HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
Mt. McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District & Wonder Lake, Vol. 2

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ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JANUARY 1, 1987
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Physical History & Analysis
HISTORICAL DATA

Completed in 1931, the planned construction of the Garage (No. 103) represents the general transition from buildings constructed totally of log to those utilizing a combination of exterior, log framing members, and board and batten sheathing that took place at park headquarters between 1929 and the early 1930s. Slightly larger and more sophisticated yet resembling the early patrol cabins built in the interior of the park, the majority of structures erected at headquarters between 1925 and 1929 were totally of log with dimensional lumber used only for roofing. Even in 1928, when the park received its first landscape-architect-designed plans for construction of the Warehouse (No. 101) the National Park Service, Division of Plans and Design continued this all-log tradition which captured the essential elements of rustic style architecture.

Landscape architects of the Garage fully intended to continue the tradition of all-log buildings at park headquarters. Insufficient funding, however, interfered. In January 1931, Superintendent Liek wrote in a monthly report to the Director:

The amount appropriated for the construction of the Garage and Machine Shop was found to be insufficient to build same, and request has been made to the Field Headquarters relative to changing the plans to a log-frame building instead of a solid log structure, as the present plans call for. Also request was made to change the doors around so that the work of parking the cars inside would be simplified.

In the spring of 1931, the landscape division in San Francisco produced new plans depicting a one-story, frame building with log rafters and log and plank exterior walls. By April park rangers were busily employed "getting out the logs that will be used in the construction [of]
the new garage". According to the superintendent, "timber was available close to headquarters and no difficulty was experienced in getting suitable dimensions". In May, actual construction of the Garage began with rangers plus two laborers working on the project. At month's end, the work force completed the log frame and foundation and the 25 feet by 41 feet 2 inches, building was ready to receive the roof and sheathing. One month later the Garage was completed and the road leading to the new building was resurfaced and graveled.

Well into the 1940s the log and plank building in the headquarters utility area retained its original function as a garage. By 1950, however, the building had been assigned a new use as an equipment storage shed yet its exterior appearance remained remarkably unchanged from the original. The salt box sloping roof retained its board and tar paper sheathing, the exterior walls remained unpainted, and the original configuration of multi-light casement windows and wood, double-leaf garage doors across the south elevation opening into four vehicle stalls was unchanged. Two years later general repairs were made and the doors repaired.

The exterior of the Garage received its first significant alteration between the mid-1950s and mid-1960s: four double-leaf vehicle doors on the south elevation were replaced with board and batten infill. By 1966, a single vehicle door opened into the building on the east and west ends. In 1978, both interior and exterior modifications occurred. That year the road shop moved to another building and the garage was turned over to the west district ranger. Vehicle stalls in the east side of the building were converted to office space. That same year a new shake roof was installed.

The building received a major rehabilitation in 1984-85 including; new electrical and mechanical systems, upgrading of insulation, and bringing fire separation to code.
END NOTES

Building No. 103


2. The Warehouse (No. 101), and the Employee's Residence (No. 23) are among the extant buildings at headquarters designed by National Park Service, landscape architects, built totally of logs.

3. Superintendent's monthly report, January 1931, Archives, DENA.


5. Superintendent's monthly report, April 1931, Archives, DENA.


7. Superintendent's monthly report, June 1931, Archives, DENA.


9. Historic photo file; Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 103, 9 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, all in Archives, DENA.
10. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 103, 9 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, both in Archives, DENA.


Historic Photographs
Built in 1931, the Garage is one of three buildings still standing at headquarters that is of exterior vertical and diagonal log frame with interior vertical board and batten sheathing. In 1950, the Garage appears little altered.

Date: March 1950  Photographer: George Peters

Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Conditions and Significant Features

1. Structural

Building 103 is a log frame, post and beam, structure. Vertical board and batten sheathing is applied over diagonal, log bracing, facing the inside of the structure. The structure appears to be sitting on concrete, spread footings but there would have to be excavation to ascertain this. There is a concrete slab floor. The roof is log rafters and purlins with wood plank sheathing.

2. Roof

The roof is covered with wood shakes. The fascia and eaves have been closed in with plywood and battens.

3. Windows

The windows in Building 103 are fixed-sash, wood-framed, windows with six lights each. These windows are significant architectural features.

4. Doors

Historically there were large, wood-plank, garage doors on the south elevation. These doors
were replaced with the present configuration of board and batten infill with windows. All other doors have been replaced with modern doors and hardware.

5. Floor Plans

The floor plan of Building 103 historically was a garage entered on the south elevation. Today the floor plan has been considerably modified with a single garage entrance on the west elevation making the western half of the structure vehicle storage. The eastern portion of the building is used for offices and storage.

6. Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings

The exterior walls consist of the exposed log structure and vertical board and battens painted NPS brown. Interior walls and ceilings are sheathed with painted sheetrock.

7. Floors

Floors are concrete slab with an insulated wood floor constructed on top in the office area.

8. Mechanical and Electrical

A great amount of updating has been accomplished inside Building 103 but without destructive investigation, it is impossible to know the extent over the years.
B. **Findings**

In general, Building 103 appears to be in good condition and has been updated within the last several years to meet fire codes. There does not appear to be any differential settlement but the grade and pavement is up against the sill logs. This creates problems with the storm drainage around Building 103 causing water to drain into the structure and down a sewer line in the garage.

C. **Recommended Treatments**

A swale needs to be created around this structure so that water drains away from the exterior walls. The configuration and condition of the foundation should be verified when the swale is installed.

D. **Alternative Treatments**

a. **NONE**

E. **Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment**

1. **Discussion**

The following determination of effect of the recommended treatments is made in accordance with section 800.4 (b) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties". The council's criteria reads as follows:
A federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

Building 103, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. "Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression".

b. "The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling of association. Of the eighteen buildings in the district, only four are noncontributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District".
F. Determination of Effect

1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Building 103 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

   a. There are no "No Effect" treatments anticipated.

2. No Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Building 103 are as follows:

   a. Installation of swale around the structure for stormer drainage.

3. Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Building 103 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

   a. No adverse effect is anticipated from treatments recommended in this report.
G. Recommendations for Further Study

It is recommended that design work for the swale be programmed as soon as possible. A Historic Preservation Guide should be prepared to give the park guidelines in the maintenance of this structure.

