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



Slaven's Roadhouse

YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE, ALASKA

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT UPDATE

Front Cover:
Slaven's Roadhouse looking northwest, photo by Hennebery Eddy Architects.

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Project Address:
Slaven's Roadhouse
Coal Creek Camp Historic Mining District
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve
AHRS Site #CHR-00030
Cultural Landscape Inventory #100086

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INTRODUCTION

Slaven's Roadhouse is located along a remote section of the Yukon River, approximately 69 miles northwest of Eagle and 40 miles southeast of Circle, Alaska. The roadhouse sits at the convergence of Coal Creek and the Yukon River. The roadhouse contributes to the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group and Coal Creek Historic Mining District, both listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1987 and 1995, respectively. The Slaven's Roadhouse site includes 10 buildings,6 of which are listed as contributing to the thematic group, and the roadhouse itself is contributing to the mining district. The same 6 buildings were confirmed as contributing in the 2004 Coal Creek Historic Mining District Cultural Landscape Inventory, a document that determines eligibility for the landscape and features.

An historic structure report (HSR) was completed in 1990 for Frank Slaven's Roadhouse by the NPS Alaska Regional Office. This report included history and analysis of the site, with conditions and treatment recommendations specific to the roadhouse building.

In anticipation of park identified deferred maintenance needs, NPS commissioned Hennebery Eddy Architects to prepare an updated HSR. The purpose of this update is to track the progression of conditions since 1990 and expand to include conditions and treatment recommendations for three additional contributing outbuildings.

Contributing resources addressed in this report include:

- Roadhouse, ca 1932-1938
- Meat House, ca 1930-1942
- Greenhouse, ca 1930-1942
- Fish Smoker, ca 1930-1942

Note: Building names in this report refer to the most recent documented names per the 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Additional contributing buildings include two doghouses. These are omitted from this HSR update per direction from NPS.

This HSR will serve as a planning and management document for the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve to inform future rehabilitation and maintenance projects at the site and four contributing buildings. It summarizes historical information borrowed from the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* with updates on current conditions, and provides long-term stewardship recommendations and analysis in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Roadhouse Crawlspace

Modifications since the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* include removal of the log-cribbed cellar and conversion of this space to a crawlspace, which extends under the south arctic entry. Exposed earth is loosely covered in visqueen, providing access points for moisture within the crawlspace. Ventilation is limited to intended spacing between floorboards of the arctic entry. Moisture is becoming trapped in this space, condensing on the floor insulation above and pooling on the visqueen below. Items stored in the crawlspace are damp and water-damaged.

Relocating the vapor barrier to the underside of the floor structure will allow for a tighter seal and limit moisture from condensing on the insulation.

Roadhouse Exterior Walls

Deterioration at exterior walls is concentrated to paint weathering at the base of the south wood frame section, and log end rot, weathering, checking, and chinking missing at the north building section. Continued maintenance and repair of these conditions is necessary to prevent further deterioration and major repairs.

Roadhouse Windows

Double hung window sash ropes and pulleys are missing or disconnected throughout. Windows lack sash lifts for ease of operation, and also lack weatherstripping.

Window hardware should be replaced where missing, with sash lifts added at the interior lower sash. Interlocking spring bronze weatherstripping should be added to create a weather tight seal.

Meat House Stair

Wood components at the exterior stair have moderate rot. There are no risers or railings. Replacement of this stair with code compliant treads, risers, and railings is required to address life safety concerns as this building is actively used by the public.

Meat House Foundation

The meat house was constructed on log skids much like the mobile bunkhouses found up river at Coal Creek Camp. These skids rest on perpendicular girders, which are supported by various cribbing to compensate for settlement of the surrounding grade. If the meat house continues to be open to the public, structural stability should be prioritized for safety.

Fish Smoker Structure

The fish smoker is racking to the east, with deteriorated wood framing. To stabilize this outbuilding, internal crossbracing at the south, east, and west elevations is required for structural stability.

PRIORITIZED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Treatment recommendations for each building are summarized in the following matrices. Treatments are organized by priority with a brief description of the scope. For further details and products, see the narrative in Part 2.

Treatments are prioritized based on the severity of the condition and urgency of repair. Efficiencies may be gained during execution of the work by grouping systems and components regardless of their priority.

PRIORITIZED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Slaven's Roadhouse FMSS #75528

Priority 1 - Critical (Immediate - Year Two)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Roof Covering	Replace corrugated metal roof, underlayment, and sheathing in-kind	
Roof	Purlins	Repair purlins and replace copper caps	
Chimney	Bracing	Brace chimney to roof, and install a storm collar and chimney cap	
Windows	Glass Panes	Replace cracked glass panes at windows E1.1 and S1.1	
Windows	Sash	Flip lower sash at window E1.2	
Interior Stair	Handrail	Install intermediate wood balusters to provide missing guardrail	

Priority 2 - Necessary (Year Two - Year Five)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
General Site	Grade	Create positive slope at grade adjacent to the south elevation. Restore rhubarb garden.	
Roof	Gutters	Replace wood gutters in-kind	
Roof	Wood Trim	Replace rotting trim when rot exceeds 25% of trim length	
Roof	Wood Components	Prep and paint all painted wood components and trim	
Exterior Walls	Logs	Install borate rods at perimeter logs	
Exterior Walls	Wood Siding	Prep and paint all painted wood components and trim	
Foundation	Vapor Barrier	Relocate groundcover barrier to underside of floor structure	Replace groundcover barrier and seal
Windows	Exterior Storm	Replace storm sash at window W1.1	
Windows	Windows	Repair all wood surface deterioration and repaint	
Windows	Hood Flashing	Replace galvanized hood flashing where missing. Paint all hood flashing	
Windows	Glazing Compound	Reglaze all windows with new oil-based glazing putty	
Windows	Hardware	Replace ropes and weights to match existing at windows E1.1, E1.2, E2.2, N1.1, S1.1, and S1.2	
Windows	Hardware	Replace missing pulleys at windows E1.1, E2.2, N1.1, S1.1, and S1.2	
Windows	Hardware	Reconnect ropes at window W1.2	
Exterior Door	Door	Repair surface deterioration and repaint	
Exterior Door	Threshold	Replace wood door threshold to match existing	
Flooring	Wood flooring	Refinish	
Interior Wall Finishes	Logs	Repack and replace missing chinking with Oakum or similar	
Wood Stove	Stove	Clean corrosion and refinish with rust-inhibiting high heat black paint	

Priority 3 - Recommended (Year Five - Year Ten)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Water Catchment	Replace east elevation rubber catchment barrel with wood barrel	
Exterior Walls	Logs	Remove cementitious chinking and replace with Oakum or similar	
Windows	Arctic Entry	Restore gable end ventilation window	
Windows	Weatherstrip	Install interlocking spring bronze weatherstrip at all double hung units	
Windows	Hardware	Install sash lift hardware at all double hung units	
Windows	Curtains	Install compression rods and curtains at second floor windows	

Maintenance - Cyclical

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Frequency
General Site	Landscape	Keep site cleared of large vegetation, maintaining integrity of historic open lawn	Annually
Chimney	Chimney	Clean and inspect chimney	Annually
Exterior Walls	Logs	Monitor checking for debris, clean as necessary	Annually
Interior Wall Finishes	Beadboard	Repaint	Every 7 years
Interior Wall Finishes	Logs	Repaint	Every 7 years
Ceiling	Exposed Structure	Dust and clean	Annually
Wood Stove	Stove	Clean and inspect stove	Seasonally
Fire and Life Safety	Fire Extinguishers	Monitor expiration dates	Annually
Fire and Life Safety	Smoke Detectors	Test and replace batteries	Annually

PRIORITIZED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Meat House FMSS #75572

Priority 1 - Critical (Immediate - Year Two)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Roof Covering	Replace corrugated metal roof, underlayment, and sheathing in-kind	Repair existing roof, replacing underlayment and sheathing as necessary

Priority 2 - Necessary (Year Two - Year Five)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Tie Beam	Replace east porch pole to match existing	
Roof	Porch Post	Dutchman patch south porch post base	
Roof	Wood Components	Prep and paint all painted wood components and trim	
Exterior Walls	Wood Siding	Prep and paint all painted wood components and trim	
Foundation	Log Girder	Replace central log girder to match existing	
Windows	Screens	Replace all screen mesh	
Exterior Door	Door	Repair surface deterioration and repaint	
Exterior Door	Screen Door	Replace screen mesh	
Entry Porch	Entry Stair	Construct new code-compliant wood stair and handrail	
Structural	Cribbing	Replace cribbing towers	

Priority 3 - Recommended (Year Five - Year Ten)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Flooring	Wood Floor	Replace tongue and groove wood floor and plank sheathing	
Exterior Walls	Building Paper	Replace building paper	

Maintenance - Cyclical

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Frequency
Interior Wall Finishes	Interior Walls	Clean	Annually
Ceiling	Ceiling	Clean	Annually

PRIORITIZED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Greenhouse FMSS #75531

Priority 2 - Necessary (Year Two - Year Five)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Exterior Walls	Wood Structure	Clean using D/2 Biological Solution or equivalent	
Exterior Walls	Wood Studs	Replace studs when rot extends beyond 25% of their length	

Priority 3 - Recommended (Year Five - Year Ten)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Bargeboards	Replace wood bargeboards at south elevation when rot extends beyond 25% of their length	
Exterior Walls	Corrugated Fiberglass	Replace fiberglass with clear corrugated polycarbonate to match roof covering	
Exterior Walls	Wood Studs	Replace studs when rot extends beyond 25% of their length	

Maintenance - Cyclical

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Frequency
Foundation	Wood Structure	Monitor building settlement	Annually

PRIORITIZED TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Fish Smoker FMSS #75581

Priority 1 - Critical (Immediate - Year Two)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Roof	Roof Covering	Replace metal sheet roof covering	
Exterior Walls	Structure	Plumb wood frame structure and install cross bracing, remove and reinstall exterior metal panels	Brace structure as-is in current wracked position

Priority 2 - Necessary (Year Two - Year Five)

System	Component	Recommended Treatment	Alternate
Exterior Door	Door Slab	Reconstruct door slab and reinstall	Repair existing door, replace deteriorated wood members
Foundation	Lumber	Replace pressure treated lumber with conventional lumber	

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Administrative Data 0.03

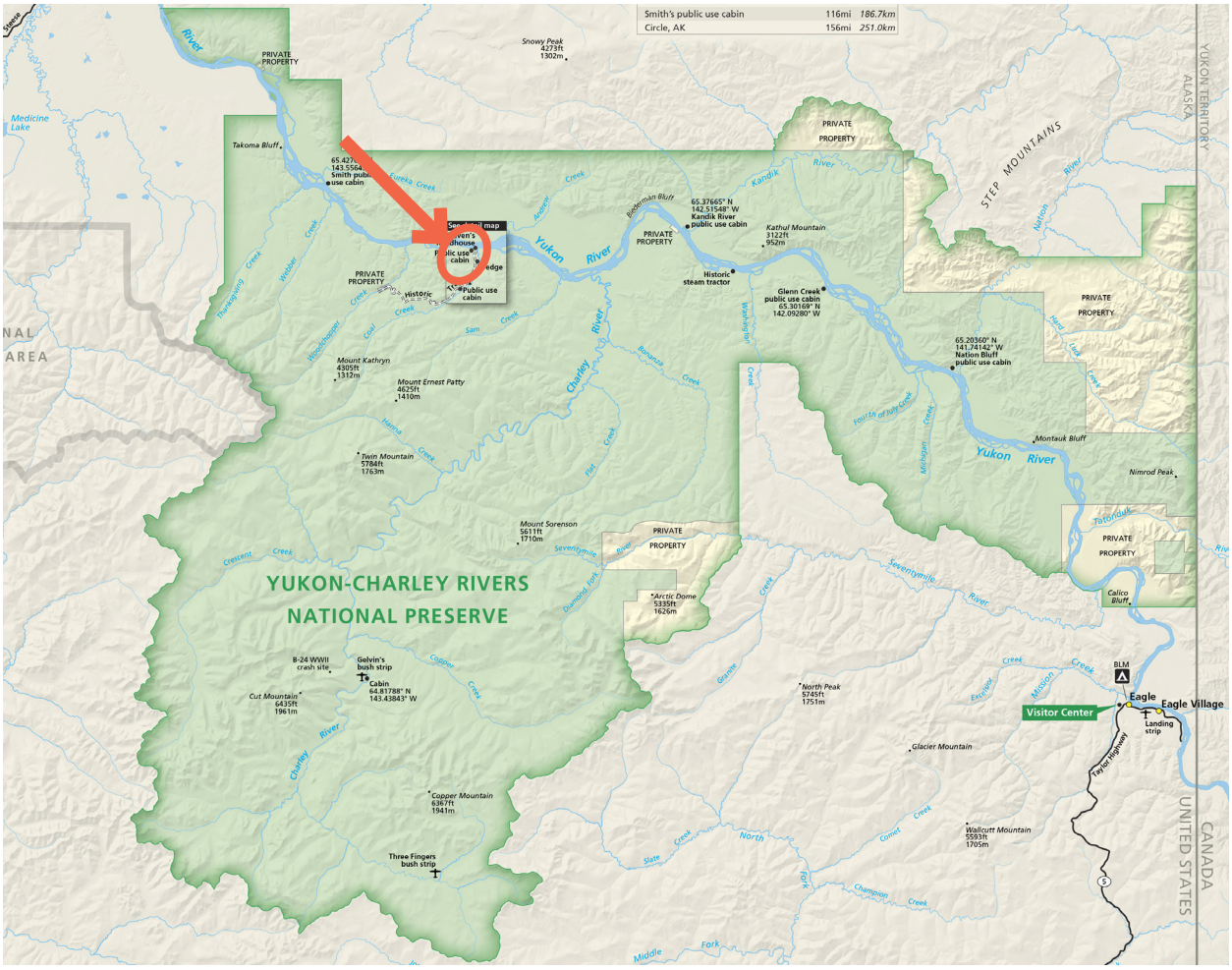


Image 2: National Park Service Map of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, showing Slaven's Roadhouse circled in red.

LOCATION & DISTRICT DATA

Park Name:	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (YUCH)
Area:	Coal Creek Historic Mining District
Resource Name:	Slaven's Roadhouse
Historic Name:	Slaven's Roadhouse
Coordinates:	Lat: 65.35043462, Long: -143.12362476
AHRS* #	CHR-00030
Dates of Construction:	ca. 1932-1942
Historic Function:	Miner's Supply Camp
Current Function:	NPS and Public accommodations, Interpretation, and Public Use

**Alaska Heritage Resource Survey*

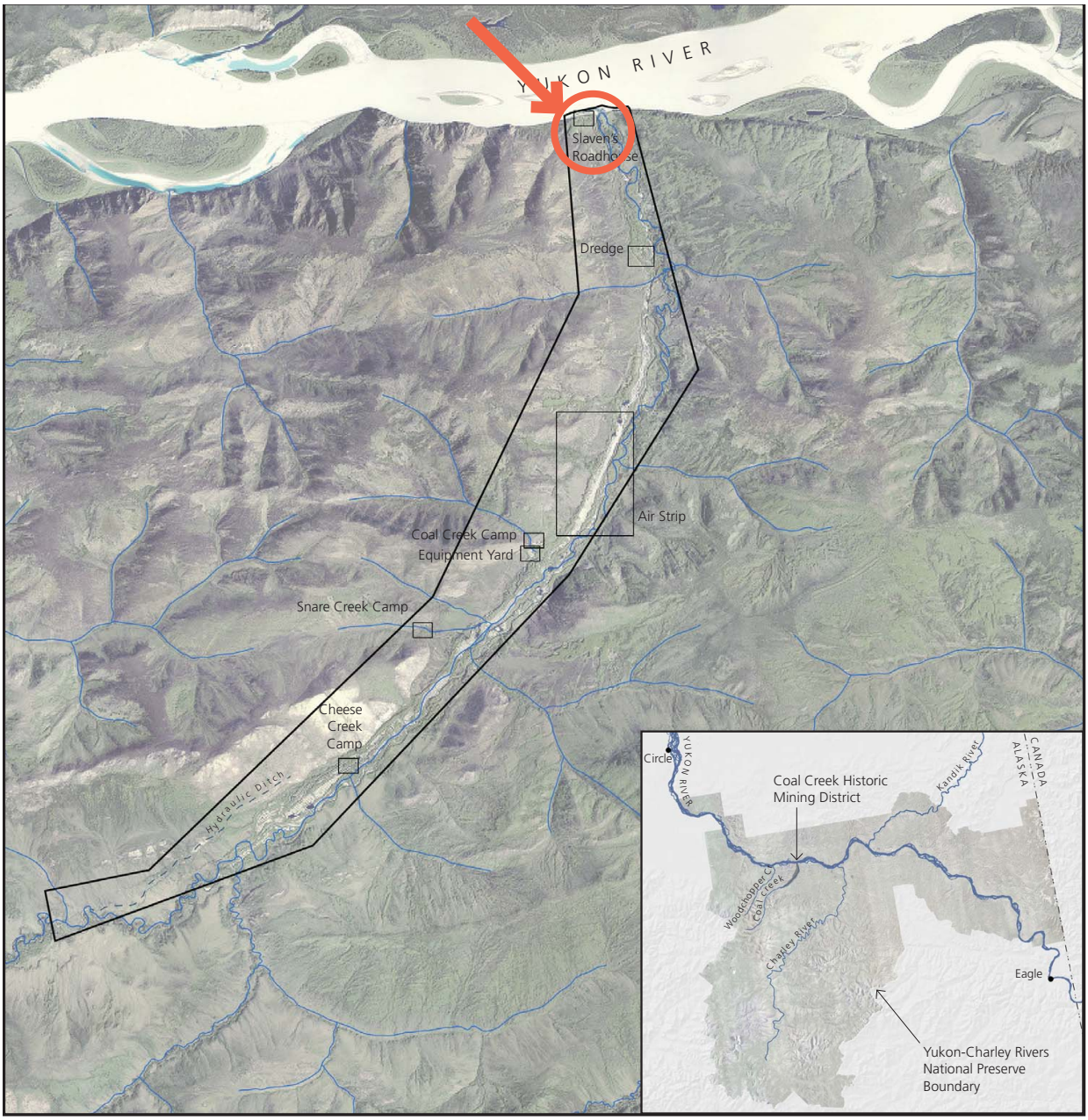


Image 3: Coal Creek Historic Mining District map identifying all areas within the district, including Slaven's Roadhouse outlined in red. Coal Creek Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2004.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

The following buildings are contributing resources to the Slaven's Roadhouse/Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group and are included in this HSR update. These buildings are referred to by different names in other historic research documents. The following table aligns building names between the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and the Slaven's Roadhouse National Register nomination. It also includes identification numbers for NPS's Facility Management System (FMSS), NPS's Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS-HS), and the Asset Priority Index (API) for each building. This HSR uses the names most recently used in the 2004 CLI.

CLI Name	National Register Name	FMSS #	CRIS-HS #	API
Slaven's Roadhouse	Slaven's Roadhouse	75528	023116	85
Meat House	Screened Cache	75572	035010	50
Greenhouse	Greenhouse	75531	035011	50
Fish Smoker	Smokehouse	75581	035012	48

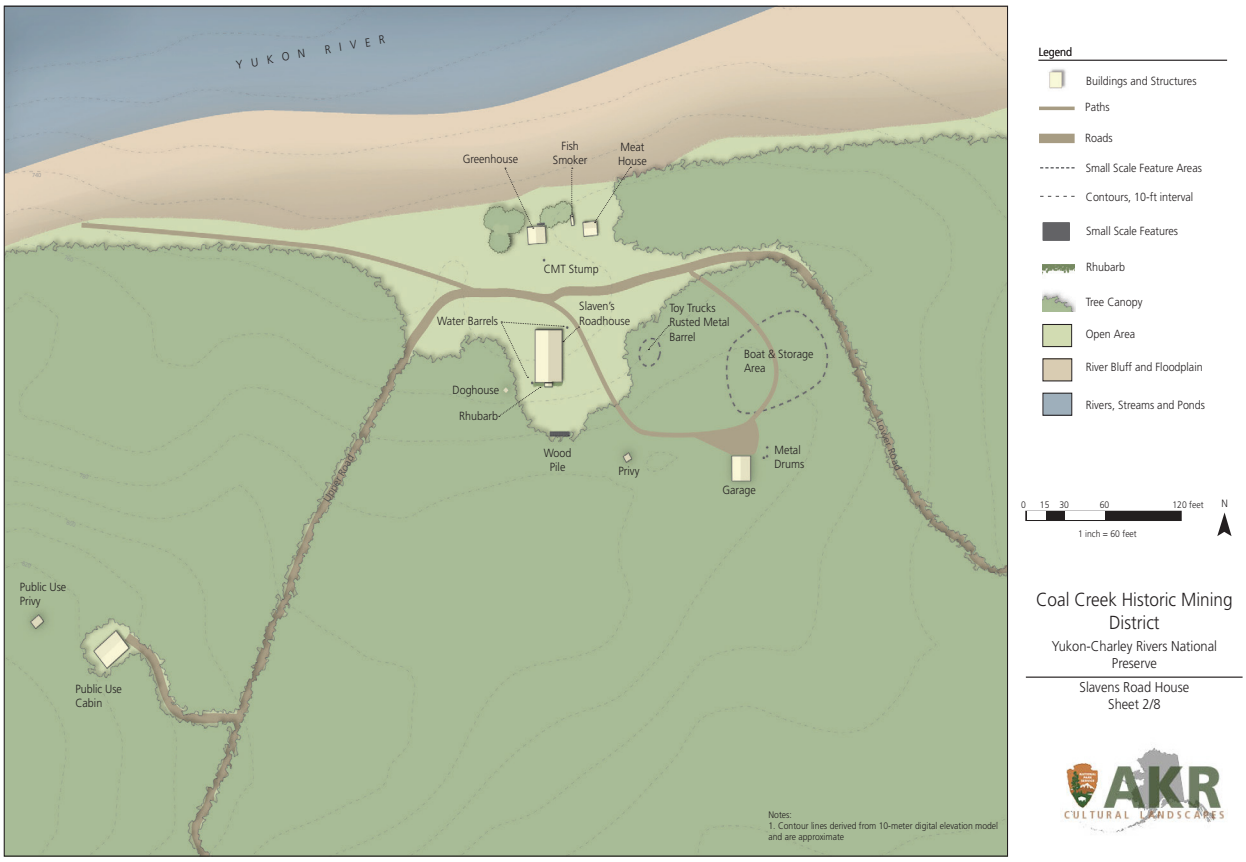


Image 4: Cultural Landscape Inventory map (2004) of Slaven's Roadhouse, identifying buildings and their locations within the Coal Creek Historic Mining District.

ASSET PRIORITY INDEX (API)

Slaven's Roadhouse has the highest Asset Priority Index (API) of existing locations within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve with an API of 85.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan transitioned the Department and its Bureaus/offices from a project-centric to a portfolio-centric management approach. This transition was paired with performance measures within Facility Management such as the Facility Condition Index (FCI) and the Asset Priority Index (API), which provide park managers with metrics to make effective management decisions. Park managers use a matrix of FCI and API to determine which assets support mission critical roles and the condition of those assets.

The API is a balanced scorecard approach that allows park managers to compare the relative importance of facilities in relation to one another. This metric, in conjunction with other asset management considerations, can be used to create an overall asset management strategy. Including the API within a Historic Structure Report demonstrates the importance of these assets park-wide and helps prioritize future projects. It may also highlight where an API may need to be reevaluated if the historic significance of a structure or site has been reassessed while producing the HSR. In general, best practices in Facility Management will determine if a property with a Moderate (API of 12 -50) or Low (API ‹12) API score should be considered for excess or removal if the property's condition decreases.

TREATMENT & USE

The 1990 Slaven's Roadhouse HSR recommended the roadhouse as a high priority resource for rehabilitation in the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, as its prime river location makes it highly visible to park visitors. As such, various preservation efforts have been executed since the 1990 report.

The purpose of this report is to plan for and guide appropriate upgrades and repairs to continue operations.

Currently, overnight accommodations at the roadhouse are used by the public and NPS staff. The site sees approximately 800 visitors per year. Additional accommodations for the public are provided in a separate Public Use Cabin at the southwest corner of the site. Tent camping on site is also allowed. Both floors of the roadhouse are accessible to the public. The upstairs kitchen was constructed for seasonal NPS interpretive ranger use. The building is also used as a resting point for the Yukon River Quest dog sled race, with high traffic usage of the site and roadhouse.

There are current plans to relocate NPS interpretive ranger accommodations to a new tentative location on site. No other changes in use are expected. Recommendations in this report seek to enhance the visitor experience and protect the historic resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA

Period and Level of Significance

Significance

Slaven's Roadhouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The site is significant at the state level under the umbrella of the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination — one of five sites contributing to this thematic group nomination. It is significant under Criterion A in the areas of exploration, settlement, and transportation as it represents the linear community that developed along the Yukon River in the early twentieth century. Slaven's Roadhouse is also a contributing resource to the Coal Creek Camp Historic Mining District, listed in the National Register in 1995.

Criterion A

The Slaven's Roadhouse site is significant for its association as a supply center along the Yukon and is representative of a movement by independent miners who sold their claims to corporations and turned to alternative occupations. Of the five associated sites within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group, Slaven's Roadhouse is notable as it is most closely associated with transportation from the Yukon up to the creeks of the mining camps, such as Coal Creek.

Period of Significance

The period of significance per the National Register nomination for the Yukon River Lifeways Thematic Group is 1910-1938, when the buildings were constructed of logs and other local materials by local craftsman and became connected to the river community.

RELATED EXISTING STUDIES

Studies of Slaven's Roadhouse include:

- *Yukon Studies*, Historic Resources Study, Prepared by Mary Webb Grauman, 1982
- *The Frank Slaven Roadhouse* (Historic American Building Survey (HABS)), 1984-1985, prepared by the Yukon-Charley Project, NPS.
- *Frank Slaven Roadhouse,* Alaska Heritage Resources Survey, 1985
- *Yukon River Lifeways Thematic Group*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, NRIS #87001202, prepared by NPS, 1987
- *Frank Slaven Roadhouse Inventory, Lifeways Thematic Group*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, prepared by NPS, 1987
- *A Guide for Management: Coal Creek Mining Camp Historic District,* 1987
- *Frank Slaven's Roadhouse Historic Structure Report*, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, NPS, 1990.
- *Coal Creek Historic Mining District National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, 1995, NRIS #95000573, prepared by the NPS Alaska Regional Office.
- *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Coal Creek Historic Mining District, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve*, 2004, prepared by the NPS Alaska Regional Office.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This HSR update is organized in general accordance with the following NPS documents as applicable: NPS-28 Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports, and the Denver Service Center (DSC) Workflow for HSRs.

An HSR is broken down into three parts:

- *Part 1 - Developmental History* includes the history and significance of the property and its changes over time. It concludes with identification of character-defining features and a complete description of all building and immediate site components and their conditions.
- *Part 2 - Treatment and Use* discusses the best overall treatment approach and appropriated uses. It identifies regulatory requirements and lists treatment recommendations that correspond directly with the building component descriptions. Alternative treatment options are included where applicable. Part 2 also includes an assessment of effect for treatment recommendations and alternatives.
- *Part 3 - Record of Treatment* documents projects completed under the guidance of this HSR and includes a summary of the work and associated technical data.

This HSR includes Parts 1 and 2 only. Part 1 is heavily informed and borrows from the 1990 Slaven's Roadhouse HSR, with updates based on more recent park documents, field observation, and NPS directive. Treatment recommendations in Part 2 include a matrix summarizing recommendations from the 1990 HSR, whether they were completed to date, and notes on whether additional work is recommended. Part 3 documentation should be completed, including all information outlined in the DSC Workflow for Part 3, as work on the building is completed. This documentation should be appended to this report to maintain a complete building record.

PART 1

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

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Image 5: Slaven's Roadhouse and garden, 1938. Slaven's Roadhouse National Register Nomination, 1987.

NOTE: The following section is copied from the 1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR with modifications where new or additional information is now available.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY + CONTEXT

Frank Slaven's Roadhouse is one of a number of roadhouses and cabins built along the Yukon River and its major tributaries to profit from transportation and placer mining enterprises between Circle and Eagle. Located on the mouth of Coal Creek, a principal tributary on the south side of the Yukon, the two story roadhouse operated during a transitional period in placer mining history. Large scale placer mining in the mid-1930s bought out the individual prospector at Coal Creek, and Slaven's Roadhouse prospered with the new industry.

The River Corridor

Visible from the river, the roadhouse is situated on a river-cut bench. These lofty benches, which flank and mark the prehistoric water level of the river, are usually 10 to 20 feet above the river. They are a unique topographic feature and were a local curiosity for field geologists who visited the region in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Structures built on the benches were usually positioned high enough to escape the reach of annual flood waters and at the same time offered impressive unobstructed vistas.

