flat				
ALYESKA #1 BLK 12 LT 7	731 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01715		Residential	60.9620590, -149.1162098	Jeremy and Debra Hurst	1965		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	Gable				
ALYESKA #2 BLK 16 LT 6	847 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01722		Residential	60.9636053, -149.1162095	Kim Blommel and Charles Crangle	1959		Single Family Home	Vernacular and Shed	irreg	2	gable and shed	orig house is south block- 2 story addition w garage on north half of lot			
RAMSTAD LT 12A	867 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01637		Residential	60.9516137, -149.1647374	James and Joan Lower	1969		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	L-shape	2	Gable				
ALYESKA BLK 1 LT 1	916 Alpine Meadows Ave	SEW-01716		Residential	60.9609138, -149.1190416	Edwin R and Merry K Blair	1968		Single Family Home	Modern Chalet	Rectangular	1	Gable	Active construction in front of the property			
US SURVEY 3043 LT 14 T10N R2E SEC 18	973 Alyeska Hwy	SEW-01638		Residential	60.9527455, -149.1637178	Douglas Penn and Laurel Van Huis	1959		Single Family Home	Vernacular	Rectangular	2	Gable				
	Mt. Alyeska Roundhouse	SEW-00997															

APPENDIX C - PHOTO LOG



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 2, 2021

Film Type: Digital

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
8/2/2021	9163	New Girdwood Survey Area Overview - Hightower Road	N
	9164	New Girdwood Survey Area Overview - Hightower Road	S
	9165	Intersection of Hightower and Linblad Street Overview	W
	9166	Elementary SA Overview on Hightower Road	N
	9167	Elementary SA Overview on Hightower Road - Elementary School	N
	9168	Elementary SA Overview on Hightower Road from Elementary School	S
	9169	US Survey 4806 and Elementary SA Overview Crow Creek Road Overview	N
	9170	US Survey 4806 and Elementary SA Overview Crow Creek Road Overview	S
	9171	Overview shots of Crow Creek Road from Raven Lodge	N
	9172	Overview shots of Crow Creek Road from Raven Lodge	S
	9173	Overview shots of Crow Creek Road from Raven Lodge with California Creek Bridge	S
	9174	Overview shots of Crow Creek Road from Double Musky - Survey Area US 7806/ Elementary	N
	9175	Overview shots of Crow Creek Road from Double Musky Inn - SA US 7806/Elementary	S
	9176	Overview shots SA US 7806/Elementary - Crow Creek Road - Alyeska Highway	N
	9177	Overview shots SA US 7806/Elementary - Crow Creek Road - Alyeska Highway	S
	9178	Intersection of Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road - Overview of Crow Creek Road	N
	9179	Intersection of Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road - Overview of Alyeska Hwy	E
	9180	Intersection of Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road - Overview of Alyeska Hwy	SW
	9181	Glacier Creek Drive Intersection of Alyeska Hwy - New and Old Girdwood SA	N
	9182	Glacier Creek Drive Intersection of Alyeska Hwy - New and Old Girdwood SA	S
	9183	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Brenner Circle and Alyeska Highway	N
	9184	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Brenner Circle and Alyeska Hwy	S
	9185	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Juniper Dr	N
	9186	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Juniper Dr	S
	9187	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Doran Lane	N
	9188	US 3043 North and South SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Doran Lane	S
	9189	Mine Roads US 3042 SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Monarch Mine	N

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9190	Mine Roads US 3042 SA - Intersection of Alyeska Hwy and Monarch Mine Rd	S
	9191	Corner of Gold St and Old West St - Old Girdwood SA	N
	9192	Corner of Gold St and Old West St. - Old Girdwood SA	S
	9193	East looking down Gold St from intersection of Gold and Old West St. - Old Girdwood	E
	9194	Main Street and Gold Street Intersection - Old Girdwood SA	N
	9195	Main Street and Gold Street Intersection - Old Girdwood SA	S
	9196	Main Street and Gold Street Intersection - Old Girdwood SA	E
	9197	Overview of Gold Street	W
	9198	Intersection of Lake Tahoe and Davos	E
	9199	Intersection of Lake Tahoe and Davos	S
	9200	Airport on Mount Hood Drive	E
	9201	Mount Hood and Lake Tahoe Intersection	S
	9202	Mount Hood and Lake Tahoe Intersection	N
	9203	Davos and Mount Hood Intersection - View shot of Davos Rd	E
	9204	Davos and Mount Hood Intersection - View shot of Davos Rd	W
	9205	Davos and Donner Street Intersection - towards Alyeska Hwy	S
	9206	Davos and Donner Street Intersection Overview	E
	9207	Davos and Donner Street Intersection Overview	N
	9208	Davos and Donner Street Intersection Overview	W
	9209	Alpine Meadows and Davos Intersection	N
	9210	Alpine Meadows and Davos Intersection	S
	9211	Davos and Alyeska View Intersection	N
	9212	Davos and Alyeska View Intersection	S
	9213	Alyeska SA - from Alyeska Day Lodge	N
	9214	Alyeska SA - from Alyeska Day Lodge	S
	9215	Alyeska Survey Area - viewshed from Alyeska View Street	S
	9216	Alyeska Survey Area viewshed from Alyeska View Street - intersection of Loveland and Alyeska View Street	N
	9217	Alyeska SA viewshed from intersection of Loveland and Alyeska View Street	W
	9218	Alyeska SA viewshed from intersection of Loveland and Alyeska View Street	S
	9219	Alyeska SA viewshed from intersection of Lower Terrace St and Alyeska View St	W
	9220	Alyeska SA viewshed from intersection of Lower Terrace St and Alyeska View St	E
	9221	Viewshed from intersection of Okemo Road and Alpine Meadows	N
	9222	Viewshed from intersection of Okemo Road and Alpine Meadows	S

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9223	Viewshed from intersection of Alpine Meadows and Vail ST	N
	9224	Viewshed from intersection of Alpine Meadows and Vail St	S
	9225	Viewshed from intersection of Carlina and Timberline St	S
	9226	Viewshed from intersection of Carlina and Timberline St	N
	9227-8	603 Vail - Two Cabins - one closest to Vail Street is partially visible from roadway Alyeska Basin Addition 6	E
	9229	299 Alpine Meadows Duplex Alyeska Basin Addition 6	NW
	9230	299 Alpine Meadows Duplex Alyeska Basin Addition 6	NE
	9231	187 Chateau Place Alyeska Basin Addition 4 Survey Area	SE
	9232	187 Chateau Place Alyeska Basin Addition 4 Survey Area	SE
	9233	229 Timberline Dr Alyeska Basin Addition 3 Survey Area	E
	9234	229 Timberline Dr Alyeska Basin Addition 3 Survey Area	E
	9235	162 Timberline Dr Alyeska Basin Addition 3 Survey Area	W
	9236	318 Davos Rd Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9237	318 Davos Rd Alyeska Basin Survey Area	N
	9238	156 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	E
	9239	156 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	NE
	9240	151 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9241	151 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9242	191 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9243	191 Donner Dr - Outbuilding Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9244	191 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9245	243 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9246	243 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9247	267 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9248	267 Donner Dr Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9249	207 Banff Circle Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9250	207 Banff Circle Alyeska Basin Survey Area	W
	9251	178 Donner Dr - Both buildings - Aframe and Outbuilding Alyeska Basin Survey Area	E
	9252	178 Donner Dr - AFrame Alyeska Basin Survey Area	E
	9253	178 Donner Dr - Both AFrame and outbuilding Alyeska Basin Survey Area	E
	9254	124 Egloff Dr Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	W
	9255	124 Egloff Dr Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	SW
	9256	130 Egloff Dr (Little Bears Playhouse) Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	S
	9257	130 Egloff Dr (Little Bears Playhouse) Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	SW
	9258	136 Egloff Dr (Glacier City Hall) Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	S
	9259	136 Egloff Dr (Little Bears Playhouse and Glacier City Hall) Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	SW
	9260	130 and 136 Egloff Dr Girdwood Townsite Survey Area	S
	9261	214 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9262	214 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	N
	9263	214 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NE
	9264	228 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9265	228 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9266	322 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NE
	9267	322 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9268	322 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9269	322 Brighton Rd Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NE
	9270	847 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	SW
	9271	847 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area - good photo of overview of addition	W

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9272	847 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NW
	9273	847 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	S/SW
	9274	159 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	S
	9275	143 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	SW
	9276	143 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	S
	9277	143 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	SW
	9278	SEW-01481 Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NE
	9279	SEW-01481 Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	NE
	9280	SEW-01480 Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	N
	9281	SEW-01480 - secondary dwelling within photograph Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	W
	9282	SEW-01480 Alyeska Addition 2 Survey Area	W
	9283	SEW-01236 Glacier Creek Bridge	S
	9284	SEW-01236 Glacier Creek Bridge - west	S
	9285	SEW-01236 Glacier Creek Bridge - west	S
	9286	SEW-01236 Glacier Creek Bridge - east	S
	9287	533 Crow Creek US Survey 4806 Survey Area	W
	9288	457 Crow Creek US Survey 4806 Survey Area	W
	9289	377 Crow Creek - Double Musky Inn - Property Overview - two buildings US Survey 4806 Survey Area	W
	9290	377 Crow Creek Double Musky Inn US Survey 4806 Survey Area	W
	9291	377 Crow Creek Double Musky Inn US Survey 4806 Survey Area	NW
	9292	377 Crow Creek Outbuilding US Survey 4806 Survey Area	W
	9293	Building in front of 373 Crow Creek Building US Survey 4806 Survey Area	S
	9294	Building in front of 373 Crow Creek Building US Survey 4806 Survey Area	SW
	9295	Building in front of 373 Crow Creek Building US Survey 4806 Survey Area	SW



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 3, 2021

Film Type: Digital

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9296	174 Main Street - identified through windshield survey Modified Old Town Survey Area	E
	9297	Not applicable - SEW-01133- waypoint is incorrect AHRS - Modified Old Town Survey Area	NE
	9298	286 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9299	286 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey Area	SW
	9300	286 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey Area	SE
	9301	Main Street across from 286 Main Street - possibly moved - Identified during windshield survey Modified Old Town Survey Area	SW
	9302	Main Street across from 286 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey Area	W
	9303	Main Street - yellow house across from 286 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9304	SEW-001133 - GPS information incorrect - actually on Parcel 07515206000 Modified Old Town Survey Area	E
	9305	SEW-001133 - GPS information incorrect - actually on Parcel 07515206000 Modified Old Town Survey Area	W
	9306	SEW-01133 Modified Old Town Survey Area	W
	9307	SEW-01133 Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9308	237 Main St Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9309	237 Main St Modified Old Town Survey Area	W
	9310	237 Main St Modified Old Town Survey Area	SW
	9311	Small blue house next to 237 Main Street Modified Old Town Survey	NW
	9312	381 Gold Ave Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9313	381 Gold Ave Modified Old Town Survey Area	NW
	9314	379 Gold Ave Modified Old Town Survey Area	W

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9315	SEW-0124 - Glacier Creek R.R. Bridge	NE
	9316	SEW-0124 - Glacier Creek R.R. Bridge	NE
	9317	SEW-0124 - Glacier Creek R.R. Bridge	NE
	9318	381 Gold Ave Modified Old Girdwood Survey Area	W
	9319	Location of SEW-102 - roadhouse not present Modified Old Girdwood Survey Area	NE
	9320	Former site of SEW-0995 Mine Roads USS 3042	NE
	9321	Former site of SEW-0995 Mine Roads USS 3042	E
	9322	USFS Bunkhouse Mine Roads USS 3042	SE
	9323	USFS Bunkhouse Mine Roads USS 3042	NE
	9324	USFS Bunkhouse Mine Roads USS 3042	E
	9325	142 Sproat Mine Roads USS 3042	E
	9326	142 Sproat Mine Road USS 3042	NE
	9327	225 Sproat Mine Road USS 3042	NW
	9328	225 Sproat Mine Road USS 3042	W
	9329	355 Sproat Mine Road USS 3042	SW
	9330	355 Sproat Mine Road USS 3042	SW
	9331	215 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	W
	9332	215 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	S
	9333	215 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	S
	9334	293 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	SW
	9335	263 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	S
	9336	242 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	NW
	9337	242 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Road USS 3042	NW
	9338	237 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Roads USS 30412	SE

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9339	237 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	S/SE
	9340	222 Hottentot Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9341	222 Hottentot Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9342	599 Alyeska Hwy Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9343	599 Alyeska Hwy Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9344	599 Alyeska Hwy Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9345	597 Alyeska Hwy Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9346	597 Alyeska Hwy Mine Roads USS 3042	W
	9347	115 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	S
	9348	115 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9349	115 Hottentot Mine Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9350	616 Sproat Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	NE
	9351	616 Sproat Rd Mine Roads USS 3042	NE
	9352	107 Lindy Lane Mine Roads USS 3042	N
	9353	107 Lindy Lane Mine Roads USS 3042	N
	9354	129 Agostino Dr Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9355	129 Agostino Dr Mine Roads USS 3042	S
	9356	323 Monarch Mine Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9357	323 Monarch Mine Mine Roads USS 3042	SW
	9358	373 Toadstool Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9359	373 Toadstool Mine Roads USS 3042	NW
	9360	351 Toadstool Mine Roads USS 3042	N
	9361	351 Toadstool Mine Roads USS 3042	N
	9362	134 Telemark USS 3043 South	N

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9363	134 Telemark USS 3043 South	N
	9364	152 Telemark USS 3043 South	N
	9365	152 Telemark USS 3043 South	N
	9366	867 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	NW
	9367	867 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	NW
	9368	157 Doran Lane	S
	9369	164 Doran Lane USS 3043 South	N
	9370	Cabin across 164 Doran Lane USS 3043 South	W
	9371	1011 Alyeska Hwy US 3043 South	W
	9372	1011 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	W
	9373	973 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043	W
	9374	973 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	W
	9375	a Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	W
	9376	1133 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	W
	9377	153 Juniper USS 3043	S
	9378	153 Juniper USS 3043	S
	9379	131 Juniper USS 3043	SW
	9380	131 Juniper USS 3043 South	SW
	9381	131 Juniper USS 3043 South	SW
	9382	129 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 South	E
	9383	131 Beirne USS 3043 Sou	N
	9384	131 Beirn USS 3043 South	N
	9385	148 Beirne USS 3043 South	E
	9386	144 Beirne USS 3043 South	

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9387	144 Beirne USS 3043 South	SE
	9388	148. Beirne USS 3043 South	SE
	9389	148 Beirne USS 3043 South	SE
	9390	Girdwood Elementary School Girdwood Elementary Tract	N
	9391	Girdwood Elementary School Girdwood Elementary Tract	N
	9392	Girdwood Elementary School Girdwood Elementary Tract	NE
	9393	Girdwood Elementary School Girdwood Elementary Tract	NE
	9394	Girdwood Elementary School Girdwood Elementary Tract	NW
	9395	Alyeska Roundhouse from Girdwood Elementary School	E
	9396	Alyeska Roundhouse from Girdwood Elementary School	E
	9397	Snow Raven Trailer Park	NE
	9398	Snow Raven Trailer Park	E
	9399	Snow Raven Trailer Park	SW
	9400	Snow Raven Trailer Park	SW
	9401	Snow Raven Trailer Park	NE
	9402	Snow Raven Trailer Park	N
	9403	Snow Raven Trailer Park	NE
	9404	Snow Raven Trailer Park	NE
	9405	Snow Raven Trailer Park	E
	9406	Snow Raven Trailer Park	E
	9407	Snow Raven Trailer Park	S
	9408	Snow Raven Trailer Park	SW
	9409	The Grind	SE
	9410	The Grind - 236 Hightower Rd	E
	9411	The Grind - 236 Hightower Rd	NE
	9412	The Grind - 236 Hightower Rd	S



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 12, 2021

Film Type: Canon - Digital

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	7881	194 Olympic Mountain Alyeska North Addition 1	E
	7882	194 Olympic Mountain Alyeska North Addition 1	E
	7883	194 Olympic Mountain Alyeska North Addition 1	SE
	7884	210 Arlburg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	NE
	7885	210 Arlburg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	E
	7886	104 Arlburg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	SE
	7887	104 Arlburg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	SE
	7888	104 Arlburg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	SE
	7889	414 Alberg Ave Alyeska North Addition 1	NE
	7890	143 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7891	143 Aspen Mountain Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7895	110 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	7896	110 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7897	122 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7898	122 Cortina and 124 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7899	136 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	7900	136 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7901	163 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	SE
	7902	163 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	S

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	7903	177 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	SE
	7904	177 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7905	177 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	SE
	7906	731 Alyeska Ave Alyeska Addition 1	W
	7907-8	220 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7909	257 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7910	257 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7911	275 Cortina Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7912-13	1030 Alpine Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7914	242 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	NE
	7915	242 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7916	663 Alyeska Alyeska Addition 1	NE
	7917	663 Alyeska Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7919	663 Alyeska Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7918	663 Alyeska Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7919	663 Alyeska Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7920	176 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7921	158 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	NE
	7922	158 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7923	144 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7923	144 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7924	144 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7925	128 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7927	110 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	N

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	7928	110 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	7931	Reshot of 128 Davos Alyeska Addition 1	NE
	7929	123 Davos Alyeska	S
	7930	123 Davos Alyeska	S
	7932	637 Alyeska View Alyeska	S
	7933	637 Alyeska View Alyesk	S
	7934	263 Davos Alyeska	S
	7395	273 Davos Alyeska	S
	7936	273 Davos Alyeska	S
	7937	273 Davos Alyeska	S
	7938	916 Alpine Alyeska	S
	7939	916 Alpine Alyeska	S
	7940	916 Alpine Alyeska	SE
	7941	916 Alpine Alyeska	E
	7942-43	2864 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7944	2898 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7945-46	2940 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	47-48	Disregard	
	7949	3050 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7950	3050 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7951	3070 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7952	3070 Alyeska Alyeska	S
	7953-4	3023 Alyeska Alyeska	
	7955-57	3005 Alyeska Alyeska	N

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	7959	607 Alyeska View Alyeska	NE
	7960	2935 Alyeska Alyeska	N
	7961	2911 Alyeska Alyeska	NW
	7962	2911 Alyeska Alyeska	N
	7963	570 Alyeska Alyeska	E
	7964-5	555 Alyeska Alyeska	W
	7966-67	555 Alyeska Wax shack Alyeska	N
	7968	137 Garmisch Alyeska	SE
	7969-70	519 Alyeska View Alyeska	W
	7971	225 Garmisch Alyeska	S
	7972	Outbuilding	S
	7973	257 Garmisch Alyeska	S
	7975	236 Garmisch Alyeska	N
	7976	102 Innsbruck Alyeska	N
	7978	128 Innsbruck Alyeska	N
	7979	160 Innsbruck - ski shack Alyeska	N
	7980-1	439 Alyeska View Alyeska	W
	7982-3	119 Kitzbuehl Alyeska	S/SW
	7984	134 Kitzbuehl Alyeska	N
	7985	139 Kitzbuehl Alyeska	S
	7986-7	137 Loveland Alyeska Addition 1	SW
	7988-9	181 Loveland Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7990	181 Loveland Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7991	181 Loveland Alyeska Addition 1	S

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	7992-3	566 Alpine Meadows Alyeska Addition 1	E
	7994	151 Megeve Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7995	134 Megeve Alyeska Addition 1	N
	7996	139 Megeve Alyeska Addition 1	S
	7997	110 Northland Alyeska Addition 1	W
	7998	138 Northland Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	7999	166 Northland Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	8000	542 Alpine Meadows Alyeska Addition 1	NW
	8001-2	236 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 3	S/SW
	8003	244 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 3	S
	8004	244 Alyeska View Alyeska Addition 3	W
	8005	651 Crow Creek	E
	8006-7	1917 Alyeska US 3044	W
	8008-9	1845 Alyeska USS 3044	W
	8010	1871 Alyeska Hwy USS 3044	W
	8011	123 Gelandrsprunger USS 3044	W
	8012-13	138 Iris Pond USS 3043 North	SW
	8014-15	142 Iris Pond USS 3043 North	S
	8016-17	1503 Alyeska Hwy USS 3043 North	W



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 13, 2021

Film Type: Canon - Digital

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	8022-24	Aspen Mountain and Alyeska View Overview Shot	S
	8025	344 Brighton- example of continued Chalet style	N
	8026	359 Brighton - example of modern architecture	S
	8027	362 Brighton - example of modern A Frame	N
	8028-9	Viewshed down Davos from intersection of Arlberg	W
	8030	Viewshed at intersection of Arlberg and Davos	N
	8031	734 Cortina - example	N
	8032	Alpine Meadows and Cortina Intersection Overview shot	E
	8033-4	Alpine Meadows and Cortina Intersection Overview shot	E
	8035-6	916 Alpine Meadows- construction underway	S
	8037-8	276 Davos	S
	8039	Davos and Alyeska Intersection - Example	SE
	8040	446 Vail - Example	W
	8041-2	Overview shots - from Alyeska Day Parking	NW
	8043-4	Alyeska Highway from Arlberg	W
	8045	Alyeska and Garmisch Overview Shot	N
	8046	Alyeska and Garmisch Overview Shot	E
	8047	Alyeska and Garmisch Overview Shot	S
	8048	Alyeska and Garmisch Overview Shot	W
	8049	Alyeska View and Loveland Overview Shot	N
	8050	Alyeska View and Loveland Overview Shot	E
	8051	Alyeska View and Loveland Overview Shot	S
	8052	Alyeska View and Loveland Overview Shot	W
	8053	Alyeska View and Megeve	N
	8054	Alyeska View and Megeve Overview Shot	S
	8055	Alyeska View and Megeve Overview Shot	W
	8056	Alyeska Meadows and Megeve Overview Shot	N

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	8057	Alyeska Meadows and Megeve Overview Shot	E
	8058	Alyeska Meadows and Megeve Overview Shot	S
	8059	Alyeska Meadows and Loveland Overview Shot	N
	8060	Alyeska Meadows and Loveland Overview Shot	E
	8061	Alyeska Meadows and Loveland Overview Shot	W
	8062	Alyeska Meadows and Loveland Overview Shot	S
	8063	Crow Creek Road Overview at California Creek Bridge	N
	8064	Crow Creek Road Overview at California Creek Bridge	S
	8065	301 Crow Creek - No Visibility	W
	8066	Intersection of Crow Creek Road and Alyeska Highway	N
	8067-8	Intersection of Crow Creek Road and Alyeska Highway	E
	8069-70	Alyeska Hwy at intersection of Crow Creek Road	SW
	8071	Intersection of Crow Creek Road and Alyeska Highway	E



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 18, 2021

Film Type: iPhone

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
8/18/2021	204309404	732 Alyeska View Alyeska Survey Area	E
8/18/2021	204308837	732 Alyeska View Alyeska Survey Area	E
8/18/2021	204019210	732 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	NE
8/18/2021	204011504	732 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	NE
8/18/2021	203844107	569 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	NW
8/18/2021	203843340	569 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	NW
8/18/2021	203833433	569 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	W
8/18/2021	203832732	569 Alyeska View Alyeska SA	W
8/18/2021	202054804	147 Hightower	NW
8/18/2021	202117500	147 Hightower	NW
8/18/2021	202741061	273 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	SE
8/18/2021	202718527	273 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	S
8/18/2021	202831262	305 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	S
8/18/2021	202904538	321 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	S
8/18/2021	202905205	321 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	S
8/18/2021	203147551	305 Brighton Alyeska Addition 1	W



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT: Girdwood Historic Buildings Survey

Field Date(s): August 25, 2021

Film Type: _____

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
8/25/2021	9413	608 Alyeska View SEW-01487	E
	9414	608 Alyeska View SEW-01487	E
	9415	626 Alyeska View - new build (was SEW-01486)	NE
	9416	626 Alyeska View - new build (was SEW-01486)	SE
	9417	664 Alyeska View SEW-01486	E
	9418	664 Alyeska View SEW-01486	E
	9419	664 Alyeska View SEW-01486	SE
	9420	663 Alyeska View SEW-01476	NW
	9421	663 Alyeska View SEW-01476	N
	9422	663 Alyeska View SEW-01476	N
	9423	663 Alyeska View SEW-01476	W
	9424	663 Alyeska View SEW-01476	W
	9425	686 Alyeska View- formerly SEW-01484 but demo'd and rebuilt	E
	9426	686 Alyeska View- formerly SEW-01484 but demo'd and rebuilt	E
	9427	734 Alyeska view w 732	N
	9428	734 Alyeska view w 732	NE
	9429	734 Alyeska view w 732	NE
	9430	695 Alyeska View Ave	W
	9431	695 Alyeska View Ave	W
	9432	695 Alyeska View Ave - the original building!!	SW
	9433	293 Brighton Rd	E
	9434	293 Brighton Rd	S
	9435	293 Brighton Rd	S
	9436	293 Brighton Rd	S
	9437	104 Arlberg - SEW-01473 Alyeska ticket office	SE
	9438	104 Arlberg - SEW-01473 Alyeska ticket office	SE
	9439	104 Arlberg - SEW-01473 Alyeska ticket office	NW

Date	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description (if a building please list Address or Block and Lot numbers)	View Toward
	9440	104 Arlberg - SEW-01473 Alyeska ticket office	N
	9441	104 Arlberg - Alyeska Day Lodge	SW
	9442	104 Arlberg - Alyeska Day Lodge	S
	9443	104 Arlberg - Alyeska Day Lodge	SW
	9444	104 Arlberg - Alyeska Day Lodge	NW
	9445	Stealthed cell tower that TNSDS did 106 for	SE
	9446	Stealthed cell tower that TNSDS did 106 for	SE
	9447	Crow Creek Merc - moved from Old Town	W
	9448	Crow Creek Merc - moved from Old Town	W
	9449	Silver Tip Grill - per public comments a part of the building was moved after earthquake	W
	9450	Silver Tip Grill - per public comments a part of the building was moved after earthquake	NW
	9451	Silver Tip Grill - per public comments a part of the building was moved after earthquake	NW
	9452	Portion of building moved from old town after 1964 earthquake	SW
	9453	Portion of building moved from old town after 1964 earthquake	SW
	9454	Glacier Creek Bridge - public comments; 1967 construction w rails retrofitted in 2000 (DOT 2009 bridge inventory report)	NE
	9455	Glacier Creek Bridge - public comments; 1967 construction w rails retrofitted in 2000 (DOT 2009 bridge inventory report)	NE
	9456	Glacier Creek Bridge - public comments; 1967 construction w rails retrofitted in 2000 (DOT 2009 bridge inventory report)	NW

APPENDIX D - AHRS BUILDING INVENTORY FORMS

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01697

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

102 Innsbruck Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9587248

Longitude: -149.1162232

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

102 Innsbruck Road (SEW-01697) is a rectangular, side-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building with the gable oriented east to west. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and a dual concrete block chimney. The rafter tails are visible under the eaves, and the purlins are extended beyond the roof edge. The first story of the building has grooved plywood siding and the lower story has shiplap siding. The east portion of the building has large windows, consisting of paired casement windows flanking fixed plate glass windows. There is a deck on the second story of the north façade of the building, and a flight of stairs leading to a recessed entry in the second story of the south façade. A third entrance is through a gabled arctic entry on the first floor of the south façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01697

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

102 Innsbruck Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates that the building has a moderate amount of integrity in location, setting, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01472

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970s

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

104 Arlberg Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9592355**Longitude:** -149.1107311*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Contemporary

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

104 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01472) is a concrete, front-gable Contemporary Chalet style commercial building housing the day lodge and lift pass office for the Alyeska Ski Resort. The commercial building, oriented west to east, has two levels of gable with raised-seam metal roofing and the same roof slopes. The larger gable covers most of the building, while the second gable covers a shorter span of building and is oriented lower than the main building. The main entrance to the building, on the western façade, is through a concrete arctic entry that has a shed roof cut from the gable above. The main entrance is through paired single-light metal doors in the west end of the arctic entry. Pentagonal windows are situated above each pair of doors in the metal table peak above the concrete wall. Adjacent to the north side of the arctic entry are the lift pass purchase windows, four fixed rectangular windows with cut outs at the bottom serving as pass-throughs. Secondary service doors dot the west

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01472

Historic Name:

façade south of the arctic entry, consisting of metal security doors. The east façade is not visible from the right-of-way, as it faces the ski slopes. The existing AHRS documentation for the building places the construction date in the 1970s; tax data on file with the MOA places the construction date at 1989. Further research will need to be undertaken to determine the correct date.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

104 Atlberg appears to have been constructed in 1989. As such, it is not eligible for evaluation.

Integrity Discussion:

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01672

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

107 Lindy Lane, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9510985

Longitude: -149.1688345

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

107 Lindy Lane (Sew-01672) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Prow Front style residential building oriented with the main prow front facing the resort to the southeast. The building has two prow fronts, with both having extensive glazing. The building has asphalt shingle roofing, board-and-batten siding, and a porch wrapping around the southeast prow indicating the entrance is at that end of the building. The foundation of the building is sided with corrugated metal. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01672

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1965, 107 Lindy Lane could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01471

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

110 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9618035

Longitude: -149.1126129

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

110 Cortina Road (SEW-01471) is a rectangular, front-gabled Prow Front style residential building oriented with the prow front angled to the southeast, facing the resort. The two-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with angled gable. The building has shiplap siding. The prow front contains four large, fixed picture windows providing light and views into the interior. Casement windows sit below each picture window. A deck wraps around the prow front on the second story with stairs providing access on the east side of the prow. The main entrance is through a door on the south façade below the deck. The deck creates covered storage and car parking. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01471

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

110 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01470

Historic Name:

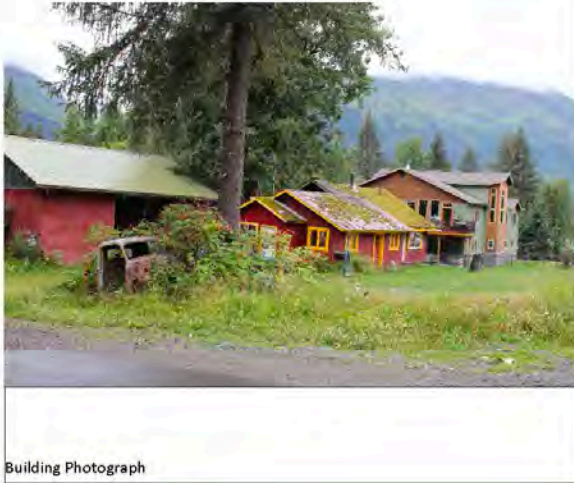
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

110 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9609132

Longitude: -149.1125661

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

110 Davos Road (SEW-01470) is an irregular plan multi-gabled Vernacular residential building with the gable ridges running north to south. The building consists of two rectangular blocks with the southern block offset slightly east of the northern block. The southern block has a gable-roofed arctic entry projecting to the south. The building has asphalt roofing with a metal chimney rising through the gable peak of the northern block. The building has a combination of vertical plank, shiplap, and board-and-batten plywood siding. There are three entrances: one centered in the eastern side of each block and the southern side of the arctic entry. The property also contains a large, side-gabled barn structure to the west, with vertical plank siding and clear vinyl panels in the gable ends. The center of the eastern side of the barn structure is open with no doors or coverings. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964; the Meinhardt 2011 report, *Historic Structures Survey*

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01470

Historic Name:

Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska, notes that the southern portion of the building was constructed as an addition in the 1970s.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

110 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01745

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

110 Northland Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.955592

Longitude: -149.116208

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

110 Northland Road (SEW-01745) is an irregular shaped Prow Front style residential building oriented east to west. The main façade consists of three walls that contain mostly fixed picture windows to maximize the views of the ski resort. The multi-story building has a sloped roof with deep eave overhangs and exposed purlins. The main entrance is through the narrow, eastern-most wall in the prow front and reached by a set of steps. A second set of steps leads to a porch on the rear of the building. The entire building is enveloped with T1-11 siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01745

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context:** (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for reevaluation.