H. Material Take-Off and Preliminary Cost Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division Number</th>
<th>Division Title</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
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<th>Cost Total</th>
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<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>
Existing Conditions Photographs
Photographs of Building 103

Photo 1
West elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 2
Southwest corner at eaves.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 3
South elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 4
East elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 5
North elevation from west end.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 6
Windows at north elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 7
Window detail at north elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 8
East elevation, note log frame detail.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 9
Entry vestibule at east entry.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 10
Storage at east end.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 11
East entry at office.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 12
Northwest corner of office.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
HISTORICAL DATA

Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage building (No. 105) has enjoyed the longest single continuous use of all the headquarters buildings. In late 1928, Thomas C. Vint, Chief Landscape Architect in the National Park Service, Division of Landscape Architecture, approved plans for a log and plank, two-story, sled storage and food cache structure with an attached one-story, shed roof, cook house.¹ That same year the landscape division produced a plan for the dog kennels and corral fence that called for the construction of twenty-six dog houses to be added to the existing fourteen, making a total of forty individual dog houses. According to this plan, two parallel rows of twenty dog houses each were enclosed in a 100 feet by 200 feet fenced corral with the proposed Dog Feed Cache situated at one end.² The new building was intended to replace a much smaller, (10 feet by 12 feet) two-story, wood frame and log dog cache erected in 1926 by park rangers.³

Construction of the new Dog Feed Cache began in 1929. At the end of July the cache was "partly up and the logs for it all cut".⁴ One month later, Superintendent Harry Liek reported that "the Dog Cache is all completed except for putting in the windows, which will come with the interior wood for the house".⁵ Apparently windows and lumber arrived too late in the season to complete the job that year. It was not until May 1930, that "doors and windows [were] . . . installed in the Feed Cache" and all work on the building was completed.⁶ Using temporary labor in addition to the ranger staff, the construction of the new dog kennels, adjoining the dog cache, proceeded through the summer and fall of 1930.⁷ By December the project was nearly completed.⁸

A growing body of evidence suggests that the Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage building was originally located in the present residential area of headquarters. In June 1932,
Superintendent Liek, in his monthly report to the Director, reported the construction of a road from the dog kennels to the park highway, a distance of approximately 600 feet. "This part", he noted, "is a continuation of the present road leading from headquarters to the dog kennels and will permit autos to pass on and join [sic] the highway leading to the depot without returning to headquarters after the tourists have visited the kennels". Four years later the 1937 Master Plan for the park depicted an el shaped "Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage" building along with forty dog kennels near headquarters just east of a road that formed a loop connecting the main headquarters road with the park highway. No road existed to the present kennel site at that time. In 1938 when Mount McKinley National Park received its first contingent of 200 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees, "moving [the] dog kennels" was included in the construction program for the corpsmen. In May that year, the park "Superintendent's Monthly Report: noted that CCC projects planned for completion this summer include . . . new kennels and food cache for [the] dogs . . ." In July the CCC completed much of the work necessary on a minor road leading to the dog kennels: one month later, they completed moving the dog kennels. Photos of the kennels and cache taken in late 1939 and 1940, and the 1942 Master Plan for the park depict the Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage building and the dog kennels at their present location at the edge of a ridge above Hines Creek.

Aside from the probable relocation of the Dog Feed Cache by the CCC which allowed for the initial development of the residential area at headquarters, the building's exterior integrity remains little altered since its 1929 construction. During the 1930s, the original unpainted exterior was stained with creosote at least twice. In 1976 the west elevation received a shed roof, log and plank addition of rustic design. Most recent changes include; replacement of the former metal roof with wood shakes (possibly in 1979), the cutting back of log roof rafters, and the painting of the exterior walls.
END NOTES

Building No. 105


3. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 105, 22 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, both in Archives, DENA.

4. Superintendent's monthly report, July 1929, Archives, DENA.

5. Ibid., August 1929.


7. Superintendent's monthly report, May, June, July, October, and November 1930, Archives, DENA.


9. Superintendent's monthly report, June 1932, Archives, DENA.

11. Superintendent's monthly report, April 1938, Archives, DENA.

12. Ibid., May 1938.

13. Ibid., July 1938.

14. Ibid., August 1938; historic photo file, both in Archives, DENA.


16. Superintendent's monthly report, June 1931, September 1936, Archives, DENA.


18. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 105, 22 March 1950, Archives, DENA.

Park rangers erected the first dog feed cache at headquarters in 1926. (Note log dog houses on the right.)

Date: c. 1928  Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
A row of log dog houses stand alongside the original dog feed cache.
Date: c. 1928  Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
Designed by National Park Service landscape architects in 1928, the new Dog Feed Cache resembles the original 1926 cache building in its use of log framing members on the building's exterior walls. This photo shows the building and series of dog kennels, presumably in their original location in the present residential area of headquarters. Date: March/April 1936  Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
Less than two years after the probable relocation of the Dog Feed Cache and dog kennels, these sled dog structures are depicted at their present site. The Civilian Conservation Corps was responsible for moving the kennels buildings in 1938.

Date: December 1939  Courtesy Denali National Park
Although no longer adorned with moose, caribou and sheep antlers, the log frame, reversed board and batten Dog Feed Cache appears in the late 1940s much as it does today except for a small log frame shed roof addition built on to the west all in 1976.

Date: late 1940s  Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve.
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Conditions and Significant Features

1. Structural

Building 105 is post and beam, log frame with reversed board and batten infill over log at the walls. The roof is constructed with log purlins and rafters sheathed with wood planks. This structural system is a significant feature.

2. Roof

Historically the roof was covered with roofing paper but now it is covered with wood shakes. The eaves are open to the log rafters. The ends of all the rafters have been sawed off so that the roof drip missed the end grain. Historically the rafter ends were probably roughly hewn to a blunt point and peered out from under the roof line a few inches.

3. Windows

All of the historic windows are still in place and consist of fixed six-light, wood sashes. The windows are significant features.

4. Doors

All of the historic doors are still in place. Exterior doors are wood plank and interior doors are wood rails and stiles with panels. The doors are significant features.
5. **Floor Plan**

The floor plan layout has not changed since the original construction with the exception of a compatible shed addition to the west elevation. The center main room is used for care of sled dogs and sleds. The room to the east and attic are used for storage and the newer shed addition to the west is used for sled storage. The four room layout of this structure is a significant feature.

6. **Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings**

The center portion of the structure has interior walls and ceilings sheathed with plywood and battens. The outer shed rooms are open to the structural system.