For all travel in and out of the Eagle and Circle Mining Districts, the Yukon River reigned as the preferred highway both in winter and summer. Passage depended primarily on the condition of the river with a secondary network of trails and paths groomed for winter travel. Thickets of dwarf willow and alder trees meshed with vines and wild rose bushes covered much of the terrain along the many streams and creeks. Seasonal attempts to cut overland trails were labor intensive and probably not a priority during the warmest and lightest months in a prospector's year. Trails cut one year were quickly lost to next year's tenacious growth and only the most crucial passages, such as the winter mail route were maintained.

Dog teams, a vital means of transportation throughout the central plateau of interior Alaska, pushed across frozen waters for most of the year from October to May. After the first crushing sounds of spring break-up riverboats returned to navigate the river for an average of four months in order to service mining settlements.

Mail routes were no exception. Mail easily delivered by boat in the summer months proved more treacherous in winter. Weekly service between Dawson and Nome traveled via Eagle en route to Circle. Mail carriers followed a system of trails along the frozen river. They traveled approximately 20 to 30 miles a day and had the right of way on trails and first priority for a night's sleep or a hot meal at roadhouses along the way.[1] Lead dogs, the momentum for any good dog team, often shared space in the roadhouse with their masters.[2]

Freighters also used these trails and hauled loads from Eagle during the winter months, at first with horses and later with the more reliable dog team. Loads were moved with three sleds to a team. Each dog pulled an average of 150 pounds to the mail carrier dog which averaged 50 pounds. A secondary network of carrier cabins spaced at 20 to 30 miles spans, sheltered carriers and freighters, as well as transient prospectors and trappers.

Most supplies for the various mining operations on the creeks and streams were shipped in by boat downriver from Skagway and Whitehorse by way of Dawson[3] or upriver from Circle. Although the Alaska Railroad never ventured into the upper Yukon region, it did briefly challenge the waterway for the profitable passenger and freight traffic trade. In 1922, the railroad began to offer riverboat service from Nenana. Eventually a compromise was reached between the Alaska Railroad and American Yukon Navigation securing the upper Yukon from Dawson to Tanana for the riverboat companies. The railroad gained control of the stations along the lower river from Nenana as far as Holy Cross. Gasoline and diesel engines often powered the boats but wood remained the most common fuel, creating a most certain tie between boat and shoreline as cords of wood were hauled on board at least once a day.[4]

Slaven's Roadhouse

Frank Slaven, Coal Creek placer miner and longtime resident, likely speculated on the economic advantages of building on this year round arctic highway when he established his roadhouse not far from its shores in 1930. Slaven staked discovery claims along Coal Creek as early as 1905 and eventually came to own rights to half the valley by the time most of the area's claims were leased to General Alexander McRae of Gold Placers, Inc. in 1935. Slaven's claims were often jointly held and among his numerous associates were William Intyre, one of the original owners and founders of the *Dawson News* and of the *Fairbanks News*; Harold Malstrom, onetime owner and publisher of the *Dawson News*; A.H. Dever and Albert Forrest of Juneau; as well as a number of other men from Dawson.[5] Two other nearby claims were staked by John B. Slaven, possibly a relative of Frank Slaven.

No specific date is known for when Slaven arrived in the Coal Creek area but his early claim in 1905 suggests that he was probably among the countless gold seekers who traveled down river from the Klondike to settle along the American Yukon. Fortune seekers lured to the Klondike River in 1896 ventured down the Yukon to prospect in the less controlled and less crowded American territory. Shanty settlements of log cabins and tents quickly followed the transient prospectors and makeshift towns were plotted and abandoned all in the pursuit of gold. Eagle was founded in 1898 by a group of miners from Canada and from there prospectors continued down river to explore the many isolated tributaries. As a result, small insular mining and trapping settlements prospered along the creeks between Eagle and Circle at the turn of the century.

Discovery claims were reported in the Circle District as early as 1894.[6] In 1895 gold strikes were made in American Creek and Seventymile River.[7] By 1898

profitable placer deposits were found on Fourth of July, Ben, and Mineral creeks.[8] Roadhouses, never considered a luxury in winter months, soon opened to lodge both traveler and prospector. Generally spaced at regular distances of 20 to 30 miles to accommodate an average day's journey by sled, a number were operating along the creeks as early as 1900. The Honorable James Wickersham, first judge of the 3rd district in Eagle, stayed at a number of roadhouses between Eagle and Circle in the winter of 1901 and mentions the Charley River, Indian, Coal Creek (not Slaven's), and Nation River Roadhouses.[9]

By 1925 Nation and Woodchopper were the two principal settlements between Eagle and Circle.[10] Woodchopper, about 6 miles down river from Coal Creek, had a population of 15 to 20 men who prospected on the Woodchopper, Coal, and Sam Creeks. Nation, further upriver, was reported to have two permanent residents with an additional 8 to 10 prospectors mining the nearby Fourth of July Creek. Occasional miners and trappers included the population along the contiguous shores of the Yukon between Circle and Eagle and did not exceed 100.[11]

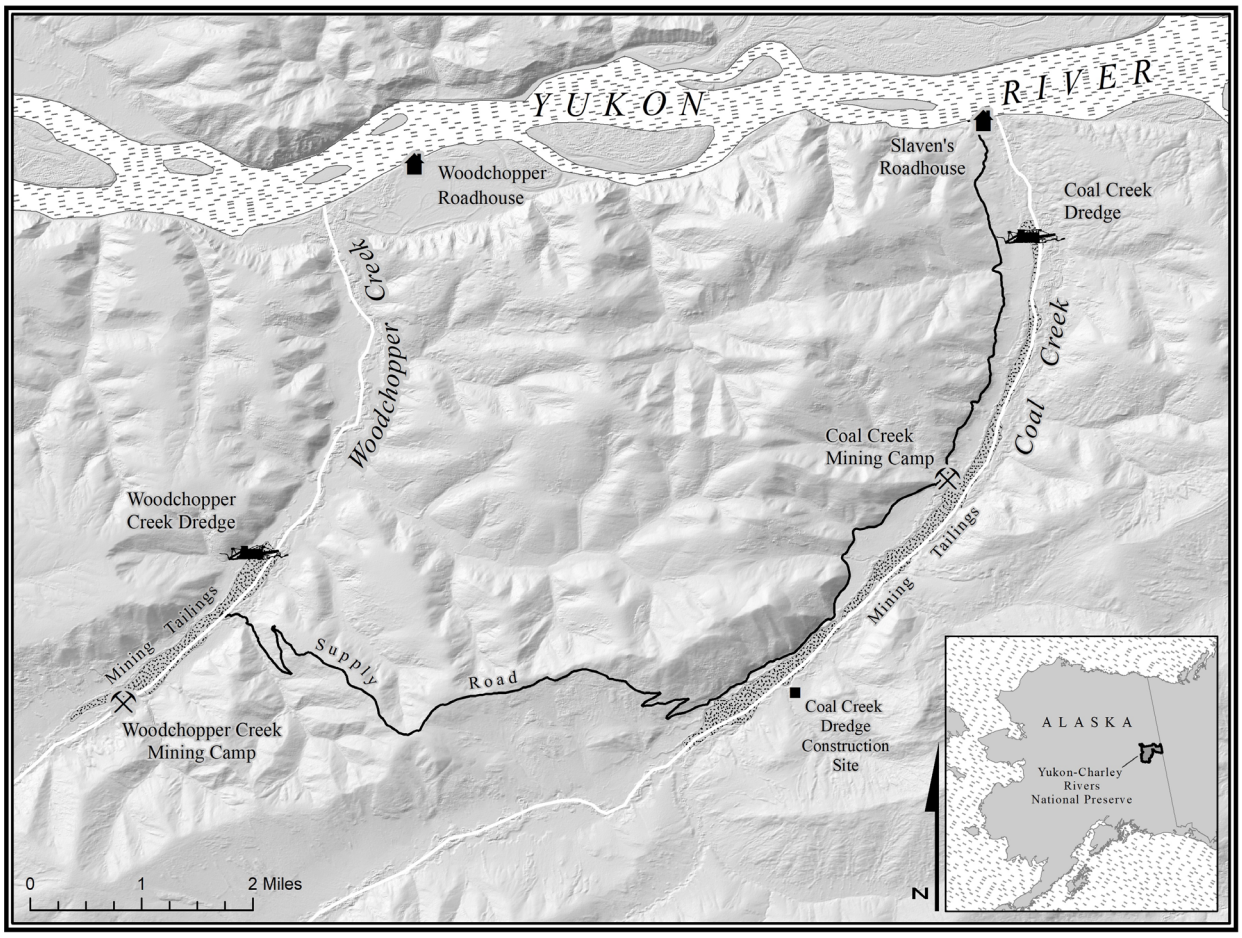


Image 6: Map of Coal Creek and Woodchopper Creek Mining Camps. "Of Gold and Gravel, A Pictorial History,' Chris Allan, 2021.

Placer mines in these camps operated with one or two men working year round to make a claim pay. Second incomes from trapping, woodcutting, freighting, fishing, and innkeeping were also common. One historian referred to the district as "the poor man's gold country," and while gold surfaced in nearly every stream between Eagle and Circle, no big strike was ever made.[12] A geologist visiting the region in 1925 reported that placer mines were operating on both Woodchopper and Coal Creeks but that little progress was made for that summer.[13]

For Slaven to open a new roadhouse five years later in an area that had little economic potential with an established roadhouse at Woodchopper was very risky. Commercial interests had not yet ventured into Coal Creek and the known geology did "not encourage the hope for finding commercial gold deposits."[14] However, two groups of claims along the creek, Slaven's and another upstream, were considered valuable and field geologist J.B. Mertie, Jr. wrote in 1930:

> *These two groups of claims which together comprise 7 miles of placer ground on Coal Creek, should be thoroughly prospected and if possible should be mined as a unit. This should make a good hydraulic venture for some company, for Coal Creek always has plenty of water, and mining would therefore not be at a disadvantage, as it is on some of the smaller gold-bearing creeks tributary to the Yukon.*[15]

Slaven, who was over sixty when the roadhouse was built, was probably looking to supplement his prospecting income. According to local accounts he was not the most likely resident to open a roadhouse. Though by one account he was the "hardest working man", he was also remembered as a miser who saved all the money "he took out of Coal Creek then went to Seattle and died before he could enjoy it."[16] He was a short, broad shouldered nervous man. He was seen as "a loner" with an unusual affection for animals.[17] Building a new roadhouse on a remote stretch of the Yukon in 1930 was not the most sound business venture. Built so close to the more established Woodchopper, Slaven placed his roadhouse in direct competition with his neighbor.

Local accounts point to two reasons for Slaven's bold actions. One account maintained that after an argument with Woodchopper owner Jack Welch, Slaven built his own roadhouse to draw customers away from his neighbor.[18] Secondly, Slaven built his roadhouse at the mouth of the creek knowing that a large corporation was interested in commercial dredging and that in time attention would gradually shift from Woodchopper to Coal Creek.[19]

While both explanations may be true, the latter corresponds to events at Coal Creek in the mid-1930s. Woodchopper, built in 1910, was the largest log structure between Eagle and Circle. As the name suggests, it was a stop for riverboats. It also functioned as the local post office adding to its notoriety along the river corridor. Slaven's was not, however, at all insignificant and his roadhouse serviced traffic along the Washington, Woodchopper, Coal, and Thanksgiving Creeks as did the towns of Star City, Nation, Seventy-Mile, Fish Camp and Woodchopper Roadhouse.[20] Yet Slaven never was a contender for Woodchopper's business.

Small scale placer mining in Coal Creek in the 1920s and early 1930s was too erratic to justify a need for a new roadhouse. As Slaven's was neither a wood stop nor a good boat landing, Woodchopper continued to service larger river traffic, and patrons were not quick to change routes. Charlie Biederman, who carried the mail from Eagle to Circle from 1936 to 1938, continued to stop at Woodchopper like his father and brother before him. Not until large scale placer mining

interests invested in Coal creek and changed local ways along the river did Slaven's Roadhouse begin to prosper.

Coal Creek Mining Camp

In 1934 there was a renewed interest in the small placer gold claims along Coal Creek. Test holes were drilled by an outside corporation who was scouting the region in search of a large scale mining site. Drill results were very favorable at Coal Creek and within the year the company began to mine the gold-bearing gravels. A mining camp was established approximately 7 miles inland from the mouth of the creek and a gravel road linked the camp to the Yukon. Slaven's Roadhouse, located at the mouth of the creek, was quickly incorporated into the camps activities and served as a way station and landing site for men, supplies, and machinery traveling to and from the base camp and the Yukon.

The world gold market in the early 1930's led many investors to speculate and buy into gold operations. By 1934 the federal government increased the price of gold to $35.00 per fine ounce. In Alaska, the rise in gold prices made large scale placer mining economically feasible. Along the Yukon and· especially in Coal Creek the effect was felt almost immediately. General Alexander D. McRae, a Canadian politician and industrial financier keen on investing in the gold market, leased the two principal claims on Coal Creek. Frank Slaven and Beaton and Nelson were the two claim holders. McRae leased the claims for $1,000 a year to start up operations. In 1935, Ernest Patty, professor of geology and mineralogy and Dean of the School of Mines in Fairbanks, assumed management of McRae's operations and in August of that year the two men incorporated Gold Placers, Inc. One year later a dredge was operating along the creek with a crew of 20.

Bunkhouses were built for the crew as well as a machine shop, a blacksmith shop, warehouses, and a combination post office and radio station building. Over $11,000 in new buildings was invested in the camp in 1936 and 1937.[21] Weather readings were reportedly taken at a small weather instrument station at Slaven's and transmitted to Fairbanks.[22]-

The roadhouse was central to the new activity along the creek. A former resident of the region remembered that Slaven "hadn't seen so many customers in years, if ever."[23] A riverboat landing was bulldozed near the roadhouse to unload the tons of machinery and supplies needed to outfit the new camp. A six mile road was cut from the camp and the heavy traffic between river and camp passed through Slaven's property.

By 1935 a sister company Alluvial Gold opened on Woodchopper Creek. Unlike Slaven's, Woodchopper Roadhouse struggled under the new mining regime. The camp at Coal Creek controlled operations at both camps and all freight and supplies were unloaded at Slaven's then transported down to the camp and over the ridge to Woodchopper Creek. Woodchopper Roadhouse was bypassed altogether. When the post office moved to Coal Creek camp in 1936 Woodchopper lost yet another source of income. By 1938 the mail was flown directly into Coal Creek and the overland mail route abandoned. As mining and transportation practices changed, Woodchopper gradually lost its hold on the Yukon.

In turn, Slaven's own expectations for his roadhouse were eventually dampened by Gold Placers own self-sufficiency. After the initial boom created by the rush of new people, Slaven came to realize his roadhouse was not critical to the camp's operations. Under the experienced management of Ernest Patty the company shipped in all its own supplies and fed its own crews leading one resident to comment that "Slaven never prospered in the way he had anticipated."[24]

The return on Slaven's mining claims proved more profitable than the roadhouse business. In 1937 Slaven exercised the option on his claim and he received $15,000 from Gold Placers, Inc.[25] In 1938 Slaven left Coal Creek and went to Seattle. Patty bought the roadhouse in 1938 and it continued to be used by the camp until after World War II. Another cabin on Coal Creek belonging to Slaven was reportedly torn down in 1938 to clear land for the dredge. The cabin had been used as a bunkhouse.[26]

By 1942 gold mining was slowed by the war effort. On October 15, 1942 the United states Government directed the gold mining industry to cease operations. Both men and machinery were confiscated for the war effort and along the Yukon steamer traffic dwindled to three trips for the entire summer of 1942.[27] Limited mining resumed in 1945 and Coal Creek started up again in 1946, but the continued shortage of manpower and equipment undermined the industry.

In 1961 Gold Placers, Inc. and Alluvial Gold leased property and equipment to Ted Matthews, a mining engineer from Fairbanks. In 1971 Ernest Patty referred to Slaven's Roadhouse in a letter, "we own at the mouth of Coal Creek, a large two-story log house which is in a fairly good state of repair. We leave it unlocked with a notice asking visitors to keep it clean and its is amazing how they have responded. Many have left their names and a note of appreciation."[28]

Ted Matthews sold all Coal Creek claims to a partnership in 1973, who in turn sold to AU Placer, Inc. in 1977, operating until 1985. A joint venture called Coal Creek Mining Properties acquired the claims and continued to practice, but profits remained rare and buildings were used for lodging and other purposes. In 1986 the National Parks Conservation Association bought the claims and donated them to the National Park Service to become part of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

RECOMMENDED PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the Yukon River Lifeways Thematic Group is 1910-1938, a span during which the majority of buildings at all five contributing sites were constructed. The *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* identifies a period of significance from 1938-1942, as all buildings were largely completed, ownership was transferred, and associated outbuildings were constructed by that time. However various documents, including the 1987 National Register nomination, 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory, and Douglas Beckstead's 2003 report *The World Turned Upside Down*, identify the beginning of construction at the Slaven's Roadhouse site beginning earlier, in 1932. Therefore this HSR update supports a period of significance for Slaven's Roadhouse from 1932-1942.

Endnotes

1 Hon. James Wickersham, Old Yukon: Tales-Trails-Trials (Washington, o.c.: Washington Law Book Company, 1938), 133.

2 Ibid.

3 J.B. Mertie, Jr. Geology of the Eagle-Circle District Alaska. USGS Bulletin #816 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1930), 10.

4 Barry c. Anderson, Lifeline to the Yukon: A History of Yukon River Navigation (Ottowa: Superior, 1983), 30.

5 "Large Operations Are Launched On Yukon by Gen. McRae• s Interests," Fairbanks Daily News Miner, 12 December 1935.

6 Edward H. Cobb, Placer Deposits of Alaska. USGS Bulletin #1374 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1973), 119.

7 Ibid., 125.

8 "Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Mining in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska," National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988, 36.

9 Wickersham, Old Yukon, 63.

10 Mertie, Geology. 10.

11 Ibid.

12 David Wharton, The Alaska Gold Rush (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1972), 249.

13 Mertie, Geology. 165.

14 Ibid., 159.

15 Ibid., 165.

16 George Beck, interview by Melody Webb Grauman, 19 September 1976, Eagle, Alaska.

17 Ernest Patty, North country Challenge (New York: David McKay Company Inc., 1969), 126.

18 Charlie Biederman, interview by Steve Ulvi and Alison K. Hoagland, 16 July 1985 and 28 July 1985.

19 Al Stout, interview .by Larry Van Horn on 28 May 1987; also interview with James R. Layman by Rolfe Buzzoll on 29 July 1988.

20 Wharton, The Alaska Gold Rush, 241.

21 Gold Placers, Inc., Annual Report, 1936.

22 Frank Hall, interview by Larry Van Horn and Frank Willis, June 1987.

23 Al Stout, 28 May 1987.

24 James R. Layman, 29 July 1988.

25 Gold Placers, Inc., 1937.

26 Ibid.

27 Gold Placers, Inc., 1942.

28 Ernest Patty to Pete Sainsbury, 4 December 1971, Stanton Patty Collection, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

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Image 7: Frank Slaven and his wife in front of the roadhouse, 1935. Slaven's Roadhouse National Register Nomination, 1987.

ROADHOUSE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

This section of the Historic Structure Report summarizes the physical construction, modification, and use of Slaven's Roadhouse.

The following section is copied from the 1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse Historic Structure Report with modifications where new or additional information is now available.

Building Development

Research has yet to prove that all of Slaven's was salvaged from surplus buildings dismantled at Fort Egbert in Eagle in the 1920's and 1930 's, but the similar tool marks, building techniques, and differential weathering support this theory. Fort Egbert, which was established during the last part of the nineteenth century at Eagle, was constructed, occupied, and abandoned within a few short years. At its peak there were approximately 46 structures which were constructed by the military. All of the structures, with the exception of five, were declared surplus and many were auctioned by the government in 1932.[1] Structures and materials from the buildings are found in Eagle, in the camps along the Yukon, and even as far downriver as Fort Yukon. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the wood frame half of the roadhouse was from Fort Egbert.

The log half of the roadhouse is more complicated. Local accounts maintain that the logs were felled at Charley River and hewn by local residents, perhaps former carpenters from Fort Egbert. However, the notching and log scribing is very similar to work found on early fort buildings. Although no historic reference has yet been found to prove that the log half was

adapted from a fort building, there is no doubt that the craftsmanship is similar.

The earliest buildings at Fort Egbert were of log construction. Early photographs clearly show the method of constructing log buildings using a three sided log with squared log end. The squared end extended approximately 2 feet from the end of the log where it terminated in a beveled cut. Beyond the 2 foot length, the outside of the log retained its natural log surface less the bark of the tree. The bevel cut on the Fort log buildings was uniform in its vertical alignment giving the appearance of a well crafted structure. The log work at Slaven's uses a similar method of construction with the exception of the random vertical alignment of the beveled notch.

It is because of this similarity that there has been some speculation regarding the origins of the log materials for the roadhouse. Oral interviews in past years seem to strongly indicate that the logs were, in fact, cut and fashioned on site for the roadhouse. The random nature of the log notching offers the possibility that the logs may have been salvaged elsewhere. The question is unresolved at this time. The following information is adapted from research prepared for the history section of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the National Register Nomination, in addition to local interviews and historic photographs.

Slaven had a number of smaller cabins in the area when he built his 2 story log roadhouse. Slaven's Roadhouse is built of spruce logs and milled lumber. In the valleys along the Yukon, spruce grows to over a foot or more in diameter and is the most plentiful tree along with white birch and cottonwood. The crafted logs at Slaven's average a foot in diameter and some were reported to have been felled at the Charley River.[2]

Slaven relied on the help and skill of his neighbors to build the roadhouse. Including Slaven, five men; Sandy Johnson, Arthur 'cap' Reynolds, Ed Brown, and Alfred Johnson, laid up the heavy log building.

The level of craftsmanship applied to the log portion of the building is visible in its comparatively good condition today. Sandy Johnson, a placer miner from Finland and local builder, was a master "axeman". The timber was squared or hewn on the interior surface by Reynolds by axe or adze and the other three fashioned the double notching at the ends of each log. The walls were hewn flat on the interior and each log was grooved on one side to rest securely on the lower log, a construction detail associated with Johnson's craftsmanship.[3] This method of log construction is Fennoscandinavian in origin and is often found with double notching.[4] The log joints were chinked with moss and vegetation. Progress was steady and the cabin was raised one "round" a day.

Once the walls were up, Slaven was left to finish the interior. However, he appeared in no hurry to finish the rough interior construction and Charlie Biederman commented that until Ernest Patty arrived, "the place was hardly fit to live in."[5] There was a ladder connecting the first and second floors. When Patty started to bring his crews up on the steamboat Yukon in 1935, Slaven hired a carpenter from Circle named Frank Reynolds to work on the interior for a month.[6]

Slaven's neighbors are only credited with constructing the 20' 11-1/2" x 21' 0-1/4" log half of the roadhouse. It is believed that the 37' gable roof projected over the walls to create a deep two story porch similar, though larger, to ones found on many log buildings in the American and Canadian Yukon. The porch was enclosed with dimensional lumber creating an addition that almost doubled the square footage of the original cabin. An arctic entry

measuring approximately 6' by 6' was added to the south elevation between 1935 and 1938. The main entrance to the roadhouse was probably changed after the addition was completed as the window on the north elevation appears to have been originally cut for a door. In the east elevation the openings are directly over one another and a door is on the first floor of the frame section. The west elevation reflects the east elevation less the doorway. The north elevation is also one bay wide but the door and window are asymmetrically aligned. The south elevation is three bays wide. In the east elevation of the log section the first floor window was not cut out until 1935. The second floor window was cut between 1935 and 1938.

The balloon framed walls of the 16'6 1/2" x 21'4" south addition are constructed using 2"x6" rough sawn spruce and are clad with 1" x 8" milled dropped siding. The wall was constructed without the benefit of a typical diagonal wood shear diaphragm characteristic of similar construction of the period. The interior walls are clad with a painted beaded tongue and groove wood siding. Steam powered sawmills mass produced standardized boards at the end of nineteenth century and balloon framing became a quick and cheap way to build. Cheap machine cut nails held the lumber in place. A sawmill was built at Fort Egbert in 1900 and was used to mill logs and board for the many military structures as well as the courthouse and jail at Eagle.

The plank and purlin gable roof originally insulated with sod, was later covered with galvanized corrugated sheet metal. Many of the Coal Creek cabins also had tin roofs salvaged from Fort Egbert and Slaven's was most likely no exception. In 1935 the roof was reinforced with additional planks, creating a slightly steeper pitch. A metal chimney pipe pierces the ridge of the north roof. Wooden gutters were placed below the eaves to collect rain water. The rainwater emptied into barrels located at the north and south corners and where the two sections met.

The two sections conveniently divided the space into four rooms. Slaven slept on the second floor in the smaller section which he shared with his cook, Miss Bissell and ran his roadhouse in the other. The second floor north room was a dormitory. The kitchen was on the first floor in the south room complete with a large stove and the north room was the living room. From the living room steep interior wood stairs led to the dormitory.

As indicated by the archeological findings and historic photographs, several acres around the roadhouse were cleared of brush. In the yard near the roadhouse, Slaven kept an assortment of tools and equipment. A large pile of firewood was stacked to the northeast of the roadhouse. To the southeast just outside the arctic entry Slaven had a large vegetable garden. Many settlements along the Yukon planted gardens, and berries were abundant in the forests. Wildberries including blueberries and low bush cranberries were gathered and tended vegetable gardens produced hardy crops of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, lettuce, rhubarb, beets, carrots, and radishes.[7]

The roadhouse is surrounded by a number of outbuildings. Some of the outbuildings were used by Slaven and others were reportedly built after Patty bought the property.[8] Grouped near the shore are a greenhouse, a smokehouse (fish smoker), a cache (meat house) and a warehouse (no longer extant). The greenhouse appears to have been part of a shed or fish drying shed and was at one time located at the northeast corner of the roadhouse near the woodpile. Directly south is an outhouse and off towards the creek beyond the trees is a large shed. These buildings are still standing today and some were built with lumber similar to Fort Egbert materials. In a 1938 photograph a telephone is visible on the south elevation to the right of the entrance. In the background a power line passes to the north of the roadhouse.

Archeological Study

Archeological surveys were conducted at Slaven's by NPS archeologists Harvey Shields in 1983, by Terry Alldritt, Karlene Leeper and Bill Goebel in 1985, and by Paul Gleeson and Tim Smith in September 1989. The primary goals of the 1989 survey were to 1) to determine, if possible, the size and foundation construction details of the entryway, 2) sample the historic artifact scatter at the three doorways, 3) determine if there was ever a doorway located at the north elevation of the building and 4) provide clearance around the perimeter of the building to facilitate foundation replacement.

A total of 4 test pits were dug at the site unearthing very little and very few artifacts. Test pits 1 and 4 were dug at the south door, test pit 3 at the east door and test pit 2 at the north door. In test pit 4 the discovery of drier soil within approximately 6' of the south elevation suggests that the south wall of the entry could have extended to that point. Stratigraphic evidence also suggested that the drier sod corresponded to the east west boundaries of the former entry. The approximate 6' width of the entry is known from the pattern of differential weathering on the south elevation of the roadhouse around the doorway. No trace of a prepared foundation was found for the entry.

Additional artifacts of little analytical value were also found in test pits 1 and 4. Test pits 2 and 3 contained no artifacts. The lack of artifacts in the test pits was noted by the archeologists and they suspect that a bulldozer used by previous owners of the site cleared off any random scatter.

Based on the archeological and historic photographic evidence it had been determined that the missing arctic entry could be reconstructed to its original dimensions. It was also determined that the proposed reconstruction would have no effect on archeological resources.

Site Chronology

The following summarizes major milestones in the development of the Slaven's Roadhouse site and any alterations to the buildings. Information was consolidated from the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, 1987 National Register nomination, and 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory.

CHRONOLOGY	
Year	**Action**
1905-1927	Frank Slaven staked 28 mining claims in the Coal Creek valley
ca. 1932	Frank Slaven began construction on the roadhouse
1930-1938	Frank Slaven constructed the meat house, greenhouse, and fish smoker
1935	Frank Slaven and other small claim owners sell claims to Gold Placers Inc
1935	Roadhouse roof was built up to create a steeper pitch
1935-1938	East elevation windows cut into log portion of roadhouse
1935-1938	Arctic entry constructed at south elevation of roadhouse. North entrance exchanged for a window.
1936	Road constructed from Slaven's to Woodchopper Creek
1938	Frank Slaven leaves Alaska for Seattle
1938	Power line and telephone connected to roadhouse
1980	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve established
1982	Emergency stabilization of roadhouse first recommended by NPS
1986	Coal Creek Mining Properties sold property to National Parks Conservation Association, donated to NPS

CHRONOLOGY	
Year	**Action**
1987	Slaven's Roadhouse listed in the National Register
1988	NPS stabilized the meat house, fish smoker, and greenhouse
1990	Major roadhouse rehabilitation including replacement of rotted sill logs, construction of new foundation and floor structure, installation of shear diaphragm at south addition, roof rehabilitation, restoration of doors and windows, reconstruction of the arctic entry (since missing), and restoration of interior finishes.
1990-Present	Moss log chinking was replaced with cementitious mortar. Lower half of exterior wood siding at south addition replaced with new wood siding. East elevation entrance converted to window.
1999	NPS stabilized the meat house, fish smoker, and greenhouse
2019	Greenhouse roof replaced

HISTORY OF USE

Slaven's Roadhouse was originally constructed to house and supply river traveler's and miners in support of dredging in the Coal Creek Valley. The roadhouse now provides seasonal and as-needed housing for park staff and consultants, with shelter and cooking for the public. It also serves as a resting point during the annual Yukon River Quest, with high seasonal traffic. Overnight public accommodations are provided in a separate, non-historic public use cabin. The meat house and greenhouse continue to be used by hunters and park staff. The fish smoker is no longer in use.

