

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 15 1987

DATE ENTERED

OCT 23 1987

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

AND/OR COMMON

Denali National Park and Preserve Headquarters

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Mile 3.4, McKinley Park Highway

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Denali National Park and Preserve

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

000

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

COUNTY

Yukon-Koyukuk Div.

CODE

290

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

DISTRICT  
 BUILDING(S)  
 STRUCTURE  
 SITE  
 OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

PUBLIC  
 PRIVATE  
 BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

IN PROCESS  
 BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

OCCUPIED  
 UNOCCUPIED  
 WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

YES: RESTRICTED  
 YES: UNRESTRICTED  
 NO

**PRESENT USE**

AGRICULTURE  
 COMMERCIAL  
 EDUCATIONAL  
 ENTERTAINMENT  
 GOVERNMENT  
 INDUSTRIAL  
 MILITARY  
 MUSEUM  
 PARK  
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
 RELIGIOUS  
 SCIENTIFIC  
 TRANSPORTATION  
 OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office

STREET & NUMBER

701 C Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

"List of Classified Structures", Denali National Park and Preserve

DATE

1981

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### 7. DESCRIPTION

Summary: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is situated approximately three miles from the eastern entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve on the 90-mile park highway. Irregular in shape, the approximately 11.91-acre district occupies a natural, gently sloping forested terrace just north of Hines Creek, a tributary of the Nenana River. The Historic District encompasses 18 buildings and a network of narrow connecting roads. In keeping with the National Park Service philosophy of rustic (or nonintrusive) architecture, the physical features of the majority of buildings in the District reflect a conscious attempt to harmonize with their natural surroundings through the use of building materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska and through sensitive siting. Horizontal log (or log veneer), vertical log plank, board and batten, and clapboard siding are used predominantly on exterior walls. Logs or rough sawn lumber, characteristically exposed under the eaves or at the ends of gable roofs, serve to emphasize the rustic qualities of buildings. The contributing buildings in the District were erected between 1926 and 1941. Fourteen buildings maintain significant exterior integrity and contribute to the ambience of the District. Four are considered noncontributing structures due to their recent construction, loss of physical integrity, and/or their nonrustic architectural features.

Rustic Style Building Design: In exterior design, materials, and siting the ensemble of Headquarters buildings clearly exhibits tenets of the rustic style adopted and fully developed by the National Park Service between 1916 and the early 1940s. Reflecting the National Park Service attempts to design and construct buildings that harmonized with the surrounding environment and used local building traditions, the majority of Headquarters buildings utilize materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska. Logs were used predominantly to construct the exterior walls of Headquarters buildings. When suitable logs were unavailable, rough-sawn or machine rounded planks (simulating logs) were used on building exteriors, either alone or in combination with the log framing, to create a rustic effect. Design details such as saddle corner notching and exposed roof rafters and purlins contribute further to the rustic appearance of Headquarters buildings. At the same time, certain building

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Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS No. HEA-147)

07/10/78

Office of History & Archaeology

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

State of Alaska

PO Box 107001

Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

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techniques reveal awareness of local craft traditions practiced by miners and hunters in the region. (This is particularly true of the oldest buildings in the Headquarters Historic District.)

Headquarters buildings are relatively small in scale. Buildings rarely exceed 40 feet in width and most are no more than one and one-half stories in height. In one instance (No. 102) the siting of a two-story building against a small hillside effectively reduces the overall sense of height.

Finally, the rustic philosophy of nonintrusive building is evident in the overall spatial distribution and siting of buildings and roads in the Headquarters Historic District. Beginning in the early 1930s when National Park Service landscape architects became increasingly involved in the planning of Headquarters, it appears that an effort was made to minimize the impact of built features on the landscape. Excluding the tight concentration of buildings at the hub of the District, buildings are separated by considerable distances and surrounded by undisturbed stands of trees. Only native plant materials border buildings and walkways. Roads in the district are narrow and often follow the natural contour of the land.