Statement of Significance:

110 Northland Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort, taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01692

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

119 Kitzbuhel Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9576221

Longitude: -149.1167102

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

119 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01692) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-and-a-half-story building has a raised-seam metal gambrel roof with a peaked extension on the eastern façade. Vegetation partially obscures the building, with only the northern façade clearly visible from the right-of-way. The building has board-and-batten siding and three scalloped framed windows. Porches lead to entrances on both the east and west ends of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01692

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

119 Kitzbuhel Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRIS #: SEW-01703

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

128 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9616809

Longitude: -149.1131762

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Swiss Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

122 Cortina Road (SEW-01703) is a small, rectangular, front-gabled Swiss Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable running east to west. The two-story building has a low-pitched corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and exposed purlins. The second story of the building has a deck wrapping around the south and east facades, with the main entrance appearing to be in the northern corner of the façade. The deck is supported by girders extending from the main structure of the building. The second story has decorative half-timber detailing over wood plank. The lower story has metal siding. Two windows are visible in the second story, one square fixed window in the southern portion of the eastern façade and a second window in the southern façade. The east façade of the first story has a set of casement windows framing a central fixed window, all centered in the façade. The building appears to be on the same lot as 124 Cortina Road, which has a matching

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 3

AHRIS #: SEW-01703

Historic Name:

color scheme, but in a Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968. According to an interview conducted by Robert Meinhardt in 2011 for the *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, the house at 124 Cortina was constructed by Gustav Zaccaro, a well-known area builder and a proponent of the Swiss Chalet style (Meinhardt 2011: 8).

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Swiss Chalet style is considered one of the Eclectic or Romantic grouping of styles for its evocation of a romanticized Swiss mountain landscape. The style was first introduced to the US by Andrew Jackson Downing in his pattern book, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, in 1850 (McAlester 2013). The style was common in the Girdwood area, likely resulting from a desire for architecture associated with the romantic ideals of the Swiss Alps. Community residents revealed two prominent area builders who specialized in this style; further research into the builders and their proliferation in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

122 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme. The potential association with Gustav Zaccaro also needs to be investigated for accuracy.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01747

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction:

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

123 Davos Rd, view to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

123 Davos Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9609138

Longitude: -149.1125666

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Ranch

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

123 Davos Road (SEW-01747) is a one-story rectangular hipped-roofed Modern Ranch style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has a wood-shingle hipped roof with an asymmetrical façade; the roof is cut away over the entrance porch, the only relief of an otherwise heavy roof. A metal chimney rises to the east of center in the main façade. The building has vertical wood plank siding that has weathered to the same color as the roof. The main entrance is recessed in the north façade and accessed via a short entrance porch reached by several steps. The wood framed windows appear to be paired casement windows, with one fixed picture window centered in the northern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01747

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Ranch style developed out of the post-war prosperity of the 1950s. During this time, middle class Americans could afford larger and more complex houses, leading to the development of the one-story, low, horizontally oriented Modern Ranch house. The style was highly influenced by the Prairie Style of the 1930s as championed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The father of the style is considered to be Clifford May, who, in the 1930s, began designing houses with low horizontal massing and copious lawn space. There are several different sub-categories of the Modern Ranch style, including the Styled Ranch (Alaska OHA 2016). While most Modern Ranch houses contained one or more common historic elements such as shutters, wrought iron, or paneled doors, Styled Ranch houses contained complete, unified sets of stylistic details that spelled out a distinct style. The most common of these are Spanish, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, French Tudor, and Storybook. The Storybook Ranch, also known as a "Hansel and Gretel," resembled the Swiss Chalet of the early 20th century with added scalloped vergeboard and diamond-shaped windows. The Storybook style was popular in the 1950s and continued to be built in areas like Girdwood well into the 1960s.

Statement of Significance:

123 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01739

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1950

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

124 Egloff Drive, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9615409**Longitude:** -149.1361863*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E17*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Minimal Traditional

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

124 Egloff Drive (SEW-01739) is a rectangular, one-story Minimal Traditional, side-gabled building that is oriented east to west. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and grooved plywood siding. A gable-roofed arctic entry is centered in the northern façade, with the main entry facing north. The two visible windows are sliding windows centered in the east and west sections of the main façade. The foundation of the building has plywood board siding. The arctic entry has an unrailed porch accessed by a short flight of stairs. The building is situated in front of a playground and houses a radio station. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1950.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01739

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Minimal Traditional style house was a small building form that could be easily financed and constructed quickly. Devoid of ornamentation, the Minimal Traditional house provided the occupants with the bare basics of a home that could later be expanded through additions and alterations. Minimal Traditional plans were approved by the Federal Housing Authority, making it easy to finance the construction of one of these homes. The popularity of the style is largely due to the explosion in the housing market during the post-World War II years. The prevalence available financing made possible through the GI Bill led to the rapid buildup of entire subdivisions of the style in order to keep pace with the high demand for individual houses. The Minimal Traditional style began to fall out of fashion during the 1950s, when post-war prosperity made larger homes more attainable and desirable (McAlester 2013). The housing form was gradually replaced in popularity by the Modern Ranch style.

Statement of Significance:

124 Eglhoff Drive was constructed in 1950, before the relocation of Girdwood or the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further investigation is necessary in order to place the building in an appropriate historic context for evaluation.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary for an accurate assessment of the building's integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared by: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01710

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

128 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9609090

Longitude: -149.1132231

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

128 Davos Road (SEW-01710) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing with skylights centered on each side of the gable ridge. The building has deep eaves on the gable sides with scalloped verge board. The upper story of the building has shiplap siding while the lower story is concrete block. A deck extends the full width of the gable front at the second story level, creating covered storage and parking space. The main entrance is through a single-light door in the southern corner of the main façade. The main façade has four large, fixed picture windows providing light and views to the interior of the second story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01710

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

128 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01671

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

129 Agostino Mine Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9506313

Longitude: -149.1692391

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

129 Agostino Mine Road (SEW-01671) is a rectangular gabled residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation and a privacy fence made of plywood. The visible portion of the building indicates that it is side-gabled with a raised-seam metal roof and grooved plywood siding, and appears to be in the Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01671

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1969, 129 Agostino Mine Road could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01741

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1960s

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

130 Egloff Drive, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9612341**Longitude:** -149.1351448*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E17*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

130 Egloff Drive (SEW-01741) is an L-shaped, cross-gabled Vernacular building oriented north to south with the L portion oriented towards the east. The building has a shed roofed addition on the northern gable end, and the east gable end has a gabled roof covering an entrance porch. The entire roofing on the building is raised-seam metal and the siding is grooved-plywood. Multiple metal chimneys rise through the roof. The building appears to sit on a concrete foundation. A gabled storage shed sits in the center of the open space made by the L-plan. According to correspondence with local residents, the building was built in the 1960s (Margaret Tyler, email message to TNSDS Team, September 20, 2021).

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01741

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Due to a lack of a definitive construction date, it is impossible to place the building into a context for evaluation of significance. Further research is required.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01649

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

131 Beirne Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9569237

Longitude: -149.1547714

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

131 Beirne Street (SEW-01649) is a rectangular, gable-roofed saltbox Modern Chalet style residential duplex building oriented southwest to northeast. The two-story building has a wrap-around deck on the upper story, a full-length porch along the southeast façade of the lower story, and an entrance porch to the first floor centered in the southwest façade. The building has vertical plank wood siding and a raised-seam metal roof. A shed roofed addition to the northwest façade of the building extends the footprint and creates a saltbox form for the entry to the building. Decorative newels in the gable peak and along the verge board indicate the original extents of the table roof. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01649

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1967, 131 Beirne Street could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01645

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

131 Juniper Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9562990

Longitude: -149.1575187

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

131 Juniper Drive (SEW-01645) is a rectangular, front-gabled Rustic log cabin that is oriented northeast to southwest. The one-story building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eaves and prominent rafter tails and purlins. The entrance is accessed via a full-width rail-less porch and consists of a heavy timber reinforced door. Vegetation and large trees surround the building and the property. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01645

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1965, 131 Juniper Drive could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01699

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

134 Kitzbuhel Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9580738**Longitude:** -149.1172448*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

134 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01699) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-story, multi-level building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eaves and exposed purlins. The building has shiplap siding. The front gable is dematerialized into four large, fixed windows. The main entrance is through the eastern corner of the south façade, accessed by a porch that extends the full width of the building. A rectangular, flat-roofed garage structure sits at the southwest corner of the building and does not appear to be attached. A set of stairs from the porch provides access to the roof of the garage. A second addition at the north end of the building is only just visible from the right-of-way, although not visible enough for an accurate description of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01699

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

134 Kitzbuhel Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01748

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

134 Megeve Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.956473**Longitude:** -149.117314*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

134 Megeve Road (SEW-01748) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-and-a-half story building has a raised-seam metal roof with exposed purlins. The exterior walls on the west and east are angled from the edge of the roof to the base of the second story, creating in-sloping walls. The main façade of the building contains symmetrically placed windows flanking a sliding glass door. The gable end has specialized windows that conform to the slope of the roof. The main entrance is through paired single-light doors with wide styles in the southeast corner of the main façade. A wide deck extends the full width of the main façade, creating a covered parking area and entrance in the first story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01748

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

134 Megeve Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01641

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

152 Telemark Way, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9515523

Longitude: -149.1658350

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

134 Telemark Way (SEW-01641) is a rectangular, multi-directional Shed style residential building that is oriented north to south. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing, log veneer siding, and a row of fixed rectangular clerestory windows facing north above the shed roof. The main entry is through a gabled portico on the south façade with a side entry and deck on the east façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1963.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01641

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

134 Telemark Way was constructed in 1963, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. It was constructed four years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01704

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

136 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9618686

Longitude: -149.1136666

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

136 Cortina Road (SEW-01704) is a rectangular, multi-storied, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has a steep-pitched raised-seam metal roof with two metal chimneys located near the gable peak. The front façade contains six fixed picture windows allowing in views of the resort, two of which are angled to match the pitch of the roof. The building has shiplap siding. The southern and eastern corners are recessed; the southern recess contains the main entrance and extends to the roof. The recess on the eastern corner is limited to the second story and contains a recessed, enclosed deck. Two overhead garage doors are centered in the first story of the southeast façade and are covered by a slight projection of the main second story façade. Just visible on the northwestern façade is a steep-pitched roof portion of the building, which is mostly obscured from view. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01704

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

136 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01740

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1960s

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

136 Egloff Drive, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9611836

Longitude: -149.1348119

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

136 Egloff Drive (SEW-01740) is a two-story, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented north to south. The building has corrugated metal roofing, shiplap siding, and a one-story shed roofed addition on the south side of the building. The north façade of the building has one, commercial-sized overhead garage door. Next to it is a boarded over opening for an identical door, covered over in plywood. Centered in the opening is a single man door. A sign is centered in the gable peak, which reads "Glacier City Hall." Tax records on file with the MOA have no build date available. According to correspondence with local residents, the building was built in the 1960s (Margaret Tyler, email message to TNSDS Team, September 20, 2021).

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01740

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Due to no construction date available in the information provided by the MOA, it is impossible to place the building into an appropriate context.

Integrity Discussion:

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01746

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

137 Loveland Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.956868

Longitude: -149.117278

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

137 Loveland Road (SEW-01746) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Prow Front style residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-story building has a wood shingle roof with deep eave overhangs and visible purlins and rafter tails. The underside of the roof has wood plank siding. The building has vertical groove plywood siding. The prow front consists of fixed single-light picture windows and also contains the main entrance. A deep porch extends the full width of the main façade. A shed roofed addition to the north appears to provide storage. The building is surrounded by large vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01746

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

137 Lowland Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSOS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01635

Historic Name:

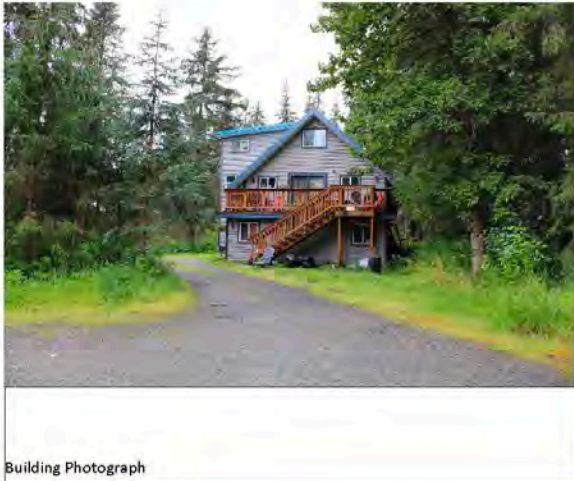
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

138 Iris Pond Circle, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9587492

Longitude: -149.1515521

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

138 Iris Pond Circle (SEW-01635) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. A shed roof addition is attached to the southeast façade of the house with the shed roof line aligning with the peak of the gabled roof. The two-and-a-half story building has a corrugated metal roof, shiplap siding, and one deck across the width of the front gable. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01635

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1968, 138 Iris Pond Circle could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01701

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

138 Northland Rd, Girdwood

Latitude: 60.9557004**Longitude:** -149.1172577*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

138 Northland Road (SEW-01701) is a rectangular, multi-story Modern Chalet residential building oriented south to north. The building has a raised-seam metal roof with gable dormer wings in the top story. The main façade has large, multi-story picture windows oriented towards the ski resort. The upper stories have board-and-batten siding while the first story has T1-11 siding. The main entrance is through a solid door in the southeast corner of the main façade. A deck wraps around the main façade to the west façade and projects outward to a point centered on the gable peak. The deck creates a sheltered railed patio area on the first floor. The windows visible in the first story of the south façade are paired sliding glass in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971. The building belonged to the late Senator Ted Stevens and was at the heart of the corruption trial brought against the senator in the mid-2000.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01701

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

138 Northland is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Additionally, the building is associated with the late Senator Ted Stevens, which could qualify the building under Criterion B. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01700

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

139 Kitzbuhel Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9576260

Longitude: -149.1173190

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

139 Kitzbuhel Road (SEW-01700) is a rectangular, front-gabled, A-Frame residential building that is oriented north to south with gabled dormer wings on the east and west sides. The building has raised-seam metal siding and scalloped verge board trim. The north façade has plywood siding. The building has been elevated above the ground level and sits on steel girders. There are no stairs to reach the main entrance, situated in the center of the north façade, indicating that the building is not currently inhabited. The dormers and gable north gable peak contain banks of windows, and sliding windows frame the door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01700

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

139 Kitzbuhel Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. The A-Frame style was popular both for recreational homes and permanent residences in Alaska; this residence is a clean example of the way the style was designed for adaptation with wings on either side. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity based on the A-Frame style. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01749

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

View to the south

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

139 Megeve Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.956120

Longitude: -149.117266

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

139 Megeve Road (SEW-01749) is a three-story, rectangular Shed style building oriented north to south. The building has raised-seam metal roofing across three rooflines: one roof across the north façade of the second story while the top story is sloped to the south, with a second roofline let at a different angle. The building has vertical groove plywood siding with cedar-shingle accents on the second-story porch and down a line on the west façade. Both the second and third stories of the north façade are dematerialized to contained nothing but windows while the main entrance is in the first story of the north façade. Paired casement windows are visible in the first story of the north and west façades. An interesting decorative gabled awning protects a small window on the west façade of the second story with scroll-carved supports. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01749

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1950s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

139 Megeve Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01636

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

142 Iris Pond Circle, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9586654

Longitude: -149.1510718

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E14

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

142 Iris Pond Circle (SEW-01636) is a rectangular, Vernacular residential building with an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof that is oriented north to south. The two-and-a-half story building is partially obscured from view by overgrown vegetation and much of it is covered by protective tarps. What is visible has a combination of wood shingle and plywood board siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01636

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01662

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

142 Sproat Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9460642

Longitude: -149.1705648

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

142 Sproat Road (SEW-01662) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and board-and-batten siding. A shed roof awning extends out from the gable end to protect the main entry which is reached by a short flight of stairs. One large window is visible to the left of the entrance. A shed roofed extension is visible on the far side of the building, but it is unknown if this is to protect a porch or provide more living space. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01662

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1967, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01723

Historic Name:

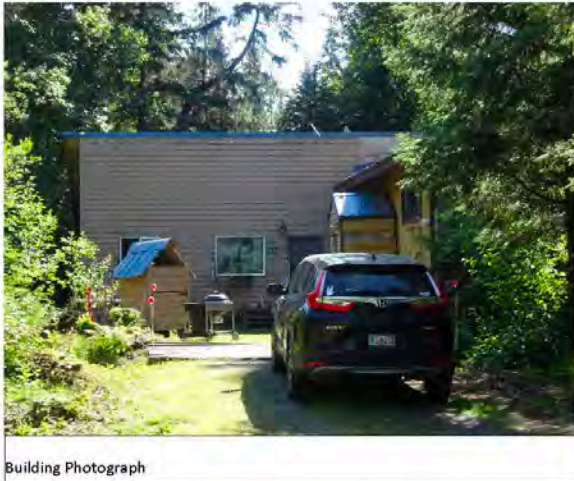
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

143 Aspen Mountain Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9631502

Longitude: -149.1137348

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet and Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

143 Aspen Mountain Road (SEW-01723) is an L-shaped, two sectioned building oriented so the gabled section runs north to south, while the Shed style addition runs east to west. Much of the building is hidden from view by overgrown vegetation. The gable section is Modern Chalet style, with a shallow-slope corrugated metal roof and a large chimney projection extending through the gable ridge. The front-gable wall consists of fixed-picture windows. A gable roofed arctic entry projects from the east wall of the Chalet-section. The Shed style building rises higher than the gable ridge and the roofing material is not visible. The north wall of the shed section includes one entryway and two windows. The entire structure has shiplap and vertical board siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01723

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

143 Aspen Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment indicates that the building may have integrity in the Modern Chalet portion of the building. Further information is required for an accurate assessment.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01647

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

144 Beirne Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9563245

Longitude: -149.1546662

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

144 Beirne Street (SEW-01647) is a rectangular, Shed style building that is oriented east to west. The two-story building has asphalt shingle roofing, wood shiplap siding, and a deck wrapping around the west and south façades. The main entrance is accessed via a half-glazed window accessed from the porch. A secondary entrance in the north façade is accessed by second set of stairs. There is a raised-seam metal shed roofed projection immediately north of the main entrance, but the purpose cannot be determined by current visibility. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01647

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 144 Beirne Street could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01711

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

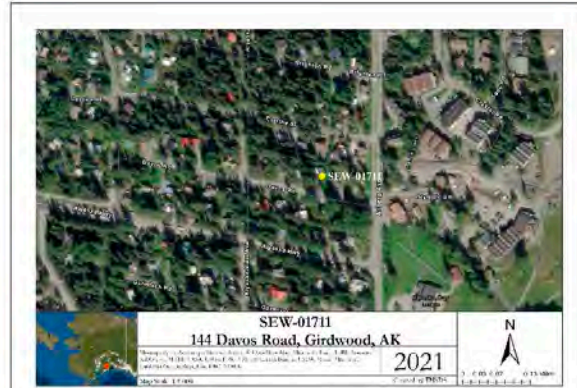
Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

144 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9610168

Longitude: -149.1136718

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

144 Davos Road (SEW-01711) is a rectangular, side-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable ridge running southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has an asphalt shingled roof, metal chimney, and deep eaves with exposed purlins. Building has board-and-batten plywood siding. Railed decks run around the building on both the first and second stories. The main entrance is through an arctic entry below the deck on the southwest side. The southeast façade contains more windows than solid wall, with the upper story containing eight large, fixed picture windows extending into the eaves of the gable peak. Two sets of paired casement windows are evenly spaced on the first floor of the southeast façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01711

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

144 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01648

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

148 Beirne Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9564590

Longitude: -149.1543312

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

148 Beirne Street (SEW-01648) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented northeast to southwest. The two-story residential building has a heavily pedimented front gable extending beyond the lower story to create a covered porch and car park area. The building has wood shiplap siding and a raised-seam metal roof with a cross-gabled addition to the rear of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01648

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1968, 148 Beirne Street could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01727

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

151 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9618649

Longitude: -149.1240596

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

151 Donner Drive (SEW-01727) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with shed wings, two chimneys in the gable ridge, deep eaves, exposed rafter tails and prominent purlins. The building has vertical plant siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front gable contains eight large, fixed picture windows dematerializing the wall. A deck wraps around the three visible facades of the building, creating a covered porch area over the main entrance centered in the southeast façade. The deck is protected by the extended shed roofed wings on the gable. The main entrance is flanked by two sets of paired single-pane windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01727

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

151 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in the first years after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01750

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

151 Megeve Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.956138

Longitude: -149.117786

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

151 Megeve Road (SEW-01750) is a multi-storied rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves and visible purlins. The second story of the main façade has large, wood framed fixed windows oriented towards the ski resort and has log veneer siding. The remaining facades have T1-11 siding. The main entrance is through a solid wood door in the second story off a deck that wraps around the main façade to the sides. The deck creates a sheltered patio area on the first floor that has been landscaped with plants. The windows visible in the north façade are paired sliding glass in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01750

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

151 Megeve Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01642

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

152 Telemark Way, Girdwood, AK

Latitude: 60.9515523

Longitude: -149.1658350

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

152 Telemark Way (SEW-01642) is a rectangular, side-gabled and shed roofed Shed style residential building oriented to the southeast. The building is split, with southwest section being a side-gabled, one-story, log building with asphalt shingle roofing. The northeast section is a two-story shed roofed framed building with a second-story deck. Several outbuildings are visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01642

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 152 Telemark Way could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01646

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

153 Juniper Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9564079

Longitude: -149.1580493

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

153 Juniper Drive (SEW-01646) is a rectangular, heavy timber framed Prow Front building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has vertical plank wood siding on the upper story and board-and-batten siding on the ground story. A wrap around deck with outward-angled railing surrounds the second story and covers the entrance and overhead garage door in the lower story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01646

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1971, 153 Juniper Drive could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01728

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

156 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9617236**Longitude:** -149.1231880*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

156 Donner Drive (SEW-01728) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented northwest to southeast. The multi-story, multi-level building has a gable-roofed addition on the northwest façade, set at a lower level than the gable on the original building. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and deep eaves with prominent purlins on the main portion of the building. A deck is visible on the southeast façade, but the rest of the building is hidden from view by the orientation of the building. The house has shiplap siding. The main entrance is through the gabled addition, with an entrance porch covered by a shed roofed extension of the gable roof. The first floor of the addition has two sliding windows while the second story has a rectangular window. The second story of the main building is jettied, with the walls sloping from the roofline to the top of the first story. The building appears to be sitting on a concrete block foundation. Tax records on file with

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: Historic Name:

the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

156 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01643

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1963

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

157 Doran Lane, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9522082

Longitude: -149.1647545

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

157 Doran Lane (SEW-01643) is a rectangular Shed style building oriented to the southeast. The two-and-a-half story building has raised-seam metal roofing and shiplap wood siding on the upper stories. The first story has corrugated metal siding. Entrance to the building is through a four-light door in the second story reached by wood steps from the driveway. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1963.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01643

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

157 Doran Lane was constructed in 1963, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The building was constructed the four years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01712

Historic Name:

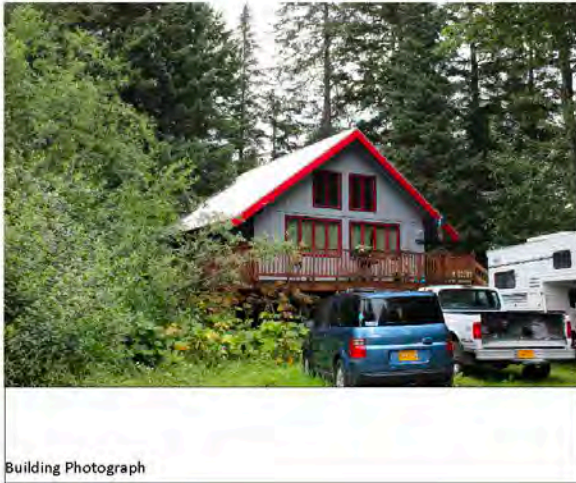
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

158 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9610689

Longitude: -149.1142251

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

158 Davos Road (SEW-01712) is a rectangular, gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The multi-story building has corrugated metal roofing, deep eaves, and purlins extending beyond the fascia board. The building has grooved plywood siding and trim creating a pediment of the gable end. The front gable contains casement windows: two sets of four centered in the lower story and two sets centered in the upper story. A railed deck wraps around the three visible facades of the building, reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01712

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

158 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01724

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

159 Aspen Mountain Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9632865

Longitude: -149.1142714

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

159 Aspen Mountain Road (SEW-01724) is partially hidden from view from the right-of-way but appears to be a front-gabled Modern Chalet style building with a corrugated metal roof and a metal chimney protected by a pyramidal snow guard. The entrance is reached by a porch that extends along the northern portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01724

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

159 Aspen Mountain Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1967, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01698

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

160 Innsbruck Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9589225

Longitude: -149.1178728

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

160 Innsbruck Road (SEW-01698) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-and-a-half story-building has asphalt roofing and exposed purlins. The building has a gable-roofed addition on the south façade, with a lower roofline exposing the original clerestory in the taller gable peak. The building is sided with vertical plank siding. According to the resident, the larger original portion of the building was a resort personnel support building at Alyeska prior to being moved to the property at an unknown date. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01698

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

160 Innsbruck Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1967, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01705

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

163 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9614164

Longitude: -149.1142261

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

163 Cortina Road (SEW-01705) is a large, front-gabled, rectangular Vernacular residential building that is oriented west to east. The three-story building has raised metal roofing and a saltbox form. The building has the Modern Chalet style elements of deep façade and exposed purlins, but numerous adaptations have obscured any other trace of the style. The front façade contains entries at each end of the eastern façade and one door centered in the second story. A railed deck stretches the full width of the building and can be reached by a set of stairs centered in the façade. The first and second stories have sliding windows, and two narrow casement windows are centered under the gable peak. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01705

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

163 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01644

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

164 Doran Lane, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9525744

Longitude: -149.1647384

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

164 Doran Lane (SEW-01644) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The two-and-a-half story building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves and sits on a one-story foundation covered with reverse board-and-batten siding. The entrance accessed through a deck leading to the second story. The front gable has been dematerialized adjacent to the entrance to allow for large-fixed windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01644

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 164 Doran Lane could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01702

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

166 Northland Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9557998**Longitude:** -149.1184193*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

166 Northland Road (SEW-01702) is a rectangular, one-story Vernacular building oriented with the gable extending east to west. The building has a raised metal chimney with a chimney rising through the center of the southern façade. The building has grooved plywood siding. The entrance is through a shed roofed arctic entry centered in the south façade. The three windows visible in the south façade vary in size a style, with the eastern window being a sliding window, the window in the arctic entry is fixed, and the western window is a single-hung window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01702

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

166 Northland Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01713

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

176 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9611210

Longitude: -149.1147787

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

176 Davos Road (SEW-01713) is a rectangular, front-gabled, multi-storied Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest. The three-story building has a steep-pitched corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and a metal chimney rising through a gabled dormer in the southern corner of the building. The front gable is trimmed by scalloped verge board and pedimented with art painted in an Alaskan Native style. A gabled addition on the upper story of the northwest end of the building rises just slightly above the main gable, creating wings to the southwest and northeast. The southern corner of the building has been extended to create an arctic entry with a shed roof matching the pitch of the main building. The main portion of the building has grooved plywood siding while the gable peaked addition has corrugated metal siding. The front southeast façade has large, triangular windows in the gable peak and a single-light door flanked by large, rectangular fixed windows. A

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01713

Historic Name:

deck extends the full width of the façade, projecting outward to create a peak at the center. The southeast façade also two pairs of casement windows at each corner of the façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

176 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01706

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

177 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9614648

Longitude: -149.1147796

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

177 Cortina Road (SEW-01706) is a rectangular, front-gabled, multi-storied, Prow Front style residential building that is oriented northwest to southeast. The front prow is constructed entirely of glass. The winged roof has raised-seam roofing and snow guards on all sides. A metal chimney rises through the gable ridge near the prow front. A deck wraps around the second story with stairs at both ends. The main entrance is through the side of the prow front. The first story is partially subterranean and contains large, fixed windows. A gable-roofed garage extends to the west with one overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01706

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

177 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01729

Historic Name:

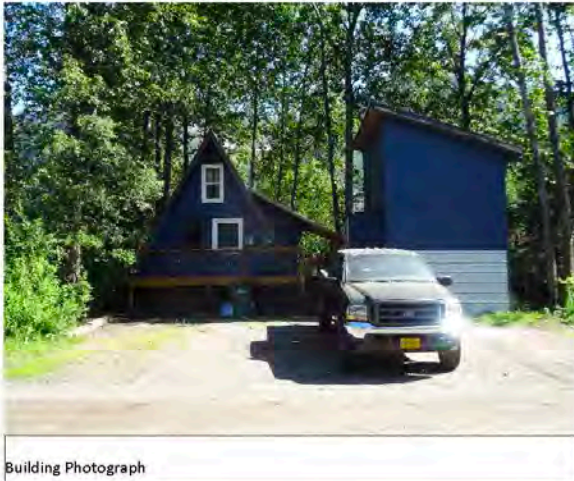
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

178 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9620395

Longitude: -149.1230160

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

178 Donner Drive (SEW-01729) has two rectangular buildings: a front-gabled A-Frame residential building with a shed roofed wing oriented west to east and a Shed style windowless building attached to the A-Frame by a shared deck. Both buildings have corrugated metal roofing and grooved plywood siding with decorative framing on the exteriors. The A-Frame building is raised off the ground and sits on concrete piles. The main entrance is through the northern corner of the west façade, a single-light door with wide stiles. A square casement window is adjacent to the entrance. The second story has a single-hung window centered in the gable end. The Shed style building is unrelieved except for the decorative trim and raised-seam siding on the lower level. The entrance to the building is through a shed roofed entry in the north wall of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01729