7. **Floors**

Floors in the middle portion and room to the east are concrete slabs. The middle portion has wood plank flooring over the concrete. The newer west addition has a dirt floor. The attic floor is sheathed with plywood. The wood planking in the middle room is a significant feature.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

There is an oil-fired, forced air, furnace and a wood burning, barrel stove for heat. Plumbing and electrical appear to be updated.
B. Findings

Overall the structure is in good condition. There does not appear to be any differential settlement. The grade is higher at the wall than it needs to be causing some erosion of column bases and sill logs. Additionally, the plywood sheathing and open walls provide little fire resistance considering the intensive use of the structure.

C. Recommended Treatments

1. Creation of better clearance between untreated sills and finish grade.

2. Installation of sheetrock to walls and ceilings of the middle portion, first floor, to provide fire resistance.

3. Installation of sheetrock and partitioning for the mechanical system in the east room.

4. Installation of insulation and vapor barrier where required.

D. Alternative Treatments

These alternatives take into consideration the fact that funds may not be available for the recommended treatments.

1. No Further Treatment

This alternative would result in continued exposure to the threat of fire and continued
deterioration of sills and column bases. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)

2. **Exterior Preservation Treatment Only**

   This alternative would include all work recommended for the exterior. This would involve removing dirt from the sills only. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)

3. **Interior Adaptive Use Treatment Only**

   This alternative would include only the installation of sheetrock to the interior walls of the middle room and the creation of a fire resistant mechanical room. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)

   Of all the alternative treatments, "3" is the preferred because it would do the most to protect the resource and occupants.

E. **Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment**

1. **Discussion**

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

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Building 105, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. "Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression".

b. "The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling of association. Of the eighteen buildings in the district, only four are noncontributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District".
F. Determination of Effect

1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Building 105 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

   a. All recommended interior work involving removal of nonfire resistant finishings.

2. No Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Building 105 are as follows:

   a. Installation of sheetrock to walls and ceilings.
   b. Insulation of walls and attic.
   c. Regrading of finish grade at sill logs.

3. Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Building 105 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

   a. No adverse effect is anticipated from treatments recommended in this report.
G. Recommendations for Further Study

It is recommended that design work for these treatments be programmed and that an Historic Structure Preservation Guide be prepared.

H. Material Take-Off and Preliminary Cost Estimate

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<tr>
<th>Division Number</th>
<th>Division Title</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Unit Total</th>
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<td>Thermal &amp; Moisture Protection</td>
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<td>Install fiberglass and vapor barrier</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Install sheetrock</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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Existing Conditions Photographs
Photo 1

North elevation of east wing.

Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981

Photo 2

North elevation.

Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 3

South elevation of west wing.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

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Photo 4

Middle of north elevation.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 5
South elevation where the east wing is attached.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 6
South elevation of east wing.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 7

East elevation at south end.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

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Photo 8

North end of east elevation.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 9
Looking south inside west wing.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 10
Northwest interior corner of the west wing.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 11

East wall window detail as viewed from the interior of the west wing.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

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Photo 12

Northeast corner of west wing.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 13
Northeast corner of attic.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 14
Northwest corner of attic.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 15
Southeast corner of attic.
Photographer Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 16
Southwest corner of attic.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 17
Northeast corner of middle room.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 18
Southeast corner of middle room.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 19
South wall of middle room.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 20
Southwest corner of middle room.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 21

Detail of windows on west wall of middle room.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 22

Northwest corner of middle room.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 23
Looking south in the east wing.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 24
Looking north in the east wing, note dog food chute from attic.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Physical History & Analysis
The Barn (No. 106) is one of three buildings at park headquarters constructed with the first National Park Service appropriated funds for building construction in Mount McKinley National Park. The others are the Warehouse (No. 101) and a log rangers living quarters no longer standing. Although the original plans for the building have not been located, the National Park Service, Landscape Engineering Division, probably designed this structure. Like other buildings constructed during the early years of the park, the Barn was probably built by the park rangers. Construction of the Barn took place over a one year period. Beginning in May 1928, logs for the building were cut. Fully occupied with constructing the Warehouse and a ranger cabin (no longer standing), park rangers were unable to commence work on the Barn before all building activity shut down for winter. By September, only logs and lumber had been delivered to the site. Construction began early the following year and by the end of May 1929, Superintendent Harry Liek reported that "the barn was practically completed... windows and door remain to be put in and the roofing paper has to be put on to complete it". By the end of June, windows, door, and roof material had been installed and the Barn finished.

For nearly two decades after completion of the Barn, horses continued to be used for packing supplies and patrolling in remote areas of the park during the summer months. Consequently, the Barn retained its original function and the building experienced only minor alterations between 1929 and 1947. In 1931 moss chinking between the logs was torn out and replaced with cement. In addition to providing additional warmth, Superintendent Harry Liek noted that the Barn, as well as other buildings at headquarters that received this treatment, "now present a much better appearance". Two years later in 1933, a temporary lean-to was added to the Barn.
The lean-to was constructed of logs salvaged from the clerk's quarters that was recently torn down. With the completion of this addition the Barn now accommodated seven horses. Following creosoting of the exterior walls in July 1937, the National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design, noted in their 1937 Master Plan for the park that the Barn was in "good repair".

Gradually during the 1940s, and especially after World War II, Mount McKinley National Park phased out its use of both dogs and horses for transporting supplies demanding the conversion of the log barn structure to a new use. The building witnessed its first major alteration in 1947. That year the "barn was cleaned up and remodeled by putting in [additional and possibly] larger windows and tearing out part of the center partition". The following year the Barn became the headquarters carpenter shop. In 1949, a plank floor was laid in the "back room". In 1950, the Barn received major work on the roof: ceiling trusses were knocked out, a 6 inch by 8 inch by 26 feet beam was installed to "hold up [the] ceiling", and "salvaged tin from Savage [Camp]" was applied to the roof.

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the Barn continued as a carpenter shop. Fire that damaged the interior in 1978, most likely sparked the most recent series of changes in the building's use and appearance. Shortly after the fire, the building received new wiring and windows. In 1979 the exterior walls were painted and sign storage racks installed. Since its latest conversion to a sign shop, a small, board and batten, shed roof addition has been constructed on the rear (east) wall of the building and the roof sheathed with wood shakes. In 1985 the structural condition of the Barn was judged to be poor with major rehabilitation required to correct the accumulation of existing problems.
Building No. 106


2. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 106, 9 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA. Information on this form indicates that drawing "McK-83" existed for this building.

3. Superintendent’s monthly report, May 1928, Archives, DENA.

4. Ibid., September 1928.

5. Ibid., May 1929.

6. Ibid., June 1929.

7. Ibid., July 1931.

8. Ibid., October 1933.

9. Ibid., November 1933.


12. Historic photo file, Archives, DENA. A historic photo taken around 1942 shows the Barn with no windows in the westerly, one-third of the building’s south elevation.