Appearance During Period of Significance: Between 1926 and 1941 the physical appearance of Headquarters evolved. Between the fall of 1925 and the end of 1927, no less than nine structures were constructed along the park highway and a short stub road which now serves as the main access road into the district. Buildings were typically small, horizontal log cabins capped with low pitch gable roofs of rough sawn lumber covered with tar paper. One building, the Office Building (No. 22), is the sole survivor of this early period of vernacular buildings that closely resembled those built by local miners, trappers, and hunters.

An era of landscape architect designed buildings began in 1928. That year, two buildings (Nos. 101 and 106) were erected alongside the main road into Headquarters. (The Warehouse [No. 101] was among the first and is now the oldest extant landscape architect-designed building at Headquarters.) Both buildings

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repeated design characteristics and materials used in the first generation of Headquarters buildings: each was one story in height, had a gable roof initially sheathed with tar paper, and was built of horizontal peeled logs. Building construction escalated in the late 1920s and through the mid-1930s. Most buildings constructed at Headquarters between 1929 and 1937 were designed by National Park Service architects. All were built in the rustic architectural mode typified by a heavy reliance on peeled logs, either for entire walls or wall framing, rough-sawn board-and-batten siding, and roof designs that revealed structural rafters and purlins under the eaves and in the gable ends. Six buildings from this period of exuberant growth and development are extant. Most are sited on or near the principal Headquarters road, which by 1937 formed the backbone of building development.

The final era of development at Headquarters witnessed the construction of five major buildings, the relocation of one, and the establishment of the pattern of roads that presently exists in the district. All five buildings built between 1938 and 1941 are attributed to National Park Service architects. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided labor for new construction, for the relocation of one building, and for the construction of new roads at Headquarters. Great variety exists in the design and building materials used during this last period of building: two frame structures sheathed with clapboard siding were completed in 1938; the following year a combination log and stone veneer building and a reinforced concrete structure were completed. The substantial completion of an all log building in 1941 coincided with the close of the National Park Service's adherence to the rustic concept.

Headquarters Since the 1940s: The Headquarters Historic District has undergone relatively few changes since its period of historical significance. Building development at Headquarters entered a period of dormancy during and after World War II. The 1950s saw a renewal of changes, both unplanned and planned. In 1950, a substantial log and frame employees' quarters just west of the main park road burned. That year, the Office Building (No. 22) was relocated to the utility area, and two years later it was moved to its present location. The Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102) received a major addition in 1955. The 1950s also

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witnessed the relocation of the superintendent's garage (No. 50) to its present site just south of the Garage and Repair Shop. Beginning in the 1960s, new construction accomplished under the National Park Service Mission 66 building program took place largely outside the Headquarters District. Inside the District during the 1960s and early 1970s only two minor buildings were removed. Most recently, changes inside the district boundaries are limited to the introduction of one building (No. 123) and the construction of new additions onto the Garage and Repair Shop. Only minor road changes likewise have occurred since the mid-1960s. Two short sections of road were abandoned; however, they exist as cleared openings and are currently used as pedestrian walkways.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District encompasses less than ten acres. Boundaries are tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of significant cultural features that, combined, establish an integrity of feeling and association at Headquarters. Since the strong relationship between the natural and built environment reflects both the rustic design concepts that guided the development of Headquarters and the functional requirements of the occupants at Headquarters in the 1930s, the District boundaries embrace small areas of the natural setting. The District boundaries have been selected for reasons of visual impact as well as historical patterns of use which both exerted a great influence on the history of Headquarters during the period of significance.

The extreme northern boundary of the District follows the 2,130 foot contour, a few feet upslope from building Nos. 111 and 22 (the first two Headquarters' administration buildings) and extends eastward to the entrance of the residential loop road. Here, the boundary turns southward and follows a line ten feet east of the curvilinear residential road initially established by the CCC at the time residence buildings Nos. 12, 13, and 23 were constructed. Just east of the Barn (No. 106), the boundary takes in an area historically used as a horse corral.