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

178 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01751

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

181 Loveland Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.956995**Longitude:** -149.118973*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

181 Loveland Road (SEW-01751) is a large, rectangular residential building with multiple additions and rooflines and appears to be under construction. The Vernacular style building is two-and-a-half stories with a large bank of windows facing east over a single-car garage. The two main portions of the building have gable roofs, with the portion to the north having raised-seam metal roofing set lower than the asphalt-shingle portion to the south. The only visible entrance appears to be through a man door adjacent to the overhead garage door. The property has been landscaped to include a lawn, which is unusual in the community. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964 with construction currently ongoing.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01751

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Although the MOA tax data lists a construction date of 1964, the building has so many alterations and additions that it is impossible to determine the original building. As such, the building cannot be evaluated at this time.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment indicates that the building has no integrity remaining.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01736

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

187 Chateau Place, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9561021

Longitude: -149.1278564

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

187 Chateau Place (SEW-01736) is a rectangular, multi-story, Shed style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has two gabled-roofed additions, one on the north side and one on the south. The addition to the north is a large, gable-roofed arctic entry that spans two-thirds the width of the northern façade, with deep eaves and an entry porch. The addition to the rear is largely hidden from view but appears to be a gable-roofed, one-story structure with tall, narrow windows. The main section of the building and the gable-roofed arctic entry have asphalt shingle roofing while the addition to the south has raised-seam metal roofing. The arctic entry has an arched window centered in the gable peak, and a large rectangular window on the eastern side. The main entrance is through a door in the western side. The windows in the main portion of the building appear to all be fixed; the windows in the upper story are sloped to match the roof slope and short,

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01736

Historic Name:

rectangular windows create a clerestory in the space between the split shed roofs. The main portion of the building and the southern addition have board-and-batten plywood siding while the arctic entry has shiplap siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

187 Chateau Place is located in an area of Girdwood near the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01730

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

191 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9623255

Longitude: -149.127620

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

191 Donner Drive (SEW-01730) is a rectangular, front-gabled Shed style residential building oriented with the main façade to the southeast. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal split roof, with shed roof forms sloping to the north and south and deep eaves. The southeastern façade has multiple windows, including several triangular and rectangular windows dematerializing the southern portion of the wall on the second story. The building has paired casement windows and a fixed picture window flanked by casement windows on the southeast façade. The main entrance is through the northeastern façade, with a set of stairs leading to a small, railed porch. Stairs on the southwest façade lead to a larger deck, but the extends are not visible from the right-of-way. The property also contains a small gable-roofed building on concrete block with small windows and a porch. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01730

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

191 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in the first years after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01744

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

194 Olympic Mountain Loop, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9600651

Longitude: -149.1088184

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

194 Olympic Mountain Loop (SEW-01744) is a multi-gabled, multi-storied, multi-level mixed use Modern Chalet style building oriented northwest to southeast. The long building has four parallel gable lines set in pairs, separated by a shed roofed section. The building has raised-seam metal roofing across all rooflines, with snow guards installed where the gable roof extends over outdoor living space. The gable peaks that face southwest are dematerialized into large, irregularly pieced together window spaces. Chimneys rise from each gable. All aspects of the building have shiplap siding, painted both red and blue. Railed decks extend along the second and third stories, separated by the individual gable sections. The gable farthest south projects further west than the others, creating a staggered appearance. The eastern and southern facades of the building are not visible from the right-of-way. The building is attached to the neighboring commercial space by means of a shed roofed

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01744

Historic Name:

connecting addition. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

194 Olympic Mountain Loop is located in an area of Girdwood adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01733

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

207 Banff Circle, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9640932

Longitude: -149.1220446

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

207 Banff Circle (SEW-01733) is a rectangular, front-gabled two-storied residential building that may have once been in the Modern Chalet style. The building has been stripped of many of its exterior materials. The building is oriented with the main façade towards the east. There is evidence that the façade was split into three bays, with the central bay recessed to create a porch on the lower story and a deck connecting the two side bays on the upper story. There is some shiplap siding visible, with most of the building sided with unfinished plywood board. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01733

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

207 Banff Circle is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in the first years after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has minimal integrity. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01742

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

210 Arlberg Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9605418

Longitude: -149.1115278

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

210 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01742) is a rectangular, Prow Front mixed use building oriented with the main gable running northwest to southeast. The two-story building is cross-gabled, with wings extending north and south from the prow fronted gable. The building has asphalt shingle roofing with deep eaves and extended purlins. Matching chimneys rise from the north and south gable peaks. The building has reverse board-and-batten siding. The main prow front, which faces west, contains rows of fixed windows spaced evenly across both floors. A railed deck wraps around the second floor across the entire exterior visible from the right-of-way. A metal shed roofed sunroom projects from the northwest corner of the building, consisting of glass-and-metal upper walls with the lower walls matching the siding on the rest of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01742

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

210 Arlberg Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood near the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01719

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

214 Brighton Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9624868

Longitude: -149.1126653

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Swiss Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

214 Brighton Road (SEW-01719) is a rectangular, multi-storied Swiss Chalet style residential building oriented with the main façade to the south. The building has two gable lines and a shed roofed addition to the north with a clerestory visible below the roof. The asphalt-shingled roof has deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and prominent purlins. The upper story of the building has exaggerated board-and-batten siding while the lower story appears to be a stucco-type of material. The main entrance is through an arched wood door centered in the first story of the main gable, with a rectangular wood door directly above it in the second story leading to a railed deck. The windows in the south façade have faux shutters painted white. The second gable, located to the west of the main gable, has a raised-seam roof with similarly exposed rafter tails and purlins. The gable end is dematerialized, consisting of two large wood framed fixed windows. A deck similar to that on the second story of the main

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ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01719

Historic Name:

gable extends across the gabled façade. Small rectangular windows are situated to either side of the sliding glass door that leads to the deck. Both decks have prominent brackets supports. According to the Meinhardt 2011 report, *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, this building was owned by Nancy Simmerman, a renowned Alaskan photographer. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Swiss Chalet style is considered one of the Eclectic or Romantic grouping of styles for its evocation of a romanticized Swiss mountain landscape. The style was first introduced to the US by Andrew Jackson Downing in his pattern book, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, in 1850 (McAlester 2013). The style was common in the Girdwood area, likely resulting from a desire for architecture associated with the romantic ideals of the Swiss Alps. Community residents revealed two prominent area builders who specialized in this style; further research into the builders and their proliferation in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

214 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme. In addition, the association with Nancy Simmerman will need to be verified for eligibility under Criterion B.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01668

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1962

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

215 Hottentot Mine Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9481735

Longitude: -149.1675668

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

215 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01668) is a rectangular Prow Front residential building largely obscured from view by vegetation. The building appears to be multi-storied and built in the Prow Front style oriented southeast to northwest. It has a pedimented gable addition extending towards the road covering a porch. The building has T1-11 siding and raised-seam metal roofing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01668

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

215 Hottentot Mine Road was constructed in 1962, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The building was constructed three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01707

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

220 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9621953

Longitude: -149.1167468

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

220 Cortina Road (SEW-01707) is a rectangular, front-gabled A-Frame building oriented southeast to northwest. The one-and-a-half-story building has a steep-pitched raised-seam metal roof with a metal chimney in the south corner. The front façade has vertical plank siding. A railed porch wraps around the building. The window in the upper story is a large, fixed window centered in the table peak. The first story has a fixed window flanked by narrow casement windows. The main entrance is through the eastern corner of the building and is a door with diamond-cased windows. There appears to be an addition on the northwest façade of the building, but it is obscured from view from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01707

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

220 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01674

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

222 Hottentot Mine Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9500164

Longitude: -149.1690154

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

222 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01674) is a rectangular, two-story Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest with the main façade oriented to face the resort. The building has rolled asphalt roofing, extended purlins, board-and-batten siding. A metal chimney extends through the center of the building on the southern façade. The front façade has an unrailed deck across the width of the building, the main entrance, and paired four-light windows centered under the gable peak. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01674

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 222 Hottentot Mine Road could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01694

Historic Name:

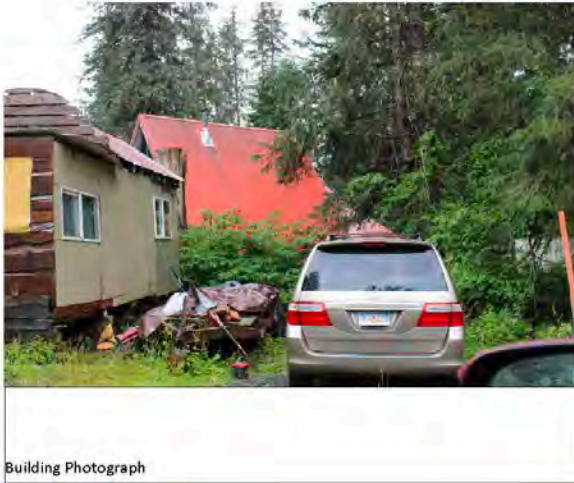
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

225 Garmisch Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9590879

Longitude: -149.1168569

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

225 Garmisch Road (SEW-01694) is a gabled Modern Chalet style residential building largely hidden from the right-of-way by vegetation, vehicles, and a small building on a trailer. The building has raised-seam metal roofing and large windows in the eastern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01694

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

225 Garmisch Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01663

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

225 Sproat Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9471167

Longitude: -149.1708789

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

225 Sproat Road (SEW-01663) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story building has a metal roof with deep eaves, shiplap siding, and a wrap-around deck on the second story. The main entrance is covered by the deck. A shed roofed structure extends to the south from the main façade, with similar siding and roofing material. The large gable front has three sets of large, fixed, plate-glass windows offset from the gable center and a glass entry door paired with another fixed plate-glass window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01663

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1969, 225 Sproat Road could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01720

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

228 Brighton Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9626337

Longitude: -149.1133433

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

228 Brighton Road (SEW-01720) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The one-and-a-half story building has raised-seam metal roofing with prominent purlins and a metal chimney protected by a pyramidal snow guard. Two layers of scalloped verge board trim the eaves of the front façade. The main gable is dematerialized to a series of large, fixed-light wood framed windows allowing in light and views. The exterior walls on the west and east are angled from the edge of the roof to the base of the building, creating in-sloping walls. The main entrance is offset from center in the main façade and consists of a glass door with wide stiles. A railed deck extends the full width of the main façade and is reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01720

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

228 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01735

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

229 Timberline Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9586044

Longitude: -149.1199327

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed and Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

229 Timberline Drive (SEW-01735) is a rectangular, shed-and-gable-roofed, multi-story residential building that is oriented north to south. The gable-roofed section of the building is hidden from view by vegetation. The Shed style section of the building has a split roof with slopes to the east and west, with the east section being two-storied. The building has raised seam-metal roofing and T1-11 siding. The second story of the shed roofed portion has paired casement windows below the roof eaves with octagonal fixed windows situated right below them. The main entrance is through a door at the north end of the shed roofed portion of the building, adjacent to a flat-roofed garage addition. The garage addition has one overhead garage door and a flat roof with moderate overhanging eaves. The roof has been turned into a railed deck accessed from the second story of the shed roofed section. Tax data on file with the MOA indicates an original construction date of 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01735

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

229 Timberland Drive is located in an area of Girdwood adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Further investigation is necessary to properly assess the integrity of the building.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By:

Professional Qualifications:

Date Prepared:

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01725

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

236 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9632865

Longitude: -149.1158757

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame and Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

236 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01725) is an irregular plan A-Frame and Modern Chalet style residential building largely hidden from view from the right-of-way by overgrown vegetation. The building is oriented northeast to southwest. The multi-story, multi-level building has raised-seam metal roofing and multiple metal chimneys. The main A-Frame building has several additions including a shed roofed addition on the eastern side and a shed roofed projecting bay window on the northern side. Access to the building is through a gable-roofed arctic entry at the northern corner of the northeastern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01725

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

236 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01695

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

236 Garmisch Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9596940

Longitude: -149.1172523

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

236 Garmisch Road (SEW-01695) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-and-a-half-story building has a plywood roof with deep eaves and extended purlins. The building has shiplap siding. A deck extends across the width of the building on the second story of the southern façade with stairs to the driveway, and a second railed deck extends across the top half-story. The main entrance is through a partially glazed door in the second story. Five floor-to-ceiling windows look out onto the deck. A secondary entrance is through glass doors in the first story. The deck across the half story is accessed by a glazed door and overlooked by two fixed plate glass windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01695

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

236 Garmisch Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1964 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01660

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

236 Hightower Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9638001

Longitude: -149.1326125

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17 / S010N0

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular and Trailer Park

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

236 Hightower Road (SEW-01660) is a commercial property encompassing a trailer park and coffee shop. The coffee shop is located in a one-story, rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular building oriented northwest to southeast on the southern portion of the property. The coffee shop is constructed of concrete brick with board-and-batten siding in the gable end. A shed roofed arctic entry and covered porch dominates the main façade facing the road, and a metal chimney rises from the gable peak on that end. All roofing material is corrugated metal with moderate eaves and decorative, scalloped verge board. The arctic entry has large plate windows. An order window is evident under the covered porch. The remainder of the property consists of the Snow Raven Trailer Park. There are approximately ten mobile homes of unknown age present on the property, evenly spaced along a driveway extending northeast from the road. The main building, The Grind, was constructed in 1967 when the trailer

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01660

Historic Name:

park was platted and laid out.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Mobile or trailer homes were initially developed in the early 1930s as a house trailer, intended for short-term occupancy and high mobility. In the post-World War II era, the use evolved from a house trailer to a manufactured home that could be moved from one site to another. Originally eight feet or less in width, the units became increasingly wider through the 1950s and 1960s (McAlester 2013: 150).

While a vehicle, mobile homes were not designed for high mobility. Often called trailer homes, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) differentiated between the two types by defining a mobile home as, "a move-able unit designed for year-round occupancy and some-times termed a trailer home" (Bartley and Bair 1960: 17). A mobile home is a vehicle, movable but intended for permanent settlement (Ramirez et al. 2016: 101). Due to an increase in popularity for the housing type and a general lack of safety standards, the US government implemented safety and design guidelines beginning in the mid-1970s that lead to a differentiation between "mobile homes" and "manufactured homes," with the latter being progressively less moveable (McAlester 2013: 150).

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1967, the mobile home and trailer park property at 236 Hightower Road is associated with both the relocation and development of Girdwood post-earthquake and growth of the ski resort.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01669

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1962

Eligibility: Not Available

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

237 Hottentot Mine Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9494936

Longitude: -149.1701459

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

237 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01669) is a rectangular, two-story A-Frame residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The side-gabled building has at least one A framed addition creating an arctic entry on the southeast façade. The southwest façade is dominated by large, fixed windows. The building has wood siding, a temporary roof, and decorative scalloped verge board. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01669

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

237 Hottentot Mine Road was constructed in 1962, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The building was constructed three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01657

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1956

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

237 Main Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9415574

Longitude: -149.1698138

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

237 Main Street (SEW-01657) is a U-shaped, front-gabled, one-story, Vernacular residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The main portion of the building has a gabled roof, and a shed roofed addition projects to the southwest from the main façade. The rear of the building has a second shed roofed addition, creating the U-shape of the layout. The entire building has corrugated metal roofing and reverse board-and-batten siding. The two visible doors are partially glazed, with diamond patterned panes. The wall to the right of the door contains a series of four twelve-light windows that wrap around the corner of the building to create a sun porch. To the north of the residential building is a side-gabled garage structure with asphalt shingle roofing, plywood board siding, and a wood overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1956.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01657

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

237 Main Street was constructed in 1956, just prior to the establishment of the Alyeska Ski resort. As such, it is possible that the building is associated with the ski resort; it could also be associated with the original Girdwood town site. Further research is necessary to determine proper association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01714

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

242 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9614157

Longitude: -149.1178719

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

242 Davos Road (SEW-01714) is an irregular shaped Shed style residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The plan of the building has a slight kink to it, creating obtuse angle on the southeast façade. The two-story building has a metal roof with a metal chimney centered on the northwest side and a metal and wood parapet. The building is enveloped with board-and-batten siding. The main entrance is a single-light door centered in the southwest façade, flanked by sidelights. A large deck extends from the southwest façade on the second story, reached by a set of stairs along the western side of the deck. There is one projecting bay window visible in the second story of the southeast façade, and several fixed windows scattered across the two visible façades. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01714

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

242 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01670

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

242 Hottentot Mine Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9503019

Longitude: -149.1698842

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

242 Hottentot Mine Road (SEW-01670) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest with the main façade facing the resort. The one-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing, deep eaves, exposed purlins, and board-and-batten siding. A metal chimney extends through the southern-most corner. A porch extends the full width of the building along the main façade. The main façade contains seven large, fixed windows, dematerializing the wall to allow in light and views. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01670

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 242 Hottentot Mine Road could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01731

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

243 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9631710

Longitude: -149.1232190

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Contemporary

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

243 Donner Drive (SEW-01731) is an irregular plan, hipped roof Contemporary-style residential building oriented with the main entrance angled southeast. Only the southeastern portion of the building is visible from the right-of-way. The one-story, multi-level building has an asphalt shingled roof with double chimney and multiple skylights. The entrance is through a hipped-roofed porch centered in the obtuse-angled building. The windows visible in the eastern end of the building are large, fixed picture windows angled towards the resort. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01731

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Contemporary style architecture dates from the mid-1940s through the 1960s and has its roots firmly in the International style of architecture. The Contemporary style rejects traditional approaches to architecture and "is instead more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Therefore, the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views" (McAlester 2013: 630). The style was a direct response to the small, closed architecture common in the Minimal Traditional set of styles, and often covered as much of the building site as possible. Contemporary buildings often have little ornamentation on the street-side of the building, preferring uninterrupted wall space and recessed or hidden entrances. Often, the building could be cantilevered to create covered car parking below the main structure.

Statement of Significance:

243 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in the first years after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01726

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

244 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9552527

Longitude: -149.1154944

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

244 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01726) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The multi-storied building has raised-seam metal roofing with deep eaves, scalloped verge boards, and prominent purlins projecting beyond the roof edge. A gable-roofed dormer with rectangular window projects from the northwest side of the gable. The second story is jettied over the lower story with a deck wrapping around the northeast and northwest facades. The gable front, which faces the resort, contains wood framed fixed picture windows. The building is clad in board-and-batten plywood panel siding. The building sits on a higher site than the parking area, and the building is reached by two sets of stairs leading to the main entrance in the first story of the northwestern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01726

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

244 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01708

Historic Name:

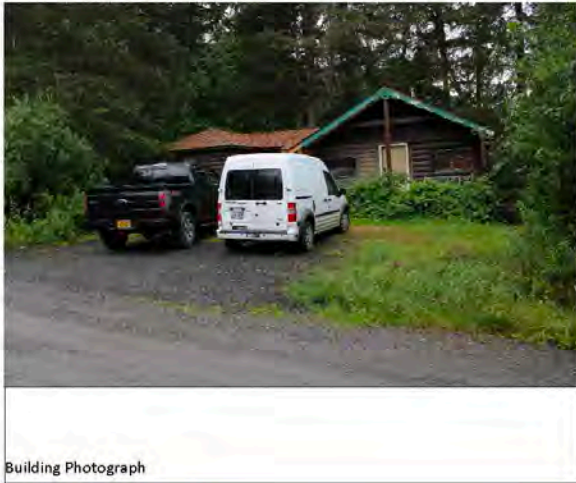
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1960

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

257 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9617590

Longitude: -149.1178700

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

257 Cortina Road (SEW-01708) is a U-shaped cross-gabled Rustic log cabin that is oriented north to south. The one-story building has asphalt-shingled roofing and a metal chimney extending through the gable peak in the western portion of the building. The eaves are deep with exposed rafters. The main entrance is through the western wing, facing north, and the door is flanked by rectangular, fixed picture windows. A second entrance is visible in the recessed portion of the building. Decorative, carved verge board lines the fascia in the western portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1960.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01708

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

257 Cortina Road was constructed in 1960, before the area in which it is located was platted. It predates the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, and was constructed three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01696

Historic Name:

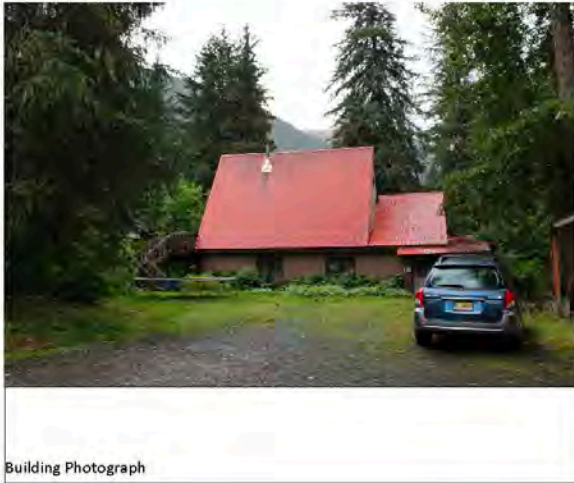
Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

257 Garmisch Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9593036

Longitude: -149.1179063

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

257 Garmisch Road (SEW-01696) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-story building has a raised seam metal roof with a metal chimney rising through the roof just north of the gable peak. The building has grooved plywood siding and two windows in the northern façade below the roofline. The building has a series of additions on the west side, including a one-story gabled addition with two shed roofed additions attached. The main entrance is through the eastern façade which is not visible from the right-of-way and reached by stairs leading to a second story deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01696

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

257 Garmisch Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01676

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

263 Davos Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9608437

Longitude: -149.1178676

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

263 Davos Road (SEW-01676) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the main façade to the south. The building has a low-pitch roof, corrugated metal roofing and shiplap siding. The front gable is dematerialized to allow for five large floor-to-ceiling windows and a clerestory directly under the eaves. The main entrance is reached through a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01676

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

263 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1964, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01732

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

267 Donner Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9632272

Longitude: -149.1222023

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

267 Donner Drive (SEW-01732) is a large, three-storied saltbox-form Vernacular duplex residence oriented with the main façade facing south. The building is symmetrical along the gabled portion, with both sides of the gable front identical with angled windows mirroring the roofline in the upper story and a mix of sliding and fixed picture windows along the rest of the façade. A railed deck projects from the third story and frames the central bay of the gable. The entrances are located on the ground floor and contain half-moon view lights. The upper two stories of the building have shiplap siding which the lower story has a combination of vertical plank siding and stone veneer. There is a garage in the saltbox section of the building, with vertical plank siding and an overhead garage door. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01732

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

267 Donner Drive is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in the first years after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01717

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

273 Brighton Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9623680

Longitude: -149.1148371

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Contemporary

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

273 Brighton Road (SEW-01717) is a rectangular, saltbox Contemporary residential building oriented with the gable ridge running north to south. The three-story building has a gable arctic entry addition on the north façade, with the roof form and slope matching that of the main portion of the building. The building has shiplap siding. The two sets of visible windows in the north façade of the main building contain three tall, narrow casement windows situated in the second and third stories, and an identical window is visible in the second story of the west façade. The gable peak in the arctic entry has symmetrical triangular windows. A deck wraps around the north façade and part way around the east and west facades, with a large portion of the deck extended over a rectangular shed that creates the support. A secondary entrance is on the ground level below the deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01717

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Contemporary style architecture dates from the mid-1940s through the 1960s and has its roots firmly in the International style of architecture. The Contemporary style rejects traditional approaches to architecture and "is instead more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Therefore, the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views" (McAlester 2013: 630). The style was a direct response to the small, closed architecture common in the Minimal Traditional set of styles, and often covered as much of the building site as possible. Contemporary buildings often have little ornamentation on the street-side of the building, preferring uninterrupted wall space and recessed or hidden entrances. Often, the building could be cantilevered to create covered car parking below the main structure.

Statement of Significance:

273 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01677

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

273 Davos Road, view to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

273 Davos Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9608615

Longitude: -149.1184351

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

273 Davos Road (SEW-01677) is a rectangular, gable-roofed Vernacular residential building oriented with the main façade to the north. The two-story building has asphalt shingle roofing. The second story has vertical grooved plywood siding while the first story has shiplap siding. A hipped awning extends around the building, visually separating the first and second stories. The main entrance is through a gabled arctic entry attached to the northeast corner of the building, with the entrance chamfered across the northeast corner and reached by a short flight of stairs. The façade facing the street has a secondary entrance of sliding glass doors reached by a porch that extends halfway across the width of the building. There are five tall windows across the rest of the front façade, with two sliding glass windows situated in the second story. The southeast corner of the upper story contains a series of floor-to-ceiling windows to create a sunroom. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01677

Historic Name:

construction in 1964.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

273 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01709

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

275 Cortina Rd Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9618120**Longitude:** -149.1184220*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet and A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

275 Cortina Road (SEW-01709) has two buildings set at a right angle to create an L-shape and joined by a deck. The northern portion of the property has a one-story front-gabled A-Frame oriented west to east. The building has a textured, raised-seam metal roof. The A-Frame has been lifted and rests on concrete posts at the same level as the southern portion of the property. The southern portion is a front-gabled, two-story Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The building has metal roofing, a shed roofed wing on the western side, and a metal chimney rising through the wing. Stairs leading to the main entrance also provide access to the deck and the A-Frame. The central portion of the gable wall is extended slightly north and contains windows that are largely hidden from view by the positioning of the A-Frame. The entire building has grooved plywood siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01709

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

275 Cortina Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

[Reset Form](#)ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 3 of 3

AHRIS #: SEW-01709

Historic Name:

Form Preparation Information**Prepared By:** TNSDS**Professional Qualifications:** Architectural Historian**Date Prepared:** 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01656

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1962

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

Northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

286 Main Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9419532

Longitude: -149.1682752

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed and Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

286 Main Street (SEW-01656) is a complex property with multiple buildings. The main residence appears to be a rectangular, two-story Shed style building with a shed roofed porch, projecting bay window in the upper story, and a full-length second-story deck on the northern façade. The building has corrugated metal roofing and plywood siding. Extending towards the road from the northern façade is a gable-roofed garage addition with corrugated metal roofing and grooved plywood siding. The addition has one set of paired casement windows and a wood overhead door. Immediately adjacent to the garage is a series of small shed roofed structures forming a right angle and connecting the garage with a front-gabled structure with vertical plank siding and corrugated metal roofing. The gabled structure has the numbers 282 affixed to the façade next to the door in the western façade. It also has three sets of segmented fixed windows, one slightly left of center in the gable end and the second

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01656

Historic Name:

and third sets spaced evenly in the northern façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

286 Main Street was constructed in 1962 in an area just north of the abandoned Girdwood town site, three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01658

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: Unknown

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

287 Main Street, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9421254

Longitude: -149.1692719

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Minimal Traditional

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

287 Main Street (SEW-01658) is a rectangular, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional residential building that is oriented northeast to southwest. The one-and-a-half story building has an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with a gabled arctic entry centered in the northwest façade. The building has a raised-seam metal gable-roofed addition to the northeast, connecting the residential building to the front-gabled garage structure which has one overhead garage door. The main entrance is through the arctic entry and is reached via a railed porch, accessed by a short flight of steps. The windows are all two-light paired windows of unknown type. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1947.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01658

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Minimal Traditional style house was a small building form that could be easily financed and constructed quickly. Devoid of ornamentation, the Minimal Traditional house provided the occupants with the bare basics of a home that could later be expanded through additions and alterations. Minimal Traditional plans were approved by the Federal Housing Authority, making it easy to finance the construction of one of these homes. The popularity of the style is largely due to the explosion in the housing market during the post-World War II years. The prevalence available financing made possible through the GI Bill led to the rapid buildup of entire subdivisions of the style in order to keep pace with the high demand for individual houses. The Minimal Traditional style began to fall out of fashion during the 1950s, when post-war prosperity made larger homes more attainable and desirable (McAlester 2013). The housing form was gradually replaced in popularity by the Modern Ranch style.