INTEGRITY

As defined by the National Register of Historic Places, seven aspects comprise the evaluation of a resource's integrity. These include integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and associations. Slaven's Roadhouse ranks as follows:

- Location - high - the buildings remain in their last location from within the period of significance.
- Design - high - the exteriors, building forms, and interiors rooms remain intact.
- Setting - high - few alterations have been made to the surrounding cultural landscape and the relationship between the roadhouse, outbuildings, river, and roads.
- Materials - high - All components and finishes have been maintained, repaired, and/or replaced-in-kind over the years
- Workmanship - high - utilitarian log and framed construction with high degree of craftsmanship and detailing.
- Feeling - high - original contextual and time period associations remain intact.
- Association - high - the buildings remain part of the Yukon linear community and continue to serve as supply and shelter for park staff and visitors.

Slaven's Roadhouse retains high integrity despite the ceasing of mining operations in the Coal Creek valley. The roadhouse and associated outbuildings are well preserved and continue to function much like they did historically - with river travelers coming and going, hunters hanging meat in the meat house, and greens growing in the greenhouse - retaining a strong association and appearance emblematic of the Yukon Lifeways thematic group.

Endnotes

1 Mary Webb Grauman, “Eagle: Focus on the Yukon” (National Park Service, 1975), 45.

2 Charlie Biederman, 16 July 1985.

3 Mary Webb Grauman, “Yukon Frontiers: Historic Resource Study of the Proposed Yukon Charley National River” (Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, #8), 432.

4 Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick. and stone: The North American Settlement Landscape vol. 1 (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 122.

5 Charlie Biederman, 16 July 1985.

6 Charlie Biederman, 16 July 1985.

7 Mertie, Geology, 12.

8 Charlie Biederman, 16, July 1985.

Physical Description 1.03



Image 8: From left to right, the greenhouse, fish smoker, and meat house on the bluff overlooking the Yukon River.

OVERVIEW

The following section details the physical description and conditions of the buildings at Slaven's Roadhouse, beginning with the overall complex and site and followed by dedicated sections for each building. Each building section includes a physical description, identifies character-defining features of the building's exterior and interior, and documents current conditions and assigns significance by assembly/component. This section is informed by the 1990 Historic Structure Report, 1987 National Register nomination, and 2004 Cultural Landscape Report. Some descriptions have been modified for present conditions and accuracy.

Windows were given an identification code per elevation and floor, and numbered left to right. For example, window "W2.2" is at the west elevation, second floor, second from the left.

Corresponding treatment recommendations and prioritization are identified in Part 2 - Treatment and Use.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

An on-site inspection of the existing conditions and context was carried out by Hennebery Eddy Architects (HEA) and the National Park Service on September 16, 2021. Conditions at the time of the survey were dry and clear, with scattered showers in the evenings. Access was provided to the site, exterior, and interior of the buildings. Conditions were photo-documented and recorded on field assessment forms developed for this project.

Structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) systems were not assessed or reviewed by an engineer. Observations have been provided by the architectural team and where instructed by NPS.

Unless noted otherwise, all photographs and drawings in this report have been provided by Hennebery Eddy Architects. Images by others are credited accordingly.

All condition observations were visible, no destructive investigation was performed. Moisture meters and probing awls were used to verify the extent of wood decay throughout. Wood Moisture Equivalent (WME) readings of 10% or less represent typical moisture levels for the area. A WME of greater than 17% provides an environment for rot. Readings greater than 20% indicate severe active rot.

Corresponding annotated elevation diagrams indicating the location and approximate area of deficiencies are included at the end of each building section. The diagrams serve to illustrate a majority of the deficiencies but are not all inclusive and do not include interior deficiencies, nor do they fully capture site conditions. Please refer to condition narratives for a complete record of all observed conditions.

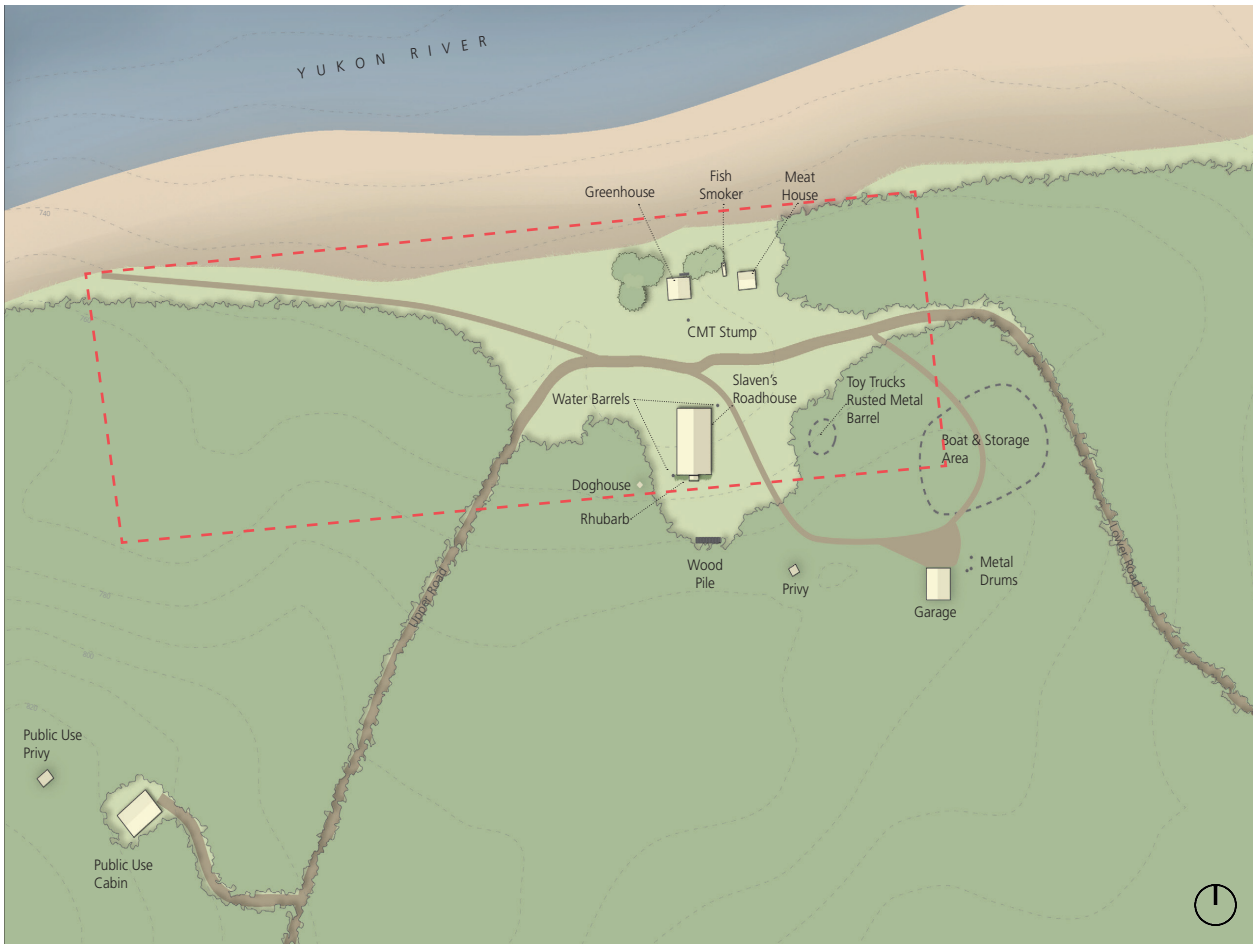


Image 9: 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory map of Slaven's Roadhouse. The approximate location of the 4 acre site is outlined in red.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Frank Slaven Roadhouse is located on the south bank of the Yukon River approximately 300 yards west of its confluence with Coal Creek. Set back approximately 100' from the Yukon River bank and 200' from the water's edge, the building is oriented on a north south axis. The 4 acre rectangular site is defined by the following boundaries: 700' along the Yukon river bank; 250' back from the river's edge to include all identified cultural resources.

The Slaven's Roadhouse site consists of 10 total buildings: the roadhouse, meat house, greenhouse, smoker, two doghouses, privy, garage, public use cabin, and public use privy. Included in this report are the roadhouse, greenhouse, meat house, and fish smoker. The roadhouse the nucleus of the site, with the three outbuildings sitting due north along the river bank's edge.

The roadhouse was constructed on a relatively flat lot. Historically the site has been maintained as a clear open space oriented to the river. Frank Slaven surrounded the roadhouse building with extensive gardens. Today, a small rhubarb patch remains at the building's south elevation.

Years of mining activity on Coal Creek and the loading and unloading of heavy equipment at the river ramp have resulted in the site being bisected by the gravel

roads. Extending to the northwest from the roadhouse is an access road and boat ramp to the Yukon River. Extending southeast is Lower Road, the current primary access road to Coal Creek Camp. Extending southwest of the roadhouse is Upper Road, which also provides access to Coal Creek Camp but suffers from severe settlement and landslides.

The overall spatial organization of the Slaven's Roadhouse site has altered little since the period of significance. Historically significant outbuildings remain clustered around the roadhouse. New facilities such as a public use cabin is located uphill and out of sight from the roadhouse site. Major circulation paths and their placement on the landscape has not changed and are still in use today.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features (CDFs) are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the site and buildings' significance. The buildings at Slaven's Roadhouse are significant for their association as supply centers within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination and are representative of the linear community constructed by locals with local materials.

Character defining features of the site include:

- Cluster arrangement
- Upper and Lower Road
- Proximity to the Yukon River
- Open lawn clear of vegetation



Image 10: The south bank of the Yukon River, with Slaven's Roadhouse located up the bluff.



Image 11: Looking south from the Yukon River at the access road to Slaven's Roadhouse.



Image 12: Contributing buildings of the Slaven's Roadhouse site are clustered near the roadhouse.

CONDITIONS

General Site

Conditions:

At the time of the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, abandonment of the site in the mid-eighties resulted in the growth of willows and alders between the roadhouse and the riverbank. These have largely been cleared, with scattered maturing trees near the greenhouse, meat house, and fish smoker.

Slaven's gardens are no longer extant, with the exception of rhubarb patches at the south elevation of the roadhouse.

The site surrounding the roadhouse is sloped away from the building to promote positive drainage. Rain catchment barrels collect water from the roadhouse gutters for drinking water and help to mitigate any drainage concerns.



Image 13: Maturing trees surrounding the greenhouse and meat house along the riverbank bluff.



Image 14: Rain catchment barrels at the south elevation of the roadhouse.



Image 15: Remnants of the rhubarb garden at the south elevation of the roadhouse.

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Slavens Roadhouse, FMSS #75528

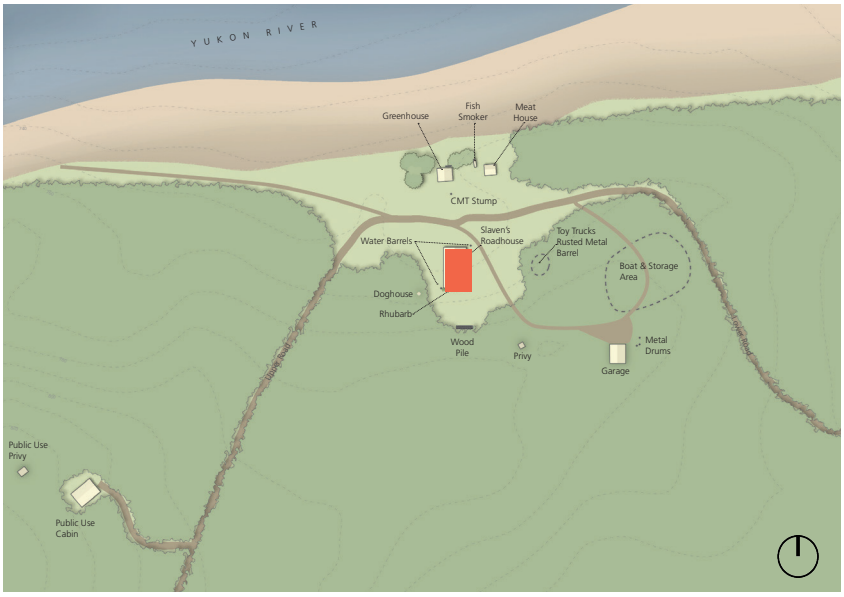




Image 16: 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory map of the Slaven's Roadhouse site, with the roadhouse identified in red.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Construction began on Slaven's Roadhouse ca. 1932. The north half was constructed first and the southern half constructed at a later unknown date. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve staff restored the roadhouse to its 1938-1942 construction between 1991 and 1993. Slaven's Roadhouse is a two story rectilinear log and wood frame building oriented north/south. The north elevation faces the Yukon River. The building is characterized by the original log construction portion on the north with a southern wood frame addition with drop siding. Both share a common gabled roof with a 1:4 pitch. The log section measures 20'11" x 21'0" x 19'. The wood frame addition measures 16'6" x 21'4" x 19'. An arctic entry projects from the south elevation, the only remaining entrance to the building.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features (CDFs) are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the site and buildings' significance. Slaven's Roadhouse is significant for its association as a supply center within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination and is representative of the linear community constructed by locals with local materials.

Character defining features of Slaven's Roadhouse include:

- Rectilinear plan, 2-story
- Deep gabled roof with corrugated metal roofing
- Log construction, square notches with chamfered transitions
- Broad fascia boards
- Exposed purlins
- Drop siding
- Wood gutters
- Barrel stove with pipe chimney and cylindrical thimbles
- Wood frame windows with six-lite storms
- Arctic entry
- Simple minimal interior finishes with exposed structure

Building Exterior

CONDITIONS

Roof

The gabled roof consists of two systems. The first, original layer is a sod roof of dirt and moss supported by wood plank sheathing. The second layer is corrugated metal supported by purlins and skip sheathing. The corrugated metal is fastened using nails. The original sod roof is concealed at the exterior by painted tongue-and-groove bargeboards at the north and south gable ends and was not accessible for assessment. Timber purlins project at each gable. Purlins at the south elevation are treated with copper flashing caps, added ca. 2020. Rafter tails are exposed at the east and west elevations.



Image 17: Deteriorating wood gutter and copper capped projecting purlin end at the south elevation.

Roof flashing is limited to bent corrugated panels at the ridge and surrounding the chimney penetrations. The south chimney penetration is abandoned and capped with corrugated metal.

Wood gutters run the length of the east and west elevations. These are supported by chamfered wood plank brackets. The gutters have a "V" profile and are lined with galvanized sheet metal. Gutters project beyond the building and drain into wood catchment barrels at the ground. There are no downspouts.



Image 18: Wood plank sheathing visible at the projecting eaves, topped with a corrugated metal roof covering.

The south arctic entry and west elevation propane shed roofs are wood frame with a mineral-surfaced rolled roof covering and painted bargeboards and fascia.

Conditions:

Covering

Corrugated metal roofing has mild surface corrosion throughout, with moderate surface corrosion at the east slope near the chimney penetration. Loose nails are visible at upturned ends of corrugated metal. Sheathing at the north end of the east elevation are rotating/ warped.



Image 19: Bargeboards at the end gables with paint weathering, and projecting purlin ends weathering.

End rot is typical at exposed skip sheathing along the south elevation.

Purlins

Exposed purlins capped in copper at the south elevation appear in good condition. Purlins projecting at the north elevation are checked and weathered.

Rafters

Exposed rafter tails are in good condition. One rafter is capped with copper at the east elevation.

Gutters

Wood gutters are weathered with biogrowth throughout. The east elevation gutter has split near the south end and is temporarily repaired with a sistered piece of wood. The east elevation catchment barrel is a rubber tub incompatible with the historic appearance.

Trim

Paint failure is typical at bargeboards

Arctic Entry and Shed Roofs

Paint is weathering at all trim. The west elevation fascia at the arctic entry has active surface rot.

Chimney

A stove chimney projects through the ridge, centered at the north end of the building and serving the wood stove in the first floor north room. This chimney was recently replaced with an NFPA certified insulated chimney. The wood roof members are insulated from heat by a metal thimble that extends from the second floor ceiling through the roof. An additional thimble is located on the interior at the second floor penetration. The chimney is topped with a metal cap.

Conditions:

The chimney is not braced.



Image 20: Additional copper caps at the south elevation purlins.



Image 21: Rotting fascia at the arctic entry roof.



Image 22: Two chimney penetrations at the roof, with the operable chimney at the north (left) and decommissioned chimney at the south (right).

Exterior Walls

Exterior walls at the north half of the roadhouse are round log (approximately 10" in diameter) and hewn flat at the interior. They connect at corners with square notches and are chinked with cementitious mortar. Logs are hewn square with staggered chamfering at each corner. Logs were peeled during construction and left untreated. Exterior trim includes painted wood window trim, hoods, and sill aprons. A wood plank "Slavens Roadhouse" sign with painted lettering is affixed to the exterior north elevation. A small copper plaque installed below reads "Killed 9-4-71" with an ineligible name below.



Image 23: Weathered logs at the north elevation.

Exterior walls at the south half of the roadhouse are wood frame using 2x6 studs at 1'-8" on center. The exterior is clad with 1x8 drop siding, with the exception of round log infill at the south gable. According to the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, the siding was salvaged from a previous structure as evident by nail holes. A one-story arctic entry projects from the south elevation with a gabled roof, a reconstruction of the original that was missing at the time of the 1990 HSR and restored per the HSR's recommendations. Historically, this entry had a ventilation window above the door. A king post was added at the interior at this location, likely preventing installation of this vent. A new small propane shed projects from west elevation with a shed roof, constructed post-1990. Exterior trim at the south end includes painted wood window trim, hoods, and sill aprons as well as corner boards. Corner boards adjacent to the log portion of the building are scribed to the log profiles. There is a strip of galvanized flashing between the south elevation drop siding and log infill at the gable.



Image 24: Spikes and notching in logs at the west elevation.

Conditions:

Logs

Checking and surface weathering with UV damage at the skyward facing surfaces are common at logs on all elevations. The lower four logs at all elevations were replaced in 1990. These are weathering in-kind with original logs above. The lowermost log at the east



Image 25: Boring insect holes at the sill log on the west elevation.

elevation is dotted with boring insect holes. Insects appear inactive. Moisture levels at projecting log ends near the base of the building range from 10-20% WME with inactive surface rot.

Areas of chinking are missing throughout, concentrated at the lower four logs at the east and west elevations with spot areas at the north elevation. A row of abandoned spikes lines the log beneath window W2.1. There are two notches in a log centered on the west elevation.

Drop Siding

Drop siding along the first floor has been replaced with new. Siding above appears original and salvaged from Fort Egbert, as evidence by extensive nail holes. Paint is weathering along the perimeter of the building, particularly at the south elevation where there is a negative slope and rhubarb vegetation within close proximity. All wood components appear in sound condition, with the exception of a cracked board below window S2.1.

Trim

Paint is weathering at lower portion of corner boards and at all trim on the arctic entry.

Foundation

At the north half of the building, contemporary pressure treated sills have been installed at grade to combat log deterioration.

The foundation of the south portion has been reconstructed since the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*. The cellar at the south portion of the building has been removed, converting the space to a dirt-floor crawlspace with vapor barrier at grade. The perimeter foundation consists of 2x8 pressure treated framing with plywood infill. Wood floor joists are supported by pressure treated posts at the center of the room. All structure appears to be resting on grade with no



Image 26: Moisture readings at the projecting log ends depict low moisture levels typical for the region, with no active rot.



Image 27: Exterior wood siding at the south half of the building has been replaced from the first floor window hoods and below, indicative by their smooth surface.



Image 28: Paint weathering and surface rot at wood drop siding at the perimeter of the building.

visible footing. Floors are insulated with batt-fiberglass insulation held in place and protected from animals with wire mesh. Ventilation in this area is limited to spacing in the arctic entry floor boards, where the crawlspace extends underneath.

Conditions:

Pressure Treated Sills
No deficiencies noted.

Crawlspace
The loosely installed vapor barrier is allowing moisture from the ground to access the space. This combined with inadequate ventilation is resulting in high moisture levels. Moisture is condensing on the underside of the plywood floor sheathing as evident by mildew growth at the access hatch and damp insulation throughout. Condensation is dripping and pooling on top of the vapor barrier. Items stored in the crawlspace have water damage.

Windows
There are fourteen total exterior windows. Seven windows at the first floor are one-over-one wood double hung units, 5'8" x 3'5". According to the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, these dimensions match the windows used at Fort Egbert. Wood frame exterior storms protect the first floor units with six true divided lites each. Second floor windows include four two-over-two wood double hung units and three single pane fixed units. The fixed units include wood frame single pane exterior storms. Storms at operable units were not in place during the site visit.

All windows include wood exterior and interior trim. Exterior trim is painted brown. Galvanized hood flashing is nailed in place at the exterior and is painted in some locations.



Image 29: High moisture levels in the crawlspace are resulting in corroding wire mesh and mold growth in the insulation.



Image 30: Water pooling on the ground cover visqueen in the crawlspace.



Image 31: Typical second floor double hung window unit with paint weathering at exterior trim and no hood flashing.

Double hung hardware includes ropes and pulleys, where extant. There are no sash lifts or weatherstripping.

A ventilation window, historically located at the south gable end of the arctic entry, is no longer extant.

According to the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, all of the windows appear to be original to the building with the exception of the north window on the first floor (N1.1), and the east elevation first floor window (E1.1). The N1.1 window opening appears to have originally been a doorway. Archeological investigation in 1989 failed to establish the presence of a boardwalk or gravel walkway. If the window opening originally served as a doorway, it was only for a short period of time. Historical research suggests that the opening may have been used for a few months prior to the construction of the south addition.



Image 32: Typical first floor double hung window with exterior storm and galvanized hood flashing.

Conditions:

*See Window Assessment forms in Appendix C for individual conditions at each window.

Windows are in fair condition with moderate surface deterioration at the exterior. Paint is deteriorated at exterior trim. Putty glaze is dry and cracked throughout. Window W1.1 is missing an exterior storm sash. There are cracked glass panes at E1.1's exterior storm and S1.1's lower sash and exterior storm. The lower sash of E1.2 is installed backwards and ropes are missing. Ropes and pulleys are missing at E1.1, E2.2, N1.1, S1.1, and S1.2. Ropes are detached at W1.2.

Galvanized hood flashing is missing from E1.1, E2.1, E2.2, W2.1, and W2.2. Flashing is unpainted at E1.2, N1.1, N2.1, and W1.1.



Image 33: Deteriorating putty glaze at exterior storms and double hung windows.



Image 34: Makeshift curtains at second floor windows created from hanging sheets.

Exterior Door

The south entry door is wood plank with vertical bead board in a natural finish. Hardware includes thumb latch and hinges, no lock. The door threshold is wood. Exterior trim is painted with painted galvanized hood flashing nailed in place.

Conditions:

There is light surface deterioration at the base of the exterior face of the door and paint is weathering. Hardware is in good operable condition. The wood threshold is fractured. Paint at exterior trim is deteriorated.



Image 35: South entrance door with surface deterioration and paint weathering at exterior wood trim.

Entry Landing

The entrance to the building in on the south elevation and is accessible by a wood plank landing with integrated metal grate.

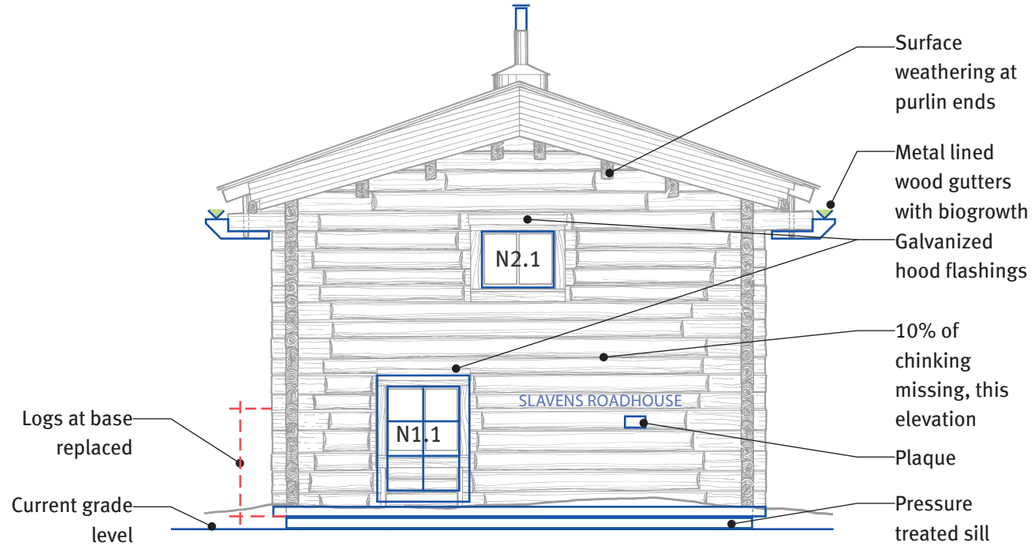
Conditions:

Wood has high moisture levels at 16.5% WME with light biogrowth.

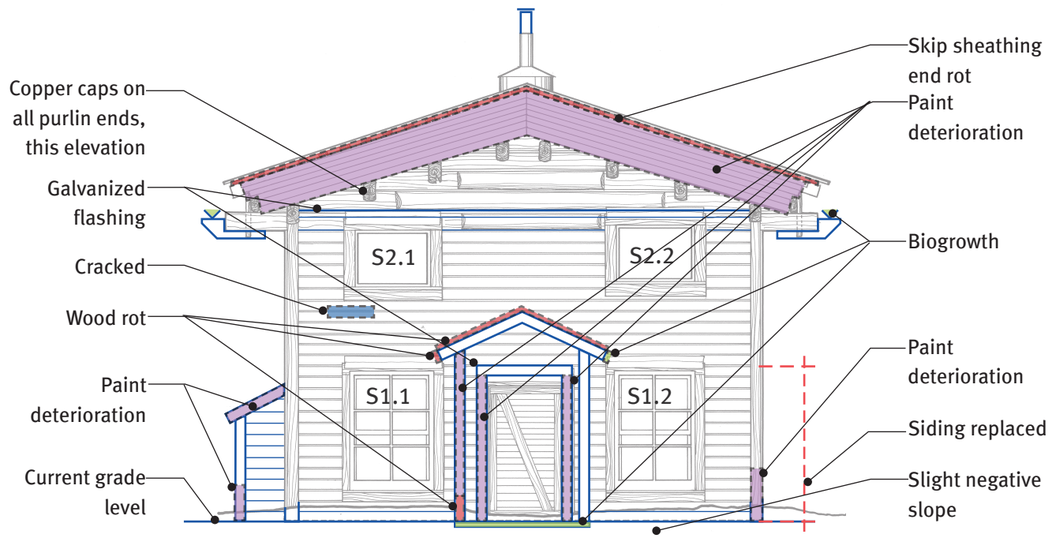


Image 36: Fractured wood threshold.

Roadhouse
Exterior Elevation Condition Diagram



North Elevation



South Elevation

LEGEND

- *Wood Rot*
- *Cracked/Warped*
- *Biological Growth/Soiling*
- *Moderate Corrosion*
- *Incompatible Patch/Hole*
- *Paint Deterioration*
- *Changes to Building After Drawings*

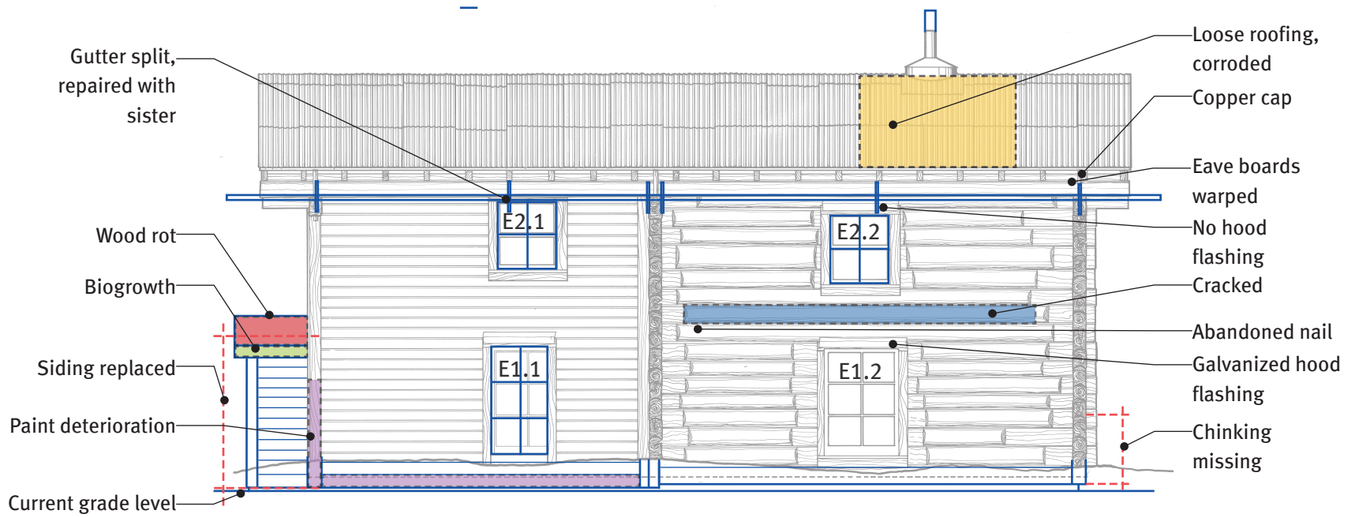
GENERAL NOTES

1. Elevation backgrounds are courtesy of the 1987 Historic American Building Survey. Changes to the building exterior since 1987 are annotated where visibly apparent. Drawings not to scale.