The boundary around the southern portion of the district follows a line 10 feet from the eastern and western edges of the dog kennel

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road and along the 2,060-foot contour just south of building No. 105 and the dog kennels at the south. Here, the land drops precipitously. Since 1938, when the kennels were established by the CCC, both park personnel and visitors have traveled the loop kennels road to care for and observe the sled dogs. The semi-wooded area encircled by and bordering the road, although not actively used historically, has functioned passively as a buffer between the greatest concentration of human activity at Headquarters and the sights, sounds, and smells of the park kennel operation. The area encompassed by the dog kennel road is less than one acre.

From the juncture of the kennel road and the east-west service road, the District boundary runs east to the northwest corner of the parking area, then directly north. Building No. 141 is outside the District due to its recent move to the site and its noncompatible design. The small area inside the district and north of No. 21 is primarily wooded but broken by an open space, which, until a 1950 fire, was the site of a major building at Headquarters. In addition, this area provides a visual edge at the historically significant entrance into Headquarters that dates from 1926. The boundary curves eastward a few feet to exclude a parking area expanded to its present size in the last two decades then north and northwest to the point of beginning.

Contributing/Noncontributing Buildings: Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is comprised of 14 contributing resources and 4 noncontributing resources. One significant building has noncontributing additions projecting from one wall. All 14 contributing resources in the Headquarters Historic District were constructed during the 15-year period of historical significance, 1926 to 1941. Noncontributing buildings or additions were constructed since 1941, or were built during the period of significance but have experienced a considerable loss of physical integrity. Each building included in the district is keyed by building number to an accompanying map of the Headquarters District. Photographs depicting individual buildings and significant vistas are appended.

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Contributing Buildings

No. 22: Office Building. 1926; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal, peeled log exterior walls with double square corner notching; painted dark brown; 20'6" x 19'6"; one story; gable roof with ribbed metal sheathing; no foundation; six-light, paired windows. Alterations: building moved in 1950 and again in 1952; log walls peeled, porch reconstructed; recent frame board and batten, shed roof addition on rear, north elevation; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 22-1).

No. 101: Warehouse. 1928; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel. Walls of horizontal, peeled logs; 32' x 32'; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation; single light windows; two pedestrian doors on west elevation. Alterations: tar paper replaced by metal roofing in early 1950s; wood panel infill of garage door opening on south wall; new pedestrian doors on west wall; new foundation and interior rehabilitation in 1982; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 101-1 to 101-3.)

No. 106: Barn. 1928-1929; National Park Service probable architect; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log walls with saddle and dovetail corner notching; painted dark brown; 19'3" x 42'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; no foundation; multi-light casement windows on south elevation only; pedestrian door on west wall. Alterations: log addition on east wall in early 1930s; windows added in late 1940s; recent small board and batten addition on rear, east wall; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 106-1 to 106-5.)

No. 105: Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage. 1929-1930; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log frame with reversed board-and-batten siding; painted dark brown; main portion, 14'10" x 24'10"; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof; two smaller adjoining sections are one story with shed roofs; all roofs sheathed with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under two portions; six-light casement windows; solid wood doors on north elevation. Alterations: building moved in 1938; shed roof



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addition on west wall of central portion in 1976; recent replacement of metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 105-1, 105-2.)

No. 110: Electric Light Plant (Power House). 1930-1931; architect unknown; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log and poured concrete (lower one-third) wall construction; saddle corner notching with sawn and battered log ends; painted dark brown; 14' x 16'; one story; gable roof sheathed with wood shakes; concrete foundation; eight-light casement windows; pedestrian door on west elevation. Alterations: replacement of single garage door with pedestrian door; replacement of corrugated metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 110-1 to 110-3.)

No. 103: Garage. 1931; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Peeled log frame with vertical board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown; 25' x 42'2"; one story; salt-box type roof with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under portions; six-light casement windows; pedestrian door (east elevation) and single garage door (west elevation). Alterations: infill of garage doors on south wall between 1950 and mid-1960s; interior repartitioning in late 1970s and in 1984; recent shake roof; exterior painted. (Photo Nos. 103-1 to 103-3.)