14. William Mancassow to Jane Anderson, taped interview, 16 September 1984, Archives, DENA.

15. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 106, 9 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA.

16. Ibid.


Historic Photographs
The Barn, converted to use as a carpenter shop in 1948, received a new roof of tin salvaged from Savage River Tourist Camp around the time this photo was taken.

Date: March 1950  Photographer: George Peters  (Photograph printed backwards)

Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Conditions and Significant Features

1. Structural

Building 106 is constructed with log bearing walls resting directly on the ground. The roof is built with milled rafters and log purlins sheathed with wood planks. The ceiling is made of wood beams and planking. The log walls are a significant feature.

2. Roof

The roof is covered with wood shakes. Historically roofing paper was used to cover the roof.

3. Windows

Large, wood sash, multi-light windows are still in place. The larger windows are on the south elevation. These windows are significant features.

4. Doors

Plank doors are still in place on the west elevation.
5. **Floor Plan**

There are no walls in the main portion of the structure. A shed addition is on the east wall and an attic is used only for storage.

6. **Interior and Exterior Walls and Ceilings**

All walls and ceilings are exposed structure.

7. **Floors**

The floor is covered with plywood. It appears there is floor framing resting directly on the ground and the plywood covers the floor framing.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

There is no functional heating system in Building 106 and electrical service appears to be minimal.

B. **Findings**

The structure is in very poor condition structurally and is leaning over due to soil pressures at the north wall. The structure has also been hit by a vehicle causing structural elements to loosen at the southwest corner. Additionally, large windows were cut into the south wall causing it to lose much of its structural integrity. The structure is in imminent danger of failing under a heavy snow load.
C. Recommended Treatments

1. Dismantle the entire structure, after removing all stored items, and label all pieces pertaining to windows, walls, and roof.

2. Construct new infrastructure on new foundation to match interior dimension and configuration of historic structure.

3. Install historic fabric (logs and windows) to the new frame structure and complete roof.

4. Install partitions for adaptive use as offices.

5. Install mechanical and electrical for adaptive use as an office.

6. Install all finish work; sheetrock, windows, trim, and floor covering.

D. Alternative Treatments

These alternatives take into consideration the fact that funds may not be available for the recommended treatments.

1. No Further Treatment

This alternative would result in the eventual failure of this structure under environmental loading. Structured monitoring and routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)
2. Exterior Preservation Only

This alternative would include all work recommended for the exterior. This alternative would include only interior structural work.
(This alternative is not recommended.)

3. Interior Adaptive Use Treatment Only

This alternative would include only interior structural and finish work. This alternative is not feasible without installation of the historic fabric.
(This alternative is not recommended.)

Of all the alternative treatments, "1" is the only preferred option.

E. Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment

1. Discussion

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

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

Building 106, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression”.

b. "The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling of association. Of the eighteen buildings in the district, only four are noncontributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District”.

F. Determination of Effect

1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Building 106 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

a. NONE
2. **No Adverse Effect**

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Building 106 are as follows:

b. Construction of new infrastructure, removal and reinstallation of historic logs and windows.
c. Installation of sheetrock to walls and ceilings.
d. Insulation of walls and attic.
e. Installation of new mechanical and electrical.
f. Installation of new roof.

3. **Adverse Effect**

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Building 106 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

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

G. **Recommendations for Further Study**

It is recommended that design work for these be programmed as soon as possible with the follow up of an Historic Structure Preservation Guide.
### H. Material-Take Off and Preliminary Cost Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division Number</th>
<th>Division Title</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Unit Total</th>
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<td>Excavation</td>
<td>$33/cu.yd.</td>
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<td>Concrete</td>
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<td>Footing and stem wall</td>
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<td>Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floor framing</td>
<td>$3/sq.ft.</td>
<td>960 sq.ft.</td>
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<td>Wall framing</td>
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<td>860 sq.ft.</td>
<td>$4,300</td>
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<td>Ceiling framing</td>
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<td>Sub flooring</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wood</td>
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<td>1,160 sq.ft.</td>
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<td>Remove and replace deteriorated roof sheathing</td>
<td>$450 squares</td>
<td>14 sq.ft.</td>
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<td>Install new shingle roofing</td>
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<td>2,800 sq.ft.</td>
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<td>Doors &amp; Windows</td>
<td>$300 window</td>
<td>14 sq.ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Doors &amp; Windows</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Remove and reinstall doors</td>
<td>$400 door</td>
<td>3 doors</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Finishes</td>
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<td>Install type &quot;X&quot; sheetrock and paint</td>
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<td>Install carpet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire and intrusion detection</td>
<td>(lump sum)</td>
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<td>$6,560</td>
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## OPTION 1

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<td>x.31 Const/Admin.</td>
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<td><strong>$117,806</strong></td>
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## OPTION 2

1. Water and sewer brought to site via utilidoor $25,000
2. Sprinkler system $3,600

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<td><strong>$204,178</strong></td>
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Existing Conditions Photographs
Photo 1
West elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 2
Northwest corner.
Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981
Photo 3
West end of north elevation, note overturning of sill log.
Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981

Photo 4
East end of north elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 5
West end of south elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 6
East end of south elevation.
Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981
Photo 7
North elevation of shed at east end.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 8
East elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 9
Southwest corner, detail indicating impact damage.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 10
Detail of window joints near the southwest corner. Logs are loose.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 11
Interior of shed added to east wall looking north.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 12
Entrance to shed at southeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 13
Interior at west end looking west.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 14
Mid-wall connection at north wall.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 15
Interior looking east.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 16
Interior looking west along north wall.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 17
Attic looking east.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 18
Northeast corner indicating old furnace system.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Physical History & Analysis

Building 107
HISTORICAL DATA

Constructed in 1932, the Boiler House (No. 107) was among the last headquarters buildings constructed totally of log. The one-story Boiler House has no known architect. Rangers erected the building.

As building construction at headquarters accelerated in the early 1930s, the park made a concerted effort to enhance the living and working environment of its small contingent of rangers and administrative staff. Electricity, hot running water, and indoor plumbing were among the first amenities introduced. The Boiler House was constructed for the sole purpose of housing a boiler for steam heating water and sewer lines in the cold winter months.