Statement of Significance:

287 Main Street was constructed in 1947 in an area just north of the abandoned Girdwood town site. It may be associated with the original town, area mining, or construction of the Seward Highway. More research is needed to determine association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01737 Historic Name:

Associated District AHS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

299 Alpine Meadows Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9534318

Longitude: -149.1226142

Please use Degrees, Decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section - F75E14E3***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

299 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01737) is a rectangular, side-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented southwest to northeast. The two-story building has a gable-roofed addition on the northeast side that creates a cross-gable, and a shed roof arctic entry attached to the northeast side of the main building and the southern side of the addition. The building has asphalt-shingle roofing with deep eaves and exposed, decorative brackets in the northeast gable end. Two metal chimneys are visible through the eastern side of the gable. The main building has shiplap siding while the arctic entry has wood shingle siding. The northeast gable façade has large windows across the second story facing a full-width deck. The gabled addition has two narrow fixed windows staggered in position across the two stories. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01737

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

229 Alpine Meadows Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood near the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSOS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01479

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

305 Brighton Road, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9624499**Longitude:** -149.1162055*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

305 Brighton Road (SEW-01479) is a hexagonal-shaped, front-gabled, dual Prow Front residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-story building has a raised-seam metal roof with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and prominent purlins. The building is enveloped with board-and-batten siding. The prow facing east is dematerialized for large windows to allow light and views into the interior. The west prow has one tall, narrow window visible. The building has a deck that wraps around the visible exterior, with the main entrance on the north side of the eastern prow and accessed via a short flight of stairs. The building is elevated from the ground and sits on concrete piers partially obscured from view by lattice fencing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01479

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

305 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSOS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01734

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

318 Davos Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9614769

Longitude: -149.1200048

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

318 Davos Road (SEW-01734) is a rectangular, multi-story, multi-level, side-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented with the gable running from east to west. The building has raised-seam metal siding with deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, and an enclosed gable peak. The main building has board-and-batten siding and sits on a concrete block foundation which makes up the first story. A garage addition on the west side of the building, one-story with two overhead garage doors and a flat roof. The roof has been turned into a deck, accessed from both the main house and set of stairs on the west side of the garage. A second deck is visible on the east façade of the house. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01734

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

318 Davos Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1967, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01718

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

321 Brighton Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9625303

Longitude: -149.1168211

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

321 Brighton Road (SEW-01718) is a rectangular, front-gabled residential building possibly constructed in the Modern Chalet style, oriented east to west and partially obscured by vegetation. The visible portion of the two-story building has asphalt shingle roofing and exposed rafter tails. A metal chimney rises from the gable ridge. The second story has two rectangular projections containing tall, rectangular fixed single light windows. The main entrance is centered in the north façade, and a flight of stairs leads from the entrance to a second story deck on the west façade. Another deck is visible on the east façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01718

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

321 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01721

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

322 Brighton Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9630430

Longitude: -149.1167648

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Barrel A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

322 Brighton Road (SEW-01721) is a T-shaped A-Frame building with a rainbow roof oriented with the main façade oriented to the south. There are two additions to the building: a rainbow roofed two-story addition extending to the east and a one-story addition extending to the north. The large, rainbow portion of the building has wood plank roofing and scalloped verge board. The rainbow roof of the eastern addition does not extend to the ground, covering only the top of the first story, and consists of asphalt shingles. The gable addition to the north has corrugated metal roofing. The first story of all portions of the building has shiplap siding while the second story has vertical wood plank. The main entrance is through the eastern wall of the east façade, below a deck on the second story. An unrailed porch wraps around the eastern façade to across the southern façade. The upper story windows are all sliding windows, while on the first floor there is a mix of sliding windows and fixed single-light picture

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01721

Historic Name:

windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

322 Brighton Road is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1968, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 3 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01721

Historic Name:

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01661

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

351 Toadstool Drive, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9457807

Longitude: -149.1778505

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

351 Toadstool Drive (SEW-01661) is a rectangular, two-story, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has a corrugated metal roof with a shallow pitch, deep eaves, and prominent rafter tails and purlins. A large deck extends along the entire front façade of the building and covers the main entrance and parking area. The house has channel groove plywood siding. The gable wall in the second story is dematerialized into a large area of fixed plate glass windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01661

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1969, 351 Toadstool Drive could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01664

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

355 Sproat Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9483204

Longitude: -149.1702222

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

355 Sproat Road (SEW-01664) is a rectangular, one-story, front-gabled Vernacular building mostly obscured from view by vegetation and secondary outbuildings. The residential building has metal roofing and grooved-plywood siding and appears to sit on a concrete foundation. The main entry is offset from the gable center, reached by a short flight of stairs, and covered by a shed roofed awning. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01664

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1969, 355 Sproat Road could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01653

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: Unknown

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

373 Crow Creek Rd, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9653625

Longitude: -149.1380008

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E08

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

373 Crow Creek Road (SEW-01653) is a Rustic log cabin constructed in 1966. The side-gabled rustic log cabin has a low-pitch corrugated metal roof, exposed rafter tails in deep eaves, and a heavy timber door. Tax data on file with the MOA indicates an original construction date of 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01653

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, 373 Crow Creek Road could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01654

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1962

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

377 Crow Creek Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9656234

Longitude: -149.1372241

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E08

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

377 Crow Creek Road (SEW-01654) is a rectangular, front-gabled Vernacular commercial building oriented southeast to northwest. The multi-story building, a restaurant known as the Double Musky Inn, has gable additions projecting to the southwest and northeast, wood shiplap siding, raised-seam metal roofing, and two sunrooms on the front and southwest facades. One outbuilding is also clearly visible from the right-of-way, consisting of a small, rectangular, front-gabled building with wood shiplap siding and raised-seam metal roofing. An arctic entry on the northeast façade contains a timber door, and there is one small, fixed window located in the southeast façade. The building materials and colors of the outbuilding directly match those of the Double Musky Inn. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01654

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

377 Crow Creek Road was constructed in 1962, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The building was constructed three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01655

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

381 Gold Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9412812

Longitude: -149.1658521

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

381 Gold Avenue (SEW-01655) is partially obscured from view from the right-of-way. The visible portion of the building consists of a front-gabled log cabin with a shed roofed arctic entry. The roof of the arctic entry slopes so that it drains against the gable front of the log cabin and has tar paper visible. The roof of the log cabin is corrugated metal with a tall metal chimney. Other buildings are visible to the south of the log cabin, but vegetation hides them from the right-of-way and it cannot be determined if they are attached to the log cabin or are separate constructions. To the north of the log cabin is a flat or shed roofed garage structure labeled with the numbers 379; the proximity to the log cabin indicates that the two properties are connected but this could not be verified during field survey. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01655

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1965 just north of the original townsite of Girdwood, 381 Gold Avenue could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01743

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

414 Arlberg Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9632289

Longitude: -149.1118533

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

414 Arlberg Avenue (SEW-01743) is a T-shaped cross-gabled Vernacular residential building that is oriented west to east. The two-and-a-half-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and grooved plywood siding. The main entrance is through a door in the two-story projection to the south, with a small, railed porch reached by a short flight of stairs. Secondary entrances are through each of the two full width railed decks on the western façade, one on each level. Stairs access the deck on the first floor. The visible windows are paired casement, with tall, narrow windows staggered in the two-story southern projection. A one-story addition is visible on the eastern façade, with a flat roof turned into a railed deck, but is not fully visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01743

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

414 Arlberg Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood near the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary to determine the integrity of the building.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01678

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

439 Alyeska View Ave, view to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

439 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9578625

Longitude: -149.1161632

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

439 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01678) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-storied building has a corrugated metal roof with prominent purlins, deep eaves, and vertical plank siding. A railed deck extends along the width of the second story of the main façade, creating a covered entryway on the lower story. The front gable end has been dematerialized to contain four large-fixed windows. The second story contains three large-fixed windows and a glass door with wide stiles. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01678

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

349 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01679

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

519 Alyeska View Ave, view to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

519 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9591396

Longitude: -149.1162635

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Prow Front

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

519 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01679) is an irregular shaped, side-gabled, Prow Front style residential building with shed roofed wings extending from either side of the main prow. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal roof and two chimneys protected from snow slides by metal snow guards. The main prow front has exposed wood framing around the windows and shiplap siding. The basement story and shed roofed wings have stone veneer siding. The main entrance is through the northern wing, protected by a shed roof and reached by a short flight of stairs. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01679

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

There is little formal literature on the Prow Front style. It appears in abundance in the Girdwood community, likely a result of available house kits and pattern books. At least three companies had a presence in the Girdwood area building Prow Front homes: Haida Hide of Alaska, Stanmar Leisure Homes, and Lindal Homes. Of the three, Haida Hide of Alaska had a model home constructed on Megeve Road in Girdwood and advertised the home in newspapers. Lindal Homes is still an active company in Alaska, with a retailer operating in Eagle River. They continue to advertise their Prow Front homes, which have been built across Alaska. Given that this style rose in popularity during the 1960s, research is necessary into the style so as to properly identify and evaluate these buildings as they have only recently come of age for evaluation.

Statement of Significance:

519 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01693

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

542 Alpine Meadows Ave, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.955852

Longitude: -149.118973

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

542 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01693) is a small, rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has a raised seam metal roof with deep eave overhangs and exposed purlins and rafters. A one-story shed roofed addition on the east side of the building provides the main entrance. The building has T1-11 siding, a solid wood door, and two small wood framed casement windows in the first story. The second story has one fixed window and a solid door that leads to a small balcony with decoratively carved balustrades. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01693

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

542 Alpine Meadows Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01680

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

555 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9594923**Longitude:** -149.1162088*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

555 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01680) is a rectangular, front-gabled A-Frame residential building that is oriented east to west. The one-and-a-half-story building has a raised-seam metal roof, vertical groove siding, and shed roofed wings extending to the north and south. The wings have shiplap siding. The foundation is protected by corrugated metal. The eastern façade has been almost entirely dematerialized, containing a series of stepped, fixed windows. A porch extends part way across the main façade and is reached by a short flight of stairs. The main door is in the southern side of the eastern façade. The rear of the property contains a small shed roofed building with a heavy raised-seam metal parapet, two large windows, and a door reached by a short flight of steps. According to the residents, the building was transported in pieces to the property from Anchorage as a construction project for the children of the original owners. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01680

Historic Name:

in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

555 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. The A-Frame style was popular both for recreational homes and permanent residences in Alaska; this residence is a clean example of the way the style was designed for adaptation with wings on either side. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity based on the A-Frame style. It appears to retain integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The addition to the rear of the building may impact the integrity of design. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 3 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01680

Historic Name:

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01659

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

566 Alpine Meadows Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude:

Longitude:

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad:

MTRS:

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

566 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01659) is a rectangular, gable-roofed Rustic log cabin residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has several additions: three cross-gable dormers are visible in the second story, and at least four different shed roof additions are visible across all visible facades. The roofing is raised seam metal and all additions have log siding. The windows are mixed and irregularly placed. A screened-in porch is visible on the far façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01659

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

566 Alpine Meadows Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01681

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

569 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9598929

Longitude: -149.1162430

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

569 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01681) is a rectangular, cross-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented north to south. The multi-story, multi-level is largely obscured from view of the right-of-way. It has a raised-seam metal roof and shiplap siding. The gable end pointed to the east is dematerialized for large, triangular, fixed windows. Beneath those windows is a shed roofed addition. The building is sited at a lower level than the road and is reached by means of a set of stairs cut into the hillside from the parking area. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01681

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

569 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01682

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1962

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

570 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9598211

Longitude: -149.1153301

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

570 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01682) is an irregular shaped, multi-roofed Shed style building. The two-story building has raised-seam metal roofing and has shiplap siding. Several of the windows in the second story have sloped frames mimicking the slope of the roof lines above. The main façade contains several windows, an overhead garage door, and a single-light man door recessed under a projecting section of the second story. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1962.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01682

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

570 Alyeska View Avenue was constructed in 1962, before the area in which it is located was platted. It predates the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, and was constructed three years after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01666

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

597 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9479856

Longitude: -149.1675255

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION**Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

597 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01666) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-story residential building has a heavily pedimented front gable extending beyond the lower story to create a covered entry porch while also creating extended interior upper story space. The appears to have a tabled addition to the rear of the building but which is almost entirely obscured from the right-of-way. The building has a metal roof and T1-11 siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01666

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1970, 597 Alyeska Highway could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01667

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1955

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

599 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9481735

Longitude: -149.1675668

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

599 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01667) is a rectangular, Vernacular commercial building that is oriented with its façade parallel to the highway. The one-story building has a wood-shingled hipped roof with two pedimented gabled entrance doors offset from the center. The building has corrugated metal siding and a railed porch spanning the full length of the front façade. There are four windows in the front façade, two half-length windows and two windows that stretch almost the full height of the façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1955; comparison of the current appearance of the building with Google Street view images from 2011 indicates that the building has undergone an extensive renovation.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01667

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

599 Alyeska Highway was constructed in 1955, prior to the relocation of the original town of Girdwood. Further research into the growth of the original community of Girdwood in order to properly assess significance.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01738

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1930

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

603 Vail Drive, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9523925

Longitude: -149.1245048

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

603 Vail Drive (SEW-01738) is a heavily vegetated property with two Rustic log cabins just visible from the right-of-way. The log cabins are small, rustic structures with rusted corrugated metal roofing and window openings without any glazing. The only visible entrance has a wood door with individually glazed lights, most of which are broken. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1930; if correct, this would be the oldest building in the Girdwood area.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01738

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

603 Vail Drive was constructed in 1930, before the area in which it is located was platted. It predates the development of the current Girdwood and the Alyeska Ski Resort. The building is likely associated with mining in the area; however, further research is needed to verify this association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01474

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

View to the north

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

607 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.960345

Longitude: 149.116231

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

607 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01474) is a rectangular, large A-Frame residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The building has asphalt shingle roofing, deep eaves, and multiple chimneys rising from the wings. The main body of the building has shiplap siding while the wings have board-and-batten siding. A deck extends across the full width of the upper story. The lower story has a flat-roofed garage projecting from the western façade, topped by a railed deck. The railing balusters of both decks are decoratively carved. The main entrance is through the western façade, which a gable extension of the roof creating a protected portico. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHS #: SEW-01474

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1930s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11). Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1930s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even so sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

607 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01665

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

616 Sproat Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.95074119

Longitude: -149.1664834

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

616 Sproat Road (SEW-01665) is a rectangular, front-gabled residential building partially obscured from view by vegetation and outbuildings. The building appears to be Modern Chalet style, with deep eaves and a deck extending the full width of the front façade, covering the main entrance and providing sheltered storage. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01665

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1964, 616 Sproat Road could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01475

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

637 Alyeska View Ave, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.960797

Longitude: -149.116218

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

637 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01475) is a small, rectangular A-Frame building partially obscured from view and oriented east to west. The one-story building has scalloped edged verge board and the main façade is dematerialized to contain mostly fixed plate glass windows. The main entrance is through a glass door with wide stiles set in the southern corner of the main façade and is reached from an unrailed porch one step above the ground level. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01475

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1930s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11). Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1930s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

637 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates a high degree of integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01476

Historic Name:

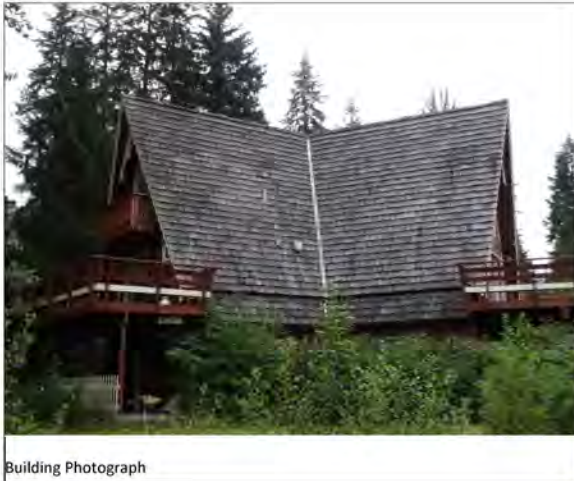
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

663 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.961192

Longitude: -149.116182

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

A-Frame

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

663 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01476) is a Y-shaped, A-Frame residential building. The building consists of three A-Frames joined at obtuse angles; the gable fronts face southeast, southwest, and northeast, approximately. All three gable fronts are identical in form and style. The multi-story building has wood shingle roofing with decorative, carved verge board in both the gable eaves and attached to the fascia. There are numerous chimneys and vents punctuating the different roof slopes. The gable ends are dematerialized to allow for wood framed fixed picture windows to encompass the entire upper half of each wall, with large metal framed glass windows and doors in the lower story. Each façade has decks extending beyond the ends of the facades, with railings that angle outward. Railed decks are fixed to the upper story in the southern most gable end, with access provided by metal framed glass doors. The main entrance is not visible from the roadway. According to the Meinhardt 2011

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01476

Historic Name:

report, *Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for the Olympic Mountain Loop Project Located in Girdwood, Alaska*, this building was previously owned by Bob Atwood, an important figure in Alaska history. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The A-Frame style house came into fashion during the affluent period of the 1950s. The A-Frame is a triangular structure with a series of rafters or trusses that are joined at the peak and descend outward to a main floor level, with no intervening vertical walls. The rafters are covered with a roof surface that ties the frames together and usually continues to the floor. Though some are steeper and a few are lower to the ground, most A-Frames have roof rafters and floor joists of the same length, connected at sixty-degree angles to form an equilateral triangle." (Randl 2004: 11) Considered to be the strongest construction form, triangular buildings have existed on all continents at various points in history. This history was a selling point for the building form: because it had a long history and tradition of use, the A-Frame was protected from being perceived as a wild experiment in architectural form. The sloping roofline, however, was dramatic enough to be seen as a kind of antidote to the prevalent flat-roofed International style that rose in popularity beginning in the mid-1920s. The A-Frame was also adaptable and could be constructed on a variety of terrain that would have defied more traditional box-form styles. The A-Frame style became popular for vacation and recreational homes beginning in the 1950s by the middle class, who for the first time had the disposable income and leisure time available to construct vacation homes. The A-Frame was cheap, simple to construct, and easily adaptable. Companies sold both A-Frame construction plans and complete kits which contained everything needed to build and even sometimes furnish an A-Frame home. One company marketed the design as so simple to construct that "anyone who can lift a 2x6 can build their own home" (Randl 2004: 56).

Statement of Significance:

663 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. In addition, the potential association with Bob Atwood could qualify the building for listing under Criterion B. Further research is required to verify the building's association with any or all of these historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

[Reset Form](#)ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 3 of 3

AHRIS #: SEW-01476

Historic Name:

Prepared By: TNSDS**Professional Qualifications:** Architectural Historian**Date Prepared:** 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 3

AHRIS #: SEW-01675

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

680 Hightower Road, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9685614

Longitude: -149.1269878

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E08

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Mid-Century Shed

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

680 Hightower Road (SEW-01675) is a large, Shed style school building oriented west to east. The design of the Girdwood Elementary School creates a curved plan from numerous rectangular sections. The building has two sections, with the western-most section being two-stories with shed roofs in two directions. The plan is telescoped to the south. The main entrance is located to the west of the apex of the curved plan and is covered by a long shed-roof portico with timber supports. The eastern section of the building is one-and-a-half-stories and constructed of multiple rectangles telescoped and offset to create the curve of the plan. The building has metal siding set in a zig-zag pattern with a heavy, exaggerated parapet. The windows are arranged in squat rows just below the parapet. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970; however, the site development plans were not approved until 1972. Dickinson-Oswald & Partners were listed in bid

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01675

Historic Name:

solicitations as the project engineers (Anchorage Daily Times 172). The firm is now part of DOWL Engineering.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

680 Hightower Road was constructed in the early 1970s, during a period of growth for the community of Girdwood. More information is needed to properly place the school in the appropriate context as well as to verify the construction and opening dates for the school.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01715

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

731 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9620590

Longitude: -149.1162098

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

731 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01715) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented southeast to northwest. A gabled addition sits on the northwest façade, situated lower than the main portion of the building. The one-story building has a corrugated metal roof with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails and purlins. The front gable of the building faces southeast and is constructed of fixed picture windows to allow light and views into the interior. A porch extends across the width of the gable front, and extends halfway down the northeastern façade, which is recessed and ends in an entrance. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01715

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

731 Alyeska View Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01722

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1959

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

847 Alyeska View Avenue, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9636053

Longitude: -149.1162095

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Shed and Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

847 Alyeska View Avenue (SEW-01722) is an irregular shaped multi-story building with multiple sections and roof types. The building is oriented towards Aspen Mountain Road to the north. The building consists of two sections: a one-story, L-shaped, cross-gabled, Vernacular building connected to a two-story Shed style building by a one-story shed roofed connector. The roofing appears to be asphalt shingle, and it is clad entirely in board-and-batten siding. The gable ends have wood shingle siding. Two decks project to the north on the first and second story of the shed roofed portion of the house. Much of the gable-roofed portion of the building is obscured by vegetation and privacy fencing. The eastern side of the property is fenced with a series of old skis standing upright, few of which match. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1959.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 3

AHRS #: SEW-01722

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Shed style building came into prominence during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The style takes its name from the shed form of the rooflines which were generally multi-directional and occasionally coupled with a gable roof. The overall effect of the Shed style gives the effect of colliding geometric shapes. The style is believed to have originated in the Sea Ranch development in California and spread rapidly throughout the US through the influence of the Yale School of Architecture. The house style was considered in-tune with environmental activism of the period, with clerestory ribbons allowing for passive cooling, structures placed lightly on the landscape, and usually used in conjunction with a lack of formal landscaping in order to preserve natural meadows and mountain forests (McAlester 2013). The Shed style was most often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes, and condominiums. The style began to decline in the 1980s along with environmental activism and the recognition that the Shed style required copious amounts of upkeep due to the rooflines and materials. The Shed style is currently experiencing a resurgence in popularity, with new construction adopting the key stylistic features and reinterpreting them for the modern consumer.

Statement of Significance:

847 Alyeska View Road was constructed in 1959, before the area in which it is located was platted. It predates the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, and was constructed the same year as the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Integrity of the building requires more research to determine the correct context and order of alterations and additions.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01637

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northwest



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

867 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9516137

Longitude: -149.1647374

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

867 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01637) is an L-shaped residential building constructed in two sections: the west section is a front-gabled Modern Chalet style home with asphalt shingle roofing oriented north to south with vertical plank siding and a front deck covering a garage bay. The east section of the building is a log framed two-and-a-half story front-gabled Modern Chalet style residence that is oriented east to west with a raised-seam metal roof and large windows in the gable end. The eastern portion of the building sits on a concrete block foundation that makes up the entire first floor. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01637

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1969, 867 Alyeska Highway could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01716

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

916 Alpine Meadows Avenue, view to the east



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

916 Alpine Meadows Ave, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.9609138**Longitude:** -149.1190416*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S0010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

916 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01716) is a rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style residential building oriented west to east. The one-story building has an asphalt-shingled roof overgrown with moss, medium eave overhangs, and visible purlins and rafter tails. The west façade of the building largely consists of wood framed fixed light narrow windows set in a grid pattern. The visible sloping of the horizontal framing members indicates uneven settling of the house site. On the days of survey, there was active construction happening on the property with large equipment undertaking dirt work necessary to either stabilize the property or lay the groundwork for a new building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01716

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

916 Alpine Meadows Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01638

Historic Name:

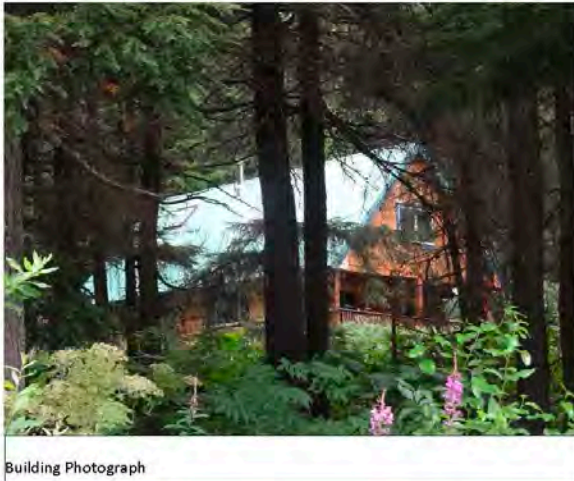
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1959

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

973 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9527455

Longitude: -149.1637178

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

973 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01638) is a rectangular, front-gabled, log-and-timber framed Vernacular residential building oriented northeast to southwest with a raised seam metal roof. The two-story building has a heavy pedimented front gable with central window on the second floor and sky lights in the roof. The building is partially obscured by vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1959.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01638

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

973 Alyeska Highway was constructed in 1959, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The building was constructed the same year as the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01639

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1958

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1011 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9530640

Longitude: -149.1622817

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Minimal Traditional

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

11011 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01639) is a rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional residential building oriented to the southeast. The building has a raised-seam metal roof, asbestos shingle siding, and an arctic entry off center in the façade that faces the driveway. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1958.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01639

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Minimal Traditional style house was a small building form that could be easily financed and constructed quickly. Devoid of ornamentation, the Minimal Traditional house provided the occupants with the bare basics of a home that could later be expanded through additions and alterations. Minimal Traditional plans were approved by the Federal Housing Authority, making it easy to finance the construction of one of these homes. The popularity of the style is largely due to the explosion in the housing market during the post-World War II years. The prevalence available financing made possible through the GI Bill led to the rapid buildup of entire subdivisions of the style in order to keep pace with the high demand for individual houses. The Minimal Traditional style began to fall out of fashion during the 1950s, when post-war prosperity made larger homes more attainable and desirable (McAlester 2013). The housing form was gradually replaced in popularity by the Modern Ranch style.

Statement of Significance:

1011 Alyeska Highway was constructed in 1958, predating the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The date of construction corresponds with the establishment of the Alaska Ski Corporation. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01687

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska

Latitude: 60.962372**Longitude:** 149.118983*Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399***USGS quad:** SEWARD D-6**MTRS:** S010N002E16*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style:** (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1030 Alpine Meadows Avenue (SEW-01687) is a large, rectangular Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The two-story building has corrugated metal roofing with deep eaves and visible purlins. One metal chimney rises from the south side of the building. The eastern wall contains fixed-picture windows oriented towards the ski resort. The south façade has a gabled addition projecting south that contains the main entrance and is surrounded by a large open deck partially covered by extended roof framing for decorative purposes. The building appears to have undergone major renovation work with new materials installed across all surfaces. The surrounding lot is landscaped with lawn and trees, unusual features for the community. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHS #: SEW-01.687

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place.)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

1090 Alpine Meadows Avenue is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO If yes: A B C DCriteria Consideration: A B C D E F G**Form Preparation Information**

Prepared By: TNSOS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 9/21/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01640

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1967

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1133 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9545007

Longitude: -149.1609993

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E18

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1133 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01640) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building that is oriented northeast facing the ski resort. The two-story building has deep eave overhangs with prominent purlins and brackets. A shed roofed projection from the main gable covers a porch constructed on top of the attached two-bay garage. The building has an exposed concrete block foundation and vertical groove plywood siding. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1967.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01640

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1967, 1133 Alyeska Highway could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01634

Historic Name:

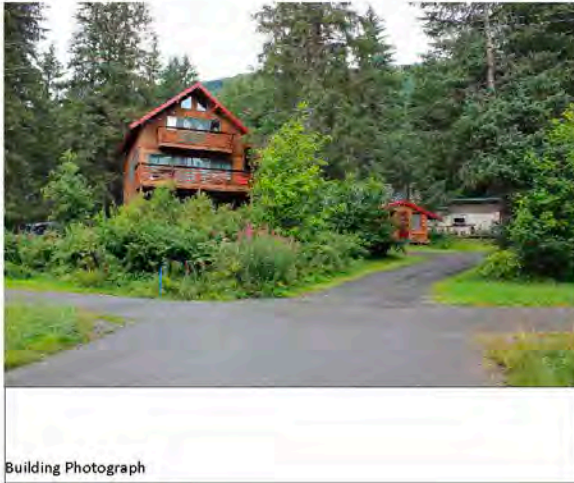
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1503 Alyeska Hwy, Girdwood, AK

Latitude: 60.9586167

Longitude: -149.1544698

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D6

MTRS: S010N002E8

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1503 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01634) is a rectangular front-gabled, Modern Chalet style residential building oriented at an angle with the large front gable windows facing the Alyeska ski resort. The three-and-a-half story building has a corrugated metal roof, vertical wood siding, and two decks facing the resort. The front gable wall is dematerialized to maximize window placement for more light and better views in the Modern Chalet style. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01634

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1968, 1503 Alyeska Highway could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01650

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1968

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1845 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9616286

Longitude: -149.1470053

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1845 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01650) is a rectangular, multi-roofed, Vernacular residential building oriented southeast to northwest. The two-and-a-half-story building has multiple rooflines denoting different additions, including a hipped roof extending over the half-story on the eastern portion of the building and a gable roof over the western portion of the building. A hipped roof covers a porch that wraps around the first floor of the building. All of the rooflines have raised-seam metal roofing material and all visible aspects of the building have wood shingle siding. Most of the visible windows are single hung, but the first floor of the southeast façade also has large, segmented fixed windows in the gabled eastern portion of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1968.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01650

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1968, 1845 Alyeska Highway could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01651

Historic Name:

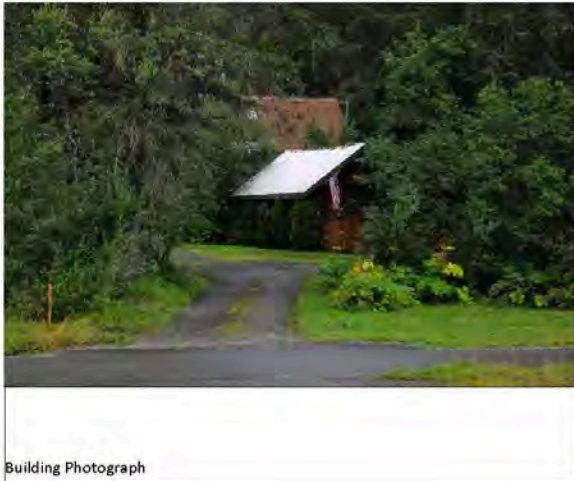
Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1871 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9619741

Longitude: -149.1460245

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1871 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01651) is a rectangular, multi-storied Vernacular residential building partially obscured from view from the right-of-way by vegetation. The building appears to consist of two gabled sections. The southeastern most portion of the building appears to be a one-story log structure with corrugated metal roofing. The addition to the rear appears to be multi-storied, attached to the log portion at a right-angle and has asphalt shingle roofing with two visible skylights. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01651

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01652

Historic Name:

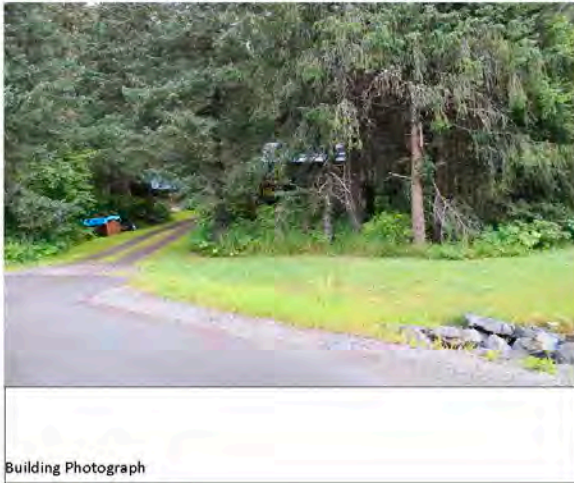
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the west



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

1917 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9619898

Longitude: -149.1450396

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E17

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

1917 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01652) is a rectangular, front-gabled, Vernacular residential building oriented southwest to northeast. The building is partially hidden from the right-of-way by vegetation, and is a log structure with raised-seam metal roofing. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01652

Historic Name:

Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Constructed in 1970, 1917 Alyeska Highway could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary in order to properly assess integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01683

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1965

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

2864 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9601044

Longitude: -149.1190687

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

2864 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01683) is rectangular, front-gabled Modern Chalet style building oriented east to west. The two-and-a-half-story building has a corrugated metal roof with extended purlins and shallow eaves. The building is sided with board-and-batten plywood siding with wood shingle in the gable peak. A railed deck extends the full width of the main façade, with decorative carved balustrades. A glass door with wide stiles giving entrance to the deck. The main entrance is through the southeast corner of the main façade, below the deck. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1965.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01683

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

2864 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1965, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01684

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1960

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION**Location Description or Address:**

2898 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9600612

Longitude: -149.1178732

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

*Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13***ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION****Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)**

Contemporary

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

2898 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01684) is an L-shaped front-gabled Contemporary building with a gabled extension. The main façade faces north with the extension extending west from the southern end. The one-story building has raised-seam roofing and a gable extension creating a portico for the main entrance. The main façade has a heavy pediment with diagonal plank siding. Below the pediment, the vertical plank wall of the front façade is relieved only by a narrow row of glass blocks, a very small window, and the main entrance in the western portion of the façade. One large window is visible on the western extension through the surrounding vegetation along with a railed porch on the western façade. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1960.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01684

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Contemporary style architecture dates from the mid-1940s through the 1960s and has its roots firmly in the International style of architecture. The Contemporary style rejects traditional approaches to architecture and "is instead more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Therefore, the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views" (McAlester 2013: 630). The style was a direct response to the small, closed architecture common in the Minimal Traditional set of styles, and often covered as much of the building site as possible. Contemporary buildings often have little ornamentation on the street-side of the building, preferring uninterrupted wall space and recessed or hidden entrances. Often, the building could be cantilevered to create covered car parking below the main structure.