Roadhouse
Exterior Elevation Condition Diagram

LEGEND

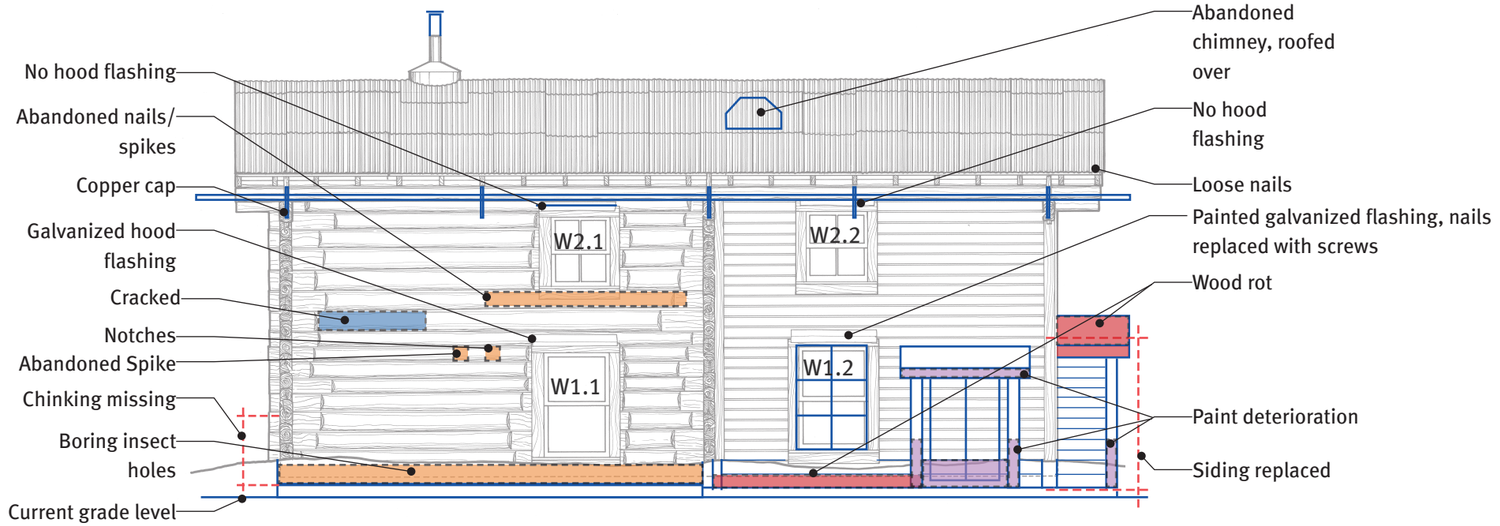
- *Wood Rot*
- *Cracked/Warped*
- *Biological Growth/Soiling*
- *Moderate Corrosion*
- *Incompatible Patch/Hole*
- *Paint Deterioration*
- *Changes to Building After Drawings*



East Elevation

GENERAL NOTES

1. Elevation backgrounds are courtesy of the 1987 Historic American Building Survey. Changes to the building exterior since 1987 are annotated where visibly apparent. Drawings not to scale.



West Elevation

Building Interior

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The two-story building interior is divided into two halves, for a total of four interior spaces plus the arctic entry. The first floor includes the south arctic entry that opens into an interpretation room. According to the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR*, this room was originally a kitchen with cookstove and chimney projecting through to the roof. Evidence of this chimney no longer remains at the interior. Today the room features hanging signage and artifacts on display, including a cast iron cooking stove (not in use). To the north and within the original log building is the recreation room with wood stove. A wood stair in the recreation room provides access to the second floor bunk rooms. The north bunk room currently doubles as a kitchen with built-in counter space and a propane cooking stove. The south bunk room is dedicated as sleeping quarters and was historically Frank Slaven's bedroom that he shared with his cook, Miss Bissell.



Image 37: Second floor north bunkroom and kitchen.

CONDITIONS

Interior Program

Building occupants include NPS employees and public visitors. Visitors are welcome inside, but overnight use is exclusive to NPS staff.



Image 38: First floor north recreation room with wood stove and interior stair.

Conditions:

Under the current configuration, cooking activities take place within the second floor bunk room sleeping area. The original first floor kitchen-turned-interpretation room is underutilized in the summer. Use of the second story kitchen by visitors increases foot traffic and resulting wear and tear throughout the building. The second floor kitchen also poses a fire and life safety risk, as a fire outbreak near the stair could result in trapped occupants on the second floor.



Image 39: First floor south interpretation room, with doors to the arctic entry (left) and recreation room (right).

Flooring

The ground floor recreation room (north) is wood tongue and groove supported by plank sheathing and joists. The second floor north bunk room is wood tongue and groove supported by rough sawn plank sheathing and 2” x 8” wood joists notched into the exterior log walls. Two contemporary wood posts have been added in the recreation room to support the north bunkroom above.

The ground floor kitchen (south) was originally tongue and groove wood planks resting on grade, and was replaced during the removal of the cellar with tongue and groove supported by plywood sheathing and wood joists. The original location of the cellar access hatch remains at the northeast corner of the room, reconstructed with the flooring materials to match adjacent flooring and now providing access to the crawlspace below. The second floor south bunk room is wood tongue and groove supported by rough sawn planks and 2” x 8” joists.

Joist hangers have been added at the second floor beams for reinforcement and are concealed by rough sawn lumber.



Image 40: Joist hangers at the second floor joists are concealed with new rough sawn lumber.



Image 41: Surface wear at the first floor interpretation room wood Doug fir floor.

Conditions:

All wood floors exhibit surface wear and scratches. A circular hole adjacent to the wood stove in the recreation room is infilled with metal.



Image 42: Surface wear at the first floor recreation room.

Wall Finishes

The interior walls of both floors of the north half of the roadhouse are exposed log. The log surfaces are hewn flat and left a natural finish. The interior surface of the first floor logs were painted white with decorative floral motif at the east wall ca. 1975, outside of the period of significance. The lowermost four logs that have since been replaced are left unfinished.

The interior walls of the south wood frame addition are horizontal 3/4” x 3-3/4” beadboard and painted green at both floors.

The interior partition separating the north from the south addition is log construction treated with horizontal beadboard at the south room. This wall was retrofitted with a plywood shear wall beneath beadboard post-1990 HSR.

The interior walls of the arctic entry are exposed structure, with the interior face of the exterior drop siding painted green.

Interior window and door trim in all spaces is painted brown.



Image 43: Painted interior log walls at the first floor recreation room.

Conditions:

Painted beadboard and first floor logs are in fair condition with surface wear. Painted trim is in good condition. Unfinished logs are in good condition.



Image 44: Deteriorating oakum at interior log partition walls.

Ceiling

Ceilings are exposed to the structure in all spaces. Structural members at the second floor include log purlins and wood plank sheathing. The first floor ceiling consists of exposed rough sawn wood joists and diagonal bridging and wood decking.

Conditions:

Wood plank sheathing members surrounding the chimney have been replaced in recent years. No deficiencies noted at other exposed structural members.



Image 45: Wood plank sheathing has been replaced surrounding the north chimney penetration.

Interior Stair

A wood stair in the recreation room provides access to the second floor bunk rooms. At the time of the *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* this was a ship's ladder, and according to the 1990 document the second floor was accessed via a ladder historically. The ship's ladder has been replaced since 1990 to include a full landing at the first floor, creating an L-shaped stair. A 2x4 wood handrail extends from the first floor to the second and wraps the second floor stair shaft opening.

Conditions:

Wood stair treads are in fair conditions with surface wear. Tread depth, risers, landings, handrail, and lack of guard rail do not meet current code requirements, but are a safety improvement over the former ship's ladder.



Image 46: The interior stair and handrail, lacking any guardrails.

Wood Stove

A cast iron barrel stove is centrally located within the first floor recreation room. The chimney extends up through the second floor north bunk room. It includes a damper. Wood members adjacent to the chimney at chimney penetrations in the second floor and roof are protected by a double-walled metal thimble. The stove sits on a metal floor radiation shield.

Conditions:

The stove has mild surface corrosion and is in working condition.

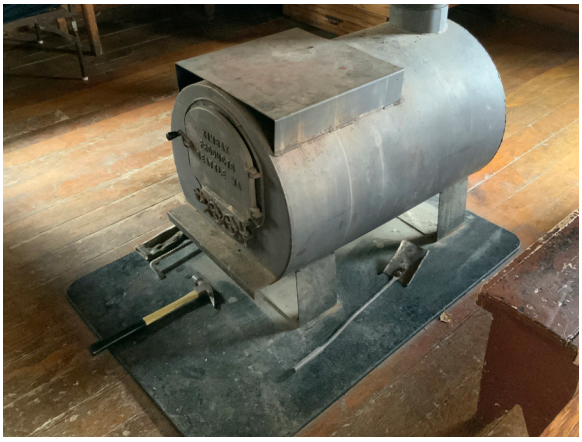


Image 47: The cast iron barrel stove with mild surface corrosion.

Fire and Life Safety

Battery powered smoke alarms are ceiling mounted. There is one located in each of the four interior rooms. There are two fire extinguishers, one each in the recreation room and north bunkroom near the kitchen space.

Conditions:

Smoke alarms had been removed for off-site testing and were not assessed.



Image 48: Typical location of wall mounted battery powered smoke detector, removed for testing.

Meat House, FMSS #75572

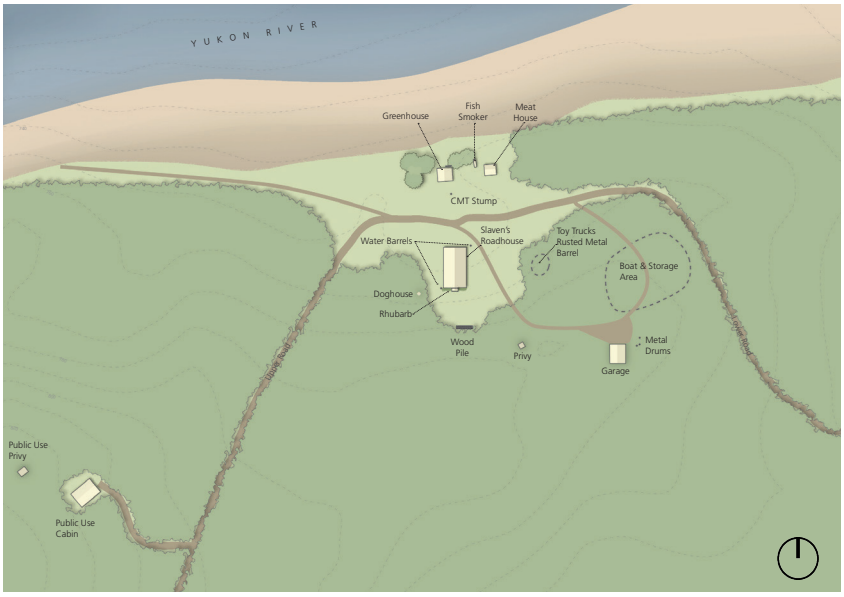




Image 49: 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory map of the Slaven's Roadhouse site, with the meat house identified in red.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The meat house sits on the bluff overlooking the Yukon River. Frank Slaven constructed the meat house sometime between 1930 and 1942, and the park stabilized it in 1988 and 1999. The one-room, one-story wood frame structure is 10' x 12'. The building is oriented east to west, with a main entrance and porch at the west elevation. The exterior is clad in 1x8 drop siding with a wrap-around screen window. The wood framed gable roof has corrugated metal sheathing. The building rests on skids.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features (CDFs) are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the site and buildings' significance. Slaven's Roadhouse is significant for its association as a supply center within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination and is representative of the linear community constructed by locals with local materials.

Character defining features of the meat house include:

- Rectilinear plan, 1-story
- Gabled roof with corrugated metal roofing
- Half wall with drop siding
- Log skids
- Front-gable entry porch
- Open air design, required for function
- Simple minimal interior finishes

Building Exterior

CONDITIONS

Roof

The roof is supported by a wood frame structure with 2” x 5-1/2”split plank skip sheathing and corrugated metal roofing. Dimensions were taken from HABS drawings. The corrugated metal is fastened using nails. Roof flashing is limited to bent corrugated panels at the ridge. Diagonal bracing connects rafters at the north and south slopes on the interior. The gabled roof projects from the east elevation, protecting the entry porch and supported by two wood posts.

Wood poles, approximately 5” diameter, bridge between the east and west walls as tie beams double in use for hanging meat on the interior. Exterior trim includes bargeboards and fascia, all painted brown.



Image 50: Meat house south elevation roof with mild corrosion.

Conditions:

Covering

Corrugated metal roofing has mild surface corrosion throughout. Loose nails are visible at upturned ends of corrugated metal. Sheathing at the west end of the south and north elevations is loose and uplifting.



Image 51: Exposed roof structure and skip sheathing at interior.

Tie Beams

The east porch tie beam is checked, with a notable crack near the center.

Posts

The south porch post exhibits severe rot at the base.

Rafters

No deficiencies noted.

Trim

Paint failure is typical at bargeboards and fascia.



Image 52: Wood rot at the tie beam pole and paint weathering at the wood bargeboards and fascia boards.

Exterior Walls

Exterior walls are wood frame. The exterior is clad with 1x8 drop siding matching that of the roadhouse south addition, also painted. Exterior trim includes corner boards and door trim. Exterior elevations are bisected by a wrap-around screen, see Window section for more information.

A tiered hole is cut near floor level at the west end of the north elevation and treated with a screen.



Image 53: The tiered hole cut at the base of the north elevation siding.

Conditions:

Drop Siding

Two rows of drop siding at the east elevation have been replaced with new. Paint is weathering throughout the building.



Image 54: Paint weathering at exterior drop siding.

Trim

Paint is weathering at lower portion of corner boards door entry.

Foundation

The meat house is constructed on three log skids hewn flat at the top. The bottom skids are notched to receive perpendicular log girders (three total). The girders are supported by cribbing and blocking. Latticework skirting lies deteriorated on the ground along the north elevation.

Conditions:

Skids and Girders

All logs are weathered. The south end of the central girder exhibits severe wood rot.



Image 55: Wood rot at the central log girder.

The building appears to be settling toward the southwest corner, with additional blocking supporting the remaining building corners.

Lattice
The lattice is deteriorated. The full extent of latticework and its original location is unknown.

Windows
Windows are simple screened openings within the exterior walls. A band of screen mesh wraps the building at the upper half in lieu of drop siding. There are two additional framed screen openings, one at each gable.

Conditions:

Screens are intact throughout, but loose and warped. There is a hole in the east gable screen.



Image 56: Hole in the gable screen at the west elevation.

Exterior Door

The west entry door is wood frame with vertical bead board and the exterior painted to match the exterior siding. A screen is cut into the upper half. Hardware includes an exterior pull and strap hinges, no lock. The door threshold is unfinished wood. Exterior trim is painted.

Conditions:

There is light surface deterioration throughout the exterior face of the door with moderate rot near the base. There are holes in the screen. Hardware is in good operable condition. Paint at exterior trim is deteriorated.



Image 57: Moderate rot at the base of the exterior door.

Entry Porch
The entrance to the building is on the west elevation and is accessible by a wood stair leading to the entrance porch. Porch flooring is wood tongue and groove left unfinished. There are no railings or handrails.

Conditions:

The entry stair does not meet code for landing requirements, tread or riser dimensions, and handrail heights and profiles. All wood has surface wear, with moderate rot at stair stringers.



Image 58: Exterior wood stair and foundation cribbing at the northwest corner.

Meat House
Exterior Elevation Condition Diagram



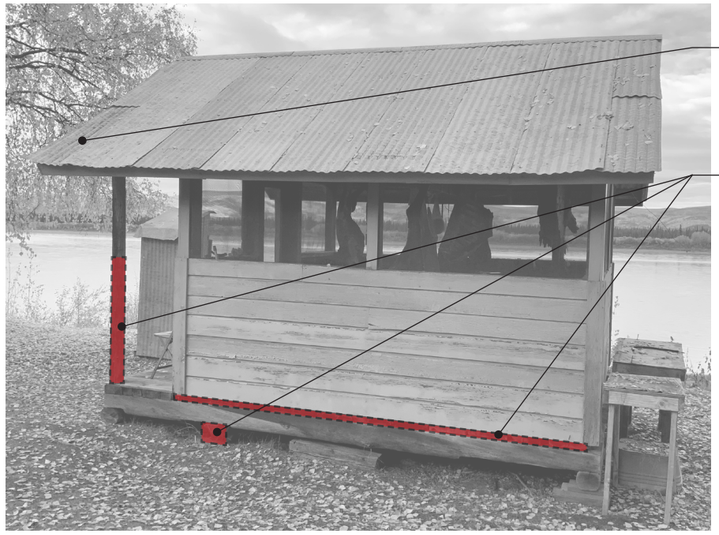
North Elevation



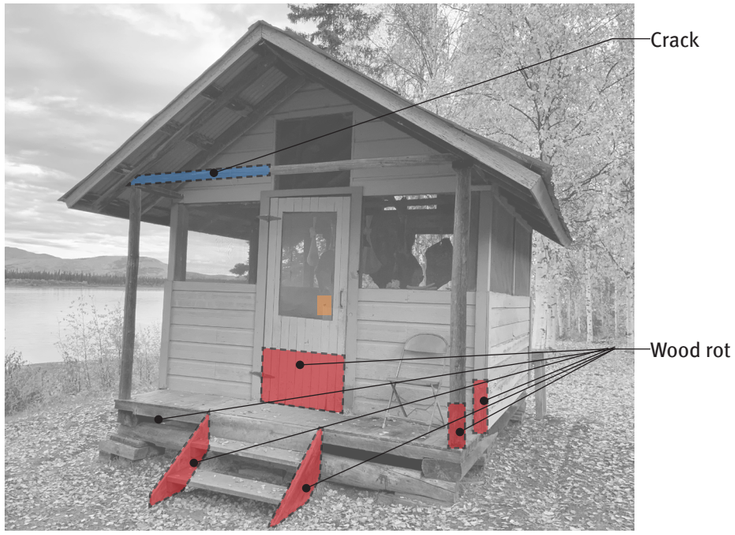
East Elevation

LEGEND

- *Wood Rot*
- *Cracked/Warped*
- *Biological Growth/Soiling*
- *Moderate Corrosion*
- *Incompatible Patch/Hole*
- *Paint Deterioration*



South Elevation



West Elevation

GENERAL NOTES

1. Paint deterioration is typical at all wood surfaces.
2. Foundation settlement is typical.
3. Mild corrosion is typical at all corrugated metal roofing.

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Building Interior

CONDITIONS

Flooring

Flooring is painted wood tongue and groove resting atop wood plank sheathing.

Conditions:

Paint is deteriorated at the interior. Wood plank sheathing exhibits severe wood rot at exposed ends and along the exposed east elevation edge.

Wall Finishes

Interior walls are exposed to structure, with building paper visible at the backside of exterior drop siding.

Conditions:

Rough sawn structural members appear in sound conditions. Holes are evident in building paper.

Ceiling

The ceiling is exposed to structure, with skip sheathing and corrugated metal roofing visible.

Conditions:

Ceiling

No deficiencies noted.



Image 59: Exposed wood plank sheathing is severely rotted at the exterior.



Image 60: Interior wood floor with surface wear. Exposed building paper is worn with holes at the interior face of the exterior walls.



Image 61: Interior ceiling is exposed to the roof structure above.

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Greenhouse, FMSS #75531

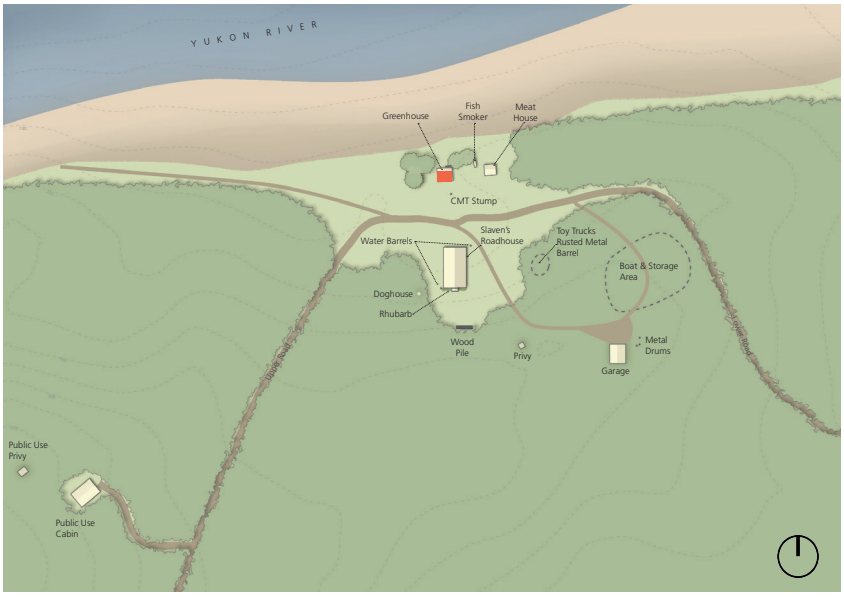




Image 62: 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory map of the Slaven's Roadhouse site, with the greenhouse identified in red.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Frank Slaven constructed the greenhouse between 1930 and 1942, and the park stabilized it in 1988 and 1999. The greenhouse is a 12' x 12' wood framed open-air structure. The gabled roof is low and creates a three-foot wall at the east and west elevations. The gabled roof and the end walls are covered with clear corrugated material - polycarbonate at the roof and fiberglass at the walls. Raised garden beds wrap the perimeter of the interior, with an entrance a the south elevation.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features (CDFs) are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the site and buildings' significance. Slaven's Roadhouse is significant for its association as a supply center within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination and is representative of the linear community constructed by locals with local materials.

Character defining features of the greenhouse include:

- Square plan, 1-story
- Gabled roof with 8:12 pitch and corrugated polycarbonate roofing
- Raised garden beds
- Exposed structure

Building Exterior

CONDITIONS

Roof

The gabled roof is wood frame with collar ties, cross bracing, and 2" diameter poles acting as tie beams. Roof covering is clear corrugated polycarbonate screwed to contemporary wood blocking, scribed to the corrugated grooves of the covering. Roof flashing is a proprietary corrugated polycarbonate ridge cap. Trim includes barge boards at the gable ends.

Conditions:

Covering

Clear corrugated polycarbonate roofing is contemporary and in good condition. Intermediate blocking serving as nailers for fastening the covering is also new.

Structure

No deficiencies noted.

Trim

The south bargeboard, east end, is cracked. Moderate rot is evident at the west end of the south elevation west bargeboard.



Image 63: Corrugated polycarbonate roof covering in good condition with contemporary wood blocking.



Image 64: Roof structure exposed at the interior.

Exterior Walls

Exterior walls are wood-framed, sheathed in clear corrugated fiberglass panels at the east and west elevations. The north and south gabled elevation are exposed structure and open air. Mounted at the apex of each gable are wood frame bird boxes.

Conditions:

Structure

Surface weathering and biogrowth is evident at the base of all exposed wood structural members. The base of two wood studs at the south elevation, framing the entrance, have moderate rot.



Image 65: Surface weathering and biogrowth typical at exterior wall wood framing and sill members.

Corrugated Fiberglass

Corrugated fiberglass is etched and fogging, with holes lining the west elevation perimeter.

Bird Boxes

Bird boxes are weathered with biogrowth.

Foundation

The perimeter sill plates have been replaced with pressure treated lumber resting on grade. No footers or foundation is visible.

Conditions:

Sills

Building is settling to the east. No other deficiencies noted.

Garden Beds

Raised garden beds wrap the perimeter of the building at the interior, with a gap in the south elevation to serve as an entrance. Garden beds are framed with rough sawn wood members and raised approximately 12” off the ground.

Conditions:

Garden beds appear to have been recently reconstructed with no deficiencies noted.



Image 66: Typical holes at the base of the corrugated fiberglass exterior wall siding.



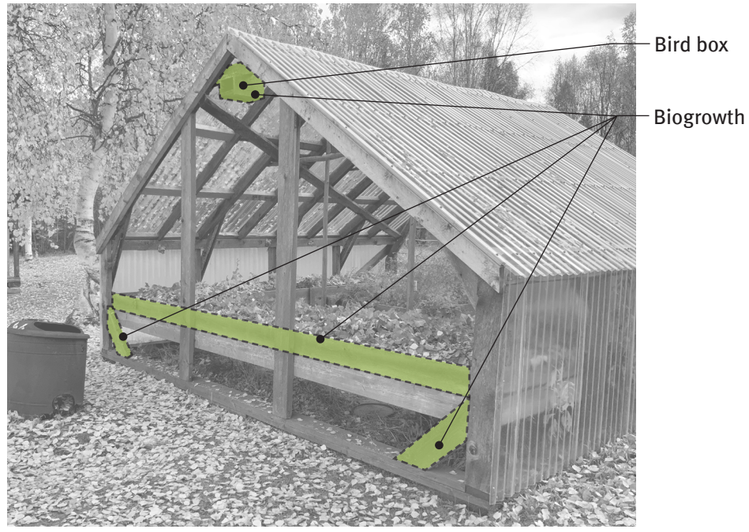
Image 67: Garden beds with new wood members.



Image 68: Looking north into the interior of the greenhouse.

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Greenhouse
Exterior Elevation Condition Diagram



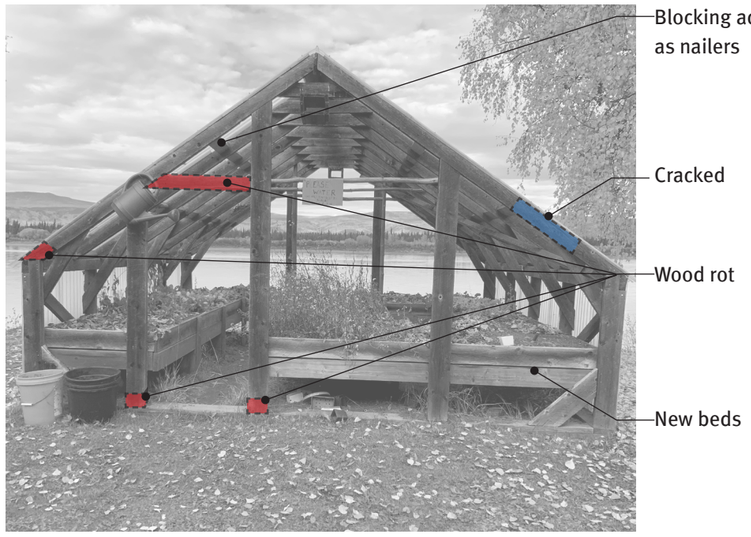
North Elevation



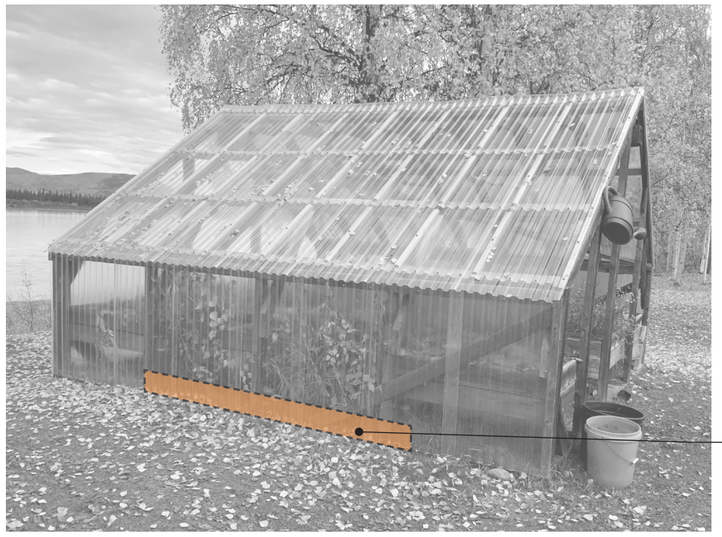
East Elevation

LEGEND

- *Wood Rot*
- *Cracked/Warped*
- *Biological Growth/Soiling*
- *Moderate Corrosion*
- *Incompatible Patch/Hole*
- *Paint Deterioration*



South Elevation



West Elevation

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Fish Smoker, FMSS #75581

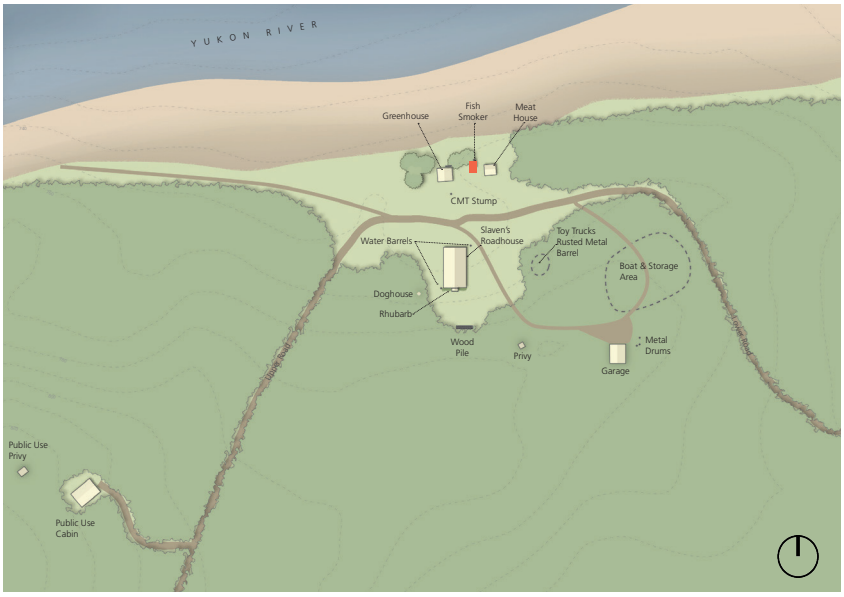




Image 69: 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory map of the Slaven's Roadhouse site, with the smoker identified in red.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Frank Slaven constructed the smoker between 1930 and 1942, and the park stabilized it in 1988 and 1999. The smoker, primarily used for fish, is located between the greenhouse and meat house. The structure is a 3' x 3' wood framed structured. All four sides of the building have corrugated metal sheathing. The shed roof is essentially sheet metal nailed to the top of the structure. The door to the smoker is on the north elevation with a raised entrance landing.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Character-defining features (CDFs) are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the site and buildings' significance. Slaven's Roadhouse is significant for its association as a supply center within the Yukon Lifeways Thematic Group Nomination and is representative of the linear community constructed by locals with local materials.