Construction of Boiler House began in the early fall of 1932. In September rangers placed the concrete side walls and floor, and pipes were installed in the form works. That month, the park purchased a second-hand boiler from the Alaska Railroad and it was freighted by train to McKinley Park Station. In October temperatures plummeted and pipe fittings around the boiler froze continually in the zero weather. The system was closed down until the Boiler House was completed in late 1932. Even after completion of the thick-walled log building, freezing of the exposed boiler pipes in severe cold weather remained a continual problem. In January 1934 celotex salvaged from a disassembled employees cabin at headquarters was installed in the ceiling to provide added insulation. The Boiler House unlike the majority of headquarters buildings that have evolved with the changing needs of and technology available to the park, retained its original function for over forty years and much of its physical integrity. Significant exterior alterations are limited primarily to the roof material and wall treatment. In 1942, as a result of two fires, tar paper on a portion of the west sloping roof

37
was replaced with sheet metal in the area around the smoke stack. At the same time a large opening was cut in the wall around the generator exhaust and covered with metal and asbestos. Attention was again focused on the roof in April 1950 when a 24 feet by 14 feet area on the east sloping portion received tin salvaged from a building at Savage [Camp] in the park. Most recently, the roof has been sheathed with wood shakes and the exterior walls painted dark brown. In the 1970s, the Boiler House acquired a new use and name—the Plumbing Shop.
END NOTES

Building No. 107

1. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 107, 10 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office DENA. National Park Service designed buildings give a drawing number on the inventory form. The Boiler House has none.

2. Superintendent's monthly report, September 1932, Archives, DENA.


4. Superintendent's monthly report, September 1932, Archives, DENA.

5. Ibid., October 1932.

6. Ibid., January 1934.

7. Ibid., February 1942.

8. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 107, 15 April 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA.

Historic Photographs
In March 1950, the Boiler House (now known as the Plumbing Shop) retained much of its original rustic appearance. In the last thirty-five years exterior changes have been minor and limited primarily to the painting of the log walls and installation of wood shakes on the roof.

Photograph: Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. **Existing Conditions and Significant Features**

1. **Structural**

Building 107 is a one-story, log bearing, wall structure constructed on a concrete stem wall. The roof is log rafters and purlins sheathed with wood planks.

2. **Roof**

Historically the roof was covered with roofing paper and currently with wood shakes.

3. **Windows**

The historic windows are still in place. They consist of multiple light, wood sashes. These windows are significant features.

4. **Doors**

There is only one large front door and it has been modified over the years.

5. **Floor Plan**

There is only one room and it is utilized as a plumbing shop.
6. **Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings**

The interior walls and ceilings are covered with shelves and celotex sheathing. Exterior walls are horizontal saddle jointed logs.

7. **Floors**

The floor is a concrete slab.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

There is a steam unit heating system and the electrical wiring is exposed.

B. **Findings**

The foundation of Building 107 is in good condition, but due to the fact that the structure is built into the hillside, soil has built up on the west elevation. Damage has been caused by soil pressure against the log wall and window, breaking the window sash and soil pouring into the building. This is not evident inside the structure because shelving covers this wall from view. There is also some minor impact damage on the southeast corner.

C. **Recommended Treatments**

1. A swale needs to be created on the uphill side of the structure. Soil should not be in contact with wood.
2. The window and wall should be repaired.
3. The southeast corner should be repaired.

D. Alternative Treatments

1. NONE

E. Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment

1. Discussion

The following determination of effect of the recommended treatments is made in accordance with section 800.4 (b) of the Advisory Councils on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties". The council's criteria reads as follows:

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

Building 107, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the
National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. "Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression".

b. "The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling of association. Of the eighteen buildings in the district, only four are non-contributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District".

F. Determination of Effect

1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Building 107 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

a. NONE

2. No Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Building 107 are as follows:
a. Construction of a swale.
b. Repair of window and wall at west elevation.
c. Repair of southeast corner.

3. **Adverse Effect**

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Building 107 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

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

G. **Recommendations for Further Study**

It is recommended that design work for these treatments be programmed for along with an Historic Structure Preservation Guide.

H. **Material Take Off and Preliminary Cost Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division Number</th>
<th>Division Title</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Unit Total</th>
<th>Cost Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Site Work</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wood &amp; Plastics</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair window/wall</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,830</td>
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</table>
Photographs of Building 107

Photo 1
South elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 2
East elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 3
North elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 4
North elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 5
Southwest corner, note grade against wall.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik  June 1985

Photo 6
Northwest corner, note grade at wall.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik  June 1985
Photo 7
Detail at southeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 8
Mid wall of east elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 9
North end of east elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 10
Southwest interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 11
Northwest interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 12
Southeast interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
HISTORICAL DATA

The Electric Light Plant building or Power House (No. 110) typifies perhaps more than all other park structures the continually changing use of buildings at park headquarters. Since its construction in 1930, this small, 14 feet by 16 feet, log structure has served at least seven different functions. As the park headquarters progressed rapidly with its building construction program in the late 1920s and early 1930s, this modest building, erected just south of the Administrative Office Building (No. 22) was originally built to house a generator that provided electricity to buildings throughout the headquarters area.

Straightforward in design and detailing, the Electric Light Plant in both size and construction technique resembles several patrol cabins built in remote areas along the north and east boundaries of the park. The building has no known architect. Park rangers were most likely the builders. Construction of the building began in mid-summer 1930. In July, Superintendent Harry Liek reported that "excavation for the building that will house the electric light plant has been done and the concrete ready to be poured into the forms." By the end of the following month, "the concrete floor and walls [were] completed . . . and the logs cut for the upper half". By October, 70 percent of the Electric Light Plant was completed. In February 1931 the building was ready to receive the electric generator unit. Conversion of the Electric Light Plant to a new use began early in the building's history. Just eight years after its construction, Superintendent Liek reported to the National Park Service Director that "the original power house was remodeled into a one-car garage". Construction of the Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102) in 1939, probably brought an abrupt end to the Light Plant's use as a garage. During the 1940s a sub-floor of planks was installed, and the building converted to a food storage cache. It continued to perform this function.
into the early 1950s. Signaling perhaps a future conversion, the building received a new concrete floor, the walls were chinked, doors repaired, and the building rewired in 1953. By 1957, the Light Plant appeared as an "electrical shop" on a park building chart. The building experienced yet another conversion in 1959 when the park naturalist took it over as his office. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the Electric Light Plant served yet two more functions: first as a storage building, and later as a radio shop. Finally, in 1975 the Electric Light Plant was converted to the east district ranger office which it has remained ever since. It has been renamed "the upfront".