Statement of Significance:

2898 Alyeska Highway was constructed in 1960, before the area in which it is located was platted. It predates the relocation efforts following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, and was constructed only a year after the construction of the lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area at the Alyeska Ski Resort. As such, the building is likely associated with the establishment and growth of the resort, but further information is necessary to verify the association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01685

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the northeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

2911 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9604526

Longitude: -149.1173023

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Chalet

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

2911 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01685) is a rectangular saltbox Modern Chalet style residential building oriented south to north. The two-story building has corrugated metal roofing with extended purlins below the eaves. The building is enveloped with T1-11 siding. A saltbox roofed porch extends the full length of the southern façade. The main entrance is through a single-light door in the western corner of the southern façade. The windows have diamond-patterned false shutters. A shed roofed storage shed and car port are located to the southwest of the building. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01685

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

The Modern Chalet style recalled the features of more traditional Swiss Chalets, including moderately pitched gable roofs and deep eave overhangs. The style is simplified, however, in keeping with the mid-century minimalist trend, and the gable walls usually contain large, fixed windows. In some cases, the entire gable wall can be dematerialized to consist of only windows and framing. Modern Chalet homes could be architect designed or small kit homes, popularized by companies like Haida Hide Homes and Lindell Cedar Homes who offered either plans or complete home kits. Haida Homes had one model home located on Megeve Road and can be identified throughout the area by the uniquely sloped walls. Given that the model and kit home was exploding in popularity during the 1950s and 1960s, further investigation into the origins of the Modern Chalet homes in the area is warranted.

Statement of Significance:

2911 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01686

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1964

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

2935 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9604573

Longitude: -149.1167230

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Deconstructivism

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

2935 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01686) is an irregular shaped multi-level Deconstructivism residential building oriented south to north. The building consists of several square blocks with corrugated metal shed roofs sloping in multiple directions, and corrugated metal siding. The visible windows are irregular in shape and size in keeping with the Deconstructivism style. The main entrance is through the southern-most block, with the main entrance reached via concrete steps and landing. The main door is recessed into the wall, which is sloped outward. The Deconstructivist style of the portion of the building visible from the right-of-way indicates that this construction is less than the 50-year age limit for the survey; however, tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1964.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01686

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

Further research and more in-depth on-site documentation is necessary to verify the existence of an older block of the house; the Deconstructivism portion of the house is likely not of an age to be evaluated for the NRHP.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary to make an accurate assessment of integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01688

Historic Name:

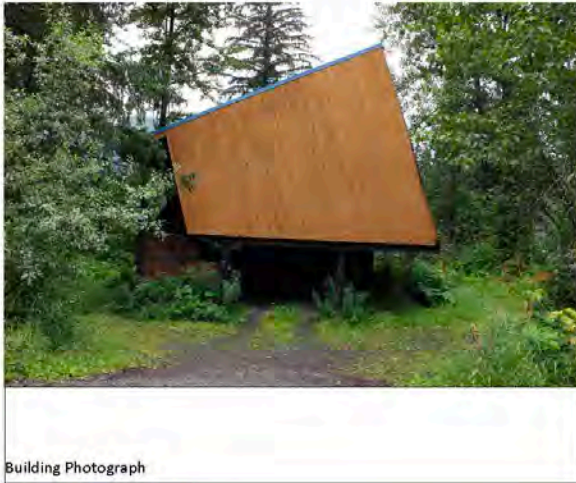
Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1970

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

3005 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9602436

Longitude: -149.1147856

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Contemporary

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

3005 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01688) is a rectangular shed roofed Contemporary building oriented with the entrance to the south. The south façade, which faces the street, is dominated by a large unrelieved expanse of diagonal plank siding, obscuring the rest of the building from street view in keeping with the Contemporary style. The second story projects outward, creating a covered car port below the house. The eastern wall is sloped and contains several windows that are not clearly visible from the right-of-way. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1970.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01688

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Contemporary style architecture dates from the mid-1940s through the 1960s and has its roots firmly in the International style of architecture. The Contemporary style rejects traditional approaches to architecture and "is instead more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Therefore, the design is created from the inside out, with the attention not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views" (McAlester 2013: 630). The style was a direct response to the small, closed architecture common in the Minimal Traditional set of styles, and often covered as much of the building site as possible. Contemporary buildings often have little ornamentation on the street-side of the building, preferring uninterrupted wall space and recessed or hidden entrances. Often, the building could be cantilevered to create covered car parking below the main structure.

Statement of Significance:

3005 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1970, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with the historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01689

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1966

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the north



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

3023 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9601655

Longitude: -149.1142294

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Rustic

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

3023 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01689) is a rectangular, front-gabled Rustic log cabin oriented south to north. The one-story building has a metal roof and visible purlins, with one metal chimney extending through the eastern portion of the roof. A wood framed addition of similar size and roof slope extends south, with shiplap siding and the main door on the western side of the addition. The main portion of the building is obscured by vegetation. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1966.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01689

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Rustic buildings utilize traditional building techniques and natural, locally available building materials. The style became popularized during the Great Depression with the construction of recreational facilities at national parks and other federally managed land areas by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McAlester 2013). In Alaska, the Rustic is often associated with buildings constructed in areas where modern building materials are not readily available and, therefore, is a style of necessity rather than choice. Regardless, Rustic buildings are usually found in rural areas, are sensitive to the surrounding landscape, and blend into the environment rather than stand out.

Statement of Significance:

3023 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1966, the building could be associated with either the relocation of Girdwood residents following the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake or with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01690

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: 1969

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

3050 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9595288

Longitude: -149.1137628

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

3050 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01690) is a rectangular side-gabled Vernacular residential building that is oriented north to south mostly obscured from view. The one-story building has two rectangular sections, with the northern section rising higher than the southern section. The building has metal roofing, scalloped verge board, and board-and-batten siding. The two windows visible from the right-of-way are rectangular fixed windows. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1969.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01690

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

3050 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1969, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the time. Further research is required to verify the building's association with either historic theme.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRIS #: SEW-01691

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRIS #

Date of Construction: 1971

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRIS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the south



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

3070 Alyeska Highway, Girdwood, AK 99587

Latitude: 60.9595857

Longitude: -149.1132399

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E16

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Modern Ranch

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

3070 Alyeska Highway (SEW-01691) is an L-shaped cross-gabled Modern Ranch residential building that is oriented east to west with the cross-gable extending to the south. The building has raised seam-metal roofing with deep eaves, faux purlins, and a thin metal chimney extending through the gable peak. The northern portion of the building has board-and-batten siding. The front entrance is through an extended portion of the gable, with fixed, plate glass windows creating a sunroom immediately inside the entrance. Visible to the south is the southern extension, which is two-story and sided with shiplap siding in the lower story and wood shingle in the upper story. The extension also contains a gabled dormer with a fixed arched window. Tax records on file with the MOA indicate original construction in 1971.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01691

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

3070 Alyeska Highway is located in an area of Girdwood that was platted in 1965 directly adjacent to the Alyeska Ski Resort. Constructed in 1971, the building could be associated with the increased development of the Alyeska Ski Resort taking place at the same time. Further research is required to verify the building's association.

Integrity Discussion:

Preliminary assessment of the building indicates the building has integrity. It appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further research into the correct association for this building is necessary to complete a full detailed evaluation of significance and integrity.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY **BUILDING INVENTORY FORM** Page 1 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01673

Historic Name:

Associated District AHRS #

Date of Construction: Unknown

Eligibility: Not Evaluated

Associated District AHRS Name:

Period of Significance:



Building Photograph

View to the southeast



Site Map

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Location Description or Address:

145 Forest Station Road, Girdwood, AK, 99587

Latitude: 60.9448755

Longitude: -149.1708915

Please use Degree, decimal e.g. 57.087172 -134.840399

USGS quad: SEWARD D-6

MTRS: S010N002E19

Format example for Meridian Township Range Section-- F7S16W13

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Architectural Style: (Please reference Alaska Style Guide for styles found in Alaska)

Vernacular

Architectural Description: (Include setting, outbuildings, materials, etc...)

The USFS Bunkhouse (SEW-01673) is a large, rectangular front-gabled Vernacular building oriented with the gable ridge running north to south. The one-storied building has asphalt shingled roof with dentils on the fascia board. The building has board-and-batten siding. The main entrance is through double metal doors with single light windows, covered by a gable-roofed entry porch on the west façade. Two more doors are sited on the ends of the western façade, with a single set of casement windows. The northern façade has a fourth entrance in the eastern end and two sets of paired casement windows. The Bunkhouse has no build date recorded in the MOA tax records, but an aerial taken in 1974 shows the Bunkhouse already standing.

Reset Form

ALASKA OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING INVENTORY FORM Page 2 of 2

AHRS #: SEW-01673

Historic Name:

BUILDING EVALUATION FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Historic Context: (Relate people, events, and themes with time and place)**

The original settlement in Girdwood was established in 1895 as Glacier City, a prospecting town that arose during the short-lived Turnagain Gold Rush period. Glacier City would later be renamed for James Girdwood, an Irish immigrant and linen merchant who had gold claims on Crow Creek. The settlement was officially platted in 1916, on the shore of Turnagain Arm, its population ebbing and flowing depending on mining activities and construction associated with the Alaska Railroad and, later, the Seward Highway. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 had a profound impact on the community when the shoreline sank by as much as seven feet, putting the original townsite under water during high tides. The state worked to reestablish the community further up the valley, in the current location of the Girdwood community. The commercial center and first residential areas were platted in 1965, with lots gifted to residents displaced by the earthquake and subsequent flooding. The growth of the community was also impacted by the establishment of the Alyeska Ski Resort in 1956. That year, eleven local families formed the Alyeska Ski Corporation and pulled together the funds to purchase land that would eventually become the base of the resort. Through diligent work on the part of the local families and several wealthy outside ski enthusiasts, the first lift, ski trails, day lodge, and parking area were constructed in 1959. By 1963, Alyeska Ski Resort was hosting national alpine ski races. Further investment by Alaska Airlines in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the first-class resort enjoyed today.

Statement of Significance:

More research is necessary in order to properly assess the significance of this building. Specifically, research should be conducted into the activities of the USFS in the area.

Integrity Discussion:

More information is necessary to properly assess the integrity of the building.

Eligible: YES NO **If yes:** A B C D

Criteria Consideration: A B C D E F G

Form Preparation Information

Prepared By: TNSDS

Professional Qualifications: Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 8/27/2021

APPENDIX E - SURVEY PLAN



FINAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS INVENTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLAN WITH DRAFT HISTORIC PROPERTIES ROSTER FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE AND THE COMMUNITY OF GIRDWOOD

PREPARED BY:

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PREPARED FOR:

***Municipality of Anchorage,
Historic Preservation Commission***



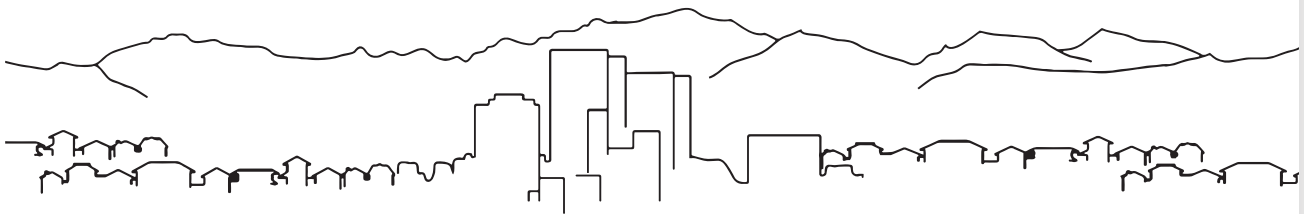
SEPTEMBER 2021

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ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

AHPC	Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
ANC	Anchorage Topographic Quadrangle
ARC	Alaska Road Commission
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLG	Certified Local Government
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
GBOS	Girdwood Board of Supervisors
HPC	Historic Preservation Commission
IBS	Integrated Business Suite
INHT	Iditarod National Historic Trail
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology
ROW	Right-of-Way
SEW	Seward Topographic Quadrangle
SCRIP	State Cultural Resource Investigation Permit
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TNSDS	True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC
USFS	United States Forest Service
USS	United States Survey



INTRODUCTION

The Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission (AHPC) is working to complete a synthesis of past cultural resources investigations and a roster of historic properties located within the Girdwood community boundaries (Figure 1). The AHPC contracted with True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, (TNSDS) to review and synthesize the existing information (as of February 5, 2021) from previous cultural resources surveys, community-wide historic preservation efforts, and any other relevant cultural resources investigations, and complete baseline historic structures and archaeological surveys. This survey plan and historic properties roster incorporates historic resources designated on the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) database and is consistent with guidelines provided by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) for conducting surveys. It is the intent for the roster to be expanded

over time as more buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts become historic in age (50 years) and eligible for potential inclusion in local, state, and/or national registers of historic places.

Project Scope

The purpose of this survey plan is to assist the AHPC to complete fieldwork to identify and document historic and cultural resources for addition to the MOA local register of historic places and the OHA AHRs database. Moreover, this plan will provide guidance for completing current and future historic properties surveys in the Girdwood community boundaries. The development of a historic properties roster will help the AHPC to maintain a register or inventory of historic places within Girdwood. This historic properties roster is also intended for future use when surveying historic properties for inclusion in local, state, and/or national registers of historic places.

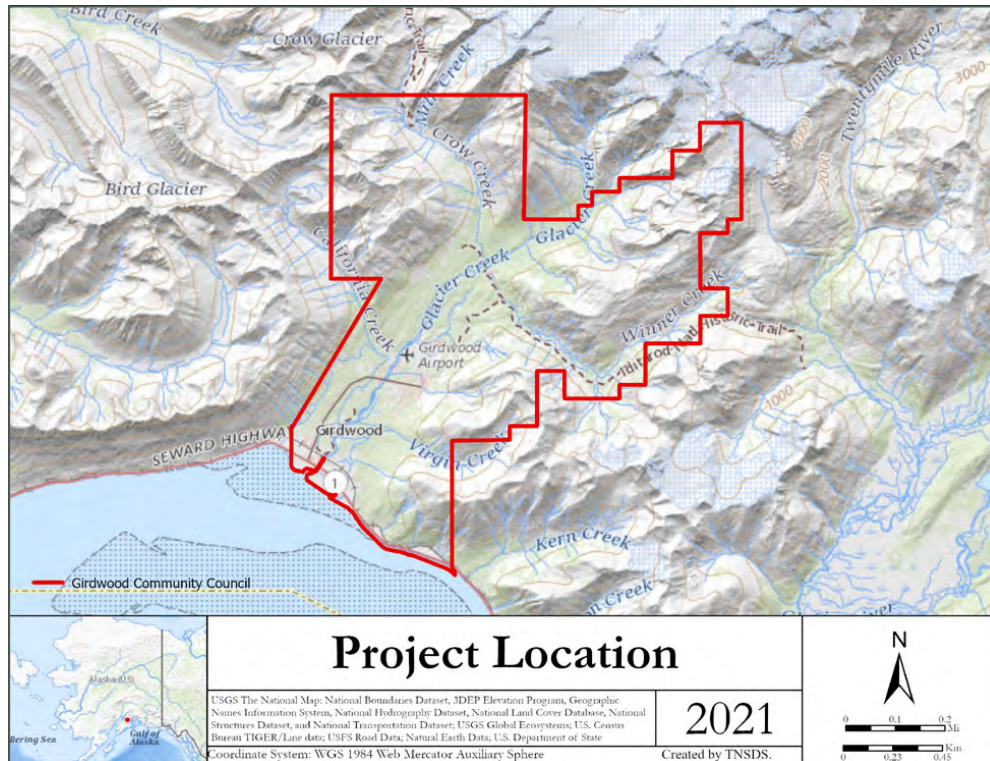


Figure 1. Project location.

METHODS

Methods used to create this survey plan adhere to both federal and state guidelines for historic preservation, including the following:

- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716)
https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm
- *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification, Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Documentation and Evaluation* (36 CFR §61)
https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm
- *National Register Bulletin #16 – How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB16A-Complete.pdf>
- *National Register Bulletin #24 – Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*
https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part1.pdf
https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part2.pdf
- *Alaska Historic Resource Survey Manual and the Alaska Architectural Style Guide*
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/pdf/BuildingManualFinal.pdf>

Background research was completed as part of a desktop review and was intended to identify documented historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and/or districts within Girdwood. The data was presented to AHPC in April of 2021, under the title *Desktop Review of Past Cultural Resources Investigations and Previously Documented Cultural Resources Located within the Girdwood Community Council Boundaries* (Meinhardt et al. 2021). Data from this review was assessed to ascertain historical patterns of development and delineate proposed survey areas for future historic buildings inventories and cultural resources surveys. It also contributed to the development of a historic properties roster.

Background Research

Data used to direct the development of the survey plan and delineate proposed survey areas was obtained from the AHPC and OHA. Databases maintained by federal agencies (i.e. US Forest Service) were not the focus of the desktop review, although agency sources submitted to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and available on the OHA Integrated Business Suite (IBS) Portal were reviewed and assessed for relevance for the development of the plan. The Document Repository in the Alaska OHA IBS Portal was reviewed for documents submitted from previous surveys and inventories undertaken within Girdwood. Documents reviewed pertained to historic properties documentation, evaluations for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and federal agency consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR §800).

Hard files were obtained from AHPC and reviewed for relevance to the survey plan. The files ranged from basic guidelines for Section 106 compliance to area-specific planning documents and meeting minutes.

The NRHP database maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) was searched for potential properties in the town of Girdwood that have been nominated on the NRHP (NPS 2021). The data was then compared to NRHP data available at the Alaska OHA to identify proposed and non-eligible properties and historic districts.

Tax records maintained by the MOA were reviewed for possible dates of construction. The tax records indicate both a date of construction and an effective build date, possibly indicating changes to the property over time.

The website maintained by the Roundhouse at Alyeska Museum was also accessed to obtain regional timelines and information specific to the NRHP-listed Roundhouse. Historic photos were also reviewed on the website.

TNSDS applied this archival search and literature review to create manageable survey areas across Girdwood for both archaeological resources and the built environment. The locations of previously

documented cultural resources were plotted based on locations provided in the IBS Portal database. TNSDS accessed the MOA open data ArcGIS information page for public information including the environment data layers, property tax information, community boundaries, forest boundaries, and trails. Public data layers were accessed and downloaded from <https://moa-muniorg.hub.arcgis.com/> and <https://gis.data.alaska.gov/>. The Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT) shapefiles were accessed from the MOA, the Alaska OHA, and the BLM hosted Interactive Web Map of the Iditarod National Historic Trail in Alaska via Esri <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=62ebb26c47a7488f9a4ffeeba993e72b>. The various layers added to the mapping system can be viewed in Appendix A.

Historic Properties Roster

The AHPC currently does not have a roster of historic properties within the Girdwood community boundaries. Results from previous cultural resources surveys and historic building inventories were synthesized into a comprehensive list of historic properties by TNSDS for the first phase of this project. These surveys mostly resulted from state and/or federal compliance with historic preservation laws. The surveys were, for the most part, isolated to locations in the community and there has yet to be a wide-range, comprehensive survey of the town.

In the spring of 2021, the AHPC approved the creation of a historic properties roster for the Girdwood community. The approved roster will document properties 50 years of age and older, as well as those properties currently assigned an AHRS number from the Alaska OHA. However, TNSDS will note properties observed during an initial windshield survey that range in age from 45 to 30 years of age for future historic building inventories and cultural resources surveys. The buildings will not be documented on the historic properties roster, as the Municipal Landmark Ordinance was approved after the development of the scope for this project. Only those properties 50 years of age are inventoried in keeping with NPS survey guidelines.

Intent and Use of the Roster

The purpose of the historic buildings roster is three-fold: to meet the requirements for maintaining CLG certification, participate as a consulting party for agency compliance with federal and state historic preservation laws, and manage the historic building stock in Girdwood.

Certified Local Governments (CLG) Requirements

Title I, Section 101, (a)(7)(C) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 directs the Secretary of the Interior to certify local governments for the allocation of historic preservation funds (16 USC 470a(a)). The requirements for certification are:

1. The local government must agree to enforce appropriate state and local legislation for designation and protection of historic properties.
2. The local government must establish an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission by local legislation.
3. The local government must maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties.
4. The local government must provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program.
5. The local government must satisfactorily perform the responsibilities delegated to it under the National Historic Preservation Act

It is the local government, not the AHPC, that is certified. The jurisdiction of the CLG is that of the local government and must coincide with its geographic boundary. A local government, however, may perform required CLG activities through existing historic district commissions or other qualified agencies or organizations (36 CFR §61.1). This survey plan and historic properties roster will help AHPC meet the obligations of the MOA CLG by creating a plan for implementing survey and inventory of historic properties and by providing a roster the AHPC can maintain over time.

Historic Buildings Inventory

The historic buildings inventory will be carried out for designated survey areas and will include a windshield survey/reconnaissance for all of Girdwood. This inventory will identify historic buildings eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and therefore warranting documentation under this scope of work. Information gathered from the windshield survey will result in a brief assessment of architectural styles and property types to provide a better understanding of the development patterns of the area. The windshield survey will also aid in identifying which buildings may be 50 years of age or older that were not identified through MOA tax records or Alaska OHA archival data. The survey will focus on the exterior of buildings located on property lots abutting the road and having 50% visibility or more from the roadway. The results from the windshield survey, along with recommendations for defining possible historic districts will be included in this inventory and evaluation.

TNSDS will complete an intensive survey of those properties determined from the inventory to be 50 years of age or older, as well as revisiting properties listed in the AHRS database. The exterior of each building will be documented and photographed, with attention given to those tangible and intangible elements that may qualify them for inclusion in the NRHP. Specifically, the data categories listed in the historic properties roster will be populated with data.

Physical setting will be documented, as well as materials, methods of construction (when possible), and styles and functions of each building. This survey will include a narrative description of each building as well as an assessment of age. Such descriptions will include the existing conditions, as well as observable changes and alterations. The setting of the surrounding context will be documented as well. *The Alaska Historic Buildings Survey Manual and Style Guide* (Alaska OHA 2016) will be used for guidance on architectural styles typically observed in Alaska. Photographic documentation and GPS waypoints will be collected and added to the historic properties roster.

In addition, an AHRS designation will be assigned and OHA Buildings Inventory Form completed for every building 50 years of age or older that are subject to this

inventory. An OHA Building Inventory Form will also be completed for those buildings previously recorded on the AHRS database but have yet to have such form completed.

Survey Area Designations

Tax rolls maintained by the MOA were reviewed to identify building ages and types, zoning, current functions, ownership, and density. US Survey (USS) plat maps for the Girdwood area were also reviewed along with GIS data obtained from the MOA for designated neighborhood locations.

Forty-two draft survey areas were delineated for this survey and any future surveys that may be undertaken in Girdwood. AHRS data from the Alaska OHA and MOA tax parcel build date information were layered using GIS to create the 42 survey areas. The proposed survey areas are intended to provide the AHPC with a streamlined approach to maintaining a database of historic properties by phasing future surveys. These survey areas are intended to serve as a framework for both updating documented historic buildings and for an ongoing inventory of historic properties through the use of a uniform roster adopted for all surveys conducted in Girdwood.

For the purposes of this study, TNSDS will survey properties 50 years old or older. Additional properties meeting the 50-year age requirement not reported in the desktop review may be inventoried during an intensive survey. In the event such properties are identified, then they will be included as part of the survey.

Based on the review of existing information, 20 of 42 proposed survey areas were identified as containing buildings 50 years or older and are delineated for the building inventory and cultural resources survey within the community boundary of Girdwood. Survey boundaries vary in size and are based on both quantification and qualification of development, including quantity of resources designated on the AHRS database, development density, property types, and age. In general, the survey area boundaries follow both US Survey boundaries and smaller, designated neighborhood boundaries obtained from the MOA.

Survey Area Attributes

Distribution and Density

Historic properties reviewed from the IBS Portal included historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, and/or districts (Figure 1). The IBS Portal was reviewed to analyze the distribution of historic properties in Girdwood designated on the AHRS database. The majority of the AHRS-designated properties are in the residential development area west of and at the base of the Alyeska ski hill, with just a few AHRS-designated properties scattered across the remainder of the community. The few properties not located near the New Townsite pre-date the 1964 earthquake are associated either with the early development of the original Girdwood townsite or the mining areas up Alaska Highway and Crow Creek Road.

There are no previously identified historic districts within the Girdwood survey area. Districts should be considered when surveys are carried out, especially in

areas containing a high density of historic buildings. TNSDS will provide recommendations on possible districting in Girdwood based on results from the historic buildings inventory. Historic district(s) assessments and evaluations should be performed after survey areas have been inventoried and sufficient information is available to better delineate and/or update district boundaries.

Development Patterns

Consideration was given to development patterns within Girdwood when delineating survey areas. Those areas with high concentrations of historic properties designated in the AHRS database were determined to be indicative of early development patterns. Those areas devoid of AHRS designations were subject to further review to both determine if previous surveys have been conducted and/or to identify possible development patterns from the recent past (1970s to the present) that may warrant

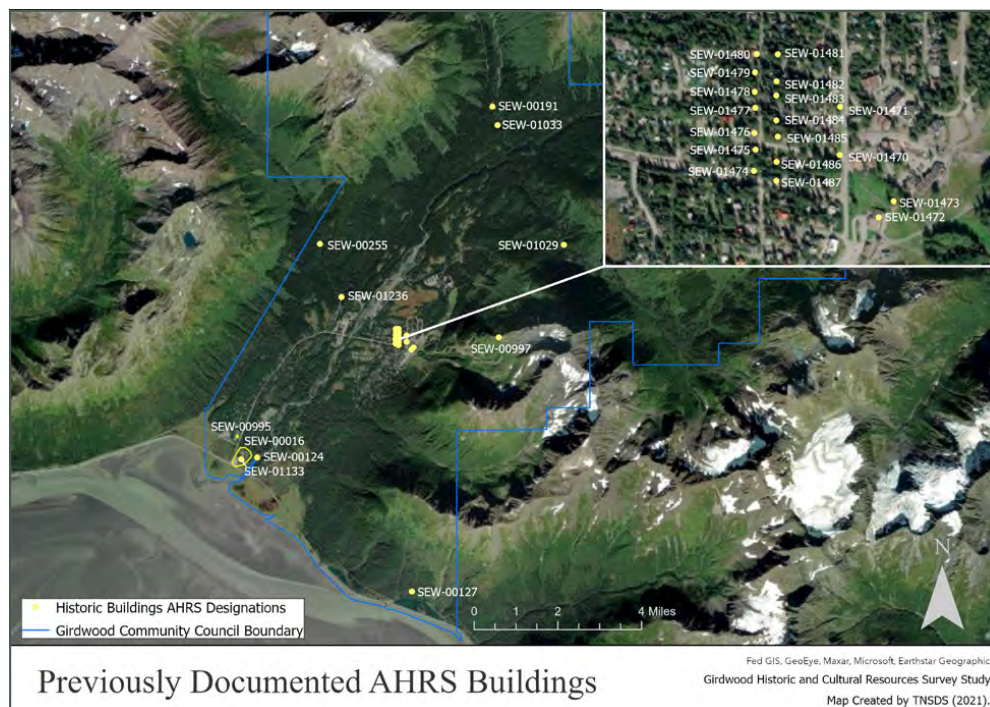


Figure 2. Previously documented AHRS buildings and structures in Girdwood; note density at the base of the ski hill.

future survey. In general, the Old Town Site of Girdwood was developed in the early 1900s, with population numbers ebbing and flowing as the Crow Creek mines succeeded and failed. In 1964, the Good Friday Earthquake dropped the shoreline along Turnagain Arm by up to 9-ft, dropping the original Girdwood townsite below sea level. The New Girdwood townsite area was surveyed and designated for development in the months immediately following the earthquake, and development began in the following years. Much of the development after the earthquake centered north of the junction of the Alyeska and Seward Highways and in the area directly west of the Alyeska ski hill. The area designed at the New Girdwood Townsite survey area received relatively little development as the demographic of Girdwood increasingly shifted towards recreation centered around the ski resort.

Property/Land Use Types

Property types were also considered when delineating survey areas. For the purposes of this survey plan, a property type is defined as a building’s function or use. Girdwood consists of various property types, including areas with commercial, residential, and commercial properties. Recreational properties are found primarily on the Alyeska Resort property. Residential properties are distributed in high concentrations throughout Girdwood, in both residential and mixed-use neighborhoods. The residential building type in Girdwood is predominantly single-family residences, followed by condominiums, duplexes, and triplexes. The mix is spread across the Girdwood area, with condominiums, duplexes, and triplexes predominately located near the base of the Alyeska ski hill. Commercial properties are clustered in the New Town Site area, with a few commercial properties at the intersection of the Alyeska Highway and Crow Creek Road.

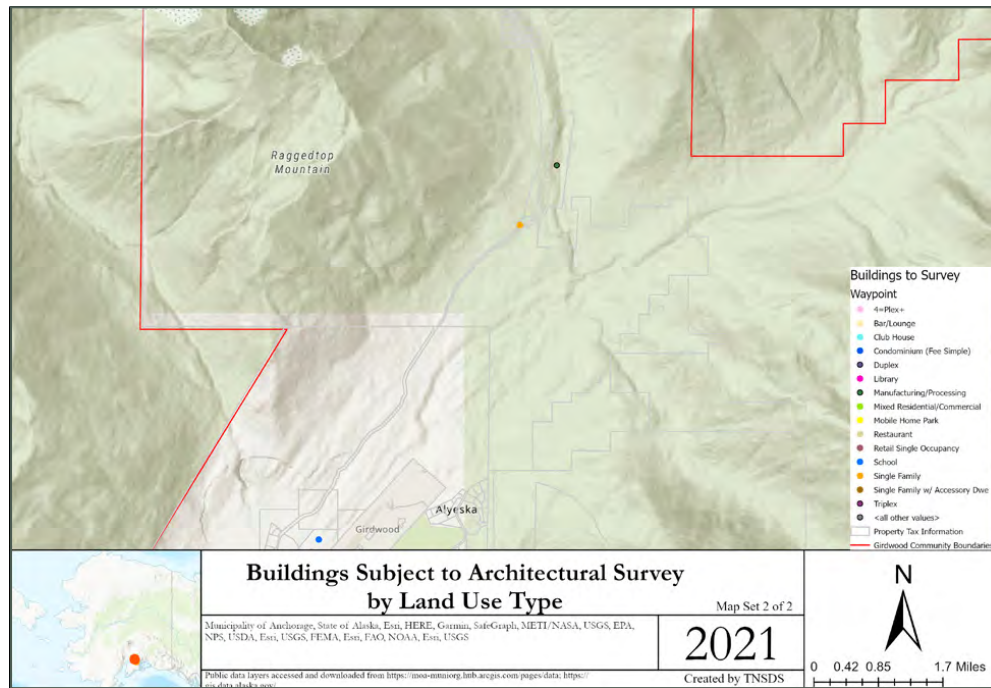


Figure 3. Buildings 50 of age or older designated by land use type located along the upper Crow Creek Road.