Character defining features of the fish smoker include:

- Square plan, 1-story
- Shed roof with corrugated metal siding and roofing
- Wire mesh interior smoker shelving

Building Exterior

CONDITIONS

Roof

The shed roof is a simple galvanized flat metal sheet fastened to the stud frame. The metal sheet extends beyond the north and south elevations and is crimped to serve as flashing. There is no sheathing, underlayment, trim, or exposed structural members at the exterior.



Image 70: Bent sheet metal roof covering.

Conditions:

Covering

Galvanized sheet metal roofing is bent and warped.

Exterior Walls

Exterior walls are wood-framed, sheathed in corrugated metal panels. Panels are nailed to the wood structure and clinched at the exterior.



Image 71: Looking east at the west elevation of the smoker, which is leaning to the southeast.

Conditions:

Corrugated Metal Panels

Metal panels are in good condition. Three nails are replaced with screws at the base of the south elevation.

Structure

The building appears to be racking to the east.

Vertical wood members are exposed at the east and west elevations. The west elevation, north stud exhibits severe rot near the base.

Foundation

The smoker rests on grade with pressure treated wood sills.



Image 72: Pressure treated lumber used as replacement wood sills.

Conditions:

Sills

The smoker appears to be settling/racking to the east. No other deficiencies noted.

Exterior Door

The door to the smoker is on the north elevation, constructed of horizontal 2x4s with diagonal brace at the exterior. The door is 3' x 5' overall. Hardware includes strap hinges, no door pull. A 3' x 3' raised wood landing platform constructed of 1x6 pressure treated wood extends from the north elevation.

Conditions:

North Entrance Door

Wood members have moderate rot. Door is sagging.

Wood Landing

Landing rests on grade and slopes north toward the Yukon. No deficiencies noted at the pressure treated wood.

Interior Shelves

Three frame shelves with open wire mesh stretch across the interior, stacked above a metal fire ring.

Conditions:

Shelves

Wood framing members have surface wear and wire mesh is mildly corroded. The metal fire ring has moderate corrosion. Found objects (bone fragments) have been placed on the shelves. It appears the smoker is no longer in use.



Image 73: Exterior door with sheet metal for fire protection, and two wire mesh smoking shelves at the interior.



Image 74: Surface rot at the exterior door.



Image 75: Corrosion at the interior metal shelves.

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Fish Smoker
Exterior Elevation Condition Diagram



North Elevation



East Elevation

LEGEND

- *Wood Rot*
- *Cracked/Warped*
- *Biological Growth/Soiling*
- *Moderate Corrosion*
- *Incompatible Patch/Hole*
- *Paint Deterioration*



South Elevation



West Elevation

GENERAL NOTES

1. The structure is out of plumb, leaning to the East.

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PART 2

TREATMENT & USE

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Image 76: Looking east at the roadhouse site with public camping in the foreground.

OVERVIEW

All recommendations in this HSR follow *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Taken from the National Park Service's Technical Preservation Services, the four treatment approaches are defined as:

"Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location."

The following recommendations for overall treatment approach, appropriate uses, and alternative treatments are based on these four approaches.

CURRENT USE

Since the National Park Service acquired Slaven's Roadhouse in 1986, the property has been used for a combination of administrative and visitor purposes. Administrative uses include: interpretation; lodging and transportation hub for cultural and natural resource missions; training and orientation for NPS staff; as a duty station for camp managers and maintenance employees; and support for the annual Yukon River Quest dog sled race.

For visitors, the roadhouse is open as a warming shelter, public use cabin (PUC), interpretation center, and for cooking. The greenhouse and vegetable garden is maintained by NPS with produce available to the public. The meat house is actively used by hunters. A nearby public-use cabin is available for public lodging, and guests are welcome to camp on the lawn.

The option of landing aircraft at the Coal Creek landing strip or arriving via the Yukon River make the roadhouse a convenient hub for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

FUTURE GOALS

As a public-facing resource on the Yukon with high use by NPS and visitors, it is the goal of NPS to maintain active use of Slaven's Roadhouse while preserving its historic character. To achieve this, future goals shall include:

- Address backlog maintenance
- Stabilize and maintain outbuildings
- Consider options to improve staff accommodations, visitor experience, and resource protection
- Consider improvement and public access to interpretive information

There are current plans to isolate public use from NPS use, relocating NPS managing duties to a new, separate structure outside of Slaven's Roadhouse. All other uses of the buildings and site are to remain.

PREFERRED TREATMENT & USE

The most appropriate treatment, based on continued use of the roadhouse as seasonal/short-term employee housing and public accommodations, is rehabilitation. A rehabilitation approach to future repairs and alterations will prioritize retention and restoration of historic character-defining features while allowing changes necessary to address fire and life safety concerns, occupant comfort, and accommodation of specific uses.

Key aspects of the approach include:

- Repair and restoration of extant historic features.
- Restoration of missing character-defining features and finishes to the extent possible and where documentation exists
- Continue use as a hub of NPS activity in the Preserve.
- Improvements to building and occupant safety
- Future alterations that support and improve conditions for current and future uses without damaging integrity and character-defining features

The individual component recommendations in this report will focus on strategies aimed at maintaining and repairing existing historic fabric, restoring character-defining features that have been lost where practical, adapting features where feasible without negative impact to historic character, and improving safety and resource protection.

POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS & USES

Rehabilitation allows for flexibility to adapt for continued use within the parameters of the building's historic character. Alternatively, a preservation approach would include maintenance and repair of existing conditions, such as replacement of deteriorated wood components in-kind and maintenance of finishes, but would not allow for restoration of missing features or improvements for contemporary use. A restoration approach would involve returning the site to its period of significance and restoring the finishes of all spaces to an identified period in time.



Image 77: Looking west at the roadhouse from the northeast corner of the site.

REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE

Requirements for treatment currently include laws, regulations, and standards as outlined by NPS in NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management (Chapter 8). The following are laws and regulations applicable to this site. Specific attention should be given to issues of human safety, fire protection, energy conservation, abatement of hazardous materials, and physical and programmatic accessibility for people with disabilities.

Legal Mandates & Policy Directives

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- NPS Cultural Resources Management Guidelines (Director's Order 28)
- NPS Real Property Asset Management (Director's Order 80)
- NPS Structural Fire Management (Director's Order 50)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Review of all proposed work by NPS Park and Regional cultural resources staff
- NPS Night Sky Initiative
- *A Guide for Management: Coal Creek Mining Camp Historic District,* 1987

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

- Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation

Applicable Building Codes

(Code versions should be verified at time of project design)

- International Building Code (IBC)
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
- International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- National Electrical Code (NEC)
- Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC)
- Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Accessibility

- Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)

Hazardous Materials

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Clean Air Act (CAA)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Applicable NPS Preservation Briefs

04: Roofing for Historic Buildings

06: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings

09: The Repair of Historic Wood Windows

10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork

16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors

18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings

26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings

28: Painting Historic Interiors

32: Making Historic Properties Accessible

36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings

41: The Seismic Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings

45: Preserving Historic Wooden Porches

47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings

BUILDING CODE ANALYSIS

The State of Alaska and NPS follow the International Building Codes, including the International Existing Building Code (IEBC). The most current IEBC should be applied when consideration is given to making alterations. As existing buildings, without a substantial change in occupancy, not all clauses of the International Building Code apply. However, buildings should be made as safe as possible, within the parameters of historic character, use, and specific location.

The IEBC defines increasing levels of alterations that in turn trigger increasing levels of code compliance for existing buildings. These levels are defined as follows:

Alteration - Level 1: alterations include the removal and replacement or the covering of existing materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures using new materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures that serve the same purpose.

Alteration - Level 2: alterations include the reconfiguration of space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, or the installation of any additional equipment.

Alteration - Level 3: where the work area exceeds 50% of the building area.

When planning to undertake future projects the level of alteration should be identified in order to meet the required level of compliance with the IBC.

Code Analysis Factors	
Date of Construction	1932-1940
Construction Type	Type V
Occupancy Type	R - Residential
Sprinklered	No

ACCESSIBILITY/UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Director's Order 42: Accessibility provides a clause for historic resources recommending that they be made as accessible as possible provided that efforts do not negatively impact the integrity of the resource. Slaven's Roadhouse is a historic cabin on the bank of the Yukon River. Access to the cabin from the bank is via a gravel packed trail approximately 300' long on a grade about 10%. During summer months and depending on water levels, Yukon River silt and vegetation can make access to the shore difficult. Otherwise the trail is a hard packed surface. The roadhouse entrance has a slight elevation change and is not level with the ground surface. There is no plumbing or electricity on site. Restroom facilities are located outside approximately 30' from the entrance. The roadhouse is heated via wood stove, and protruding objects and uneven surfaces are present.

Improvements to provide universal access would need to extend from the point of arrival to the roadhouse and include alterations to roads and pathways, the roadhouse, and privy. Alterations would significantly impact character defining site, exterior, and interior features. Consider making the first floor of the roadhouse accessible, ensuring entrance and thresholds comply.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

Any future scope of work that disturbs an asbestos-containing substance must be executed by a professional trained in asbestos mitigation per the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Solid Waste Program. Asbestos is also addressed in NPS Reference Manual 36: Housing Management section 5.4.3.2.

Areas commonly containing asbestos may include but are not limited to:

- Building insulation
- Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing (MEP) pipe and duct insulation
- Glazing compound at windows

The age of the glazing compound at windows is unknown and may contain asbestos.

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

At all areas where prepping and refinishing of a painted surface is required, paint should be tested for lead prior to disturbance. Any future scope of work that disturbs lead-containing paint must be executed by Certified Abatement Firm per the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Solid Waste Program. Lead and lead-based paint is also addressed in NPS Reference Manual 36: Housing Management section 5.4.3.1.

LIFE SAFETY CONCERNS

Barrel Stove

Barrel stoves used inside any kind of structure need to be properly vented and protected against fire. Adequate protection of the floor and adjacent wall surfaces must be provided with non-combustible materials. The flue collar must have a functional damper where connected to the barrel stove. A radiation shield is recommended at ceiling and floor penetrations. Where loose or batt-fiberglass insulation exists, an insulation shield is recommended.

The roadhouse chimney was replaced in 2020 to reduce risk to the structure. A single wall pipe

from the stove through the first and second floor penetration was replaced with a double wall pipe selected to match the existing single wall in appearance. The single wall pipe inside the second story thimble exiting the structure was replaced with a triple wall pipe. The character-defining thimbles were retained.

Regular inspection and maintenance of barrel stoves should include:

- Clean stoves annually to prevent buildup of combustion products like creosote, which can cause fires.
- Barrel stoves get very hot and have a relatively large footprint. Ensure a minimum of three feet of clearance from furniture and anything else combustible in every direction.
- Provide fireplace gloves and fireplace tools, including pokers, in all buildings with barrel stoves.

Smoke Detectors

Battery powered smoke detectors were observed in the roadhouse, but units were removed for battery testing for the season. Annual observation and maintenance of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers should be included in the roadhouse managers responsibilities.

SUSTAINABILITY / ENERGY CONSERVATION

The roadhouse is heated by wood stove, with a naturally insulated (sod) roof. Walls are uninsulated. There is no power on site. Lighting is provided by gas or solar powered lanterns, and cookstoves are fueled by propane. The meat house, fish smoker, and greenhouse are all non-conditioned spaces, also without power or services.

Providing power at the roadhouse would alter character-defining features and is not recommended. If the park were to consider providing power on-site, solar would be most appropriate. If solar panels are installed on location they should be out of site from river travelers and from the roadhouse vicinity.

Areas where energy performance and efficiency can be improved at the roadhouse include:

- Windows and doors (sealing, weatherstripping)

Treatment Recommendations 2.03



Image 78: The bank of the Yukon River with Slaven's Roadhouse at the bluff above.

OVERVIEW

The following treatment recommendations are guided by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and general preservation best practices. Recommendations are provided for each assembly/component. The *Recommended Treatment* represents the best practices for the preservation of the building and its historic integrity. Alternatives to the recommended treatment are identified where they exist, including a no action alternative. Recommended and Alternative Treatments are further analyzed in the Assessment of Effect Section 2.04.

TREATMENT PRIORITY

KEY

1

Each treatment recommendation is accompanied by a key to identify its priority.

Treatments are prioritized based on the severity of the condition and urgency of repair. The priorities are defined as:

- *Priority 1 - Critical:* (Immediate - Year Two) Items in this category require immediate action within two years.
- *Priority 2 - Necessary:* (Year Two - Year Five) Items in this category are not yet critical but require prompt attention.
- *Priority 3 - Recommended:* (Year Five - Year Ten) Items in this category represent a necessary but longer-term improvement to restore original conditions.
- *"M" - Maintenance:* (Cyclical) Items in this category are cyclical maintenance tasks.

1990 Update

The *1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* provided a list of recommendations specific to the roadhouse building. These recommendations were executed at various levels, with some outstanding recommended scope. The following table summarizes all 1990 treatment recommendations and provides a current status as to whether the treatment was executed and to what extent. Incomplete items are outlined in red. It includes any current recommendations related to each 1990 scope item, with references to corresponding treatment recommendation sections for more information.

1990 TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS STATUS SUMMARY			
COMPONENT	*1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* **RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**	**STATUS**	**CURRENT RECOMMENDATION**
SITE	Selectively clear alders and willows to reestablish historic vistas from roadhouse	Completed, with site maintained and clear of major vegetation	Maintain site clearing, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › General Site section
	Raise roadhouse 12" to provide positive slope away from the building	Completed, with negative slope since reforming at south elevation of roadhouse	Provide negative slope at south elevation, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › General Site section
	Rehabilitate outbuildings to preserve vernacular landscape	Completed, with ongoing maintenance	Continue maintenance and rehabilitation efforts. See Meat House, Greenhouse, and Fish Smoker sections
STRUCTURAL	Document and remove cellar and associated log cribbing. Backfill with soil and stabilize	Completed, now a ventilated crawlspace with visqueen on the floor	Remediate moisture concerns, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Foundation section
	Construct a new foundation system	Completed, using 2x8 pressure treated lumber and plywood	
	Replace rotted logs and wood frame wall members	Completed, lowermost 4 logs replaced at north, east, and west elevations.	Inhibit moisture levels, wood boring insects, and associated decay. See Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
	Construct new floor system	Completed, pressure treated framing members	
	Provide a foundation drainage system around building	Assumed complete during foundation work.	
ROOF	Repair leaking and snow load conditions.	Completed, roof covering replaced	Corrugated metal roofing loosely fastened. Repair or replace, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Roof section
	Restore to period of significance	Scope description is vague and does not further describe recommendations	Repair or replace roofing, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Roof section
WINDOWS	Restore windows off site and reinstall	Completed, with the installation of window E1.1 at former door opening	Continue maintenance and restore hardware, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Windows section
	Conduct paint analysis to determine original paint color	Unknown, no document available	All painted components to match existing throughout pending a future recommended paint color analysis.

1990 TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS STATUS SUMMARY

COMPONENT	*1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	STATUS	CURRENT RECOMMENDATION
DOORS	Restore doors off site and reinstall	Completed, with light surface wear developing at south entrance	Continue maintenance and repair exterior, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Door section
	Conduct paint analysis to determine original paint color	Unknown, no document available	All painted components to match existing throughout pending a future recommended paint color analysis.
	Reconstruct missing door at east elevation	Not completed, replaced with window E1.1 to match existing windows.	Continue maintenance and restore hardware, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Windows section
FLOOR PLAN	Reconstruct missing arctic entry	Completed, but missing ventilation window at gable	Cut new gable vent, see Continue maintenance and restore hardware, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Windows section
	Remove non-original plywood partition at second floor south bunk room	Completed	
EXTERIOR WALLS	Replace missing moss chinking	Completed, but with cementitious chinking in lieu of moss	Replace chinking with oakum or similar, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
	Repair logs: Clean and seal any vertical cracks	No vertical crack sealant observed on site	Clean logs with biocide and clear checking, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
	Repair log ends	Completed	Install borate rods to inhibit decay, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
	Replace deteriorated sill logs	Completed, lowermost four logs replaced at all elevations. Sill replaced with pressure treated lumber	Install borate rods to inhibit decay, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
	Install wood shear diaphragm at wood framing.	Completed	
	Remove and reinstall wood siding. Replace members as needed, and repaint all.	Completed, exterior drop siding replaced at first floor. Original drop siding remains above.	Repaint exterior siding and trim, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Exterior Walls section
INTERIOR WALLS	Replace and repack interior log chinking	Completed, using oakum	Maintain oakum chinking, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Wall Finishes section
	Remove all paint from first floor log walls.	Incomplete, paint remains at upper logs on first floor.	Maintain painted finish, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Wall Finishes section
	Reinstall, clean, and repaint interior bead board	Completed	Maintain painting finish, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Wall Finishes section
INTERIOR CEILINGS	Clean all ceilings	Completed	Maintain cleaning cycle, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Ceiling section
INTERIOR FINISHES	Repair damaged sheathing at second floor with roof scope	Completed, sheathing replaced with rough sawn lumber	
	Conduct paint color analysis to determine color scheme for all refinishing.	Unknown, no document available	All painted components to match existing throughout pending a future recommended paint color analysis.

1990 TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS STATUS SUMMARY			
COMPONENT	*1990 Frank Slaven's Roadhouse HSR* **RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**	**STATUS**	**CURRENT RECOMMENDATION**
INTERIOR FLOORS	Remove and reinstall tongue and groove flooring in conjunction with foundation and floor framing replacement. Replace floor members as necessary.	Completed, using pressure treated framing members. Existing floors reinstalled at first floor recreation room (north) and second floor bunk rooms. First floor kitchen (south) floor replaced with fir tongue and groove.	Maintain floors, refinish when surface wear reveals wood substrate, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Floors section
FURNISHINGS	Collect or construct appropriate furniture to accommodate current and future uses	Unknown	Furniture is appropriate.
	Provide a kitchen area for use by visitors which more accurately characterizes a period kitchen in a controlled and fire safe area.	Incomplete, kitchen area remains at second floor bunk room using propane cookstove	Relocate kitchen to first floor, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Interior Program section
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL	Restore existing wood cook stove for reuse.	Incomplete, cookstove used for interpretation and inactive	Maintain for interpretation, relocate existing cookstove to first floor, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Interior Program section
	Maintain existing barrel stove.	Completed	Maintain barrel stove, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Wood Stove section
	Modify chimneys to incorporate NFPA approved insulated metal chimney systems. Modify floor and roof penetrations to accommodate.	Completed	Maintain chimney, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Chimney section
	Remove propane cookstove and associated propane and replace with counter top cook range to reduce the risk of fire and asphyxiation.	Incomplete	Relocate kitchen to first floor, see Roadhouse › Building Interior › Interior Program section
	Install propane light system to remove dependency on white gas lanterns	Incomplete, no lanterns in use	Continue use of flashlights and battery powered lighting
	Maintain rain barrel collection for drinking water	Completed, but with east barrel replaced with incompatible plastic barrel	Replace plastic barrel with wood rain barrel to match existing, see Roadhouse › Building Exterior › Roof section
	Maintain burn barrel away from building for combustible vegetation	Completed	Maintain burn area for vegetation only, no garbage
	Maintain hauling nonflammable garbage to Eagle	Completed	Maintain haul-away policy for all garbage

Building Exterior

General Site

Recommended Treatment:

M • Keep site cleared of large vegetation, maintaining integrity of historic open lawn

2 • Create positive slope at grade adjacent to the south elevation. Restore rhubarb garden.

• Maintain water catchment barrels. See Roof section for more information.

• See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Roof

Recommended Treatment:

1 • Replace corrugated metal roof in-kind. See roof covering diagram. Match material, corrugated pattern and dimensions, eave details, and ridge conditions. Replacement roof system to include the following components, based upon assumption of a visual ground assessment and HABS drawings.

- o Galvanized corrugated metal sheets. See Appendix D for cutsheet.
- o Corrugated metal ridge cap
- o Sheet metal chimney flashing
- o Neoprene gasketed fasteners. Metal fastener type to be compatible with corrugated sheets.
- o Ice and water shield underlayment or equivalent
- o Replace wood sheathing and roof structure components in-kind where damaged. These components were not accessed during the time of assessment.

2 • Replace wood gutters in-kind. Match existing wood species, profiles and dimensions. Install new copper liner.

3 • Replace east elevation rubber catchment barrel with wood barrel to match west elevation.

2 • Replace rotting trim when rot exceeds 25% of the trim length. Match existing trim dimensions, profiles, and paint finish.

2 • Prep and paint all painted wood components, including bargeboards and arctic entry and shed roof trim. Match existing color.

1 • Repair purlins and replace copper caps. Remove existing copper caps at south purlins. Repair purlins where damaged. Install copper caps at north and south elevation purlins to match existing south elevation profiles. Include cedar breather underlayment or equivalent.

• See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

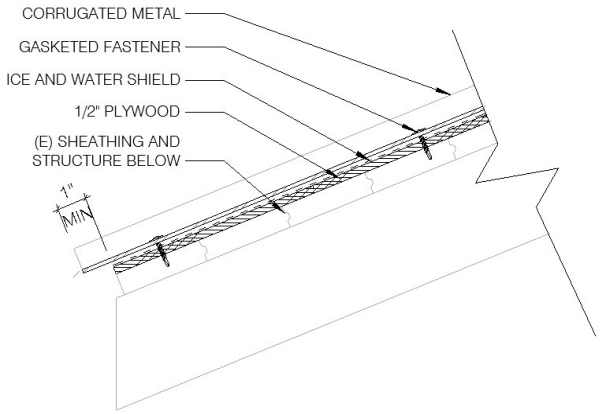


Image 79: Recommended roof covering diagram.

Chimney

Recommended Treatment:

- Chimney has recently been replaced and is compliant with the National Fire Protection Association Standard #21.1 If the chimney or components are replaced in the future, pipes need to extend a minimum of 3 feet above the highest point through which the chimney penetrates the roof and a minimum of 2 feet above the highest roof point within 10 feet of the chimney. Thimbles are character-defining features and need to be reinstalled at floor and ceiling penetrations.

1 • Brace chimney to roof. Install a storm collar above the sheet metal roof flashing. See chimney diagram, right, and recommended Durvent products in Appendix D.

M • Clean and inspect chimney cyclically, once every year at the end of the season.

- See Assessment of Effect action #2 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

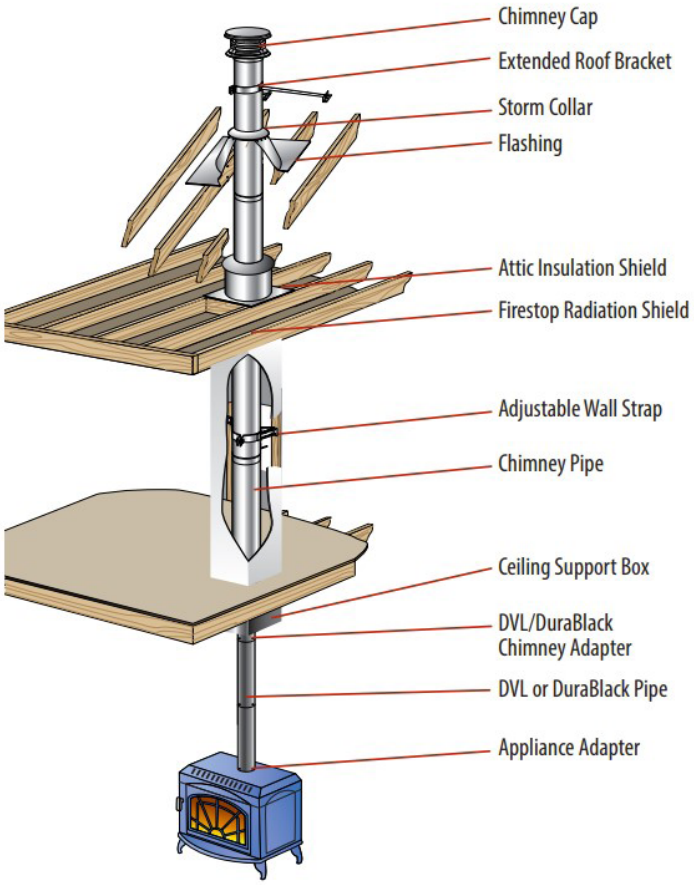


Image 80: Duravent DuraTech Chimney required components. This or similar chimney type should be installed at all wood stove locations.

Exterior Walls

Recommended Treatment:

M • Monitor checked logs annually for compiling debris. Clean using compressed air to remove debris and prevent wood rot.

2 • Install borate rods at lowermost perimeter logs and at all projecting log ends, Impel Rods or equivalent. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation.

3 • Remove cementitious chinking. Replace with Oakum or similar natural product that emulates the historic original moss but increases longevity.

2 • Prep, clean, and paint all drop siding and trim. Paint to match existing paint color.

- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Foundation

Two options are presented to mitigate moisture levels in the crawlspace. Based on current building enclosure practices, it is standard practice to keep the vapor barrier at the inside surface of the insulation to stop warm, moist interior air from condensing on the insulation. Option A is to remove the existing insulation and install a vapor barrier at the underside of floor framing, and then to reinstall insulation below.

Alternatively, if retaining the current insulation is preferred, replacing the vapor barrier with a seam-sealed barrier on the ground and securely attached to the perimeter will improve conditions by better sealing out moisture in the ground. However this may create potential issues in winter as warm, moist interior air may still transpire through the insulation and condense at the top surface of the vapor barrier, exacerbating mold concerns. There is also risk of pests disrupting the barrier on the ground.

2 **Option A: Relocate Barrier**

- Remove visqueen ground cover, batt-fiberglass insulation, and protective wire mesh at floor structure in crawlspace.
- Install new vapor barrier, 6 mil polyethylene sheet, to the underside of the floor structure
- Install mineral wool, foam board, or other moisture-resistant insulation below vapor barrier.
- Reinstall protective wire mesh below insulation.
- Consider adding in-floor ventilation at the first floor.
- See Assessment of Effect action #3 for analysis.

2 **Option B: Replace Barrier In-Kind**

- Remove existing visqueen. Allow existing batt-fiberglass insulation to dry.
- Replace visqueen ground cover with 6 mil polyethylene sheet. Overlap and tape all seams and perimeter.
- See Assessment of Effect action #3.1 for analysis.

No Action Alternative: A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

Windows

Recommended Treatment:

3 • Cut new ventilation window at south arctic entry gable. Match original opening size and location. Replace king post with two queen posts to create clearance for opening. Infill with copper wire mesh screen in standard .011" gauge.

2 • Replace missing exterior storm sash at window W1.1. Replace any other missing storm sash at the second floor (not installed at the time of the assessment). Match existing storm sash profiles, dimensions, wood species, finish, glazing, and putty type.

2 • Repair surface deterioration at window sash, frames, sills, and storms by sanding and refinishing. Paint to match existing paint color.