No. 112: Comfort Station. 1932; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log and reverse board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown; 16'6" x 10'; one story; gable roof with rolled composition roofing; poured concrete foundation under one portion; small glass louvered windows. Alterations: window and door modification c.1967; concrete foundation poured under entire building and board-and-batten addition on north wall in 1985-86; recent picture window added on east wall; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 112-1 to 112-3.)

No. 107: Boiler House. 1932; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal peeled log (upper portion) and poured concrete (lower portion) wall construction; saddle corner notching; painted dark brown; 25'8" x 19'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation; six-light casement windows; single door on south elevation. Alterations: recent replacement of tar paper and corrugated metal roofing with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 107-1, 107-2.)

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No. 21: Rangers' Dormitory. 1934-1935; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled logs with saddle notching (ground floor) and vertical rounded planks over frame construction (second floor); log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 34' x 34'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; single light casement and picture windows; doors on east and west elevations. Alterations: interior alterations beginning in 1954; recent placement of multi-light windows with single pane casement windows; introduction of three picture windows on ground floor; wood shakes instead of original metal roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 21-1 to 21-4.)

Nos. 12 and 13: Employee Residences. 1938; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Frame construction with clapboard siding (lower portion) and vertical board-and-batten siding (upper portion); painted dark brown; 25' x 26'10"; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation with daylight basement; horizontal three- and four-light sash windows. Alterations: interior repartitioning of both in 1954 and recent remodeling; introduction of second floor fire escapes on rear, south walls; replacement of multi-light sash window on No. 12 with picture window; modification of ground floor porches on both; exterior walls painted since 1963; replacement of metal roofing with wood shakes. (Photo Nos. 12/13-1 to 12/13-4.)

No. 111: Superintendent's Garage. 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Horizontal peeled log walls above poured concrete with stone veneer exterior walls; log portion painted dark brown; L-shape; measures 24'6" x 33'6" and 15'6" square; one story; intersecting gable roof with corrugated metal sheathing; concrete slab foundation; 12-light sash windows. Alterations: compatible addition constructed on west wall in 1943; infill of garage doors on east elevation; and interior repartitioning in 1943; interior remodeling in 1960 and early 1980s; new metal roof installed 1984. (Photo Nos. 111-1 to 111-3.)

No. 102: Garage and Repair Shop (Machine Shop and Garage). 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Reinforced concrete wall construction with horizontal wood siding in gable ends; painted dark brown; 46' x 30'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; reinforced concrete foundation; multi-light casement windows; three vehicle bays and pedestrian door on north facade. Alterations: major concrete block addition

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or west wall in 1955, this addition extended to the west in 1981; both recent additions are noncontributing elements. (Photo Nos. 102-1 to 102-3.)

No. 23: Employee's Residence. Substantially completed 1940-1941; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps, Alaska Road Commission, park personnel, and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled log walls (ground floor) and frame construction with vertical log planks (upper half-story); corners saddle notched with log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 46'6" x 28'; 1 1/2 stories; steeply pitched gable roof with one shed roof dormer and two gable roof porches, all sheathed with ribbed metal; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Alterations: interior remodeling in early 1950s and in 1975. (Photo Nos. 23-1 to 23-3.)

(Additional information about each contributing building may be found in Mount McKinley Headquarters District, Historic Structure Report, by David Snow and Gail Evans (1986).

Noncontributing Buildings

No. 50: Superintendent's Garage (early 1930s). Moved since 1966 and possibly before. (Photo No. 50-1.)

No. 96: Storage Shed. (platform only, c. 1955; roof and walls since 1979).

No. 118: Equipment Storage (1955); Paint Shop (1980); Fire Engine Storage (1981). (Photo No. 101-1.)

No. 123: CCC Infirmary (c. 1938). Substantially altered and relocated. (Photo No. 123-1.)

No. 217: Employee Garage (mid-1950s). (Photo No. 217-1.)



# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.91  
 UTM REFERENCES

A	0,6	4,0,3	1,0,0	70,6,7	3,0,0	B					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C						D					

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Mount McKinley National Headquarters District is irregular in shape and tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of cultural features (consisting of buildings, roads, and the immediately surrounding natural environment which has visually impacted the district during the period of historical significance). The district embraces 11.91 acres and includes areas on both the north and the south of the park highway. It is located in NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T.14S., R.7W., Fairbanks Meridian (see district map and detail description included in this nomination).