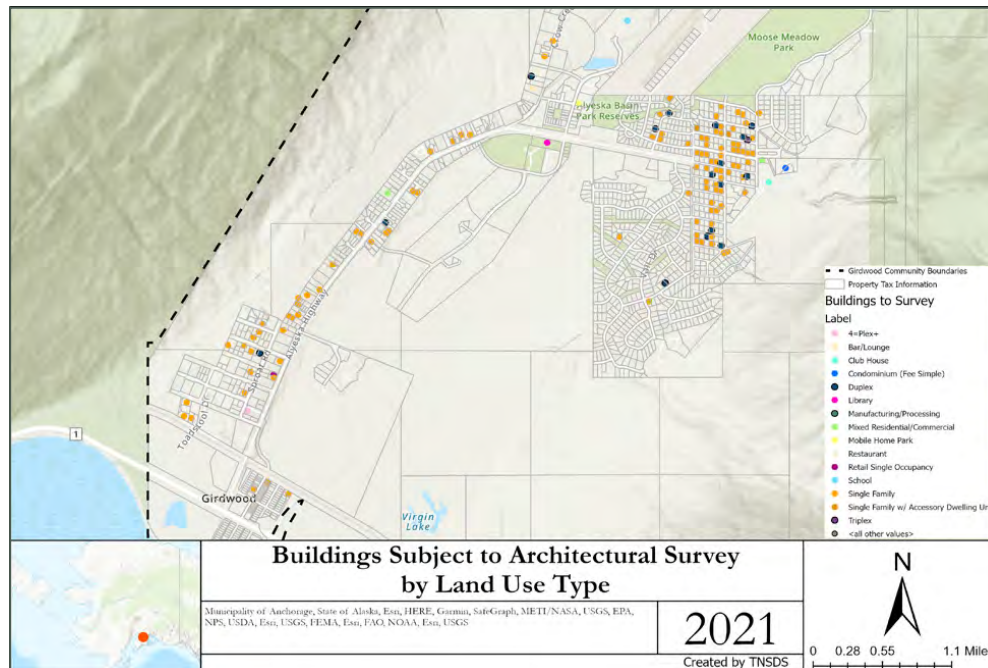


Figure 4. Buildings 50 of age or older designated by land use type located in the lower Girdwood Valley.

Historic Themes

Several historical themes have been identified through the review of the background information and the draft historic context statements for Girdwood. Building types and styles associated with some of the themes have changed over time. For example, buildings and structures related to recreation can range from a single-room building to the complex of numerous buildings, structures, and modified landscapes that are associated with the Alyeska Resort.

The identified themes are:

- Alaska Native
- Exploration
- Gold Mining
- Railroad and Highway Construction
- World War II
- Post- War Years
- Creation of Alyeska Resort
- Post-Earthquake Recovery and Growth
- Growth of Alyeska Resort

- Recreation
- Tourism

These themes were considered when tracing the historic development of Girdwood. Much of the Girdwood community can be dated by these thematic developments, with concentrations of similarly aged properties located in clusters in the Old Town Site, New Townsite, Alyeska Resort area, and along Crow Creek Road.

Survey Areas

A total of 20 survey areas are proposed within the building inventory and cultural resources survey plan, encompassing 137 properties that meet the 50-year age requirement for listing in the NRHP. The survey areas are provided in the following tables, along with a summary of the survey area boundaries, properties to be surveyed in each area, and a list of AHRs designations in each survey area (if any). Also included is a brief narrative of the area's development.

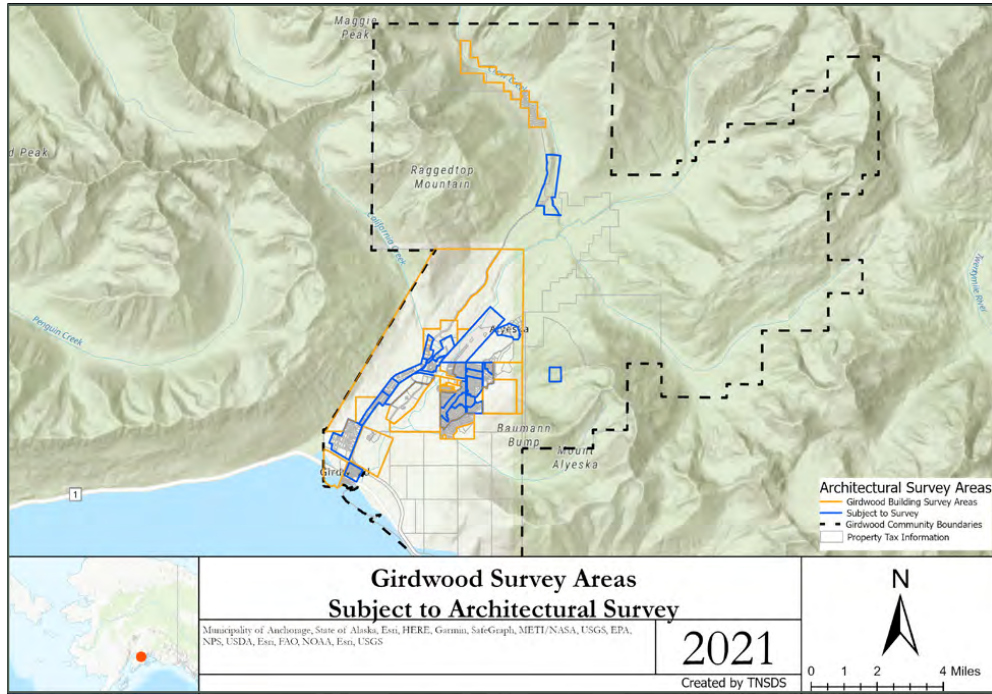


Figure 5. Girdwood survey areas (blue).

US Survey 11872

This survey area encompasses USS 11872 and contains two properties that meet the 50-year age requirement. It is north of the New Town area, along the Crow Creek Road, which leads to historic mining properties. Crow Creek Road is a gravel road in this area and becomes increasingly rough as it continues into the mountains. The area has thick vegetation on both sides of the road that may obscure view during the survey. One property in the survey area is a historic mine site currently listed in the NRHP (Crow Creek Mine) and the

other is a single-family, residential property. The only other buildings in the survey area are manufacturing buildings associated with the mine.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
601 Crow Creek Rd	1898	Commercial	Historic Mine Site
651 Crow Creek Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence

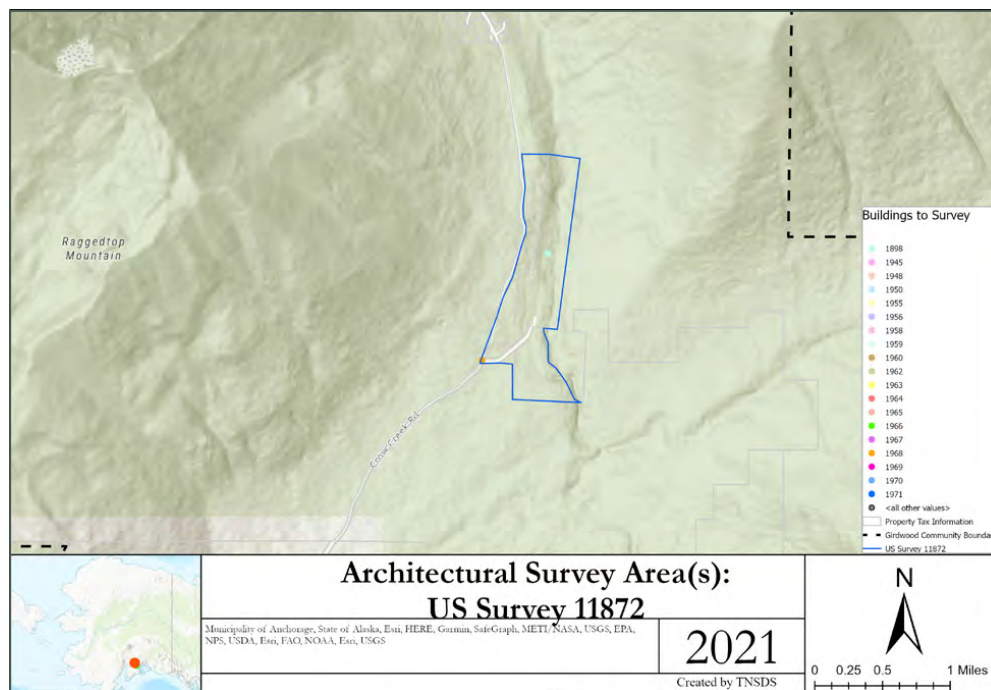


Figure 6. Survey area US Survey 11872.

US Survey 3043 North and US Survey 3043 South

The USS 3043 North survey area is a rectangular survey area directly northeast of the USS 3043 South survey area and extends approximately 0.20 miles along both sides of the Alyeska Highway. The area has thick vegetation on both sides of the road that may obscure view during the survey. This survey area contains three properties of mixed use that fall within the 50-year age limit. The remainder of the properties within the survey area consist almost entirely of single-family residences, with two duplex properties. All of the properties are located along unpaved secondary roads leading northwest and southeast from the Alyeska Highway, some of which may be private access only.

Table 2. US Survey 3043 North.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
1503 Alyeska Hwy	1968	Residential/ Commercial	Mixed Use
138 Iris Pond Cir	1968	Residential/ Commercial	Single-Family Residence
142 Iris Pond Cir	1970	Residential/ Commercial	Single-Family Residence

The USS 3043 South survey area extends 0.5 miles north of the Mine Roads USS 3082 survey area, along the Alyeska Highway, with properties along both sides of the road. The survey contains 14 residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit. The other property types in this survey area are all residential, consisting mostly of single-family residences with six multi-family duplex properties. All of the properties have addresses on unpaved gravel roads leading northwest and southeast from the Alyeska Highway.

Table 3. US Survey 3043 South.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
867 Alyeska Hwy	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
973 Alyeska Hwy	1959	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1011 Alyeska Hwy	1958	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1133 Alyeska Hwy	1967	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1294 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
132 Telemark Way	1963	Residential	Single-Family Residence
152 Telemark Way	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
157 Doran Ln	1963	Residential	Single-Family Residence
164 Doran Ln	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
131 Juniper Dr	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
153 Juniper Dr	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
144 Beirne St	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
148 Beirne St	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
131 Beirne St	1967	Residential	Duplex

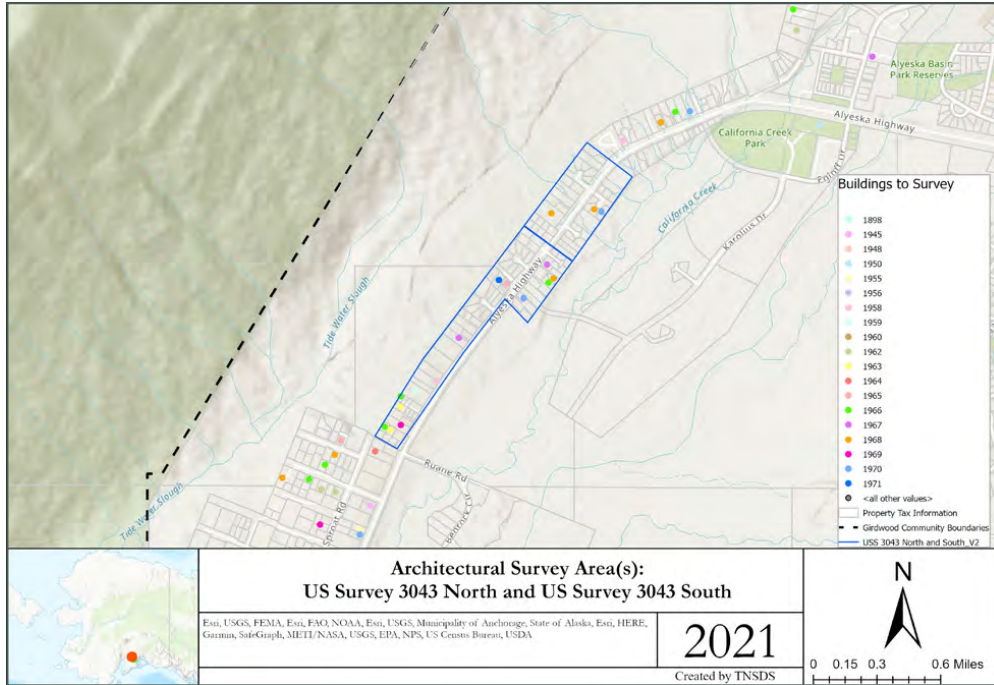


Figure 7. Survey areas US Survey 3043 North and US Survey 3043 South.

Mine Roads, US Survey 3042

The Mine Roads, USS 3042 survey area is located along the west side of the Alyeska Highway, approximately 0.25 north of its junction with the Seward Highway. The area extends approximately 0.5 miles north along the Alyeska Highway and encompasses 17 properties that fall within the 50-year age limit. Sixteen of these are residential properties and the remaining one commercial. The more recent properties are mostly residential single-family residences, one apartment building, a 4-plex, and one warehouse associated with the Alaska Railroad. All the properties are located on unpaved roads named after historic mines in Girdwood, creating a grid-like pattern to the northwest of the Alyeska Highway.

Table 4. Mine Roads US Survey 3042.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
351 Toadstool Drive	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
373 Toadstool Drive	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
323 Monarch Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Single-Family Residence
142 Sproat Rd	1967	Residential	4-Plex
225 Sproat Rd	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
355 Sproat Rd	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
616 Sproat Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
597 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
599 Alyeska Hwy	1955	Commercial	Commercial
115 Hottentot Mine Rd	1945	Residential	Single-Family Residence
215 Hottentot Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Duplex
237 Hottentot Mine Rd	1962	Residential	Single-Family Residence
242 Hottentot Mine Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
263 Hottentot Mine Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
293 Hottentot Mine Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
129 Agostino Mine Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
107 Lindy Ln	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence

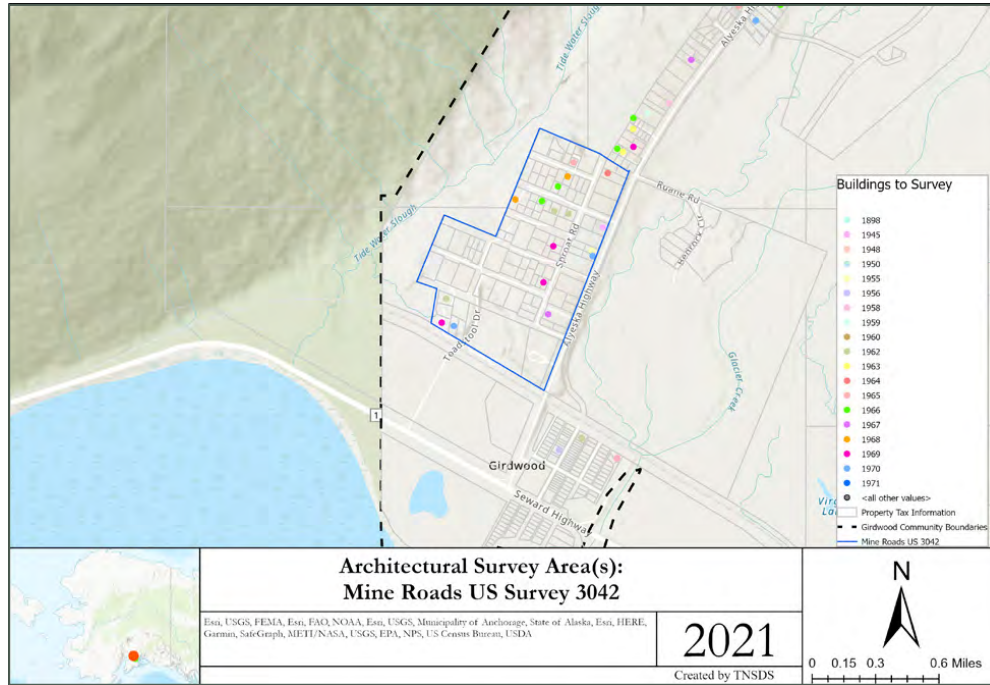


Figure 8. Survey area Mine Roads, US Survey 3042.

US Survey 3044, New Girdwood Townsite, Girdwood Townsite, and Airstrip

The USS 3044 survey area extends north of 3043 North along the Alyeska Highway for 0.5 miles to Crow Creek Road. The area then turns north and follows Crow Creek Road for another 0.5 miles. Much of the area is heavily vegetated. The survey area contains five residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit, which are on the west side of the roadway. Many of the properties in the survey area are residential and located directly to the southeast of the highway or off gravel roads leading to the northwest. The majority of the properties are single-family residences as well as two duplexes, two condominium buildings, and one apartment complex.

Table 5. US Survey 3044.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
1845 Alyeska Hwy	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1871 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1971 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
123 Gelandrsprunger Cir	1958	Residential	Single-Family Residence
301 Crow Creek Rd	1962	Commercial	Multiple Buildings

The New Girdwood Townsite survey area is centered on Hightower Road and as the name implies it is where the town of Girdwood was relocated after the 1964 earthquake. The only property that meets the 50-year age limit in the New Girdwood Townsite is a mobile home park located at 236 Hightower Road. Although the park itself is old enough for evaluation, it is unknown how many of the mobile home units at the park have reached the 50-year age limit. The remaining

properties are a mix of residential condominiums and triplexes, and commercial properties.

Table 6. New Girdwood Townsite.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
236 Hightower Rd	1967	Commercial	Mobile Home Park

The Girdwood Townsite survey area includes Girdwood Park, California Creek Park, Lions Park, and the Girdwood playground and skate park, and the Glacier Creek Bridge. Two properties meet the 50-year age limit in the Girdwood Townsite survey area: the former Girdwood Community Library (Little Bears Playhouse) and the Glacier Creek Bridge. The survey area also contains tennis courts, camping sites, and a baseball diamond.

Table 7. Girdwood Townsite.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
124 Egloff Dr	1950	Municipal	Library
N/A	1967	Transportation	Bridge

The Airstrip Survey Area encompasses the Girdwood airstrip and the adjacent hangars and support facilities. The airstrip is associated with post-World War II Cold War defense in Alaska. The survey area contains hangars and outbuildings dating to the early 1980s that will be subject to windshield survey. The Airstrip will be photographed, added to historic properties roster, and assigned an AHRS number.

Table 8. Airstrip.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
N/A	c. 1949	Transportation	Airstrip

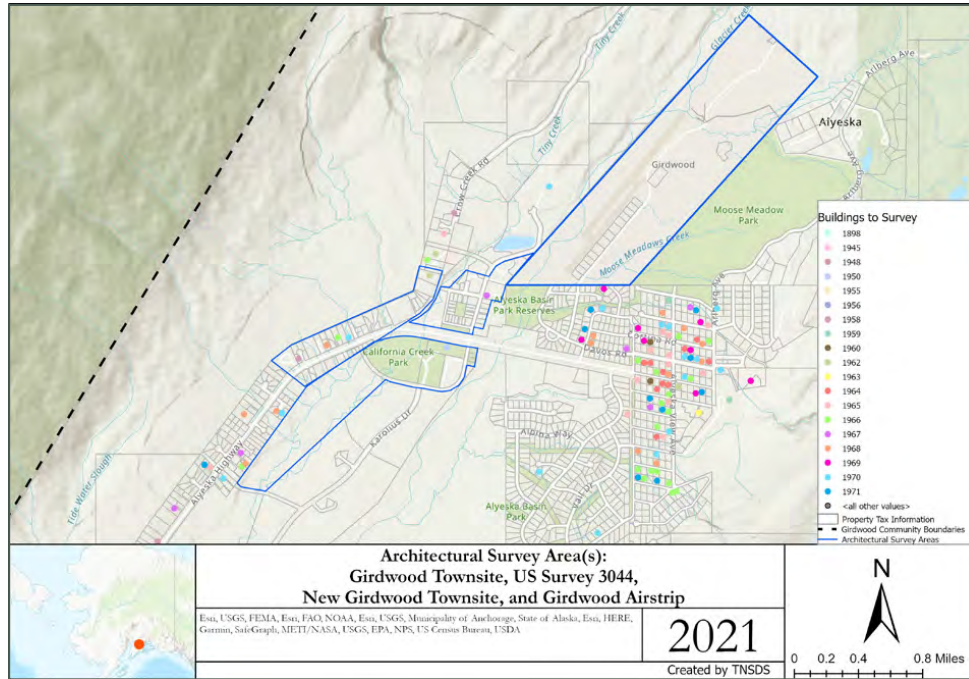


Figure 9. Survey areas US Survey 3044, New Girdwood Townsite, Girdwood Townsite, and Airstrip.

US Survey 4806 and Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2

The US Survey 4806 survey area extends north along both sides of Crow Creek Road for a short distance and contains three residential properties and one commercial that fall within the 50-year age limit. The remaining property in the survey area is a triplex constructed in 1973. Two additional single-family residences are also located in the survey area, both built in the 1970s.

The Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2 survey area is set in a large, wooded area northeast of the New Town area, at the northern end of Hightower Road. The only property within the Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2 survey area is the Girdwood Elementary School. The school has an AHRS number resulting from a previous study, although the building at the time was not old enough for evaluation for the NRHP. The school has since surpassed the 50-year age limit for evaluation.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
373 Crow Creek Rd	1966	Residential	Duplex
377 Crow Creek Rd	1962	Commercial	Restaurant
457 Crow Creek Rd	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
533 Crow Creek Rd	1948	Residential	Single-Family Residence

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
680 Hightower Rd	1970	Municipal	School

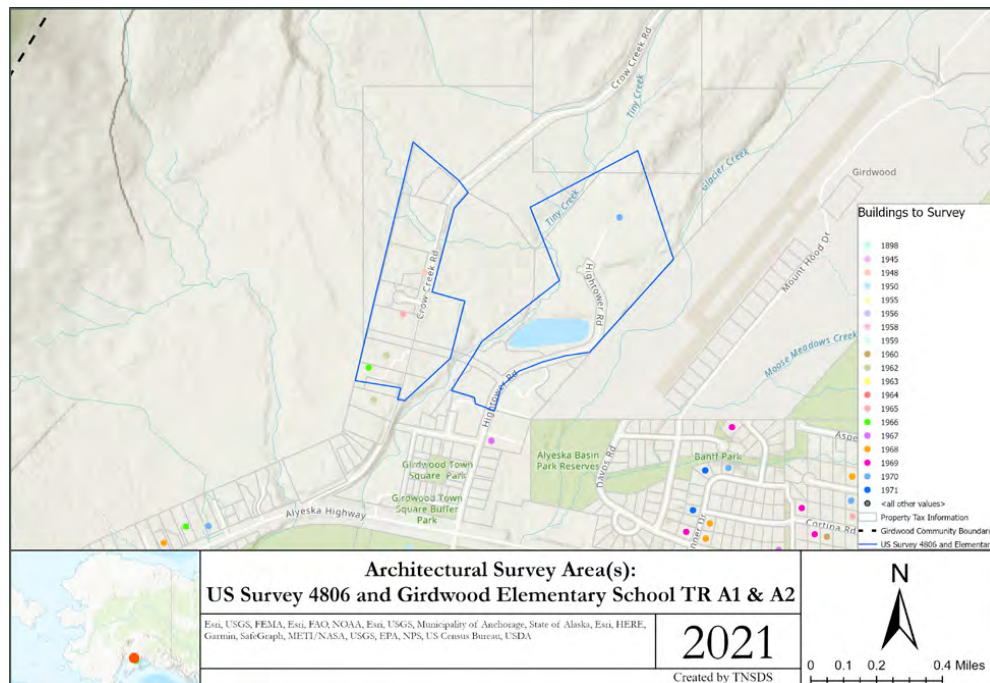


Figure 10. Survey areas US Survey 4806 and Girdwood Elementary School TR A1&A2.

‘Old Town,’ US Survey 1177

The Old Town, US 1177 survey area is located along the north side of the Seward Highway, east of the Alyeska Highway. The area is directly across the highway from the Old Girdwood Townsite and contains two buildings dating from before the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake: the Girdwood Roadhouse and the Girdwood Alaska Road Commission (ARC) Garage. In addition, the area contains three residential properties that fall within the 50-year age limit. The remaining properties in the survey area consist entirely of residential buildings, single-family residences, and duplex buildings.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
381 Gold Avenue	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
286 Main Street	1962	Residential	Single-Family Residence
237 Main Street	1956	Residential	Single-Family Residence

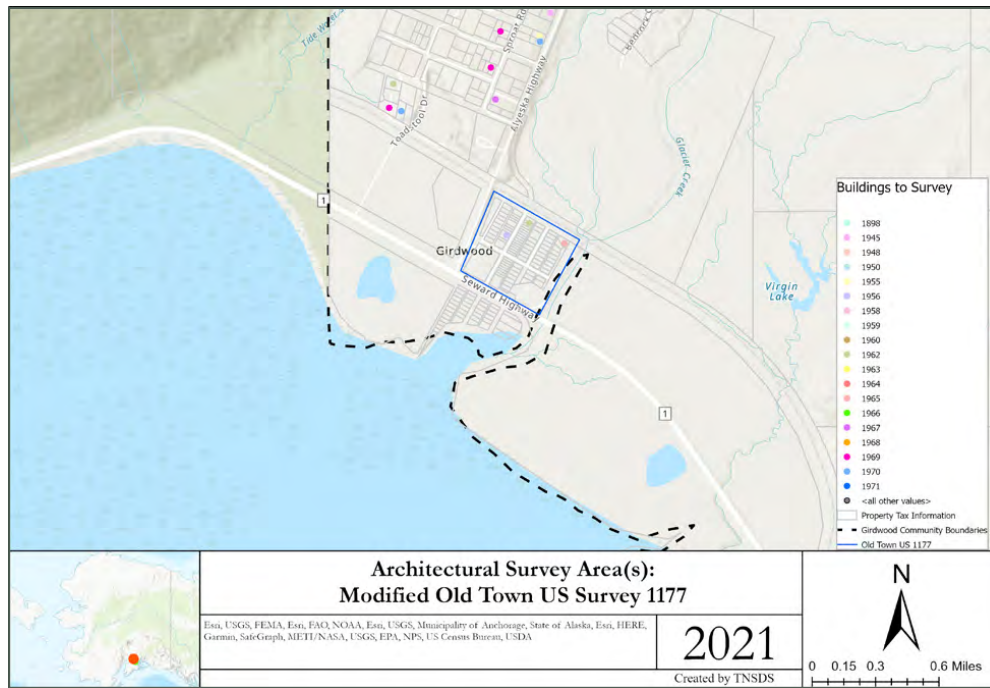


Figure 11. Survey area Old Town US Survey 1177.

Alyeska

The Alyeska survey area is centered directly west and at the base of the Alyeska ski hill and stretches from the south side of Davos Road to the north side of Loveland Road, and from the ski hill west to the east side of Alpine Meadows Road. The survey area is laid out in a cardinal grid pattern of gravel roads bisected by Alyeska View Avenue. The neighborhood is associated with the early operations of Alyeska Resort ski hill and has many Swiss-inspired building styles. Vegetation along the roadways and across many of the lots is thick, with few landscaped yards or paved driveways. The survey area encompasses 30 residential properties that meet the 50-year age requirement, the majority of which were constructed after the 1964 earthquake. The properties are residential and consist entirely of single-family residences, duplexes, and apartment buildings.

Table 12. Alyeska.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
916 Alpine Meadows Ave	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
123 Davos Rd	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
263 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
273 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
439 Alyeska View Ave	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
519 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Duplex
555 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
569 Alyeska View Ave	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
570 Alyeska View Ave	1962	Residential	Single-Family Residence

607 Alyeska View Ave	1968	Residential	Duplex
637 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
2864 Alyeska Hwy	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
2898 Alyeska Hwy	1960	Residential	Single-Family Residence
2911 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
2935 Alyeska Hwy	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
2940 Alyeska Hwy	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
3005 Alyeska Hwy	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
3023 Alyeska Hwy	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
3050 Alyeska Hwy	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
3070 Alyeska Hwy	1971	Residential	Duplex
119 Garmisch Rd	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
137 Garmisch Rd	1963	Residential	Single-Family Residence
225 Garmisch Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
236 Garmisch Rd	1964	Residential	Duplex
257 Garmisch Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
102 Innsbruck Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
128 Innsbruck Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
160 Innsbruck Rd	1967	Residential	Single-Family Residence
134 Kitzbuhel Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
139 Kitzbuhel Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence

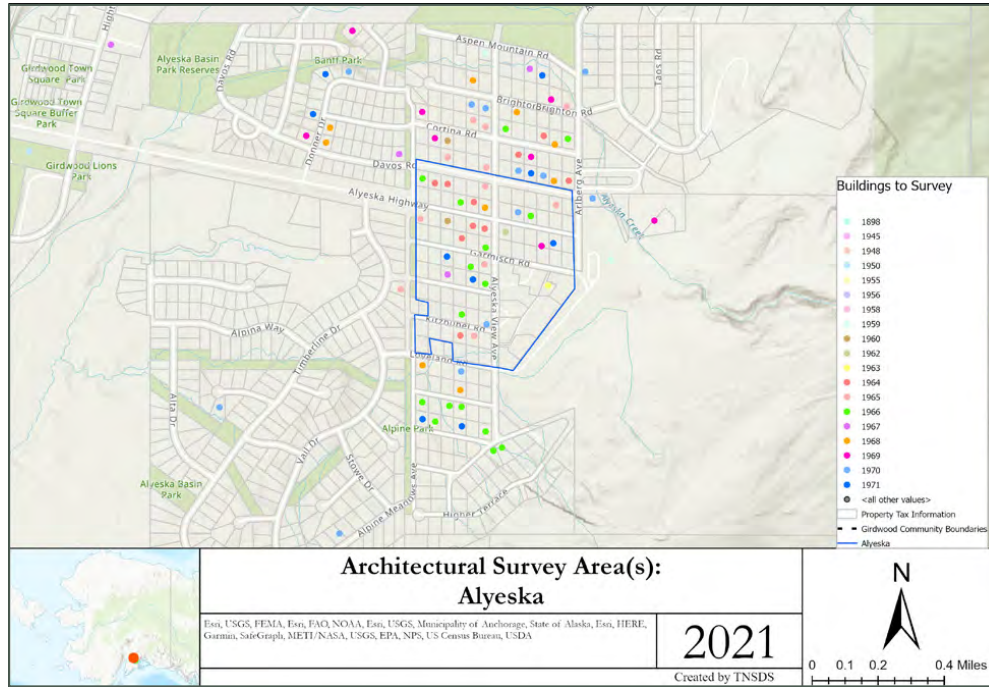


Figure 12. Survey area Alyeska.