2 • Replace missing galvanized hood flashing at windows E1.1, E2.1, E2.2, W2.1, and W2.2. Paint to match exterior trim. Paint unfinished hood flashing at windows E1.2, N1.1, N2.1, and W1.1.

2 • Replace damaged glazing compound with traditional glazing compound (oil-based glazing putty, manufacturers include Abatron, UGL, and Sarco). Allow to adequately dry before painting.

1 • Replace cracked glass panes at windows E1.1 and S1.1 using 1/8" tempered glass.

1 • Reinstall E1.2 lower sash right side in.

2 • Replace ropes and weights to match existing at windows E1.1, E1.2, E2.2, N1.1, S1.1, and S1.2.

2 • Replace missing pulleys at windows E1.1, E2.2, N1.1, S1.1, and S1.2.

2 • Reconnect ropes to lower window sash at window W1.2.

3 • Install interlocking spring bronze weatherstrip appropriate for double hung operation.

3 • Install sash lift hardware at double hung windows for ease of operation. See cutsheet in Appendix D for recommended product.

3 • Consider installing shades at all second floor windows to mitigate long daylight hours and provide privacy. Utilize compression rods within the window jambs and simple black curtains.

• See Assessment of Effect action #9 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Exterior Door

Recommended Treatment:

2 • Repair surface deterioration at door leaf by sanding and refinishing to match existing.

2 • Prep and paint exterior trim to match existing paint color.

2 • Replace wood door threshold. Match existing wood species, profile, and finish.

• See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Building Interior

Interior Program

The current interior configuration, though not historic, supports continued use of the roadhouse as historically intended. Cold season operation can occur using one stove to heat the northern half of the building.

An alternative is presented that restores the first floor kitchen. This option relies on the use of two stoves to heat the north and south half of the building during cold season operation.

Recommended Treatment:

- Maintain existing configuration, no changes recommended.
- See Assessment of Effect action #4 for analysis.

3 **Alternative Treatment:**

- Reconfigure interior program to restore kitchen activities in the first floor kitchen (south). This helps to separate cooking from sleeping activities and reduces foot traffic to second floor sleeping areas. This also brings the cookstove closer to the propane shed at the southwest corner of the building, and reduces fire risk at the second floor. See Optional Interior Program Diagram.
- Remove kitchen cabinets and countertops from second floor north bunk room. Counters at the south wall may remain. Relocate cookstove, refrigerator, and picnic table to first floor kitchen space. Install felt pads at underside of all moveable furniture to protect floor. Repair wood floor and interior wall finishes as necessary.
- Construct new kitchen cabinets and counters at the southwest corner of the first floor kitchen. Reuse existing cabinets and counters if salvageable.
- Install new barrel stove in kitchen at original location, reusing existing chimney penetration. New stove to match existing stove in recreation room. See Wood Stove section for more information.
- Relocate all bunk beds to second floor bunk rooms. Consider keeping one bed at first floor if building is made accessible.
- Install comfortable lounge furniture at first floor recreation room for user comfort. Retain existing wood table and desk.
- See Assessment of Effect action #4.1 for analysis.

Flooring

Recommended Treatment:

2
- Refinish when surface deterioration begins to expose wood substrate. Refinish to match existing finish.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Wall Finishes

Recommended Treatment:

M
- Maintain existing wood beadboard walls. Paint every 7 years per park cyclic maintenance plan to match existing color.

M
- Clean and maintain existing exposed interior logs. Paint every 7 years per park cyclic maintenance plan to match existing color. If future restoration requires additional log replacement, maintain natural finish at new logs.

2
- Repack and replace missing chinking with natural finish oakum or similar.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended.

Ceiling

Recommended Treatment:

M
- Maintain existing ceilings, dust and clean annually.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Interior Stair

Recommended Treatment:

1
- Install intermediate wood balusters to act as guardrails at the stair handrail and second floor stair shaft rail. Space balusters no greater than 4".
- See Assessment of Effect action #5 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in unsafe conditions and fall hazard.

Wood Stove

Recommended Treatment:

2
- Maintain existing barrel stove. Clean corrosion, finish with rust-inhibiting high heat black paint.

M
- Clean barrel stove and chimney seasonally. Inspect flue operation to ensure proper ventilation.
- Maintain cylindrical thimbles if future repairs to interior, attic, or exterior stove pipe sections are required.
- See Assessment of Effect action #6 for analysis.

Optional Treatment:

3
Install new wood stove at south kitchen:
- Install new cast iron barrel stove at first floor kitchen in historic location to match existing stove in the recreation room.
- Restore original chimney penetration.
- New chimney to comply with Exterior Chimney recommendations.
- See Assessment of Effect action #6.1 for analysis.

No Action Alternative: A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Fire and Life Safety

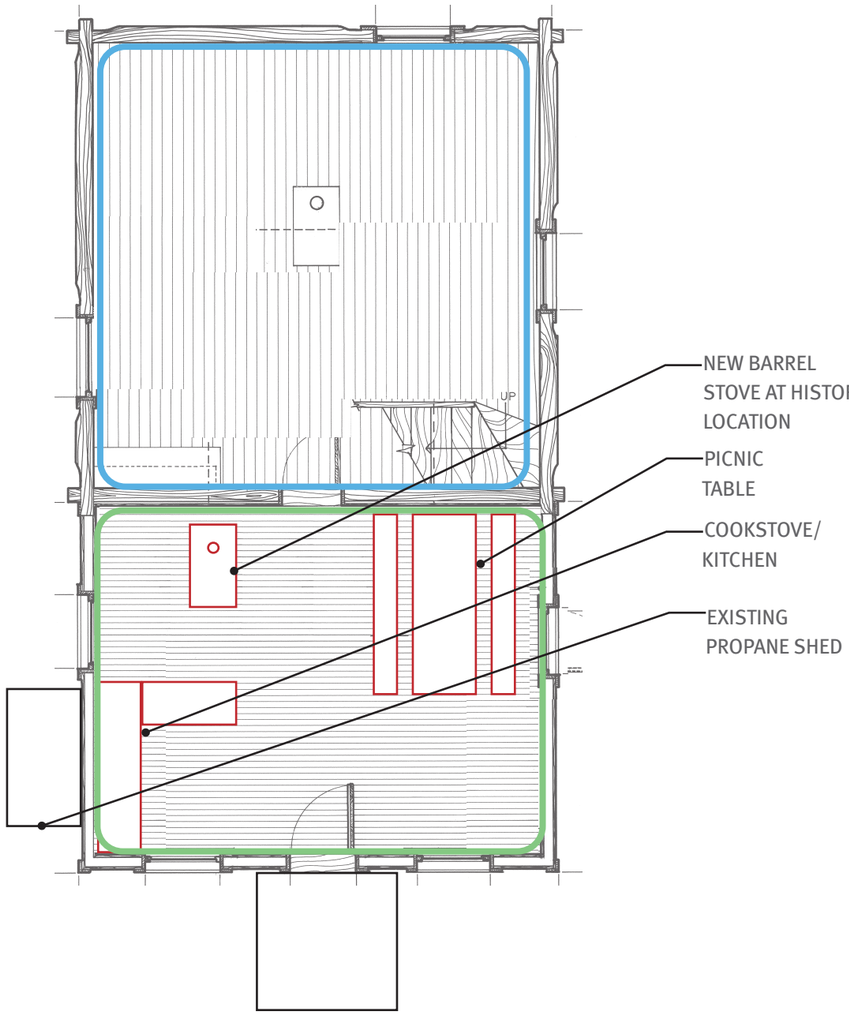
Recommended Treatment:

M
- Monitor fire extinguisher expiration dates and replace as needed.

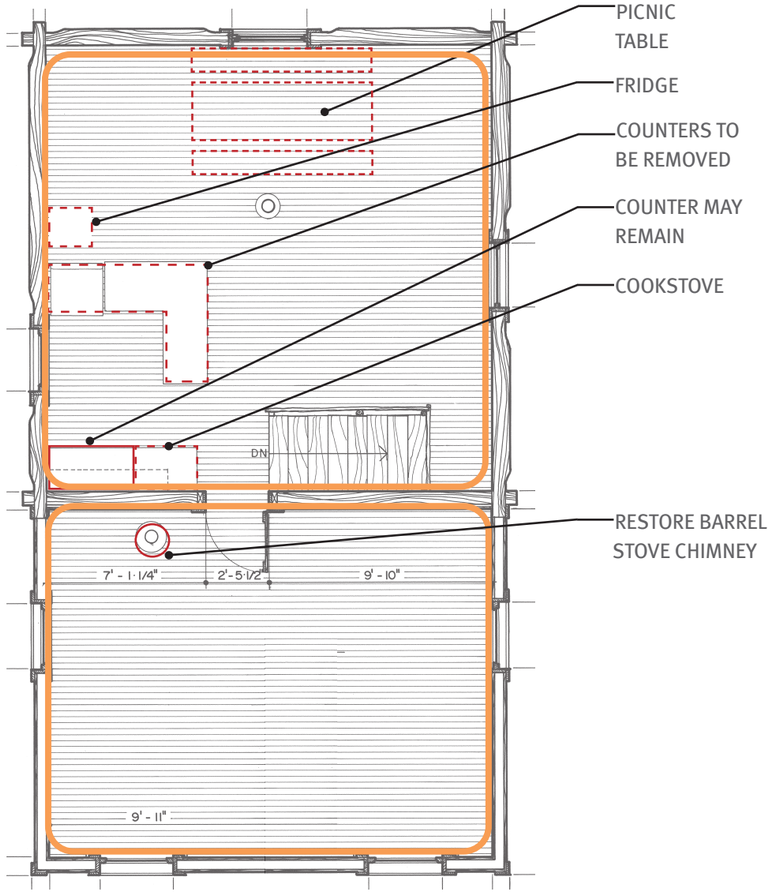
M
- Maintain smoke detectors. Monitor and replace batteries annually.
- See Assessment of Effect action #7 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended.

Slaven's Roadhouse — Optional Interior Program Diagram



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LEGEND

- BUNK ROOMS
- RECREATION/INTERPRETATION
- KITCHEN
- RELOCATE OR REMOVE
- PROPOSED NEW LOCATION

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Relocate bunks to second floor.

2. Relocate interpretive materials to recreation room

3. All furnishings are not depicted. Existing furniture to remain unless otherwise noted.

NOTE:

Floor plan backgrounds are courtesy of the 1987 Historic American Building Survey. Changes to the floor plans since 1987 are represented where visibly apparent. Drawings not to scale.

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Building Exterior

Roof

Recommended Treatment:

1
- Replace corrugated metal roof in-kind. See roof covering diagram. Match material, corrugated pattern and dimensions, eave details, and ridge conditions. Replacement roof system to include the following components:
  - o Galvanized corrugated metal sheets. See Appendix D for cutsheet.
  - o Corrugated metal ridge cap
  - o Neoprene gasketed fasteners. Metal fastener type to be compatible with corrugated sheets.
  - o #30 asphalt-saturated felt underlayment
  - o Replace wood sheathing and roof structure components in-kind where damaged.

2
- Replace east porch tie beam pole with new pole to match existing 5” diameter and debarked. Verify dimensions in field.

2
- Dutchman patch south porch post base. Match existing dimensions, wood species, and grain direction.

2
- Prep and paint all bargeboards and fascia. Match existing paint color.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

1 <u>Alternative 1 - Repair Existing Roof:</u>
- Remove existing corrugated panels, fasteners, and tar paper (where it exists) down to sheathing or rafters.
- Repair sheathing and rafters in-kind where damaged.
- Install new #30 asphalt-saturated felt underlayment.
- Replace moderate or severely corroded panels in-kind, reinstall all other existing panels. Replace all fasteners with neoprene gasketed fasteners.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1.1 for analysis.

<u>No Action Alternative</u>: A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

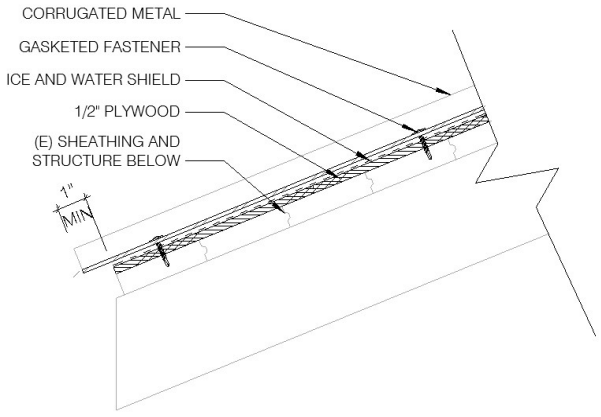


Image 81: Recommended roof covering diagram.

Exterior Walls

Recommended Treatment:

2 • Prep, clean, and paint all drop siding and trim. Paint to match existing paint color.

3 • In the event of future exterior siding scope, replace building paper. Existing building paper has no identifiers but appears to be typical 15# black asphalt-saturated paper.

• See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Foundation

Recommended Treatment:

• See Structural System section for foundation recommendations and alternatives including treatment of grade, cribbing, and connections. These recommendations were developed by KPFF Structural Engineers for the *2021 Coal Creek Camp Historic Structure Report*.

• When implementing structural upgrades, clean log skids using D/2 Biological Solution or equivalent.

2 • Replace central log girder to match existing. Verify dimensions in field.

• See Assessment of Effect action #8 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Windows

Recommended Treatment:

2 • Replace all screen mesh. Screens are available in galvanized steel, stainless steel, fiberglass, aluminum, and copper. Copper and stainless steel are recommended due to durability. Galvanized, fiberglass, and aluminum may rust, stretch, or degrade. Standard window screen mesh size is appropriate, 16x18 .011" wire gauge.

• See Assessment of Effect action #9 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Exterior Door

Recommended Treatment:

2 • Repair surface deterioration at door leaf, by sanding and painting. Paint to match existing paint color.

2 • Replace exterior screen mesh with new copper or stainless screen to match windows. See Window section above for treatment recommendation.

• See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Entry Porch

Recommended Treatment:

- Implement stair replacement after structural foundation work is completed and building is leveled.
- Remove existing stair.

2

- Construct new code-compliant wood stair and handrail. Stair treads and structure to be pressure treated lumber. Consider incorporating steel grating to allow debris and snow to pass through. For improved slip resistance on the stair consider applying a medium textured, paintable, slip-resistant coating. Stairs and handrail to have a natural wood finish. See exterior stair diagram.
- If this work will not be completed during the next construction season, temporary repairs to existing treads should be completed to improve safety in the short-term.
- See Assessment of Effect action #10 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and life safety risk.

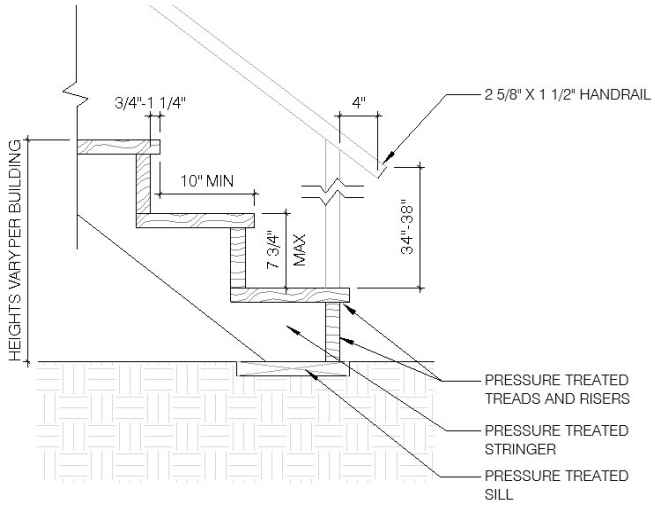


Image 82: Exterior stair diagram.

Structural

The following recommendations were developed for the 2021 *Coal Creek Camp Historic Structure Report* and reflect similar foundation concerns seen at the Coal Creek bunkhouses. These treatment recommendations were provided by KPFF engineers and relate only to the foundation support conditions. KPFF engineers did not attend the site visit nor assess this structure. Depending on the level of repair or improvement desired there are several options which can be considered to improve the support of the buildings and increase the level of safety.

Recommended Treatment:

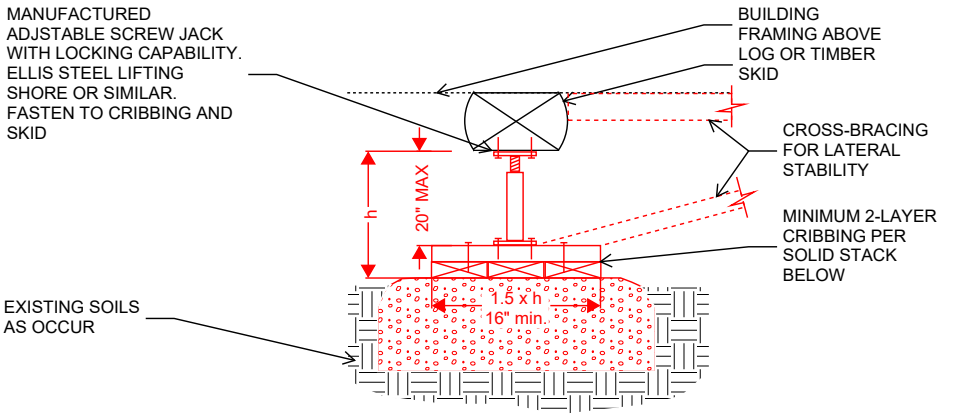
2

- At a minimum any building cribbing should be level and broad relative to its height. In locations where cribbing has settled unevenly or deeply into the soil, the supporting earth should be re-leveled and improved with gravel.
- In general cribbing towers should be 1.5x as wide as they are tall and should be constructed with treated wood. We recommend positive attachments be used when constructing the towers to increase their stability in seismic events. Sketch SK-1 illustrates some of these recommendations.
- Sketch SK-1 includes an option for a permanently placed screw shore for seasonal adjustability. This installation is inherently less stable than broad-based cribbing towers. Cross-bracing should be included in this scenario to ensure the posts cannot topple. Alternately, cribbing towers in close proximity could be placed to back up the posts.
- See Assessment of Effect action #8 for analysis.

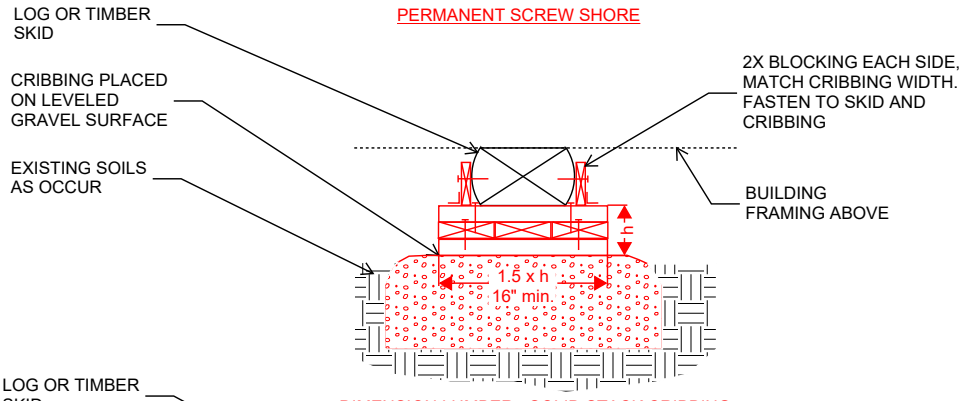
Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and life safety risk.

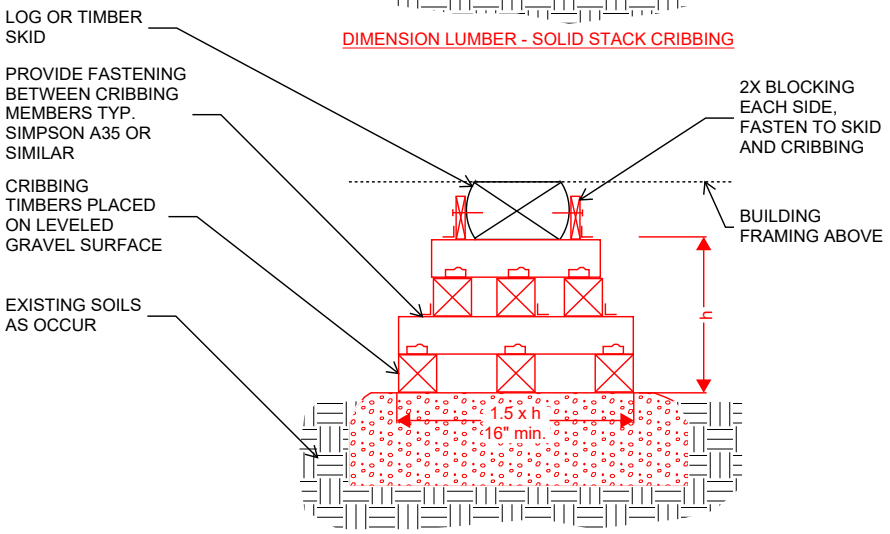
kpff Portland, Oregon	Project: Coal Creek Camp HSR	By: JRD	Sheet No.: SK-1
	Location: Yukon-Charley Rivers NP	Date: 12/22/21	
	Client: Hennebery Eddy Architects	Revised: JRD	Job No.: 10022100730
	Improved Cribbing Configurations	Date: 3/30/22	



PERMANENT SCREW SHORE



DIMENSION LUMBER - SOLID STACK CRIBBING



SAWN TIMBER - STACKED PIER CRIBBING

NOTES:
1. PROVIDE PRESERVATIVE TREATED LUMBER IN CONTACT WITH THE GROUND OR EXPOSED TO MOISTURE.
2. SELECT FASTENERS ACCORDING TO PRESERVATIVE TREAMENT MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREVENT CORROSION.
3. PERFORMANCE OF PADS WILL GENERALLY IMPROVE WITH THICKNESS. WE RECOMMEND PADS EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 6" BEYOND THE EDGES OF THE CRIBBING AND EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 12" BELOW THE GROUND SURFACE.

Image 83: SK-1 Foundation recommendation sketch, KPFF Consulting Engineers

Building Interior

Flooring

Recommended Treatment:

3

- Implement floor replacement after structural foundation work is completed and building is leveled. Replace tongue and groove wood floor and wood plank sheathing. Match existing wood species, profiles, and dimensions. Verify all dimensions in field. Paint wood floor to match existing.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

Wall Finishes

Recommended Treatment:

M

- Maintain existing walls. Clean annually.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended.

Ceiling

Recommended Treatment:

M

- Maintain existing ceilings. Clean annually.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

Greenhouse, FMSS #75531

Building Exterior

Roof

Recommended Treatment:

3
- As deterioration progresses on the south bargeboards beyond 25% of their length, replace bargeboards in-kind matching wood species, profiles, and dimensions.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Exterior Walls

Recommended Treatment:

2
- Clean biogrowth using D/2 Biological Solution or equivalent.

3
- As deterioration progresses on the south studs beyond 25% of their length, replace studs in-kind matching wood species, profiles, and dimensions.

3
- At the end of their service life (5-10 years), replace corrugated fiberglass with clear corrugated polycarbonate to match roof covering.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Foundation

Recommended Treatment:

M
- Monitor building settlement annually.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:
No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Building Exterior

Roof

Recommended Treatment:

1

- Replace flat sheet metal covering in-kind with new galvanized sheet metal. Replicate front and back overhang, crimped at the building perimeter to create a drip edge. Fabricate in field.
- Fasten to wood frame below using neoprene gasketed fasteners. Metal fastener type to be compatible with corrugated sheets.
- Complete roof replacement following Exterior Walls recommendations.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Exterior Walls

Recommended Treatment:

1

- Plumb structure and correct racking by installing cross-bracing at interior structure.
- Remove corrugated metal panels down to studs. Replace wood studs where damaged.
- Remove interior shelving. Salvage for reinstallation.
- Install cross-bracing at south, east, and west elevations.
- Reinstall existing corrugated metal panels. Replace panels if necessary. Replace fasteners with neoprene gasketed fasteners. Fastener type to be compatible with corrugated sheets.
- See Assessment of Effect action #11 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

1

Alternative 1 - Brace Structure As-Is:

- Remove interior shelving, salvage for reinstallation.
- Install cross-bracing at interior structure.
- See Assessment of Effect action #11.1 for analysis.

No Action Alternative: A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

Exterior Door

Recommended Treatment:

2

- Reconstruct exterior door, approximately 3'x5' overall and made of 2x4 lumber. Match existing wood species, dimensions, and profiles, to be verified in field. Install galvanized sheet panel at interior face of door. Reuse existing strap hinges for reinstallation.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

2

Alternative 1 - Maintain Existing Door:

- Replace wood members when deterioration exceeds 25% of member length.
- See Assessment of Effect action #1.3 for analysis.

No Action Alternative: A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure

Foundation

Recommended Treatment:

2

- Replace pressure treated lumber with conventional lumber. Match existing dimensions and profiles, to be verified in field.
- See Assessment of Effect action #12 for analysis.

Alternative Treatment:

No alternatives recommended. A no action alternative will result in continued deterioration and eventual material failure.

Assessment of Effect for Recommended Treatments 2.04



Image 84: Looking southeast at the roadhouse.

COMPLIANCE

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 mandates that every federal undertaking or federally funded undertaking must determine what effects, if any, it will have on historic resources, and take appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse effects.

Degree of Effect

The effect of a recommended treatment or action on an historic resource is defined by the degree of impact to the resource's character-defining features. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) assessment criteria ask "Does the undertaking have the potential to alter characteristics of historic properties such as location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association? Will it cause visual, audible, or atmospheric intrusions not in keeping with a property or its setting, or change the use of the property?"

As defined by NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, the degree of effect is measured as one of the following three findings:

- *No Effect:* An action will not impact any historic resources.
- *No Adverse Effect:* An action will have an impact on the historic resource but not an adverse impact.
- *Adverse Effect:* An action that alters the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property. Adverse effects can be direct or indirect. They include reasonably foreseeable impacts that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards

An established pathway to assuring treatments will not result in an adverse effect is to adhere to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards* for the treatment approach determined applicable to the project.

Rehabilitation has been determined the appropriate approach for the Slaven's Roadhouse in order to maintain use.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. *The Standards* also encompass related landscape features and

the building's site and environment, as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. *The Standards* for rehabilitation are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Parameters for Compliance

Any project conducted within the boundaries of Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve, whether it is related to the site, site features, or structures (both new construction and alterations to an existing building), is to undergo Section 106 compliance per NHPA. Proposed changes to the landscape or buildings associated with Slaven's Roadhouse will require consultation well in advance of project activities, beginning with the park's Section 106 Coordinator and Cultural Resources Management team.

There is potential to have adverse effect if the Secretary of the Interior's Standards are *not* followed. The treatments recommended in this report are in accordance with the Standards.

Assessment of Effect

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: BUILDINGS & SITE, SLAVEN'S ROADHOUSE							
#	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT / ACTION	**Meets Secretary of the Interior's Standards**	**Determination of Effect**	**Analysis**	**Parameters for Compliance**	**Action Alternatives**	**No Action Alternative**
1	Maintain, repair, and replace historic materials and features in kind.	Yes	No adverse effect	Standard preservation practice	All materials required for replacement to match existing	1.1, 1.2	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
2	Brace chimney and add storm collar flashing and cap	Yes	No adverse effect	Introduces standard chimney components that are minimally intrusive visually	Match stainless steel appearance of existing chimney	N/A	Chimney may topple, features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
3	Relocate crawlspace vapor barrier and replace insulation	Yes	No adverse effect	Improves building efficiency and reduces moisture infiltration		3.1	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
4	Maintain interior program	Yes	No adverse effect	Maintains current interior program which supports historic use. Fire safety risk remains at second floor kitchen.		4.1	Change of use may not be appropriate
5	Add balusters to interior stair handrail	Yes	No adverse effect	Provides guardrail to improve safety and reduce fall hazard at second floor	Utilize vertical wood members of wood species and finish to match existing handrail	N/A	Fall hazard remains
6	Maintain existing barrel stove	Yes	No adverse effect	Maintains historic stove		6.1	Fire and life safety risk
7	Monitor fire extinguishers and smoke alarm batteries	Yes	No adverse effect	Reduces fire and life safety risk		N/A	Fire and life safety risk
8	Replace structural cribbing and repair/replace log girder	Yes	No adverse effect	Improves structural stability while retaining original log skids	Use of log skids is a character defining feature, interventions should be within the perimeter of the building	N/A	Continued structural instability and life safety risk
9	Repair existing windows, restore hardware, and install weatherstrip	Yes	No adverse effect	Retains historic windows, restores operability, and improves weather tightness	All materials and hardware required for replacement to match existing	N/A	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
10	Replace exterior entry stair and install handrail	Yes	No adverse effect	Repairs rot and improves life safety with adequate clearances and handrail	Follow compatible wood handrail and stair tread design	N/A	Continued structural instability and life safety risk
11	Plumb fish smoker	Yes	No adverse effect	Straightens and stabilizes structure	Retain existing structural members where possible	11.1	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
12	Replace pressure treated lumber with conventional lumber	Yes	No adverse effect	Removes non-original and toxic pressure treated lumber from fish smoker, which may still be used by the public for cooking	Match existing wood profiles and dimensions	N/A	Food contamination risk

Assessment of Effect - Alternatives

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: BUILDINGS & SITE, SLAVEN'S ROADHOUSE							
#	ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS	**Meets Secretary of the Interior's Standards**	**Determination of Effect**	**Analysis**	**Parameters for Compliance**	**Action Alternatives**	**No Action Alternative**
1.1	Repair existing roof rather than replace at meat house	Yes	No adverse effect	Reuses existing corrugated metal roof covering to retain patina, but risks further deterioration		N/A	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
1.2	Repair existing door rather than replace	Yes	No adverse effect	Reuses existing door to prolong its life, but advancement of rot may require replacement in future years		N/A	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
3.1	Replace vapor barrier and insulation in-kind	Yes	No adverse effect	Repairs existing vapor barrier and insulation detail to reduce moisture		N/A	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.
4.1	Reconfigure interior program	Yes	No adverse effect	Restores original interior configuration and minimizes fire risk at the second floor by relocating kitchen to first floor	Reuse existing chimney penetration for new wood stove in first floor kitchen	N/A	Maintain current configuration with use of kitchen at second floor
6.1	Install additional wood stove if interior program is reconfigured	Yes	No adverse effect	Restores wood stove in original kitchen location and provides heat to south half of building.	Utilize existing chimney penetration	N/A	Only one existing stove to remain
11.1	Brace fish smoker as-is	Yes	No adverse effect	Braces the fish smoker in its current wracked configuration	Install bracing at interior so it is not visible from exterior	N/A	Features and materials continue to deteriorate and ultimately fail.