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gail Evans, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

DATE

December 1985

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell

TELEPHONE

(907) 261-2638

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Charles E. Buttner  
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National  State  Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Edmund C. ...

TITLE

Chief Historian

DATE

May 7, 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Amy Schlager

DATE

Oct 23, 1987

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Alaska and locally in the remote interior portion of the state. As agents of the furtherance of conservation and recreation, the National Park Service and the CCC were primarily responsible for the early physical development of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District that took place between 1926 and 1941. In 1985, the physical appearance and character of the Headquarters District shows minimal alteration since that time, thus it visually recalls this fifteen-year period of historical significance.

Establishment of Mount McKinley National Park. The creation of Mount McKinley National Park reflected America's heightened concern for conservation, which captured the support of Progressive-era government leaders in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Carved out of the great wilderness of interior Alaska, the establishment of Mount McKinley National Park epitomized the primary mission of the National Park Service, established in 1916. Under the leadership of its first two directors, Stephen Mather (1916-1929) and Horace Albright (1929-1933), the dual concepts of conservation of the natural environment and the promotion of outdoor recreation emerged as the dominant management direction of the early national park movement.<sup>1</sup> Often compared to the scenic splendor of the Alps and Himalayas, many early park supporters ranked McKinley alongside Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon in its supremacy in world scenery.<sup>2</sup> Largely in response to the committed efforts of influential East Coast conservation organizations,<sup>3</sup> on February 26, 1917, Congress established by act (39 Stat. 938) a park approximately 2,200 square miles in area. It encompassed the crest and northern slopes of the central Alaska Range and featured 20,320-foot Mount McKinley, the loftiest mountain in North America, as the principal scenic attraction.<sup>4</sup> In addition to preserving the natural scenery, the park aimed at protecting the game ranges of the prolific herds of caribou and Dall sheep presumably threatened by the encroachment of market hunters and the advancement of civilization prompted by the construction of the Alaska Railroad. Finally, park advocates argued that the park's establishment would encourage economic development of interior Alaska by stimulating travel and tourism in this remote undeveloped area of the state.<sup>5</sup> The passage of legislation creating the park was significant: Mount McKinley National Park

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became the first national park in Alaska, and it was second only to Yellowstone in size.<sup>6</sup>

Early Years. Administration of Alaska's first national park came slowly. No appropriation of money was initially provided for the development and protection of the park.<sup>7</sup> It was not until 1920 that \$8,000 was granted to establish an administrative area, to pay the salary of a superintendent and assistants, and to purchase and maintain a dog team.<sup>8</sup> The following year, forty-year-old Henry P. Karstens assumed the position of park superintendent.<sup>9</sup> Working with one ranger, Superintendent Karstens at first administered to park needs from Nenana, a small town over fifty miles north of the park boundary. Upon his arrival there in mid-1921, the Nenana Daily News assuredly announced:

Of great importance to Interior Alaska is the arrival of Harry P. Karstens, newly appointed superintendent of Mt. McKinley National Park . . . [His] coming marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Interior Alaska, for [he is] here to blaze the trails for thousands of tourists who even now are waiting an invitation to visit America's largest [sic] National Park and one of the world's scenic wonders.<sup>10</sup>

In the summer of 1922, coinciding with the near completion of the Alaska Railroad, Superintendent Karstens moved park headquarters to McKinley Park railroad station near the east boundary of the park. During the next three years, Harry Karstens carried out the duties of park superintendent from a small enclave of log and frame buildings near the railroad depot and situated on the banks of a nearby creek.

A New Park Headquarters, 1925-1928. The severe cold and dampness of the creek channel, periodic flooding, and finally a fire that denuded the surrounding landscape, probably all contributed to the relocation of park headquarters in the fall of 1925 to its present site.<sup>11</sup> Situated in a sheltered forest of spruce, birch, and cottonwood approximately two miles west of the McKinley Park Station, the establishment of the new park headquarters occurred simultaneously with the construction of the first summer tourist camp inside the park. Beginning in 1925, the Savage River Camp, consisting of a neatly arranged ensemble of wall tents,<sup>12</sup> induced hardier visitors to travel into the park on horses owned and

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operated by the camp concessionaire. With the gradual influx of summer tourists came new responsibilities for park personnel, added to those of wintertime game protection.