Considering the frequent and continued conversions of the Electric Light Plant, the building has retained a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. On the exterior the most substantial alterations include the replacement of a wood, cross buck, double door with a single pedestrian door surrounded by board and batten infill; the resheathing of the original corrugated metal roof with wood shakes; and painting of the exterior walls. On the interior, the walls consist of umpeeled logs chinked with wood strips. The ceiling reveals a peeled, log ridge pole, purlins, and rafters.
END NOTES

Building No. 110

1. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 110, 10 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, both in Archives, DENA.

2. Superintendent's monthly report, July 1930, Archives, DENA.

3. Ibid., August 1930.

4. Ibid., November 1930 and January 1931.

5. Ibid., November 1938.

6. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 110, 10 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, both in Archives, DENA.

7. "Mount McKinley National Park, Building Check List", 1 October 1951, Dog Kennels Office, DENA.

8. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 110, 10 March 1950; "Master Plan Development Outline, Building Chart", May 1957, both in Archives, DENA.


10. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 110, 10 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA.


12. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 110, 10 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA.
Historic Photographs
Standing near a pole supporting a myriad of electrical wires, the Power House (left) was constructed a few dozen feet south of the park road on the main road into headquarters. The Warehouse (partially hidden by a tree) is the only other extant building in this photo taken around 1932.

Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
Built originally to house a generator that provided electricity to the headquarters area, by 1950 the Power House served as a food storage cache. Conversion of the double-wide garage doors on the west elevation to a pedestrian door took place possibly in the 1960s.

Date: c. 1950 Photographer: George Peters

Courtesy Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Conditions and Significant Features

1. Structural

Building 110 is a small, one-story, log structure set on a concrete stem wall. The log walls are horizontal with saddle joints. The roof consists of log rafters and purlins with plank sheathing.

2. Roof

The roof is covered with wood shakes and the eaves have exposed log rafters.

3. Windows

The windows consist of eight-light wood sashes. The windows are significant features.

4. Doors

There is only one door and it is a modern panel type door.

5. Floor Plan

The structure's one room is used as a ranger's office.
6. **Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings**

Walls and ceilings consist of exposed structural elements and are considered significant features.

7. **Floors**

The floor is a concrete slab covered with vinyl floor covering.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

Heating in Building 110 is provided by an oil-burning stove. Electrical wiring is exposed conduit.

B. **Findings**

Building 110 appears to be in excellent condition with no obvious problems.

C. **Recommended Treatments**

1. **NONE**

D. **Alternative Treatments**

1. **NONE**
E. Evaluation of Recommended Treatments

1. NONE

F. Determination of Effect

1. NONE

G. Recommendations for Further Study

An Historic Structure Preservation Guide should be prepared as soon as possible to guide maintenance of Building 110.

H. Material Take Off and Preliminary Cost Estimates

1. NONE
Photo 1

West elevation.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

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Photo 2

East elevation.

Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 3
Northwest corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 4
Southwest corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 5
Southeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985

Photo 6
Northeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow June 1985
Photo 7
Southwest interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 8
Northwest interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 9
Northeast interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 10
Southeast interior corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
HISTORICAL DATA

In late February 1939, Mount McKinley National Park was notified that it would receive a full company of 200 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees for a second consecutive year. The corpsmen arrived in the park early April, and by the end of May, a full program of CCC construction projects in the park was well underway. Garages seemed to be a specialty of the CCC in the summer of 1939.

On a small, level, shelf cut into the hillside on the north side of the Park highway and less than twenty-five feet from the two-story log superintendent's residence, excavation for the two-stall Superintendent's garage began in May 1939. Following plans prepared by the National Park Service Office of Plans and Design completed the previous year, the CCC made rapid progress in erecting the 24 feet by 36 feet two-car garage and storage shed building. In June the lower walls of concrete and stone veneer were completed and ready for the horizontal log superstructure. By the end of August, windows and doors were cut and framed. The final installation of windows was delayed since the first shipment received was not according to specifications.

The Superintendent's Garage was still awaiting the arrival of windows when tragedy struck in October 1939. Superintendent Frank Been, who had replaced Harry Liek only four months earlier, described the event with personal pathos in his monthly report to the National Park Service Director. That grim, spectre, fire took it's toll by destroying the Superintendent's official residence and most of the Superintendent's personal possessions. Fire totally destroyed the substantial log structure leaving behind only the barren spine of the concrete chimney and encircling foundation. The newly constructed garage, standing only a few feet away, was severely charred in the east wall. The building apparently stood unfinished and

55
blackened through the cold winter months. It was not until June 1940, that "repairs of fire
damage to the Superintendent's garage were completed from emergency construction funds".  

No longer practical for its intended use as the companion structure to the superintendent's
residence, and because, the nearly twenty-year old existing Office Building was inadequate for
the expanding park staff, the Superintendent's Garage was called into service as the park
headquarter's second administration building in 1944.

Remodeling of the garage into offices was accomplished in the fall of 1943 with park
personnel contributing labor for the job. At that time, a 15 foot, 6 inch, square stone
veneer and log addition, consistent in design and window treatment with the existing
structure, was constructed on the rear west wall of the garage. Roofing material on the new
addition was sheet metal, while the original roof retained its wood shakes. The garage doors
on the east wall were infilled with vertical and horizontal logs, windows, and a door. The
east wall of the original structure became the main facade. In September 1943, newly
appointed Superintendent, Grant Pearson, noted that the building was to be used as a
"temporary administration building".

In 1950, the Superintendent's Garage still served as the park administration building.
Apparently accepting its continued use as such, the Region IV Plans and Design Division
prepared plans for further improvements. Two sets of plans were produced that year: the
first (approved by Director Sanford Hill, in August 1950) called for a new restroom in the
southwest, corner roof, of the el addition and a small, lean-to, shed roof, porch over the
main entrance on the east wall. Three months later in November, a second set of drawings
depicted a total repartitioning of the original garage into four offices. It is probable
that the earlier plans were followed: in November 1950, work began on the installation of a toilet in the administration building.\textsuperscript{14}

For ten more years the Superintendent's Garage served as offices for the park administrative staff. When Ranger's Dormitory (No. 21) was converted to the headquarters administration building in 1954, the garage may have only then stood briefly idle. In 1957, the Superintendent's Garage was occupied by the Chief Ranger and Naturalist.\textsuperscript{15}

The Superintendent's Garage witnessed its first major change in use in 1960 when it was converted to a dormitory. At that time, the office space in the original garage section was broken into bedrooms, and a bathroom was installed. A kitchen was built in a portion of the addition.\textsuperscript{16} With the buildings final conversion to a single family residence in the early 1980s, additional alterations were made in the partitioning of interior spaces.
END NOTES

Building No. 111

1. Superintendent's monthly report, February and March 1939, Archives, DENA.
2. Ibid., March and May 1939.
3. Ibid., May 1939.
5. Superintendent's monthly report, June 1939: historic photo file, both in Archives, DENA.
6. Historic photo file, Archives, DENA.
7. Superintendent's monthly report, September 1939, Archives, DENA.
8. Ibid., October 1939.
9. Historic photo file, Archives, DENA.
10. Superintendent's monthly report, June 1940, Archives, DENA.
12. Superintendent's monthly report, September and October 1943, Archives, Dena.


16. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No. 111, 10 May 1963, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA.
Historic Photographs
OCC men worked to complete the concrete foundation and lower walls of the Superintendent's Garage in June 1939.

Photograph: Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
The Superintendent's Garage received peeled log rafters in mid-August 1939. Note the stone veneer in the lower walls of the building.

Date: 14 August 1939  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
Unused rock used as veneer over concrete in the lower portion of the walls and in the earth retaining wall laid scattered on the ground by the east wall of the Superintendent's Garage.

Date: August 1939  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
In late August 1939, the CCC cut windows and doors in the log super structure of the Superintendent's Garage.

Date: August 1939  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
In October 1939, fire totally destroyed the two-story, log superintendent's residence. Standing only a few feet to the west, the Superintendent's Garage survived the conflagration.

Date: Late 1939  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
Still awaiting the installation of window frames, the Superintendent's Garage was severely scorched on its east wall when fire destroyed the nearby superintendents residence in October 1939.

Date: late 1939  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
In 1944, the Superintendent's Garage was converted to offices for park administration. A small, stone veneer and log addition (not visible in this photo) was built on to the west wall and original garage door openings were infilled with vertical half logs with windows above.

Date: June 1946  Photographer: J. Malcolm Greany

Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
In the early 1950s, the Superintendent's Garage remained in use as the administration building.

Date  c. 1950  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
This 1963 photo depicts the compatible log and stone veneer addition built onto the west wall of the Superintendent's Garage in 1943-44. Corrugated metal rather than wood shingles served as the roofing material. In 1960, the building was converted to a dormitory.

Date: 15 May 1963  Photographer: Darrell Coe
Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
In 1963, three years after conversion of the original Superintendent's Garage from offices to a dormitory, the east elevation of the building appears little altered since the mid-1940s.

Date: 10 May 1963 Photographer: Bogart and Coe
Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Conditions and Significant Features

1. Structural

Building 111 is a one-story, gable roof, structure with horizontal log walls on the upper half of the wall and concrete with stone veneer on the lower half. A portion of the east wall is infilled with vertical logs. The roof is log rafters and purlins sheathed with planks.

2. Roof

The roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing and eaves have exposed rafter ends.

3. Windows

All of the historic windows are in place. The windows are multiple, twelve-light, fixed, wood sash. These windows are significant features.

4. Doors

Many of the historic interior and exterior doors are still in place with exception of the new shed addition to the east. These historic doors are significant features.
5. **Floor Plan**

The plan of the structure is el shaped with a kitchen in the west wing and a living room, bedroom, and bath located in the east wing.

6. **Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings**

Interior ceilings and walls are covered with a combination of sheetrock, paneling, and acoustical tile. Exterior walls are exposed log and stone structural elements. Exterior walls are significant features.

7. **Floors**

Floors are wood subfloors covered with vinyl and carpeting.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

The mechanical and electrical are at various vintages and have received upgrades throughout the years.

B. **Findings**

Overall, Building 111 is in fair condition. There are parts of the mechanical and electrical system that are in need of updating, but there appears to be no immediate safety or building code violations.
C. **Recommended Treatments**

Building 111 is in fair condition now, but as a not too far in the future recommendation, the mechanical and electrical systems should be made more efficient and in total compliance with applicable codes. This would require removing much of the finish work and reinstalling it after mechanical and electrical work is complete, in addition to updating the insulation and its vapor barrier.

As an immediate recommendation the current roof covering is not compatible to the historic scene and it should be replaced with a more suitable material. A combination of crimped seam metal and wood shakes were used historically and should be reinstated.

D. **Alternative Treatments**

1. None.

E. **Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment**

1. **Discussion**

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

A federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property eligible for inclusion in the
Building 111, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. "Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression".

b. "The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, and feeling of association. Of the eighteen buildings in the district, only four are noncontributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District".

F. Determination of Effect

1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Building that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:
a. Removal of existing roof covering.

2. No Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on Building 111 are as follows:

a. Installation of new roof.

3. Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of Building 111 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

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

G. Recommendations for Further Study

It is recommended that design work for this recommendation be programmed along with a Historic Structure Preservation Guide.
## Material Take-Off and Preliminary Cost Estimates

<table>
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<th>Division Number</th>
<th>Division Title</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
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</tbody>
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Existing Conditions Photographs
Photographs of Building 111

Photo 1
West elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1986

Photo 2
South elevation of west wing.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 3
South elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 4
South elevation.
Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981
Photo 5
South elevation of east wing.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 6
Detail of southeast corner.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 7
East elevation, note new shed addition.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 8
East elevation, note porch over entry.
Photographer: Barry Sulam September 1981
Photo 9
Northeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 10
Northeast corner.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 11
North elevation, looking west.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 12
Northwest corner.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 13
West elevation.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 14
Interior of shed addition to the east; looking north.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 15
Living room, northeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 16
Living room, southeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 17
Kitchen, northwest corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 18
Kitchen, northeast corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 19
Door on east wall.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 20
Living room, northwest corner.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
HISTORICAL DATA

With the Dog Feed Cache (No.105) and Garage (No.103) as precedents, the Park Service drew plans for yet another log and plank building to be constructed fifty feet east of and downhill from the main headquarters road. Less than four months after the San Francisco-based Landscape Division of the National Park Service completed revised architectural drawings for the Garage, Acting Chief, Landscape Architect, Thomas E. Carpenter, recommended plans for the 23 feet, 2 inches by 10 feet, 2 inches, Comfort Station (No.112). Eight months later in February 1932, National Park Service, Acting Director, Arno Cammerer, approved the proposed plans for the building. As originally designed, a solid tongue and groove wood door at each end of the building opened into separate lavatories for men and women. A third door at the middle of the east elevation entered a narrow utility corridor that bisected the building. The roof was to be of dimensional lumber supported by a peeled, log ridge pole, purlins, and rafters. The lower two-thirds of the exterior walls consisted of an exposed structural log frame and reversed boards and battens. Although small in size and intended for summer use only, the Comfort Station, like all the buildings at headquarters designed by the Park Service embodied design elements characteristic of the rustic style of architecture.