Alyeska Addition 1 and Alyeska Addition 3

The Alyeska Addition 1 survey area consists of two separate groups of buildings set along Alpine Meadows Avenue: one group is north of Alyeska Highway while the other group is south of the highway. The northern section encompasses the properties between Arlberg and Alpine Meadows avenues and Brighton and Davos roads. A section of the survey area runs south along Alpine Meadows Avenue to a southern area, which lies between Alpine Meadows and Alyeska View avenues, and Loveland and Okemo roads. The survey area contains 35 properties that fall within the 50-year age requirement: 33 residential, one commercial, and one mixed use. The remainder of the properties in the western portion of the survey area are residential of more recent construction, a mix of single-family residences, duplexes, and condominiums. There is one commercial property, which is an automotive garage located off Alpine Meadows Avenue. The eastern portion of the survey area encompasses the Alyeska Resort and affiliated outbuildings.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
542 Alpine Meadows Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
566 Alpine Meadows Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
1030 Alpine Meadows Rd	1969	Residential	Multiple Buildings
137 Loveland Rd	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
181 Loveland Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
134 Megeve Rd	1968	Residential	Duplex
139 Megeve Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
151 Megeve	1966	Residential	Duplex
110 Northland Rd	1966	Residential	Duplex
138 Northland Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
166 Northland Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence

110 Cortina Rd	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
122 Cortina Rd	1968	Residential	Triplex
136 Cortina Rd	1964	Residential	Duplex
163 Cortina Rd	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
177 Cortina Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
220 Cortina Rd	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
257 Cortina Rd	1960	Residential	Single-Family Residence
275 Cortina Rd	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
110 Davos Rd	1964	Residential	Single-Family Residence
128 Davos Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
144 Davos Rd	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
158 Davos Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
176 Davos Rd	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
242 Davos Rd	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
663 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
731 Alyeska View Ave	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence
732 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Multiple Buildings
273 Brighton Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
305 Brighton Rd	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
321 Brighton Rd	1970	Residential	Duplex
104 Arlberg Avenue	1959	Commercial	Day lodge
210 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential/ Commercial	Mixed Use
414 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
194 Olympic Mountain Loop	1969	Residential	Condo

The Alyeska Addition 3 centers on Higher Terrace and has two residential properties that are at least 50-years in age. Both single-family residences were constructed in 1966. The remainder of the properties are located off gravel roads and are residential single-family residences, one duplex, and one condominium.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
236 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence
244 Alyeska View Ave	1966	Residential	Single-Family Residence

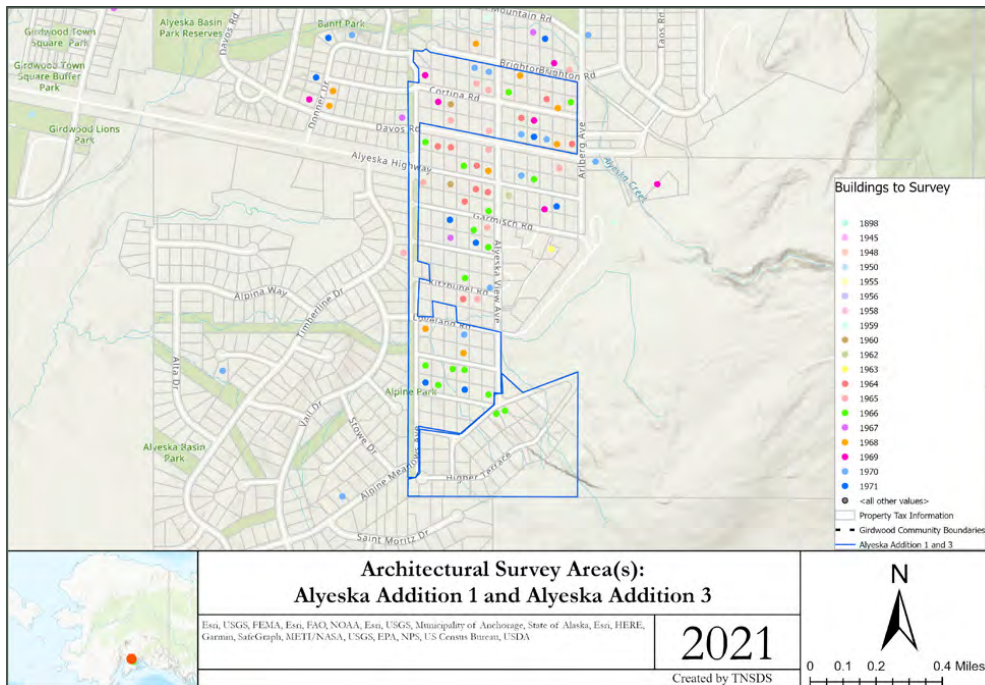


Figure 13. Survey areas Alyeska Addition 1 and Alyeska Addition 3

Alyeska Addition 2 and Alyeska Basin

The Alyeska Addition 2 survey area stretches north from Brighton Road to Aspen Mountain Road and Arlberg and Alpine avenues to the east and west, respectively. The survey area is at the northern end of the residential core of Girdwood, west of the Alyeska ski hill. The northern side of the survey area backs onto the undeveloped park lands known as Moose Meadows Park. The survey area has six residential properties that meet the 50-year age requirement. The remainder of the properties are mostly residential single-family residences, with two duplexes.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
214 Brighton Rd	1965	Residential	Duplex
228 Brighton Rd	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
322 Brighton Rd	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
847 Alyeska View Ave	1959	Residential	Single-Family Residence
143 Aspen Mountain Rd	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
159 Aspen Mountain Rd	1967	Residential	Single-Family Residence

The Alyeska Basin survey area is west of Alyeska Addition 2 survey area, north of the Alyeska Highway and west of Alpine Avenue, and encompasses Donner Drive and Banff Circle. Roads are narrow and gravel, with thick vegetation along the roadway. There are eight properties that meet the 50-year age requirement in this survey area. Properties not historic in age are residential single-family residences, duplexes, and two condominium buildings.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
151 Donner Dr	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
156 Donner Dr	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
178 Donner Dr	1968	Residential	Single-Family Residence
191 Donner Dr	1971	Residential	Duplex
243 Donner Dr	1971	Residential	Single-Family Residence
267 Donner Dr	1970	Residential	Duplex
207 Banff Cir	1969	Residential	Single-Family Residence
318 Davos Rd	1967	Residential	Single-Family Residence

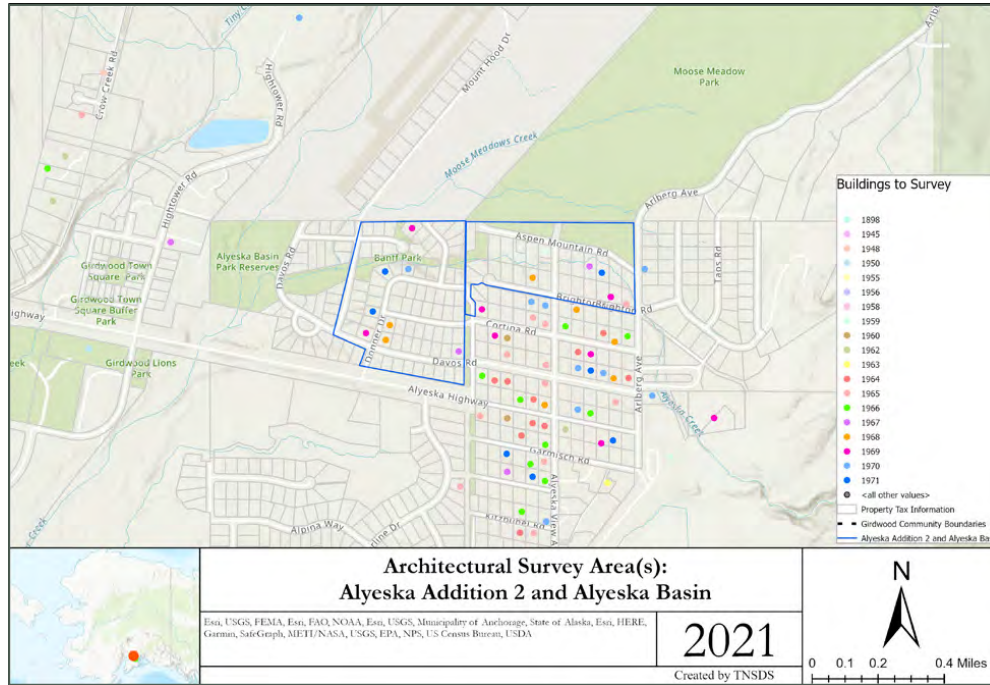


Figure 14. Survey areas Alyeska Addition 2 and Alyeska Basin.

Alyeska Basin Addition 3, Alyeska Basin Addition 4, and Alyeska Basin Addition 6

The Alyeska Basin Addition 3 stretches northeast to southwest along Timberline Drive west of Alpine Meadows Avenue and south of the Alyeska Highway. The survey area contains one residential property that meets the 50-year age requirement for evaluation. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family residences, duplexes, and condominium buildings.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
229 Timberline Dr	1965	Residential	Single-Family Residence

Alyeska Basin Addition 4 survey area is south of the Alyeska Highway, centered on Alta Drive. There is one residential property in the Alyeska Basin Addition 4 that meets the 50-year age requirement. The survey area encompasses a small area northwest of Timberline Drive. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family residences, duplexes, and one condominium building.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
187 Chateau Pl	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence

The Alyeska Basin Addition 6 at the southwest corner of the more populated Alyeska Addition areas and contains three properties, a duplex and two cabins, that meet the 50-year age requirement. The survey area stretches west from Alpine Meadows Avenue to the edge of an adjacent undeveloped land area. The remainder of the properties are residential single-family residences, duplexes, and condominium buildings.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
299 Alpine Meadows Ave	1970	Residential	Duplex
603 Vail Dr	1930	Residential	Single-Family Residence

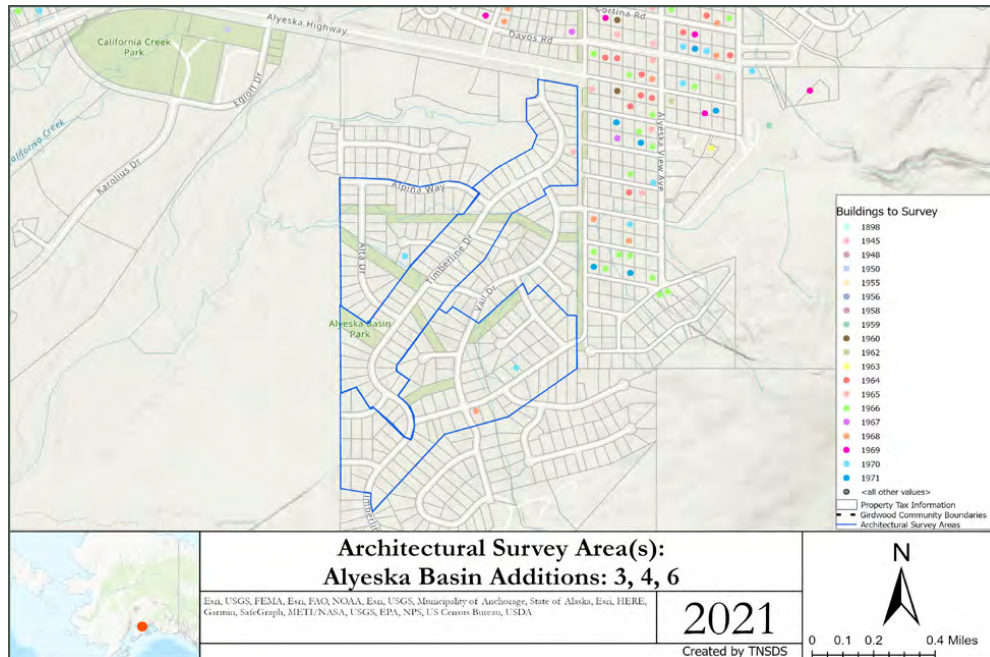


Figure 15. Survey areas Alyeska Basin Addition 3, Alyeska Basin Addition 4, and Alyeska Basin Addition 6.

Alyeska North Addition 1

The Alyeska North Addition 1 survey area is set at the base of the ski hill and has a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The area centers on Olympic Mountain Loop and includes the Sitzmark Bar and Grill, restaurants, galleries, and numerous condominium buildings. The Olympic Mountain Loop was recently upgraded with new paving, walkways, lighting, a new bus stop, and landscaping.

Table 20. Alyeska North Addition 1.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
104 Arlberg Avenue	1959	Commercial	Day lodge
210 Arlberg Avenue	1970	residential/ Commercial	Mixed Use
414 Arlberg Avenue	1970	Residential	Single-Family Residence
194 Olympic Mountain Loop	1969	Residential	Condo

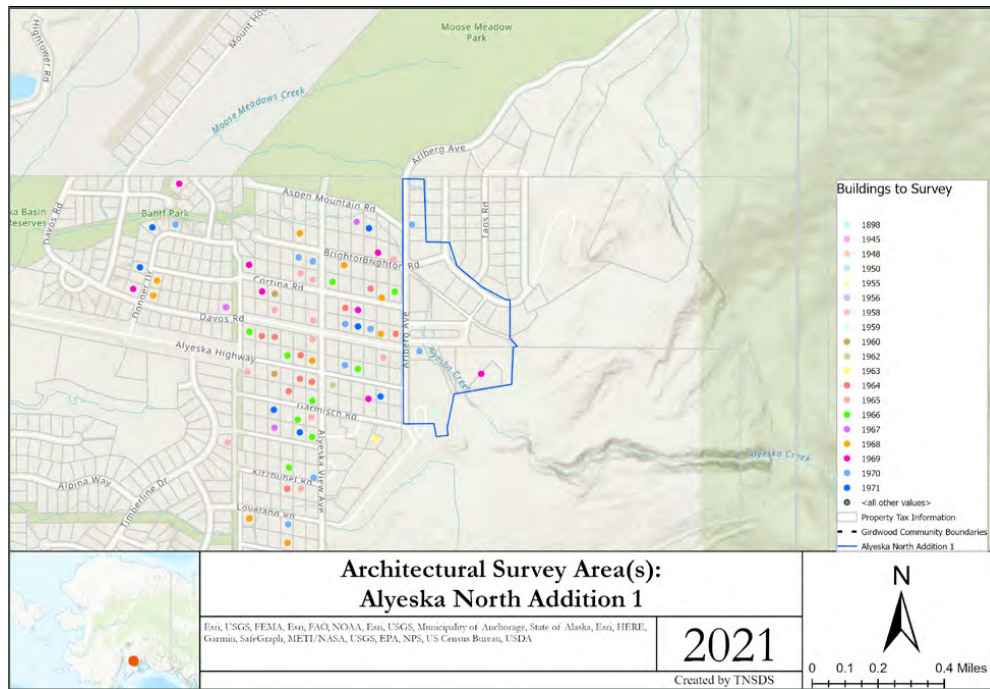


Figure 16. Survey area Alyeska North Addition 1.

Alyeska Prince Addition Tracts A and B, and Upper Buildings

The Alyeska Prince Addition survey area encompasses the Alyeska Resort lodging area, parking, support buildings for staff housing, Our Lady of the Snows Chapel, the upper and lower-tram docking houses, and the restaurant and Roundhouse atop Mt. Alyeska. The Roundhouse atop the mountain has been

rehabilitated and is listed in the NRHP. It is the only property identified in this survey area that meets the 50-year age requirement.

Table 21. Alyeska Prince Addition.

Address	Year Built	Property Type	Use
n/a	1960	Commercial	Museum

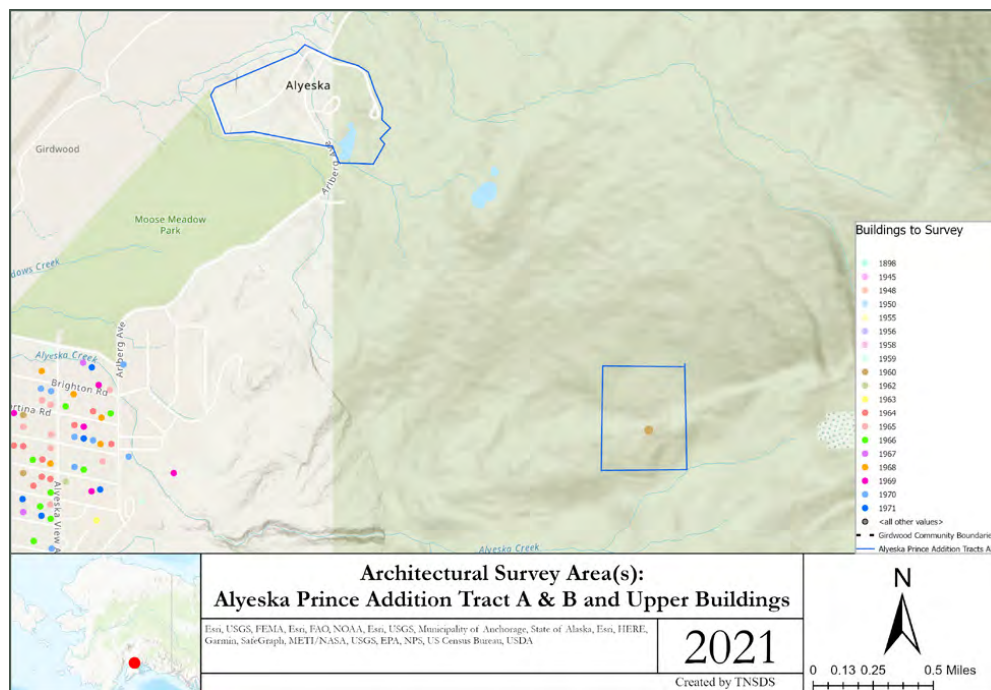


Figure 17. Alyeska Prince Addition Tracts A and B, and Upper Buildings.

Archaeological Permitting

A review of background information, combined with community engagement meetings, aided in identifying possible areas for archaeological survey in the Girdwood Community Council boundaries. In general, lands are a mix of public and private, with the public lands managed by different agencies, including the MOA Heritage Land Bank (HLB), the State of Alaska, and the USFS Chugach National Forest.

TNSDS intends to complete an archaeological survey on a minimum of two HLB land parcels. Prior to survey, a Land Use Permit from HLB will be obtained. In addition, TNSDS will complete documentation of a site on State lands near the USFS Glacier Ranger District office. An application will be completed for an Alaska State Cultural Resources Investigation Permit (SCRIP) through the OHA. It is important to note lands managed by the USFS have not been selected for archaeological survey under this plan. As such, TNSDS will not apply for an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit.

Archaeological Survey

Field survey will be completed by two TNSDS project staff meeting the SOI Professional Qualification Standards as a professional archaeologist. Areas within HLB parcels identified through background research as yielding a moderate to high probability for containing archaeological resources will be subject to an intensive archaeological survey.

Areas warranting an intensive archaeological survey will be subject to a pedestrian survey with 100 percent inspection of the ground surface at a maximum of 10-meter intervals when feasible. The survey will include a surface inspection only for State lands, with discretionary subsurface testing if deemed necessary by the on-site archaeologist for HLB managed lands. Archaeological resources, surface features and artifacts observed or unearthed during the survey and testing will be georeferenced, marking provenience using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS).

Sites will be delineated on the basis of surficial indicators, and resources and surface features will be georeferenced, marking provenience using a handheld

Global Positioning System (GPS). State site forms (AHRS site cards) will be completed for any archaeological sites located in the archaeological survey areas. The archaeological survey will include the following:

- examination of 100% of the archaeological survey areas proposed within the Girdwood Community boundaries, as feasibility allows (wetlands, thick vegetation), will be completed with inspection of the ground surface at a maximum of 10-meter intervals;
- identification of all prehistoric and/or historic resources with standard feature and site recordation;
- subsurface testing (only on HLB lands);
- photographs of all relevant field structures, features, and shovel test profiles with photograph log;
- analysis of material remains may include information on modes of use and manufacture, and estimated age and context;
- inventoried areas and finds will be georeferenced using handheld GPS units; and
- maps that identify site perimeter, feature distribution, relationship to physical setting and built environment will be sketched in-field for presentation in the final report.

Historic Trails

Trails were also addressed, as the trail systems throughout the community of Girdwood are very extensive. Moreover, there is community interest in carrying out historic surveys of the trail systems. It is important to note, however, documenting all historic trail systems within the Girdwood Community Council boundaries is not feasible to be included within this survey plan. Trail systems in Girdwood would benefit from a standalone survey under a separate project scope because a higher level of effort than this project can provide is warranted. Given the interest expressed during community engagement, TNSDS compared digital data sets for the routes of previously documented trails with emphasis placed on those that are possibly historic in age and within the Girdwood

Community Council boundaries. Numerous trails have routes that differ based on the data source (MOA, Alaska OHA, Bureau of Land Management), making it difficult to pin-point specific locations for public trail/public roadway crossing. For example, at least three data sets have been reviewed for the INHT, with each depicted route crossing known ROWs at different areas (Figure 18).

Other trails, like the 1969 Junior National Cross Country Skiing Championship trail loop, have been studied

by locals over the years and would benefit from documentation. TNSDS will use the 1969 and 1972 locations provided by the AHPC (communications between Connor Scher, AHPC member, and Deb Essex, Girdwood Nordic Ski Club) as a guide to verify the locations of the historic route with public ROWs (Figure 19).



Figure 18. Map depicting differing routes of the INHT.

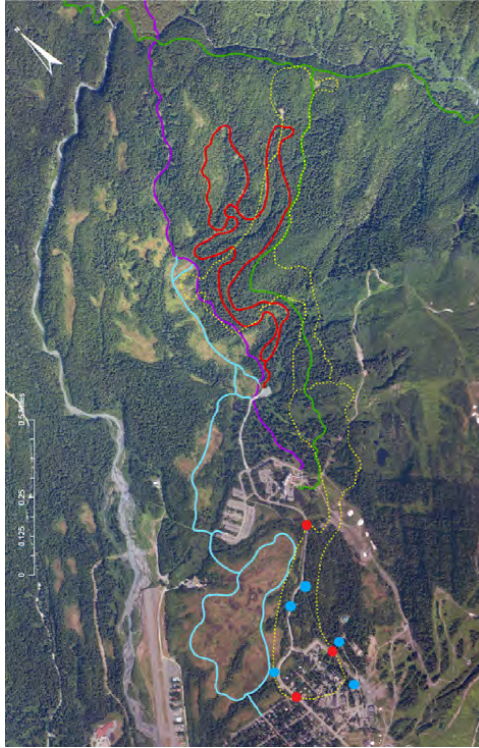


Figure 19. Map depicting possible road crossing locations of the 1969 Junior Cross Country ski trail (dashed yellow line) as depicted in maps dating to 1969 (red points) and 1972 (blue points).

It is the intent of the survey team to locate and document the intersections of historic trails with public ROWs. This will be limited to the historic trails and will not include the contemporary, community trails that are paved. Only trails thought to be historic in age and noted as public trails in the MOA GIS data layers will be reviewed. TNSDS will locate each crossing and georeference the location of the crossing or trailhead for the trails. This information will be useful for carrying out future inventories of trails in Girdwood. By establishing route crossings, the accuracy of different GIS data sets can be assessed, and correct location information can be disseminated for future use in land planning.

Probability Model for Identifying Archaeological Resources

A probability model was created based on the results of the background review, community engagement and public input, AHPC and USFS consultation, natural landforms and environments, and land ownership and access. It must be emphasized this is a rudimentary probability model and is only to be applied for assessing the potential of encountering archaeological resources on selected parcels within the designated archaeological survey areas. As such, this model is not applicable to the built environment and the survey areas designated for the historic buildings inventory.

Probability	Description
Low Potential	Heavily disturbed areas, areas of past development, wetlands, flood zones, avalanche zones
Moderate Potential	Topographic rises, terraces, inland lake shores
Moderate-to-High Potential	Estuaries and freshwater sources
High Potential	Bluffs, highly elevated landforms, trail/migration routes

Archaeological Survey Area Designations

Several factors were taken into consideration in the development of the archaeological survey areas, including land ownership and access, development pressures, AHPC and USFS input and guidance, and the natural topography and landscape features. TNSDS developed seven archaeological survey areas encompassing HLB land and one area encompassing State land. The total proposed area aggregates 1,806 acres, with selected areas subject to an archaeological survey based on the probability model provided herein.

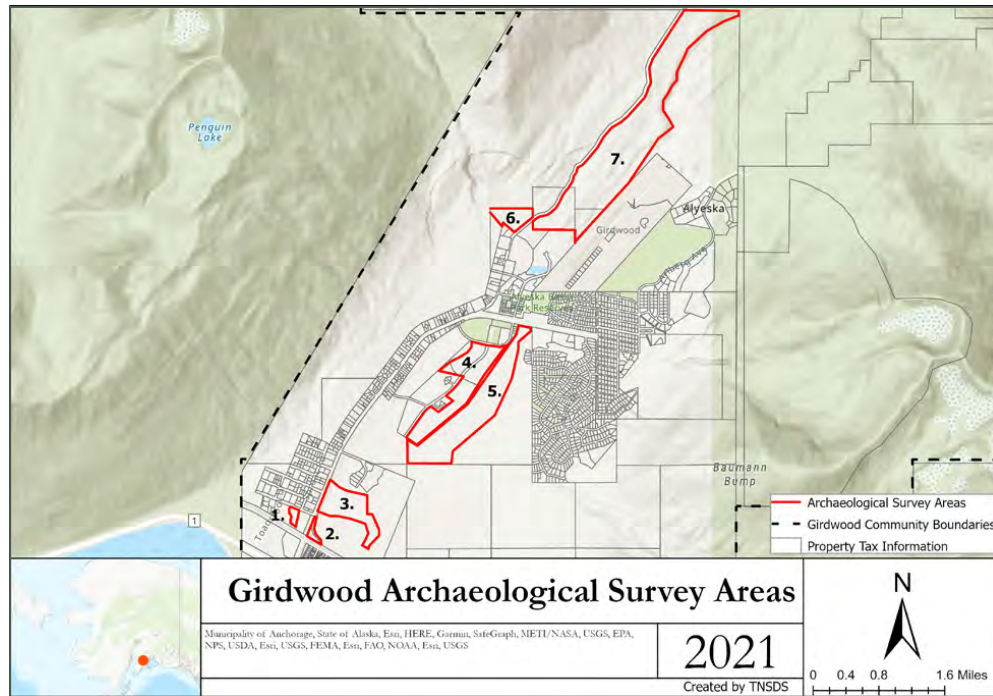


Figure 20. Girdwood archeological survey areas (red) with corresponding numbering.

Survey Areas 1, 2, 3

Archaeological Survey Areas 1, 2, and 3 are located along the southern portion of the Alyeska Highway.

Survey Area 1

Ownership: State of Alaska

Legal Location: US Survey 3042 LT 73 TR NEG (Parcel 07513231)

Acreage: 12

Survey Area 1 is the Bluff Site/Wagon Trail area set on the west side of the Alyeska Highway, and covers the eastern half of a State-owned land parcel. The area is covered in a mix of deciduous vegetation, with a defined, vegetation-free corridor. The area was identified through community outreach and is discussed further in the section 'Public Comments Regarding Undocumented Sites.'



Figure 21. Wagon trail visible from USFS lot, view facing east.

Survey Area 2

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank
Legal Location: US Survey 3042 LYT 72 (LSE #00133)
 (Parcel 07513230)
Acreage: 14

Survey Area 2 is on the eastern side of the Alyeska Highway, from the railroad tracks north. The area is covered in thick native vegetation. This area is considered high probability and has not been previously surveyed.

Survey Area 3

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank
Legal Location: Girdwood Industrial Park Ph 1 TR 8
 (Parcel 07513107)
Acreage: 153

Survey area 3 is the central portion of the Girdwood Industrial property and is considered high probability. The area is covered in native vegetation with development restricted to the northern portion of the lot. It has not been subject to any previous cultural resources investigations.

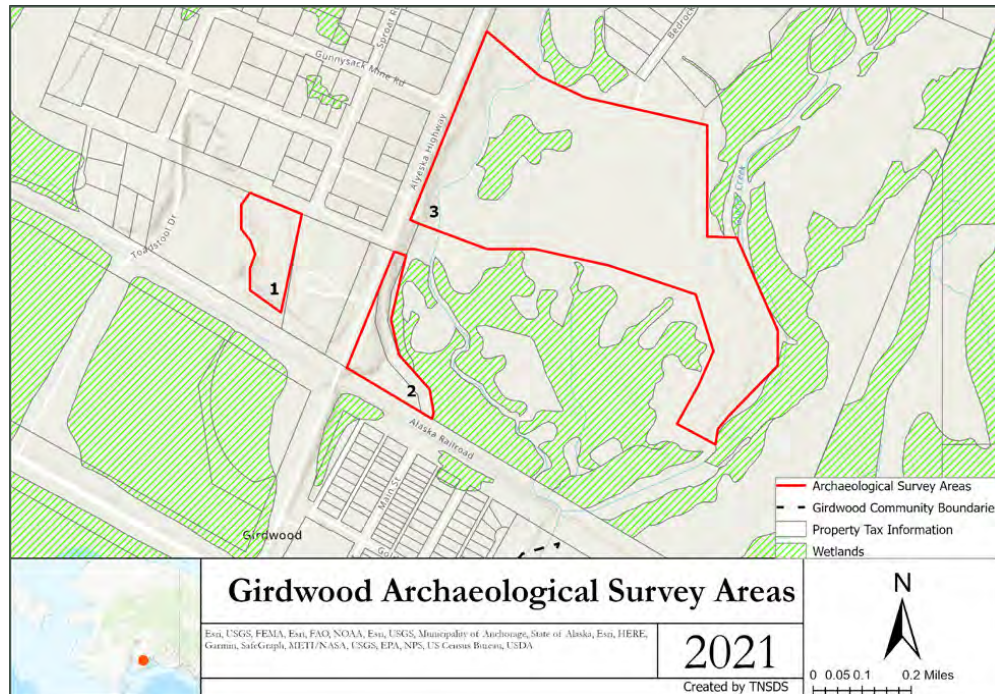


Figure 22. Archaeological Survey areas 1 through 3.