Reflecting this increase in recreational use of the park, the size of both the park staff and the headquarters area gradually expanded. Between 1925 and early 1928, new buildings were added to the initial small cluster of log and frame structures. By mid-1927, park headquarters consisted of no less than nine structures plus 800 lineal feet of road.<sup>13</sup> The superintendent's office and park staff residence cabins fronted on the park road, while the utility buildings were located to the rear (south) and accessed by the headquarters stub road. Since no money was allocated for building construction during the first three years after headquarters was relocated, most of the materials used for construction were salvaged from abandoned railroad construction camp buildings and timber in the nearby forests. Park rangers accomplished all building construction.<sup>14</sup>

Years of Expansion, 1928-1937. The year 1928 marked a turning point in the development and growth at park headquarters. Visitor attendance in the park continued to rise with the introduction of new concession operated automobile stages and the expansion of facilities at Savage River Camp. In addition, the ongoing construction and improvements of the park road allowed for the establishment of small tent camps spaced about sixteen miles apart and extending into the center of the park.<sup>15</sup> Demands on the park rangers, and especially Superintendent Karstens, increased correspondingly with the increase in recreational use of the park. Additionally, the Park Service itself insisted upon greater accountability of park operations. Chafing under new bureaucratic responsibilities, Harry Karstens resigned as superintendent in the fall of 1928.<sup>16</sup> That same year, Mount McKinley National Park received its first allotment of funds for building construction in the history of the park.

The arrival of Superintendent Harry Liek in December, 1928 ushered in a decade of steady growth and development of the park. During this ten-year period, construction and maintenance of the road made steady progress. By 1938, the road extended and was suitable



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for vehicular travel for ninety miles into the park from the Alaska Railroad.<sup>17</sup> In the mid-1930s, a new airplane field was completed at Savage River Camp.<sup>18</sup> Facilities provided by the park's sole concessionaire, the McKinley Tourist and Transportation Company, correspondingly improved and expanded during the 1930s. Although visitation declined in the early 1930s due to depressed economic conditions in the United States, the total number of visitors recorded during the 1937 travel season reached 1,073, the largest attendance attained in the history of the park to date.<sup>19</sup> The park administrative staff and rangers were kept busy year round facilitating the concession-operated recreational activities in summer and providing protection of wildlife against poachers in winter. In mid-1937, the management of the park was assumed by seven permanent employees and a total operating budget of \$150,050.<sup>20</sup>

As the hub of all administrative and management activities for the park, the heightened development activity reflected not only the increased recreational use of the park, but the general expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s. As a result of an executive order issued by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, the agency expanded multifold in the number of areas administered and in personnel. Park units jumped from 67 to 137, and Park Service employees quadrupled immediately after the agency reorganization.<sup>21</sup> Park Service officials, and particularly the Branch of Plans and Design, became increasingly involved in the planning and development of park facilities especially at park headquarters. Thomas Vint, head of the Service's landscape division, visited the park on an inspection trip in 1929.<sup>22</sup>

Planning for the overall placement of roads and buildings at headquarters began as early as 1928: in March that year, the superintendent noted that "all future development about headquarters will be influenced by the proper placing of these buildings and the space reserved for future construction."<sup>23</sup> An official master plan for the headquarters area was completed by the mid-1930s.<sup>24</sup> In early 1937, the Branch of Plans and Design produced a master plan for the entire park that included detailed maps and descriptions of existing and proposed buildings at park headquarters.<sup>25</sup>