The park fully intended to begin construction of the Comfort Station in 1931 yet it was not until the following spring that work began in earnest. In April 1932, Superintendent Harry Liek reported to the Director that "contracts have been let for the material that is to be used in construction of the new Comfort Station and work will be started on May 1st". Work on the building began on schedule and at months end the Comfort Station was 80 percent completed. In early June the cesspool was dug. When completed Superintendent Liek commented: "the only changes being made in the specification's /for the Comfort Station/ were; two closets on the ladies side instead of three, although the partition is in and the
other closet can be added whenever tourist travel warrants". One more winter passed before ditches were excavated and water lines layed to the Comfort Station in June 1933.

The Comfort Station underwent few substantial physical changes for the next thirty-five years as it continued to serve its original function well into the 1960s. An inventory and accompanying photograph of the small structure in 1950s indicates that the only exterior alterations made over the years involved the replacement of the continuous band of screened windows with glass, and metal instead of composition sheathed the roof. On the interior, both walls and ceilings of the two-room building maintained their stained board finish. At that time the Comfort Station was assessed in good condition. During the summer of 1953, the building underwent minor improvements when the plumbing and four toilet bowls were replaced, and the building was rewired.

It was not until 1967, when the need for seasonal housing became acute that the Comfort Station experienced its first change in use and accompanying physical alterations. That year the building was remodeled and converted to seasonal living quarters. It was probably during this remodeling that interior partitions were altered, the inside walls covered with veneer and painted, original door locations altered, and window treatment modified. At that same time or slightly later, a picture window was added to the east elevation and a board and batten addition constructed on the north wall. In 1985-86, the frame addition was removed and replaced by a compatible board and batten gable roof addition designed by National Park Service, Historical Architect, David Snow.
END NOTES

Building No.112


2. Superintendent's monthly report, August 1931, Archives, DENA.

3. Ibid., April 1932.

4. Ibid., May 1932.

5. Ibid., June 1932.

6. Ibid., June 1933.


8. Building Inventory Form 10-768 for No.112, 9 March 1950, Buildings and Utilities Office, DENA; historic photo file, Archives, DENA. Although "metal" is given as the roofing material in the 1950 building inventory, a photograph of the Comfort Station taken in the same year shows rolled roofing material, suggesting that the metal designation was in error.

Historic Photographs
In March 1950, the Comfort Station had incurred only minor changes since its construction in 1932: glass instead of screens were at the windows, and the roof was sheathed with metal rather than tar paper.

Photographer: George Peters  Courtesy of Denali National Park and Preserve
ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Existing Condition and Features

1. Structural

Buildings 112 has a similar structural system to that of Building 105. Walls are vertical with diagonal, log frame and reversed, vertical, board and batten sheathing. The roof is log purlins and rafters with plank sheathing. The structure is one-story with a gable roof. The walls bear on continuous concrete stem walls.

2. Roof

The roof is currently covered with wood shakes.

3. Windows

The windows are modern fixed glass and jalousied glass. These are not historic windows.

4. Doors

There is one modern wood panel door that is not historic.
5. **Floor Plan**

The current plan indicates a living room to the south, a bathroom in the middle and a bedroom to the north.

6. **Interior Walls and Interior Ceilings**

The interior walls and ceilings are sheetrock and exterior walls are exposed log structural components. The exposed logs are significant elements.

7. **Floors**

The floor is sheet vinyl over a concrete slab in the original portion and sheet vinyl over wood subfloor in the new addition.

8. **Mechanical and Electrical**

The mechanical and electrical systems are in the process of being updated at the writing of this report. The structure is to be linked to the parks utilidoor system.

B. **Findings**

At the writing of this report, Building 112 is being rehabilitated with interior work and a more compatible addition to the north to replace the existing plywood addition. All treatments have been recommended by the Regional Historical Architect and will be evaluated.
according to the Criteria of Effect, as set forth by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as follows in this report.

C. **Recommended Treatments**

(Recommended treatments that have been carried out).

1. Construction of more compatible addition to replace existing non-compatible addition.

2. Repair of log framework.

3. Installation of insulation and vapor barrier.

4. Installation of sheetrock.

5. Installation of new mechanical and electrical systems.

6. Installation of new roof.

D. **Alternative Treatments**

1. **NONE**
E. Evaluation of Effect of Recommended Treatment

1. Discussion

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

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

Building 112, as explained earlier in this report is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities described in the National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

a. "Architecturally, the design, construction materials, and siting of Buildings in the Headquarters are good representative examples of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its zenith and last expression".
Existing Conditions and On Going Photographs
Photographs of Building 112

Photo 1
West elevation, looking north.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 2
South elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 3
West elevation, south end.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik  June 1985

Photo 4
West elevation, north end.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik  June 1985
Photo 5
Northeast corner, old addition.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 6
North elevation, old addition.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 7
Detail of door on east elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 8
East elevation of original log portion.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 9
North elevation at entry near old addition.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 10
South end of east elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985
Photo 11
Door at east elevation.
Photographer: Randy Skeirik June 1985

Photo 12
Foundation at east elevation of log portion.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 13
Interior, looking in log portion.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985

Photo 14
Bathroom, looking south.
Photographer: Dave Snow May 1985
Photo 15
Southeast corner of 112 during rehabilitation.
Note windows with trim removed.
Photographer: Bill Heubner  May 1986

Photo 16
Northeast corner of compatible addition.
Photographer: Bill Heubner  May 1986
Photo 17
Northeast corner of new addition.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986

Photo 18
Looking southwest at northwest corner, note steep cut in bank.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986
Photo 19
Detail of windows at west elevation of historic portion after removal of plywood sheathing.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986

Photo 20
Repaired sill at historic portion of west elevation.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986
Photo 21
West elevation of new addition prior to installation of vertical board and batten siding.
Photographer: Bill Heubner  May 1986

Photo 22
North end of east elevation.
Photographer: Bill Heubner  May 1986
Photo 23
Historic portion of west elevation after repair of sill and removal of plywood sheathing.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986

Photo 24
West elevation at north end prior to roof shingles and board and batten siding being installed.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986
Photo 25
Looking north at recently completed kitchen.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986

Photo 26
Looking north down hall accessing bedroom.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986
Photo 27
South wall of living room.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986

Photo 28
Closet on west wall dividing living room from dining room.
Photographer: Bill Heubner May 1986