Survey Areas 4 and 5

Survey Area 4

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank

Legal Location: Girdwood South Townsite TR G-7, TR G-6, TR D-5, TR E-4 (Parcels 07506261, 07506260, 07506390, and 07510244)

Acreage: 258

Archaeological Survey Area 4 encompasses the Girdwood South Townsite survey areas and fronts Glacier Creek to its east. The survey area includes the parklands currently used for frisbee golf. The lands are relatively undeveloped, with some areas of cleared vegetation, and tall tree overstory. This area is considered high probability and has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.



Figure 23. Vegetation in Archaeology Survey Area 4, view facing east.

Survey Area 5

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank

Legal Location: Glacier View Estates TR 1 (Parcel 07510471)

Acreage: 383

Archaeological Survey Area 5 is on the east side of Glacier Creek and encompasses Tract 1 of Glacier View Estates. The lands are undeveloped, with braided waterways, and native grasses. This area is considered high probability and has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The area was also noted during public outreach as possibly having a wagon trail (Joe Danich Upper and Lower Trail) along the east side of the creek.



Figure 24. Archaeological Survey areas 4 and 5.

Survey Areas 6 and 7

Survey Area 6

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank

Legal Location: Girdwood Elementary School TR D
(Parcel 07503134)

Acreage: 62

Archaeological Survey Area 6 is located on the west side of Crow Creek Road and encompasses HLB lands that have been reviewed as a possible location for a community cemetery. The eastern half of the lot is considered moderate to high probability. Community engagement indicated this to be an area of concern due to development pressure.

Survey Area 7

Ownership: MOA, Heritage Land Bank

Legal Location: Girdwood Elementary School TR 8
(Parcel 07503132)

T10N R2E Sec 9 TR 9A HLB 6-017 (Parcel 07504131)

Alyeska – Prince Addition TR 1 (Parcel 07531104)

Acreage: 924

Archaeological Survey Area 7 is behind the Girdwood Elementary School, and abuts Crow Creek Road along its western side and Glacier Creek to the east. The survey area contains three HLB land parcels proposed for development, as well as a portion of the INHT. The survey area is covered in native vegetation, with a healthy tree canopy, a gravel access road, and the INHT. The area is considered high probability based on the probability model. Community engagement indicated this to be an area of concern due to development pressure.



Figure 25. View along access road in Archaeological Survey Area 7, view facing north.

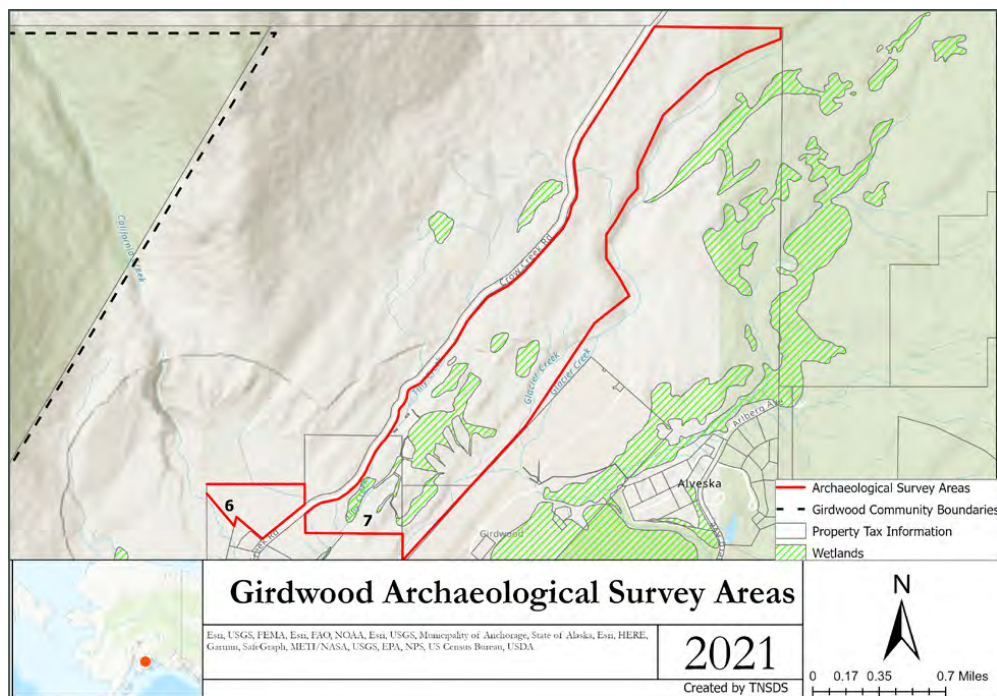


Figure 26. Archaeological Survey areas 6 and 7.

Archaeological Survey Area Attributes

Property Ownership/Access

Archaeological survey areas were delineated first by land ownership status (Figure 21). For the purposes of this survey plan, private lands will not be subject to survey

due to access restrictions. Public land subject to survey under this survey plan consist of those lands managed by the MOA and HLB. Figure 22 illustrates those lands within Girdwood Community Council boundaries.

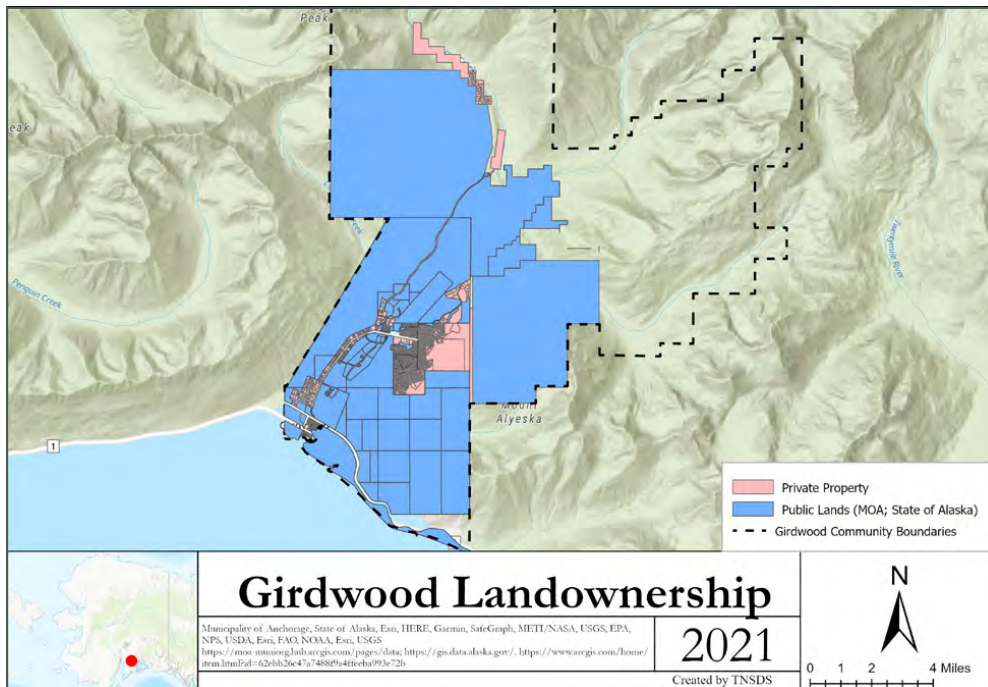


Figure 27. Landownership in the Girdwood Community Council boundaries. Note: lands not illustrated in key are USFS-owned land.

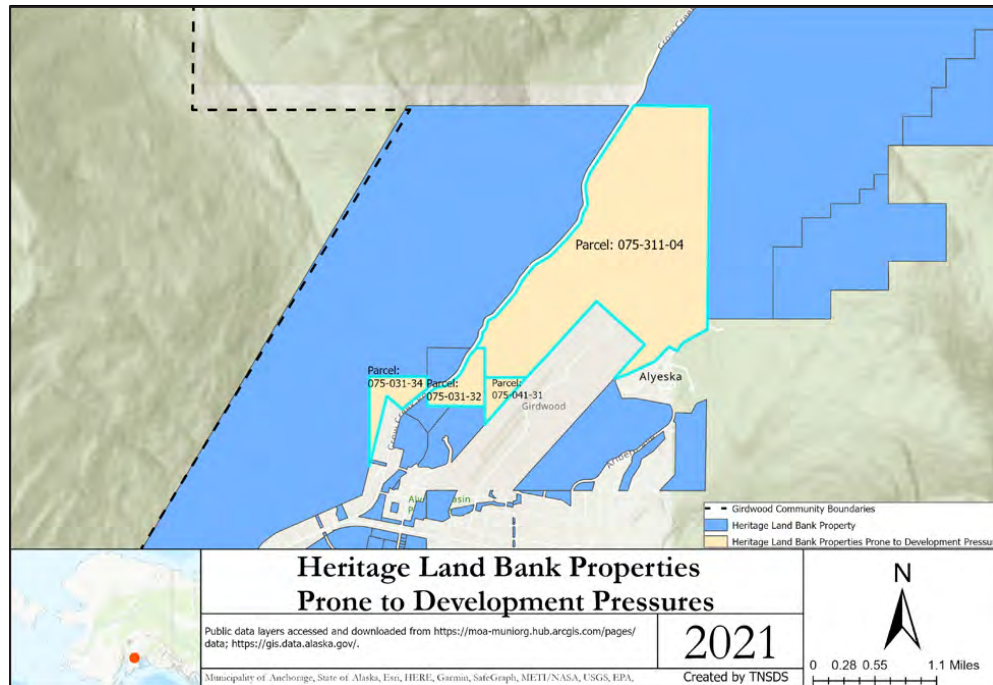


Figure 29. HLB Parcels 6-011, 6-016, 6-017 proposed for development and included as an archaeological survey area.

Cemetery

HLB Parcel 075-031-34 will be subject to survey of high probability areas due to the planned construction of a community cemetery on the parcel. The northern and eastern portions of the parcel are considered high probability. This area correlates with Archaeological Survey Area 6.

Topography/Hydrology

The Girdwood Community Council boundaries are situated in a mountain valley that has glacier-fed streams running throughout the valley. Mountains on the north, east, and south create the valley, as it opens towards Turnagain Arm to the west. The topography and landscape dictate areas of past and

current use and occupancy. In essence, the natural topography and landscape provide a basis for understanding how the land may have been used in the past. Natural formations such as bluffs, ridges, and elevated landforms attract human interaction with the landscape, and places that are hard to traverse such as wetlands contain a low probability and will not be subject to an archaeological survey. For the purposes of this survey plan, avalanche outwash areas were also determined to yield a low probability for containing archaeological resources. Figures 30 and 31 illustrate those areas removed from consideration for survey due to low probability, as well as those yielding a higher probability for containing archaeological resources.

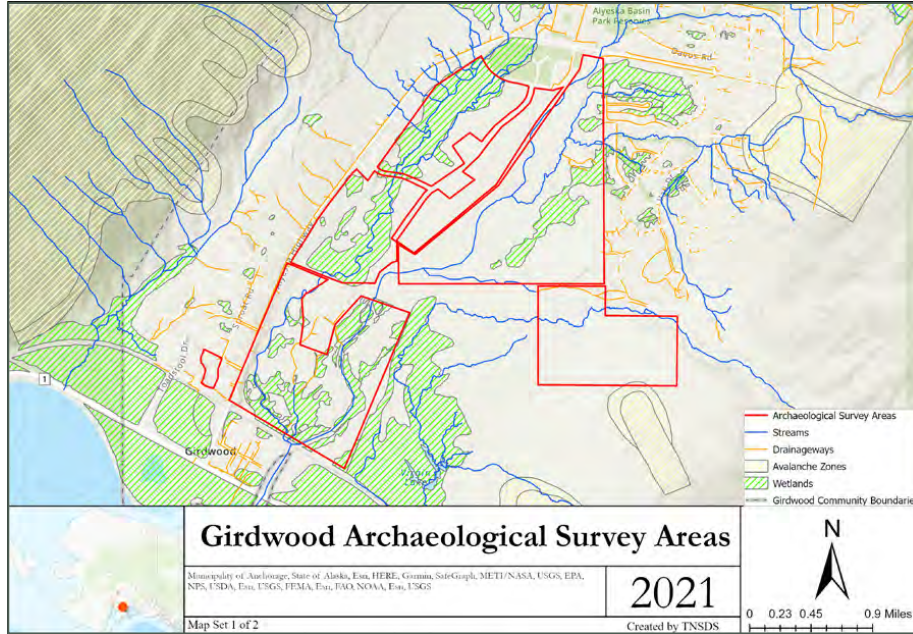


Figure 30. Archaeological survey areas illustrating low and high probability areas.

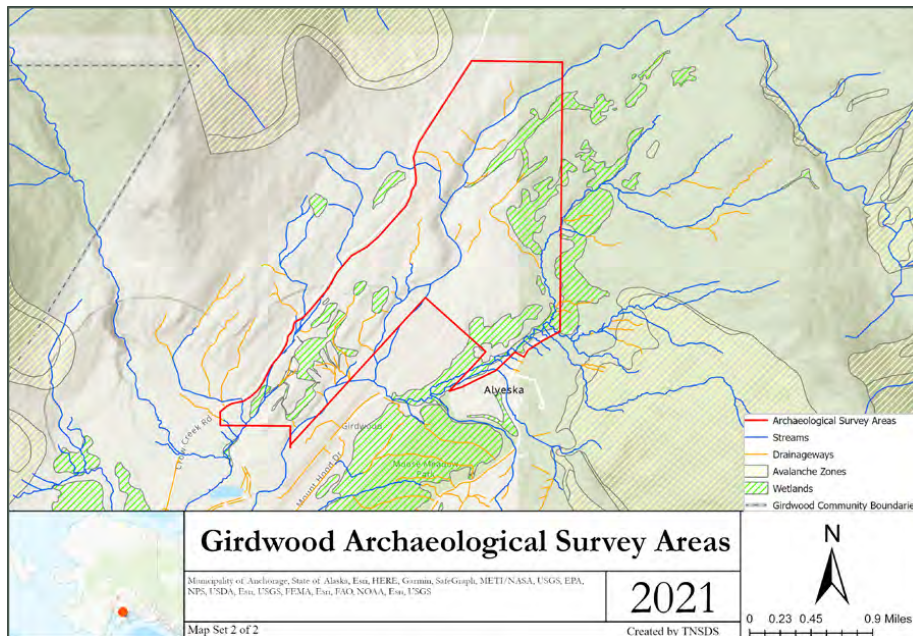


Figure 31. Archaeological survey areas illustrating low and high probability areas.

Previously Documented Archaeological Sites Designated on the AHRS Database

Previously documented archaeological sites in the Girdwood Community boundaries include 13 AHRS designations historic in age (Alaska OHA 2021). The sites range from building remnants, locations of demolished buildings, transmission infrastructure, and a variety of sites related to mining activities. The Winner Creek Placer Mine (SEW-01137) is the only site previously determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Three of the AHRS sites were evaluated and determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Turnagain Arm Transmission Line Construction Camp:

SEW-01575; Alaska Railroad Telegraph and Telephone Line Turnagain Segment: SEW-01576; Turnagain Arm Transmission Line Access Trail/Road: SEW-01577).

Included in this survey plan is a revisit of documented archaeological sites both easily accessible and on lands TNSDS can obtain entry through permits. It is important to emphasize there are archaeological sites within the delineated archaeological survey areas that have been previously documented on the AHRS database. AHRS sites SEW-00102 and SEW-00137 are located within the closest proximity to an archaeological survey area, although they are located on private property and therefore omitted from this survey.

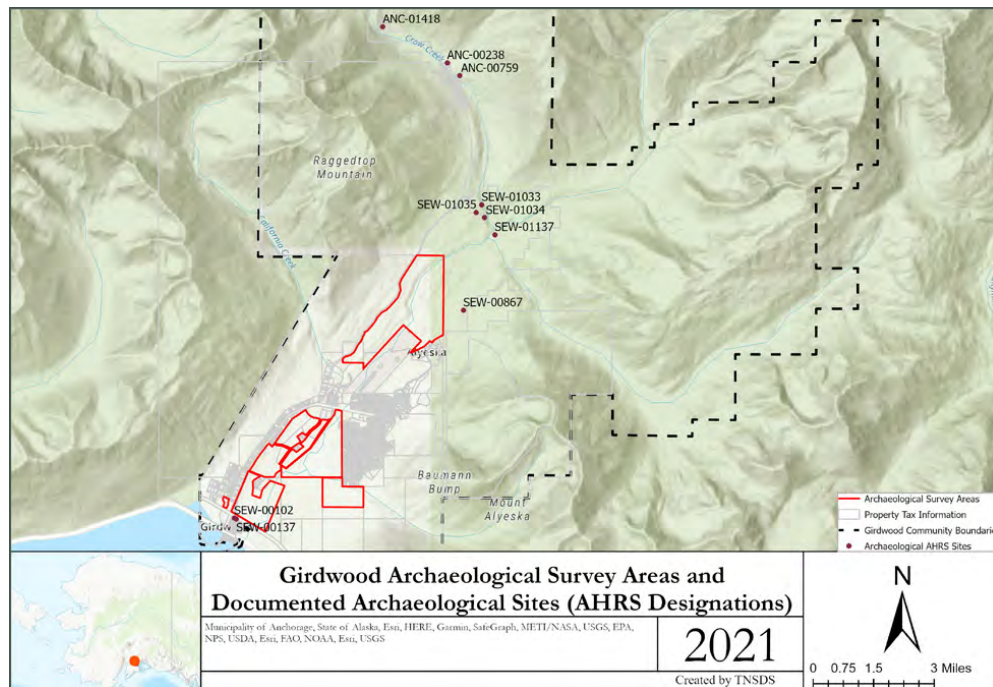


Figure 32. Girdwood archaeological survey areas and documented archaeological sites.

Public Comments Regarding Undocumented Sites

TNSDS attended a community workshop prior to finalizing the survey plan. TNSDS Principal Historic Properties Consultant Rob Meinhardt, MA, Project Manager Amy Ramirez, and Project Archaeologist Joan Bayles, MA, coordinated this workshop with MOA Senior Planner Kristine Bunnell and AHPC member Connor Scher to assist with the planning of the archaeological survey. Attending this workshop were Heather Hall (resident and USFS Resource Archeologist), Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (resident and AHPC commission member), and Tommy O'Malley (resident).

Heather Hall gave a tour of a locally known archaeological site consisting of a wagon trail on a bluff located on State-owned land managed by the Alaska Division of Natural Resources (Figure 33). This cultural resource has not been designated on the AHRS database. Bunnell informed TNSDS a previous cultural resources investigation was conducted at the site. Further discussion with USFS Archaeologist Heather Hall revealed there are prehistoric and historic

components to the site. This site is located immediately west of and adjacent to the USFS Glacier Ranger Station, situated within a grove of trees, and paralleling the bluff line. The wagon trail is highly visible and pointed in a northwesterly trajectory. Surface depressions were identified on the east and west side of the wagon trail (Figures 34 and 35). An excavation carried out at the site in 2018 by David Guilfoye of Applied Archaeology Australia Party, Inc. resulted in a prehistoric chipped-stone tool (Heather Hall, personal communication to TNSDS, June 29, 2021).

The site correlates with what was delineated as Archaeological Survey Area 1: Bluff Site/Wagon Road. A SCRIP application with OHA is currently pending approval. If approved, TNSDS will document and record the cultural resources through photographic documentation, GPS way points, and a map illustrating surface features. TNSDS will also complete an AHRS site form complete with a narrative description of the cultural resources within the site and a formal AHRS designation. Archaeological testing is not included in this plan.



Figure 33. Wagon trail location on State land, adjacent to USFS Glacier Ranger Station.

Results Reporting

Building Inventory and Cultural Resources Survey

A final report for the building inventory and cultural resources survey will be prepared by TNSDS and submitted to the MOA AHPC per the project schedule. The report will include the following:

- project specifications;
- map(s) of the areas surveyed;
- description of survey methods;
- maps depicting locations of buildings/trails;
- photographs of the survey areas, buildings, and neighborhoods;
- maps depicting possible concentrations of historic properties for districting;
- Alaska Building Inventory Forms for documented resources.

A summary of results from the historic buildings inventory will also include an architectural context, a historic properties roster, and recommendations for identifying potential historic districts, as well as future inventories and surveys. A critique of the draft Girdwood History and Character Summary/Historic Context Statement will also be presented.

Archaeological Resources Survey Appendix

The archaeological survey results will be submitted separately as an appendix to the report. The survey is anticipated to be completed later in the season than the buildings survey and the findings report will be submitted prior to the close of contract in December 2021. Submitting a separate report for the archaeological survey as an appendix will allow for AHPC to protect potentially sensitive information presented in the report. The archaeological appendix will include:

- project specifications
- map(s) of the areas surveyed
- description of survey methods
- maps depicting areas tested and locations of surface features/artifacts

- narrative descriptions and analysis of identified artifacts and sites
- photographs of the survey areas, surface finds, identified sites, and soil stratigraphy in shovel tests
- Historic Properties Roster for archaeological resources
- AHRS site cards for documented resources

REFERENCES

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

- 2016 *Alaska Historic Buildings Survey Manual and Style Guide*. Written by Summer Rickman, OHA Report No. 162. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage.
- 2021 Integrated Business Suite Portal, Nominations and Determinations of Eligibility. Digital database available online with limited access. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Anchorage.

Bureau of Land Management

- 2021 Iditarod National Historic Trail, Alaska. Bureau of Land Management ESRI shapefile. Accessed and downloaded June 4, 2021. Available at <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=62ebb26c47a7488f9a4ffeeba993e72b>.

Hall, Heather

- 2021 Personal communication to the TNSDS Team. In person meeting, June 29, 2021.

Meinhardt, Robert, Amy Ramirez, Joan Bayles, and Casey Woster

- 2021 Desktop Review of Past Cultural Resources Investigations and Previously Documented Cultural Resources Located within the Girdwood Community Council Boundaries. True North Sustainable Developments Solutions, LLC for the Municipality of Anchorage, Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission. Wasilla, Alaska.

Municipality of Anchorage

- 2021 Municipality of Anchorage GIS, Geographic Data and Information Center. Accessed and data downloaded June 1, 2021. Available at <https://moa-muniorg.hub.arcgis.com/>.

State of Alaska

- 2021 Open Data Geoportal. Accessed and data downloaded June 1, 2021. Available at <https://gis.data.alaska.gov/>.

National Park Service

- 2021 National Register of Historic Places: Girdwood, Alaska. Accessed June 12, 2020. Available at <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/SearchResults/>.
- 2021 Publications of the National Register of Historic Places. Accessed June 12, 2020. Available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>.

Roundhouse at Alyeska Museum

- 2021 Roundhouse at Alyeska Museum Website. Accessed June 1, 2021. Available at <https://roundhouseatalyeska.org/>.

APPENDIX A: PHOTO LOG TEMPLATE

APPENDIX B: GIRDWOOD HISTORIC PROPERTIES ROSTER

SURVEY AREA	MOA PARCEL NUMBER	USS/BLOCK/LOT	STREET ADDRESS	AHRS #	PROPERTY NAME	PROPERTY TYPE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PROPERTY OWNER	BUILD DATE (SOURCE)	AHRS BUILD DATE	PRESENT / ABSENT	CURRENT FUNCTION	STYLE	PLAN	STORIES	ROOF DESIGN	REMARKS	DOE STATUS	NRHP STATUS	IMAGE
Old Town US Survey 1177		Girdwood Original Townsite		SEW-00016	Girdwood	Site	60.94140033, -149.1692841	Multiple	Multiple	1900s		Community					town of Girdwood	None	None	
Old Town US Survey 1177				SEW-00124	Glacier Creek Railroad Bridge	Structure	60.94133467, -149.16399837	State of Alaska, Alaska Railroad Corporation		1922		Transportation - Rail					Check DOT Bridge Inventory	None	None	
				SEW-00127	Mile 71.4 Snowshed	Structure	60.91887112, -149.11050476	State of Alaska, Alaska Railroad Corporation		1924							ruins	None	None	
US Survey 11872	7605101000	US SURVEY 11872 T11N R2E SEC 27/34	601 Crow Creek Mine Road	SEW-00191	Crow Creek Consolidated Mining	Site	60.99804179, -149.08273683	Toohey Partnership	1898 Effective Date 1972 greenhouse 1975 utility shed 1975 machine shed 1980 three utility sheds 1957	1898							Commercial tourism	None	Listed on NRHP, Criterion A, D	
	7502103000	Alaska St Land Survey 81-149 TR A		SEW-00255	Linblad Cabin	Building	60.97711958, -149.14238679	MOA Heritage Land Bank		1908		Residential - Vacant					Multiple Linblad cabins in Turnagain mining areas	None	None	
Mine Roads, US Survey 3042	7513230001	US Survey 3042 Lot 72 (LSE#00133)	145 Forest Station Rd	SEW-00995	Girdwood School	Building	60.94492188, -149.17041172	US Dept of Agriculture Forest Service Contract Officer Region 10		1961							Philleo Architects & Engineers designed - also one in Willow	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
Alyeska	7609101001	ADL 226089 Alyeska Ski Resort T10N R2E SECS 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, & 22		SEW-00997	Mt Alyeska Roundhouse	Site	60.9619426, -149.07620959	Mt Alyeska Ski Resort Limited Partnership 9820-100th Ave Grande Prairie		1960		Recreation					Rehab efforts	None	Listed on NRHP, Criterion A, G	
	7609106000	T10N R2W SEC 9, 11, 14, 16, 21, 22, REM After ADL-226424, 227515 TA-71602		SEW-01029	Linblad Cabin on Winner Creek	Site	60.97694444, -149.05805556	State of Alaska DNR/ Division of Land % Sandra Singer		1915-1916								Determined Eligible by SHPO	None	
Old Town US Survey 1177	7515235000	Girdwood Original Townsite, Block 2, Lot 27, US Survey 1177 Supplement	206 Main St	SEW-01133	Girdwood ARC Garage	Building	60.94092813, -149.17033761	Saugstad Trust	2005	1940-1964		Single Family					Gone	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
US Survey 3045		US SURVEY 3045 LT 49A T10N R2E SEC 8	Crow Creek Road	SEW-01236	California Creek Bridge	Structure	60.96822403, -149.1349113	State of Alaska DOT&PF Southcentral Region		1950		Transportation - Bridge					California Creek Bridge	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
	760140100	Alyeska #1 Block 11 Lot 7	110 Davos Road	SEW-01470	110 Davos Road	Building	60.96073079, -149.11240932	Kelly Morris	1964	1966		Multi Family Dwelling	Modern Chalet	Irregular	1	Gable		Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
	760141300	Alyeska #1, Block 14, Lot 7	110 Cortina Road	SEW-01471	110 Cortina Road	Building	60.961761, -149.11237291	Scott H & Gail E Pattison	1966	1966		Single Family						Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
	7601535000	Alyeska #1, Block 1, Lots 1, 3C, 3B, 4, and USS 3569 PTN & T10N R2E SEC 16 PTN	104 Arlberg Avenue	SEW-01472	Alyeska Ski Resort Day Lodge	Building	60.9596035, -149.10971801	Mount Alyeska Ski Resort Partnership	1989	1959							Alyeska Day Lodge	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	

SURVEY AREA	MOA PARCEL NUMBER	USS/BLOCK/LOT	STREET ADDRESS	AHRS #	PROPERTY NAME	PROPERTY TYPE	LATITUDE/LONGITUDE	PROPERTY OWNER	BUILD DATE (SOURCE)	AHRS BUILD DATE	PRESENT / ABSENT	CURRENT FUNCTION	STYLE	PLAN	STORIES	ROOF DESIGN	REMARKS	DOE STATUS	NRHP STATUS	IMAGE
	7601535000	Alyeska #1, Block 1, Lots 1, 3C, 3B, 4, and USS 3569 PTN & TION R2E SEC 16 PTN	104 Arlberg Avenue	SEW-01473	Alyeska Ski Resort Ticket Office	Building	60.95962386, -149.10894795	Mount Alyeska Ski Resort Partnership	1989	1959							Alyeska Ticket Office	Determined Not Eligible by SHPO	None	
	7601147000	Alyeska #1, Block 1, Lot 7	607 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01474	607 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.96038996, -149.11619376	Howard E & Shannon R Earl	1968	None								None	None	
	7601146000	Alyeska #1, Block 1, Lot 6	637 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01475	637 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.9608499, -149.1161134	Endeavor LLC	1965	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601135000	Alyeska #1, Block 12, Lot 7	663 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01476	663 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.96120356, -149.1161666	Fink Ski Chalet LLC	1965	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601134000	Alyeska #1, Block 12, Lot 6	695 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01477	695 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.96174382, -149.11613414	Rachel L Klein & Edward N Barber	2005	None		Single Family					Original Gone	None	None	
	7601123000	Alyeska #1, Block 13, Lot 7	731 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01478	731 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.9620793, -149.11616154	Jeremy & Debra Hurst	1965	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601122000	Alyeska #1, Block 13, Lot 6	305 Brighton Rd	SEW-01479	A-Frame B Girdwood	Building	60.96250269, -149.11613977	Carl Johnston & Emily Pippin	1970	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601110000	Alyeska #2, Block 16, Lot 8	791 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01480	791 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.9628932, -149.11606586	Trent & Kristin Taylor	1974	None		Single Family w/ Accessory						None	None	
	7601430000	Alyeska #2, Block 15, Lot 12	788 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01481	788 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.96288409, -149.11513098	Graham 2000 Family Trust Kenneth Graham & Jacqueline Nina / Trustees	1973	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601419000	Alyeska #1, Block 14, Lot 1	293 Brighton Rd	SEW-01482	293 Brighton Rd	Building	60.96230685, -149.11519055	Rose Tanaka Living Trust	1972	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601418000	Alyeska #1, Block 14, Lot 12	734 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01483	734 Alyeska View Ave	Building	60.96200401, -149.11520821	Michael Gregg & Karen Anna Loso	1966	None		Single Family w/ Accessory Dwelling Unit						None	None	
	7601407000	Alyeska #1, Block 11, Lot 12	686 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01484	A-Frame A Girdwood	Building	60.96147277, -149.11520357	Jeffrey R Bristow & Maura O'Connell	2018	None		Single Family w/ Accessory Dwelling Unit					Original Gone	None	None	
	7601406000	Alyeska #1, Block 11, Lot 12	664 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01485	664 Alyeska View Avenue Girdwood	Building	60.96112574, -149.11514222	The Dacha LLC	1972	None		Single Family						None	None	
	7601327000	Alyeska #1, Block 2, Lot 1	626 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01486	626 Alyeska View Avenue Girdwood	Building	60.9605828, -149.11519654	Matthew P Ketchum & John M Ketchum	2020	None		Duplex					Original may have been rehabbed	None	None	
	7601326000	Alyeska #1, Block 2, Lot 2	608 Alyeska View Ave	SEW-01487	608 Alyeska View Avenue Girdwood	Building	60.96017605, -149.11520148	Darwin A Biwer Jr	1981	None		Duplex						None	None	