Appendix

References *A*

Relevant Historical Drawings *B*

Field Forms - Windows *C*

Recommended Products / Cutsheets *D*

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Appendix A - References

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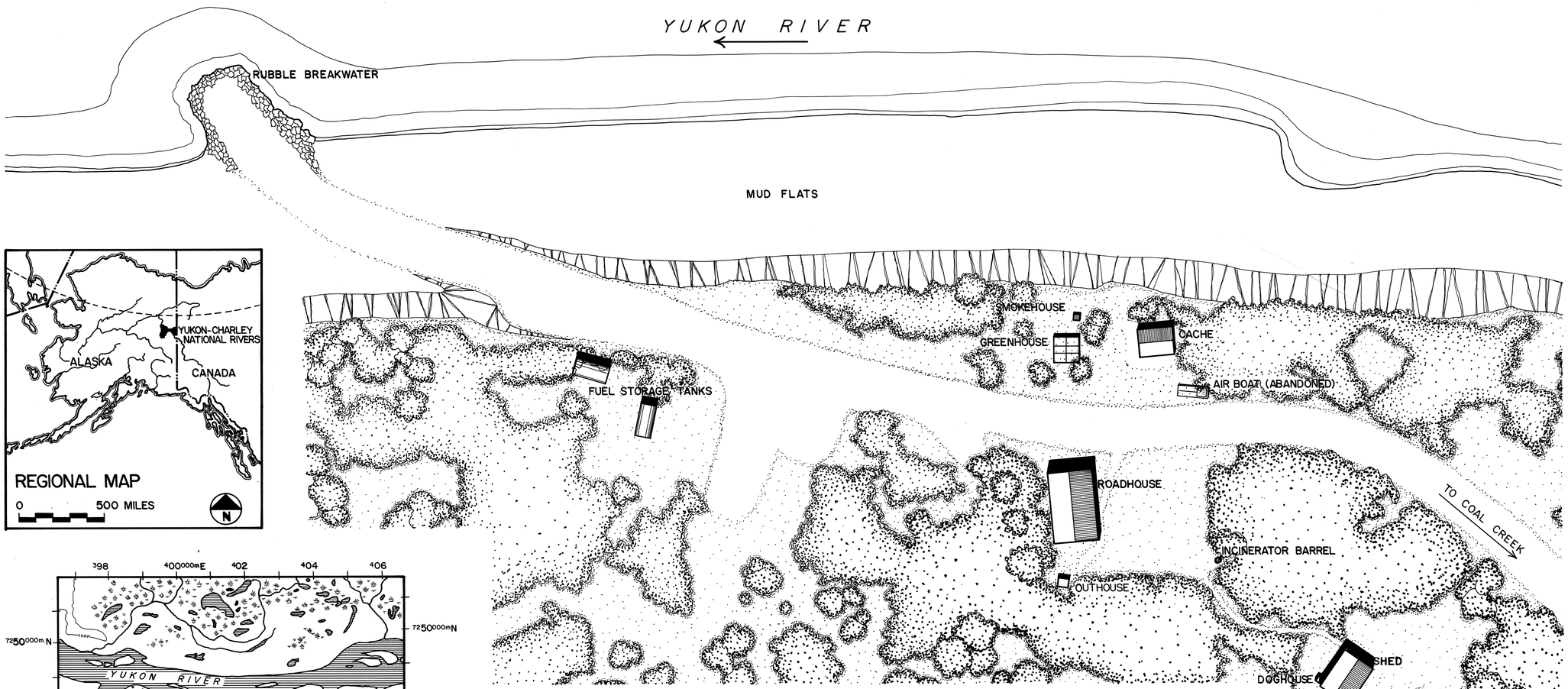
Appendix B - Relevant Historical Drawings

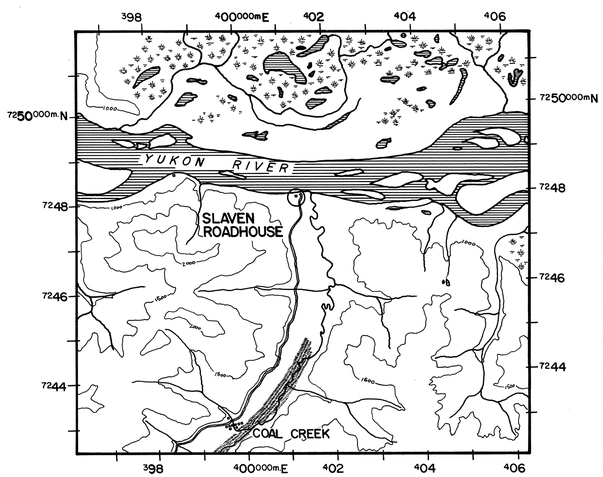
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TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253

THE SLAVEN ROADHOUSE





TAKEN FROM USGS CHARLEY RIVER (B-5) 1956 UTM 7248010N 401030E

LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:63360
0 1 2 3 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS
N

THE FRANK SLAVEN ROADHOUSE WAS BUILT ABOUT 1930 TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF TRAFFIC ALONG BOTH THE YUKON RIVER, AND COAL CREEK WHERE THERE WAS AN ACTIVE MINING DISTRICT IN THE 1930's. LIKE MANY MINERS IN THE AREA, FRANK SLAVEN HAD STAKED CLAIMS ON COAL CREEK AS EARLY AS 1905, AND CONTINUED WORKING THEM AND PROSPECTING FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS.

THE ORIGINAL LOG STRUCTURE WAS BUILT PRIMARILY BY SANDY JOHNSON, A FINNISH IMMIGRANT, WHO HEWED THE UNDERSIDE OF EACH LOG TO FIT SNUGLY ON TOP OF THE ONE UNDERNEATH. THE FRAME SECTION WAS ADDED SHORTLY AFTER CONSTRUCTION, PROBABLY REUSING DROP SIDING FROM FT. EGBERT. THE PURLINS EXTEND THE FULL LENGTH OF THE STRUCTURE. THE CORRUGATED METAL ROOF WAS ADDED IN 1935.

THIS BUILDING WAS DOCUMENTED AS PART OF AN HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT PREPARED BY THE ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF REGIONAL HISTORIAN ROBERT SPUDE AND REGIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHITECT DAVID SNOW. THE BUILDING WAS MEASURED BY STEVEN PETERSON IN 1982, DAVID ANDERSON IN 1984, AND RANDALL SKEIRIK AND WILLIAM VANDEVENTER IN 1985. IT WAS DRAWN BY DAVID ANDERSON IN 1984 AND COMPLETED BY RANDALL SKEIRIK IN 1986. ALISON K. HOAGLAND WAS PROJECT HISTORIAN.

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"
0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET
0 5 10 15 METERS
N

DRAWN BY: DAVID C. ANDERSON 1984, RANDALL SKEIRIK 1986

YUKON-CHARLEY PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE FRANK SLAVEN ROADHOUSE
YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-42

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS

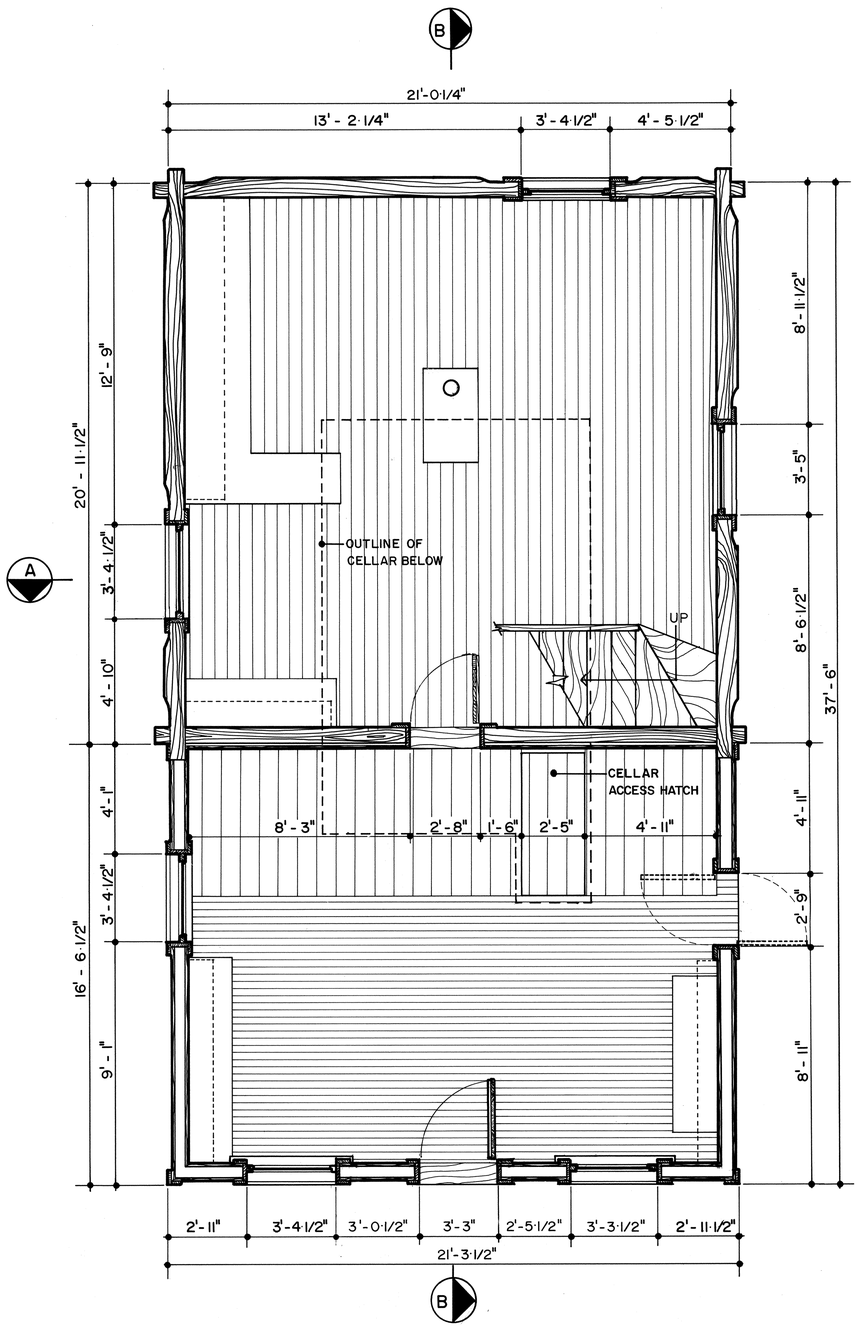
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TRIM LINE

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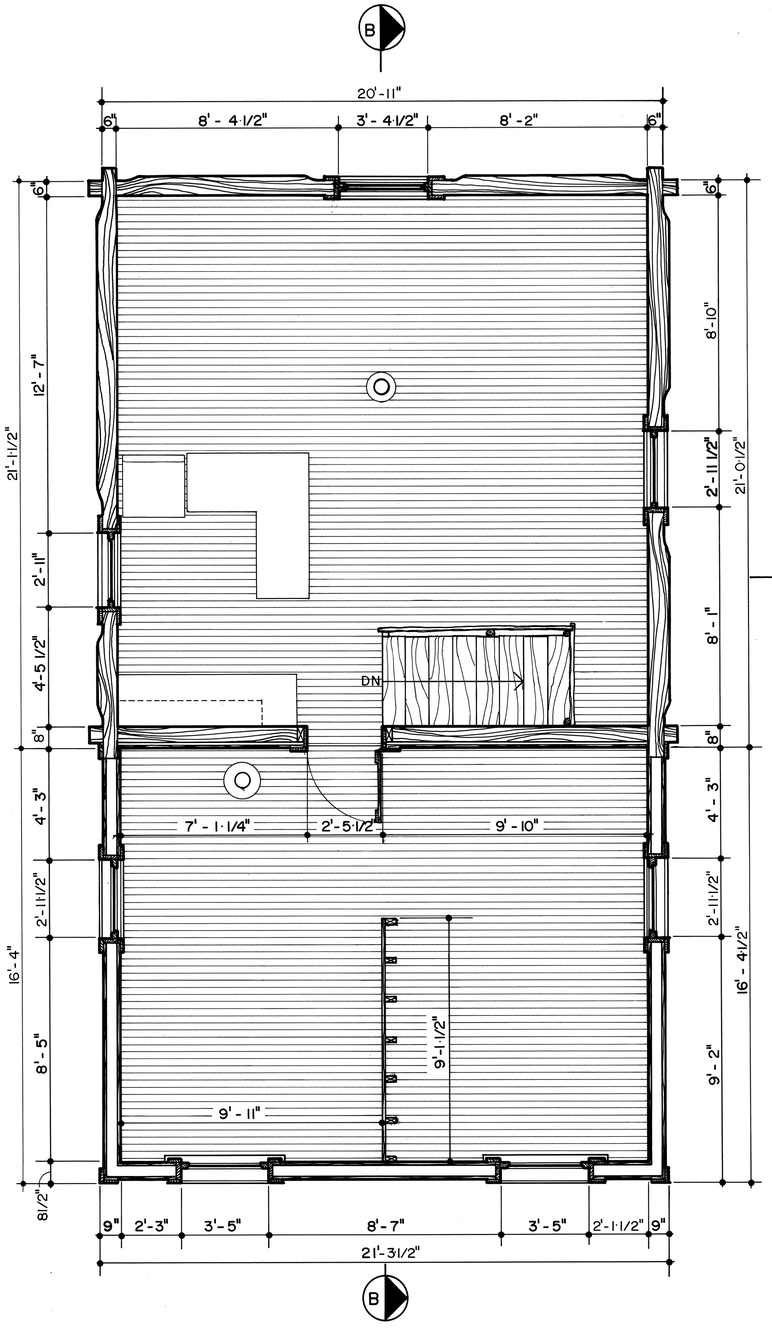


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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

MATERIALS NOTES:

WALLS:
THE WALLS OF THE CABIN ARE OF 10" AVG. DIAMETER SPRUCE LOGS HEWN FLAT ON THE INTERIOR, HEWN SQUARE ON THE ENDS, AND GROOVED ON THE UNDERSIDE TO FIT SNUGLY OVER THE LOG BELOW. THE CORNERS ARE JOINED WITH SQUARED NOTCHES.
IN THE ADDITION, THE WALLS ARE BALLOON FRAMED WITH 2" X 6" STUDS AT 1'-8" O. C. THE INTERIOR IS COVERED WITH 3 3/4" AND THE EXTERIOR WITH 6" BEADED TONGUE AND GROOVE SIDING.

FLOORS:
THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE CABIN, OF 7/8" X 3 1/4" TONGUE AND GROOVE FIR PLANKING, IS SUPPORTED ON A SUBFLOOR OF 1" X 7" SPRUCE PLANKS ON 10" AVG. DIAMETER STRINGERS. THE SECOND FLOOR IS OF 1" X 5 1/4" TONGUE AND GROOVE PLANKS CARRIED BY 2" X 8" SPRUCE JOISTS SET INTO 3" DEEP POCKETS CUT INTO THE LOG WALLS.
THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE ADDITION, WHERE IT COVERS THE CELLAR, IS OF 1" X 9 3/4" PLANKS ON 10" AVG. DIAMETER STRINGERS. THE REMAINDER OF THE FLOORING IS OF 3 3/4" TONGUE AND GROOVE PLANKS ON GRADE. THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE ADDITION IS OF 1" X 6-8" PLANKS CARRIED ON 2" X 8" JOISTS.

ROOF:
THE ORIGINAL ROOF, WHICH COVERED THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE, IS CARRIED BY 14" AVG. DIAMETER CONTINUOUS PURLINS WHICH SUPPORT A ROOF DECK OF 8" AVG. DIAMETER SPLIT LOGS COVERED BY 6" OF SOD. THIS ROOF WAS SUBSEQUENTLY COVERED WITH A SECOND ROOF COMPOSED OF A SET OF 6" AVG. DIAMETER PURLINS LAID ON TOP OF THE SOD. THESE PURLINS SUPPORT A DECK OF RANDOMLY SPACED, RANDOM WIDTH PLANKS COVERED WITH CORRUGATED METAL.

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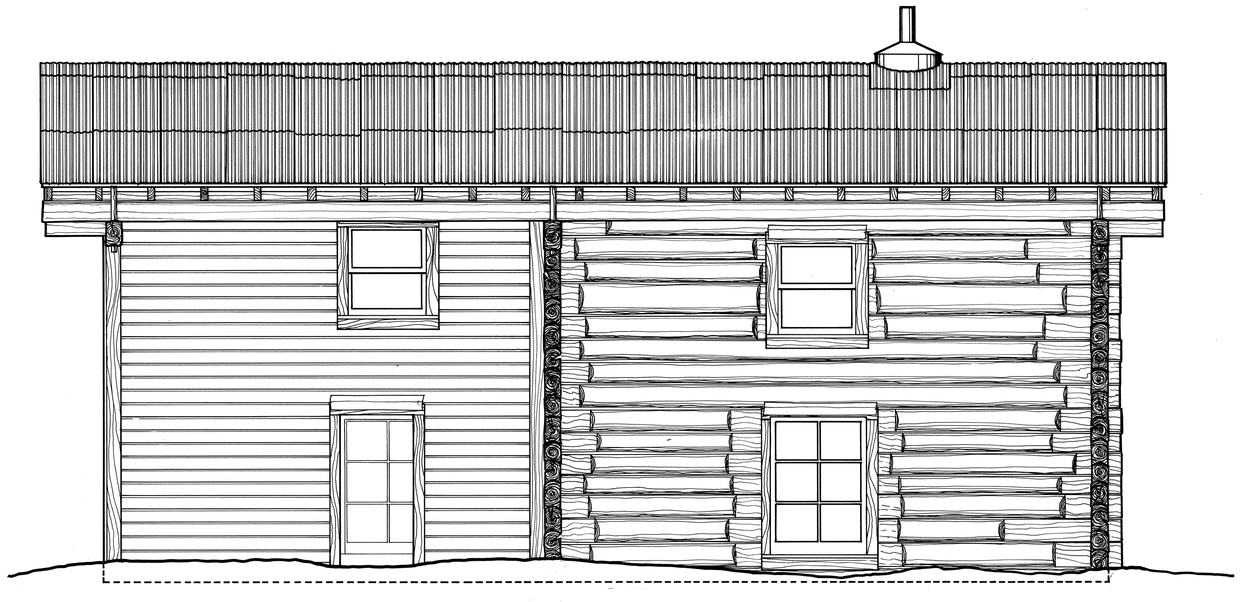
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EAST ELEVATION

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS



SOUTH ELEVATION

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

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
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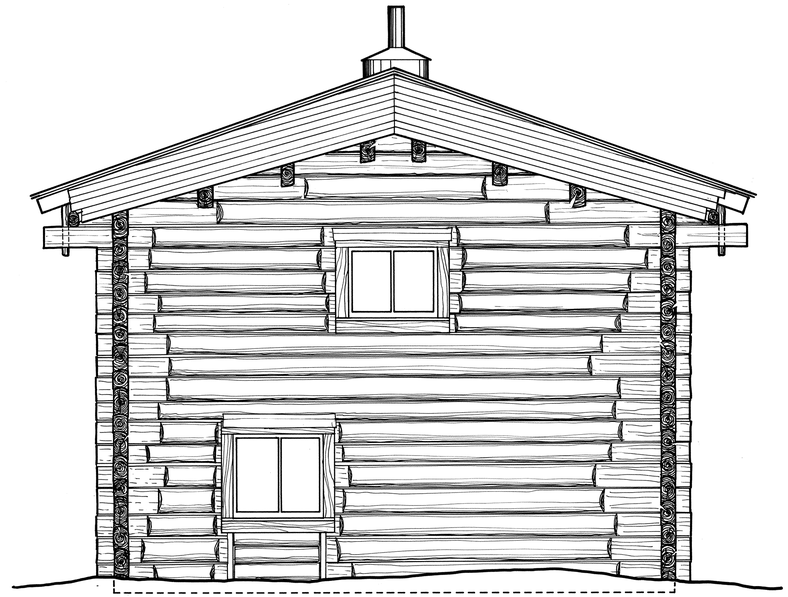
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NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS

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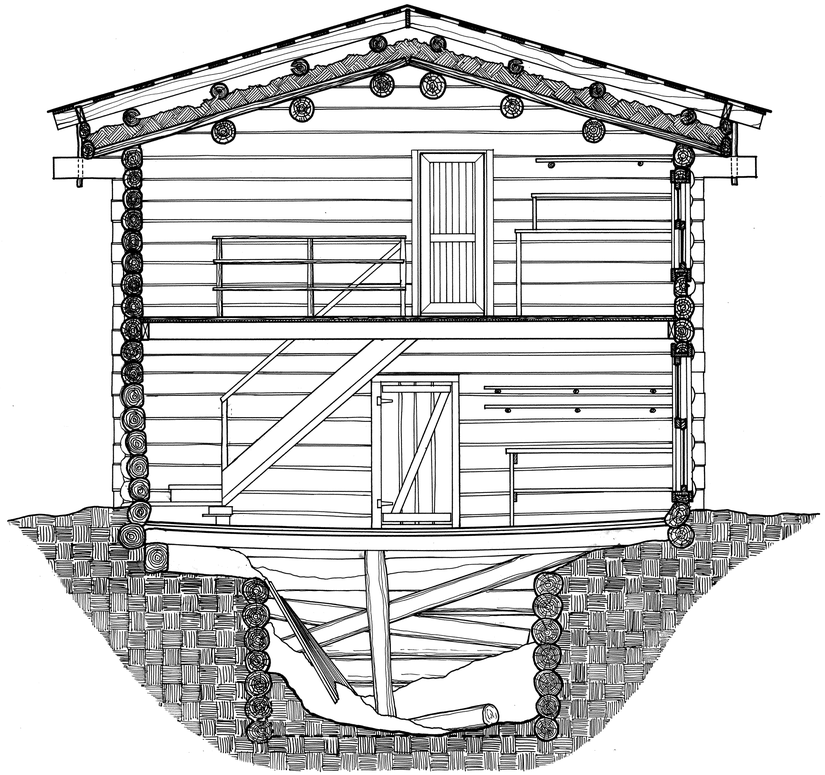
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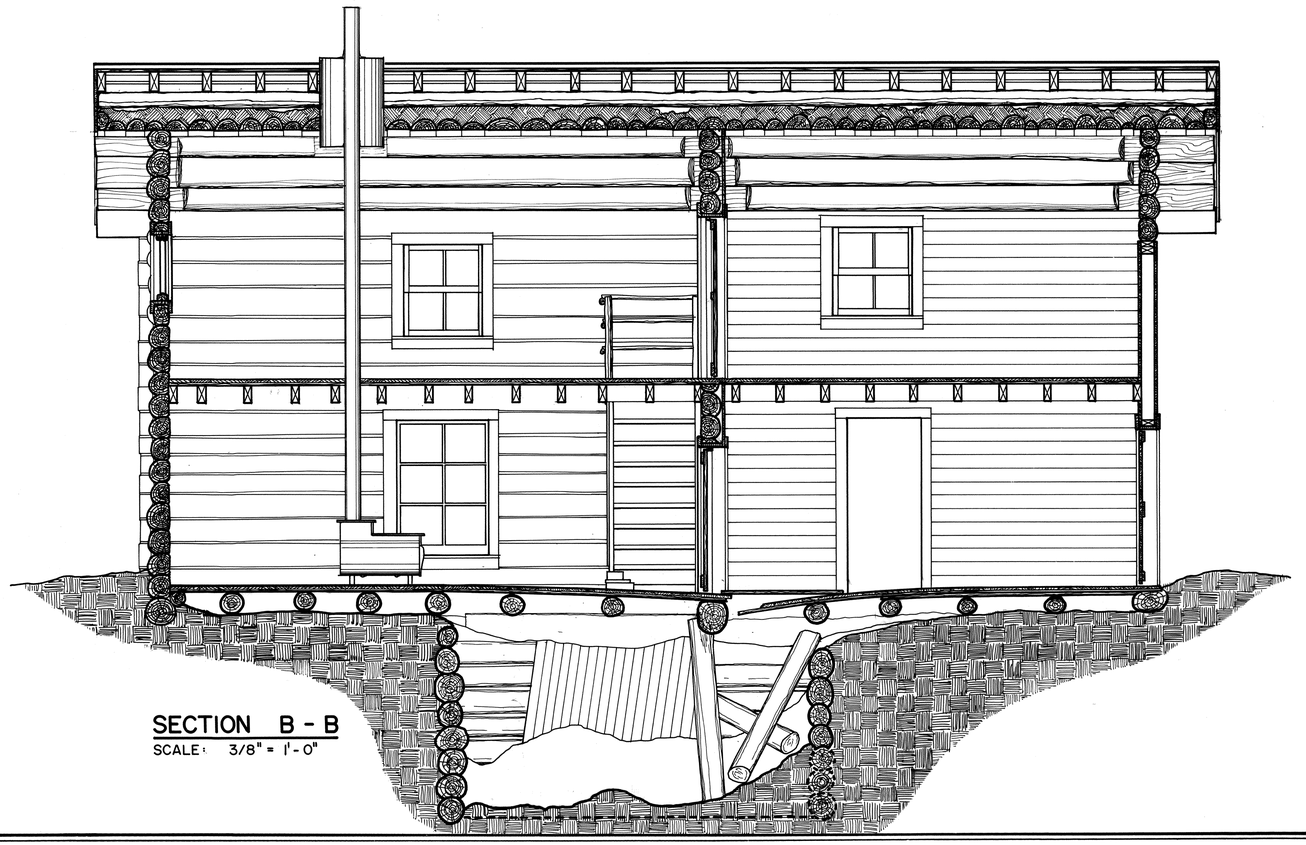


SECTION A - A

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

0 1 2 3 METERS



SECTION B - B

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

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YUKON-CHARLEY PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

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YUKON - CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE

ALASKA

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TRIM LINE

Appendix C - Field Forms

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Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

September 2021

North:



East:



South:



West:



Building:	Roadhouse
Room name:	1st Fl kitchen
Flooring 1:	Wood
Flooring 1 Condition:	Fair
Base 1:	N/A
Base 1 Condition:	—
Wall 1 Finish:	Wood painted
Wall 1 Condition:	Fair
Ceiling 1:	Exposed structure
Ceiling 1 Condition:	Good
Lighting 1:	N/A
Lighting 1 Condition:	—
Stove:	—
Stove condition:	—

☐ Fire extinguisher

☐ Smoke alarm

Notes: Moisture evident in crawlspace below, mold on access hatch, floor replaced

Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

Floor:



Ceiling Photo:



Miscellaneous Photo:



Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

September 2021

North:



East:



South:



West:



Building:	Roadhouse
Room name:	1st Fl rec
Flooring 1:	Wood
Flooring 1 Condition:	Fair
Base 1:	N/A
Base 1 Condition:	—
Wall 1 Finish:	Wood painted
Wall 1 Condition:	Good
Ceiling 1:	Exposed structure
Ceiling 1 Condition:	Good
Lighting 1:	N/A
Lighting 1 Condition:	—
Stove:	Large
Stove condition:	Good
	☑ Fire extinguisher
	☐ Smoke alarm
Notes:	Wood stair surface wear, reconfigured. (2) posts added to support beam

Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

Floor:



Ceiling Photo:



Miscellaneous Photo:



Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

September 2021

North:



East:



South:



West:



Building:	Roadhouse
Room name:	2nd Fl North bunk
Flooring 1:	Wood
Flooring 1 Condition:	Fair
Base 1:	—
Base 1 Condition:	—
Wall 1 Finish:	Wood unfinished
Wall 1 Condition:	Good
Ceiling 1:	Exposed structure
Ceiling 1 Condition:	Good
Lighting 1:	N/A
Lighting 1 Condition:	—
Stove:	—
Stove condition:	—

☑ Fire extinguisher

☐ Smoke alarm

Notes: Exposed sheathing replaced surrounding stove pipe at gable

Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

Floor:



Ceiling Photo:



Miscellaneous Photo:



Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

September 2021

North:



East:



South:



West:



Building:	Roadhouse
Room name:	2nd Fl south bunkroom
Flooring 1:	Wood
Flooring 1 Condition:	Fair
Base 1:	Wood
Base 1 Condition:	Good
Wall 1 Finish:	Wood painted
Wall 1 Condition:	Good
Ceiling 1:	Exposed structure
Ceiling 1 Condition:	Good
Lighting 1:	N/A
Lighting 1 Condition:	—
Stove:	—
Stove condition:	—

☐ Fire extinguisher

☐ Smoke alarm

Notes:

Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

Floor:



Ceiling Photo:



Miscellaneous Photo:



Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

September 2021

North:



East:



South:



West:

Building:	Roadhouse
Room name:	Crawlspace
Flooring 1:	—
Flooring 1 Condition:	—
Base 1:	—
Base 1 Condition:	—
Wall 1 Finish:	—
Wall 1 Condition:	—
Ceiling 1:	—
Ceiling 1 Condition:	—
Lighting 1:	—
Lighting 1 Condition:	—
Stove:	—
Stove condition:	—
☐	Fire extinguisher
☐	Smoke alarm
Notes:	2-3', vents out through arctic entry. Wood post support center of kitchen fl, no visibility of footing PT 2x8 framing and ply new foundation. Access hatch is framed with PT; floor replaced with ply sheathing and t&g. Batt

Slavens Roadhouse Interiors

Floor:

Ceiling Photo:

Miscellaneous Photo:

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	E1.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes and pulleys missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Good
Lower Sash:	Good
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Cracked glass
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	E1.2
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes detached
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Good
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Good
Notes:	Lower Sash installed backwards.

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	E2.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	All hardware intact
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Failed/Missing
Storm Type:	Missing
Frame:	—
Muntins :	—
Infill:	—
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	E2.2
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes and pulleys missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Moderate deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Cracked
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Missing
Frame:	—
Muntins :	—
Infill:	—
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	N1.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes and pulleys missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Surface deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Good
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	N2.1
Type:	Fixed
Material:	Wood
Operability:	—
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	—
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	—
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Good
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	—
Infill:	Good
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	S1.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes and pulleys missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Surface deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Cracked
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Cracked glass
Notes:	Lower sash pane craceKed, center rt storm pane cracked

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	S1.2
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes and pulleys missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Surface deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Good
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	S2.1
Type:	Fixed
Material:	Wood
Operability:	—
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	—
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Surface deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	—
Infill:	Cracked glass
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	S2.2
Type:	Fixed
Material:	Wood
Operability:	—
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	—
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	—
Infill:	Good
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	W1.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	All hardware intact
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Missing
Frame:	—
Muntins :	—
Infill:	—
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	W1.2
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes detached
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Moderate bottom rail
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	—
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Glass
Frame:	Surface deterioration
Muntins :	Misaligned
Infill:	Good
Notes:	Putty missing at storm

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:



Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	W2.1
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	Ropes missing
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	Surface deterioration
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Surface deterioration
Exterior Trim:	Surface deterioration
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Missing
Frame:	—
Muntins :	—
Infill:	—
Notes:	

Slavens Roadhouse Window Assessment

September 2021

Exterior Photo:



Detail Photo:

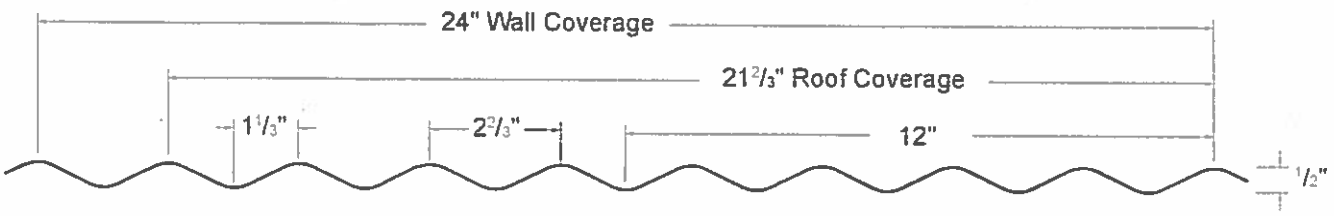


Building:	Roadhouse
Window:	W2.2
Type:	Double hung
Material:	Wood
Operability:	All hardware intact
Upper/Fixed Sash:	Surface deterioration
Lower Sash:	Surface deterioration
Muntins:	Surface deterioration
Jamb:	Good
Exterior Sill:	Good
Exterior Trim:	Good
Glazing Type:	Clear-single pane
Glazing Condition:	Intact
Putty:	Dry/Cracked
Storm Type:	Missing
Frame:	—
Muntins :	—
Infill:	—
Notes:	

Appendix D - Recommended Products / Cutsheets

2.5" CORRUGATED

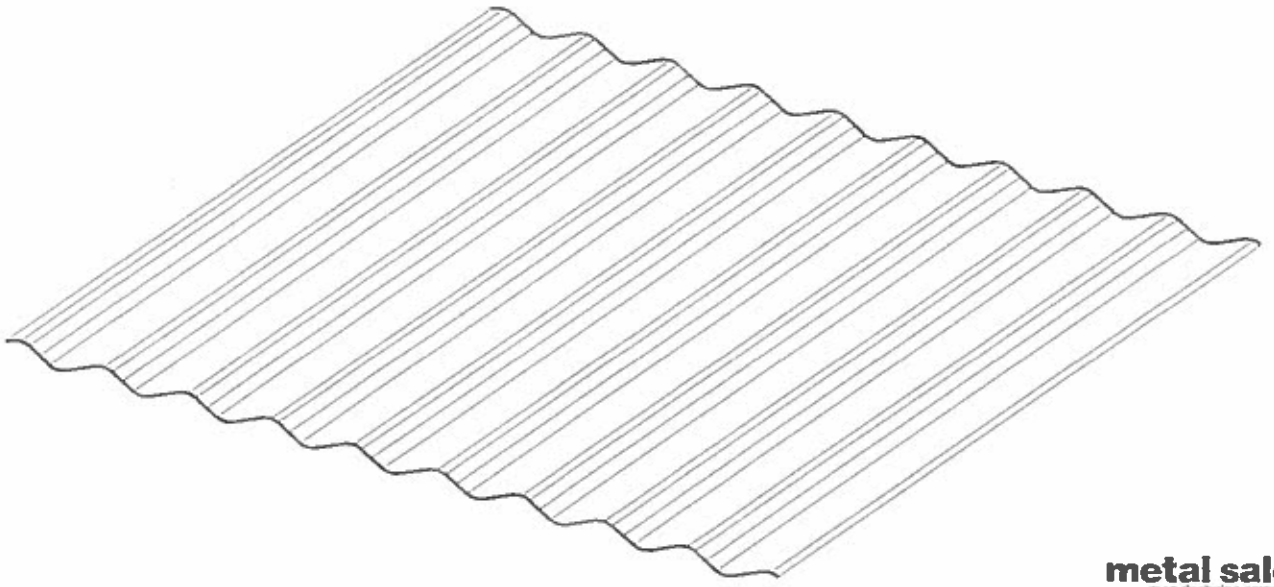
CONDENSED TECHNICAL REFERENCE



COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL PANEL | DIRECT FASTEN | 24" WALL COVERAGE | MINIMUM 3:12 SLOPE | OPEN FRAMING OR SOLID SUBSTRATE

PANEL OVERVIEW

- Finishes: Bare Galvanized, MS Colorfast-45®, and Acrylic Coated Galvalume®
- Gauges: 26ga, 24ga, 22ga, 18ga
- 24" wall panel coverage, 1/2" rib height
- 21 2/3" roof panel coverage, 1/2" rib height
- Applies over open framing or solid substrate
- 3:12 slope minimum



metal sales manufacturing corporation

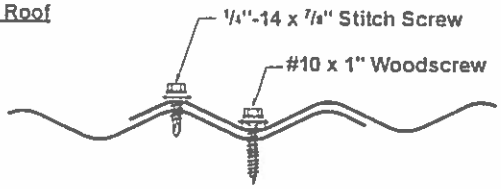
MS

2.5" CORRUGATED

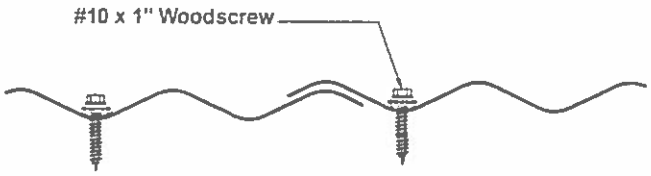
CONDENSED TECHNICAL REFERENCE

ATTACHMENT DETAILS

For Roof



For Wall

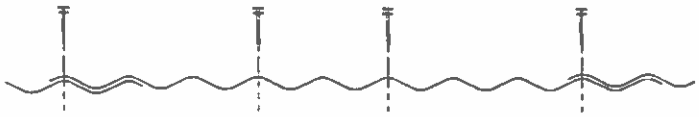


FASTENING PATTERN

Typical Screw Fastening Pattern



Typical Nail Fastening Pattern



GENERAL INFORMATION

▶ Slope

The minimum recommended slope for 2.5" Corrugated roofing panel is 3:12.

▶ Substructure

2.5" Corrugated panel is designed to be utilized over open structural framing but can easily be used with a solid substrate. To avoid panel distortion use a properly aligned and uniform substructure.

▶ Coverage

2.5" Corrugated panels are available in a ½" rib height with a coverage width of 24".

▶ Length

Minimum factory cut length is 3'-0". Maximum recommended panel length is 30'-0". Longer panels require additional consideration in packaging, shipping, and erection. Please consult Metal Sales for recommendations.

▶ Fasteners

The fastener selection guide should be consulted for choosing the proper fastener for specific applications. Quantity and type of fastener must meet necessary loading and code requirements (for applications involving the use of nails instead of screws, Metal Sales recommends nailing through the high part of the corrugation).
NOTE: All panels are subject to surface distortion due to improperly applied fasteners. Overdriven fasteners will cause stress and induce oil canning across the face of the panel at or near the point of attachment.

▶ Availability

Finishes: MS Colorfast45®, Acrylic Coated Galvalume®, Bare Galvanized, and Kynar 500 (PVDF) colors.
Gauges: 26ga standard (See Metal Sales Product Color Charts for selection.)

SECTION PROPERTIES

ALLOWABLE UNIFORM LIVE LOADS PSF (3 or More Equal Spans)

Ga.	Width (in.)	Yield KSI	Weight PSF	Top in Compression		Bottom in Compression		Inward (Gravity / Deflection) Load						Outward Uplift (Stress) Load					
				Ixx in^4/ft	Sxx in^3/ft	Ixx in^4/ft	Sxx in^3/ft	2'	2.5'	3'	3.5'	4'	5'	2'	2.5'	3'	3.5'	4'	5'
26	24"	60	0.78	0.0060	0.0237	0.0060	0.0237	124	63	37	23	15	8	124	63	37	23	15	8
24	24"	50	1.03	0.0080	0.0308	0.0080	0.0308	165	84	49	31	21	11	165	84	49	31	21	11
22	24"	50	1.34	0.0105	0.0397	0.0105	0.0397	216	111	64	40	27	14	216	111	64	40	27	14
18	24"	33	2.12	0.0165	0.0605	0.0165	0.0605	215	142	100	63	43	22	215	142	100	63	43	22

1. Theoretical section properties have been calculated per AISI 2001 "Specification for the Design of Cold-formed Steel Structural Members." Ixx and Sxx are effective section properties for deflection and bending.
2. Allowable load is calculated in accordance with AISI 2001 specifications considering bending, shear, combined bending and shear, deflection, and applicable testing when available. Allowable load considers the worst case of 3 and 4 equal span conditions. Allowable load does not address web crippling or fasteners/support connection and panel weight is not considered.
3. Deflection consideration is limited by a maximum deflection ratio of L/180 of span.
4. Allowable loads do not include a 1/3 stress increase in uplift.

metal sales manufacturing corporation

Kent, WA (800) 431-3470
Temple, TX (800) 543-4415
Longmont, CO (800) 289-7663
Antioch, TN (800) 251-8508
Woodland, CA (800) 759-6019
Rogers, MN (800) 328-9316
Spokane, WA (800) 572-6565
Jefferson, OH (800) 321-5833
Rock Island, IL (800) 747-1206
Sellersburg, IN (800) 999-7777
Jacksonville, FL (800) 394-4419
Orwigsburg, PA (800) 544-2577
Independence, MO (800) 747-0012
Fontana, CA (800) 782-7953
Anchorage, AK (866) 640-7663
Bay City, MI (888) 777-7640
Detroit Lakes, MN (888) 594-1394
Mocksville, NC (800) 228-6119

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Need help finding the right chimney pipe? Try our Chimney Wizard today!

6" and 8" DuraTech Extended Roof Bracket - 6DT-XRS





SKU: NLE5SP_6DT_XRS
MPN: 810007990

$123.98

Quantity Discounts

Buy 2 or more and save 3%
Buy 6 or more and save 6%
Buy 12 or more and save 10%

DuraTech®

All-fuel, double-wall chimney system.

UL 103 HT, UL 103, and ULC S604.



Specifications

Applications
5”-8” DuraTech is a double-wall, all-fuel chimney system for use with wood stoves, fireplaces, furnaces, boilers, ranges, water heaters, or other appliances fueled by wood, oil, coal, or gas, and zero-clearance fireplaces that are factory-built.

Materials and Construction
5”-8” diameter pipe features inner wall of .020” 430 stainless steel. Outer wall options of .016” 430 stainless steel or .021” galvalume steel. A Refractory insulation is encased between walls. Stainless steel end rings seal the pipe.

DuraTech features light weight insulation, twist-lock fittings, support boxes with factory installed starter sections, elbows with 360° swivel base, select black finish pipe lengths, five foot length pipe sections, and adjustable pipe lengths.

Clearances
2” clearance to combustibles.

Shrouds
UL Listed with DuraVent shroud specifications. Information available online at www.duravent.com or call and request L157.

Diameters
5”-8”

Listings
c-UL-us Listed to UL 103 HT and ULC S604 (MH7399)
(Stainless steel outer wall required for oil-burning installations in Canada).

UL 103 HT and ULC S604 System

DuraTech 5"-8"
With a Refractory insulation encased between dual walls, DuraTech offers the optimum in safety and performance. It keeps the outer wall of the chimney cool while ensuring high flue gas temperatures for optimum draft performance.

The inner wall is 25% thicker than competitive chimneys for an extra margin of safety. No locking bands or mechanical fasteners required.

DuraTech's sleek 1" wall design provides for easy installations through 16" on-center framing. For tight installations, a Reduced Clearance Square Ceiling Support Box is available (6" diameter DuraTech only).

Designed for normal, continuous operation at 1000°F flue gas temperatures, DuraTech is subjected to rigorous and stringent high temperature requirements of the UL standard, including one hour at 1400°F, plus three ten-minute chimney fire test at 2100°F.



UL 103 System

DuraTech 10”-24”

DuraVent now offers DuraTech in large diameters to vent large-scale residential fireplaces and building heating appliances.

10"-24" DuraTech chimney is tested and listed for continuous operation at 1000° F flue gas temperatures, one hour at 1400° F and ten-minutes at 1700° F, in accordance with the UL 103 test standard.



Specifications

Applications
10”-24” large diameter DuraTech is a 1” wall, all-fuel chimney system for use with wood stoves, fireplaces, furnaces, boilers, ranges, water heaters, or other appliances fueled by wood, oil, coal, or gas.

Materials and Construction
10”-24” diameter pipes feature an .027” 430 stainless steel inner wall and an outer wall of .029” galvalume or .027” 430 stainless steel. A Refractory insulation is encased between walls. Only stainless pipes use the stainless end rings. Regular galvalume pipe uses galvalume end rings.

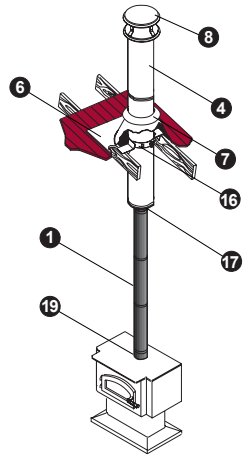
Clearances
2” clearance to combustibles.

Shrouds
UL Listed with DuraVent shroud specifications. Information available online at www.duravent.com or call and request L157.

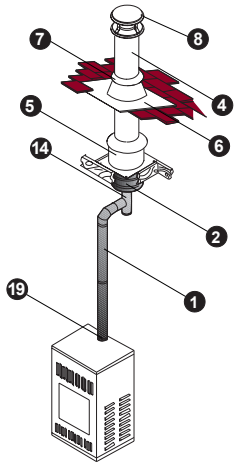
Diameters
10”, 12”, 14”, 16”, 18”, 20”, 22”, and 24”.

Listings
c-UL-us Listed to UL 103 and ULC S604 (MH7399)
(Stainless steel outer wall required for installation in Canada.)

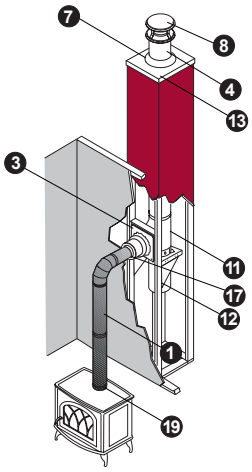
Typical Installations For 5"- 24" DuraTech



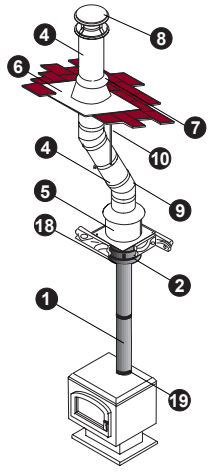
Cathedral Ceiling



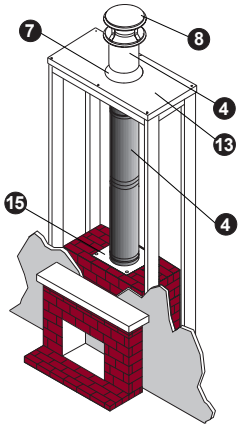
Oil Furnace



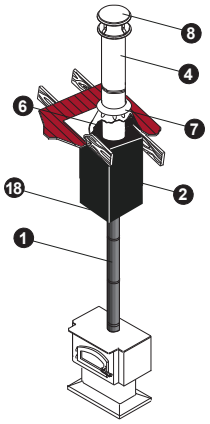
Through-The-Wall



Attic Offset



Fireplace
(New or retrofit)

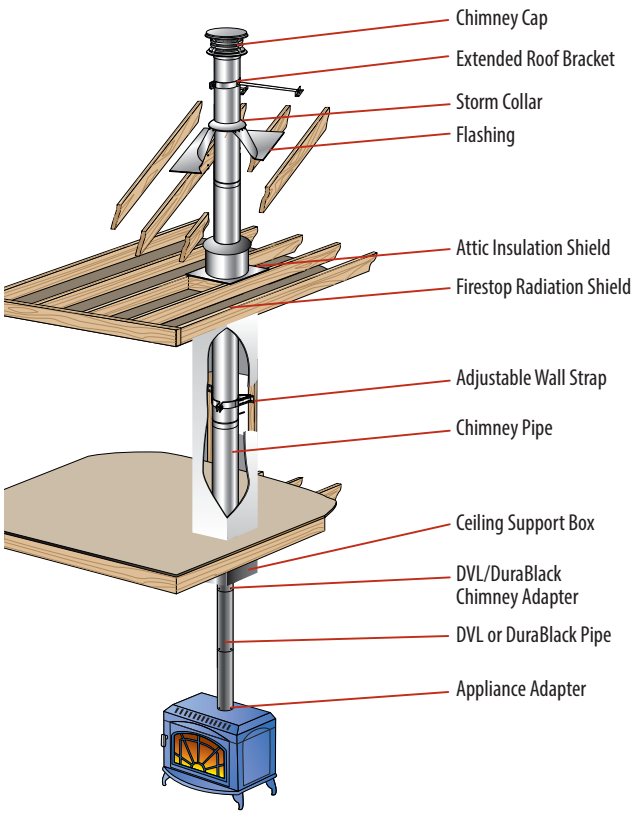


Cathedral Ceiling
w/Support Box

Installation Key			
1	DVL or DuraBlack	11	Tee with Tee Cap
2	Ceiling Support	12	Tee Support
3	Wall Thimble	13	Chase Top Flashing
4	Chimney Pipe	14	Base Tee/Double Tee
5	Attic Insulation Shield	15	Anchor Plate or Anchor Plate with Damper
6	Flashing	16	Roof Support
7	Storm Collar	17	Finishing Collar
8	Chimney Cap	18	DVL Adapter, DuraBlack Slip Connector, or Snap-Lock Adapter
9	Elbow	19	DVL Adapter (w/ or w/o damper)
10	Elbow Strap		

Refer to our Typical Installation drawings to select the appropriate component parts for your installation.

- DVL/DuraBlack Chimney Adapter must be used when connecting DVL pipe to a Ceiling Support Box or Finishing Collar. When connecting DuraBlack pipe, a DVL/DuraBlack Chimney Adapter, DuraBlack Slip Connector, or Snap-Lock Adapter must be used.
- Wall Thimble must be installed with an appropriate length of chimney pipe for all horizontal through-the-wall installations. To accommodate thicker walls, the telescoping pieces of the Wall Thimble can be separated, and a field-fabricated extension may be installed.
- Attic Insulation Shield must be used in all installations that pass through an attic, regardless of whether the attic is insulated or not.
- Firestop Radiation Shield must be used when a chimney passes through a floor or ceiling without a support box.



Planning Your Installation

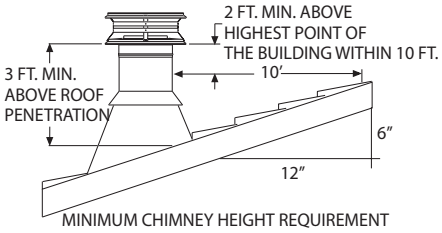


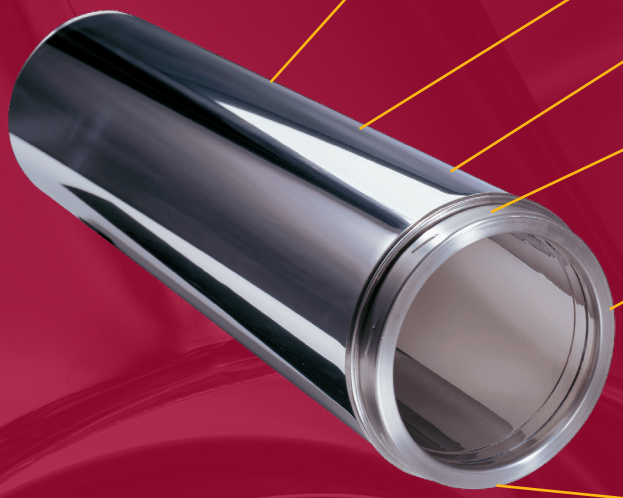
Figure 1

The following recommendations are general guidelines to assist in the layout and selection of the chimney components needed for your installation. Always follow DuraVent Installation instructions before installing your chimney system, found with the cap or support box. Installation instructions can be viewed online at www.duravent.com.

• The diameter of the chimney should match the outlet size of the appliance. An improperly sized chimney results in poor draft and excessive creosote formation.
• Measure the diameter of the appliance flue outlet. Select the chimney and either DVL or DuraBlack connector stovepipe with the same size diameter as the appliance flue outlet. For fireplace installations, refer to the sizing chart in the back of this catalog section.
• Determine if the installation is a through-the-roof installation or a through-the-wall installation. A through-the-wall installation will require additional components (Wall Thimble, Tee/ Cap, Tee Support, and Wall Straps).
• Install the chimney in the interior of the structure whenever possible. A cold exterior chimney will produce less draft and will generate more creosote.
• If possible avoid offsets that serve to restrict the natural draft. A straight vertical installation is more efficient and less likely to develop creosote. If an offset is required to avoid rafters or other obstructions, measure the horizontal distance required and the vertical height available. Both 15° and 30° elbows are available. Elbows have a 360° swivel base to allow orientation of elbow direction only. Elbows are fixed at 15° or 30°. Elbows greater than 30° are not allowed in the United States. A maximum of two offsets (four elbows) in a single installation are permitted. Refer to the offset table in the back section of this catalog. At least one Elbow Strap is required for each offset. Elbow Straps ensure adequate support.
• Determine the minimum chimney height above the roof line. Building codes require a minimum of 3′ above the roof penetration and at least 2′ higher than any portion of a building within 10′. See figure 1. The termination cap is installed above that point. If the chimney extends 5′ or more above the roof penetration an extended roof bracket is required. An additional roof bracket is needed every 5′.
• Measure the roof pitch. For example a 6/12 pitch has a vertical rise of 6″ over a horizontal distance of 12″. Select the appropriate flashing.
• Determine the total length of chimney and stovepipe required for the installation. To calculate the installed length of 5″-8″ DuraTech pipe, subtract 1 ¼″ per joint. For 10″-24″ diameter, subtract 1″ per joint. Subtract 1 ¼″ per joint of DuraBlack stovepipe. Subtract 1 ½″ per joint of DVL stovepipe. Minimum chimney height, at sea level, of straight vertical chimney is 10′ to 15′ above the appliance outlet. Higher elevations, or the use of elbows or a tee, will require approximately 30% to 60% more height to provide an adequate draft.
• For a UL approved shroud, see the DuraTech Shrouds Installation Instructions (L157). View online at www.duravent.com, under support > literature.
• Be fire safe. Maintain at least 2″ clearance to combustibles. Follow local building codes and have your chimney inspected by a certified professional.

What makes us different from the rest?

DuraTech: The optimum in safety and performance for an all-fuel chimney.



DuraTech Feature	Benefit
5″ through 24″ diameter selection	Gives the installer the largest variety of diameters to fit and size the fireplace or stove properly.
6″, 9″, 12″, 18″, 24″, 36″, 48″ and 60″ pipe lengths	Gives the installer the greatest variety of lengths to reach the desired height with ease and least amount of pipe sections.
Twist Lock End Rings for 5"- 8"	Allows the installer to safely and easily connect and disconnect chimney sections without mechanical fasteners. Encases insulation to prevent exposure to outside elements. No locking bands required.
430 Stainless Steel Inner Wall	Corrosion resistant stainless steel with the smallest amount of expansion when exposed to heat. Prevents hot spots from appearing which could cause a fire.
.020″ thick Stainless Steel Inner Wall for 5"-8"	Thickest inner wall construction in the industry providing the best protection from creosote fires.
Light Weight Construction	Light weight Thermo Tech insulation makes pipe sections lighter (5lbs per ft for 6″ diameter) to allow the manufacture of 5′ lengths, thus the installer has fewer trips up the ladder for a quick and easy installation.
1″ Double Wall Insulated Pipe	Has the smallest outside diameter available to allow easy placement between studs. i.e. 8″ O.D. on 6″ diameter pipe. Saves from having to reframe around the chimney.

DuraTech Feature	Benefit
1″ Refractory Insulation Blanket	Ensures complete insulation coverage between inner and outer walls, preventing any hot spots from appearing due to expansion of the metal walls during operation. Hot spots could cause a fire.
Factory Installed Starter Section in the Support Box	Allows the installer a safe, quick and easy connection of chimney to the support box.
DuraTech offers 3 support box heights. 12″, 24″, 36″ along with flat and round supports	Gives the installer the most options when dealing with ceiling slopes. Creating the most aesthetically pleasing installation possible.
Reduced 10″ wide Support Box for 6″ diameter DuraTech	Allows for the smallest area of framing while still maintaining safe and approved clearances to combustibles. Could prevent having to reframe around chimney.
DuraVent offers 3 easy options to attach Connector Pipe to Chimney System with the DVL/DB adapter or the DB slip connector	Allows installer to connect DVL, DuraBlack or stovepipe to the support box or finishing collar for an easy and quick installation. Adapter screws into support box and ensures a firm connection between stovepipe and support box.

DuraTech Feature	Benefit
15 and 30 Degree Elbows come with swivel base	The swivel base allows an installer to line up the elbow without unlocking and repositioning the elbow, saving time and money.
15 and 30 Degree Elbows come in kits	This ensures that the installer gets both the offset and return elbow along with an elbow support bracket to make a properly code approved offset.
Limited Lifetime Warranty	The best Warranty in the industry. 15 years 100%, 15 years and up 50%. Gives the installer and home owner the greatest peace of mind in a quality installation.
Adjustable Tee and Wall Support Brackets	Guarantees proper clearance to combustibles, allowing the installer to work around changing exterior wall surfaces, avoiding any field fabrication or code violation.
Shroud Specifications	Shroud specs allow the installer to create a UL listed shroud to hide the termination at the top of the chase for safest installation.
Adjustable Height Attic Insulation Shield	Allows the installer to accommodate deep attic insulation without having to field fabricate an extension. Saves time and money.
Removable Top Plate and Spark Arrestor on termination cap	Easy cleaning of chimney without having to disconnect and remove the cap. Saves time and money in cleaning.