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This was a period of robust building construction. Beginning in 1928, an average of two major buildings a year were started at headquarters. Construction peaked in 1935 when, according to Superintendent Harry Liek, "the largest building program in the history of the park took place the past year when two of the finest buildings in the interior of Alaska were constructed at park headquarters, consisting of an eight room rangers' quarters and a five room employee's residence."<sup>26</sup> With the completion of these two buildings, the headquarters was comprised of eighteen buildings. As headquarters physically expanded, the focus of activities shifted from the park road to the short headquarters road begun in the mid-1920s.<sup>27</sup> The exuberance in building construction abruptly halted in 1937: that year the park received no appropriation for physical improvements.<sup>28</sup>

Influence of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In a bold effort to curb the epidemic proportions of the nation's worst economic depression, newly inaugurated President Franklin Roosevelt initiated a wide array of New Deal emergency work relief programs. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) more than any other New Deal program had the greatest impact on the long-term development of conservation and recreation-oriented projects in national park areas. At the program's peak size in 1935, the National Park Service employed a total of 126,000 CCC supervisors and enrollees.<sup>29</sup>

The significance of the CCC in national history, as well as Park Service history, is great. During its years of existence from 1933 to 1942, the program provided work for 5 percent of the total United States male population. In the first three months of its establishment, the CCC accomplished the greatest peacetime mobilization of American youth ever experienced by the United States. The CCC was largely responsible for the coordination and development of a nationwide state parks program. Work visible to the public, such as new trails, campground facilities, and vista clearings contributed to the increase in park visitation by 25 to 50 percent. Park Service officials have claimed that the CCC advanced both forest conservation and recreational park development by ten to twenty years.<sup>30</sup>

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Due to the influence of the CCC, the hiatus in building construction at park headquarters lasted only briefly. On May 20, 1938, a full company of 200 CCC enrollees and 12 supervisory personnel arrived in the park. Immediately, the corpsmen began constructing CCC Camp Denali, located only a few hundred yards north of headquarters.<sup>31</sup> Even before the summer building season was half over, the CCC was well along with several projects in the park, including fire hazard reduction, telephone line maintenance, landscaping at the new McKinley Park Hotel, and maintenance and improvement of the park highway. Most of their efforts, however, focused on the headquarters area. Throughout the summer, the CCC labored on sewer and water line construction, road construction and obliteration, and building relocation and new construction. By early November when the last contingent of corpsmen left the park, two 2-story employee residences were completed. Additionally, the CCC was responsible for moving the dog kennels to their present location and building loop roads that accessed the new dog kennel and residential areas at headquarters.<sup>32</sup>

A second full company of CCC enrollees returned to Camp Denali the following April. Major projects undertaken at headquarters during the summer of 1939 included the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete garage and repair shop and a log and stone veneer garage at the superintendent's residence. Before summer's end, the CCC completed the installation of underground drainage ditches and power and telephone lines at headquarters.<sup>33</sup> Within a month after the departure of Superintendent Harry Liek from the park, newly appointed Superintendent Frank T. Been observed in June 1939: "the CCC Company assigned to the park is an asset of inestimable value as accomplishments are possible which would take years through regular appropriations."<sup>34</sup>

The expense of transportation to Alaska was the apparent reason for the disapproval of the park's request for a CCC company after 1939. Even without a CCC camp in the park, their influence continued to be felt. Through the CCC operation of the Alaska Fire Control Service, sufficient building logs were provided for the construction of a new residence.<sup>35</sup> In April 1940, the logs arrived by freight car and were on the ground at the building site.<sup>36</sup> Without qualified park personnel, adequate funds for hiring skilled labor, or available local workmen due to the

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pre-World War II labor shortages, construction of the new log residence progressed slowly.<sup>37</sup> Finally, by mid-1941, both exterior and interior work on the new residence were substantially completed.<sup>38</sup>

Following the completion of this residence at headquarters, major building construction was curtailed during World War II. With only a few exceptions, the resumption of major construction activity which began in the early 1950s took place largely outside the historic Headquarters District. Changes that have occurred in the historic District at headquarters are primarily limited to building interiors or are compatible in exterior design and materials. Interior and minor exterior alterations that have taken place over time reveal the evolution in building uses and advancing technology which characterizes this building enclave as a dynamic administrative area.

Criterion C: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District is eligible for the National Register since it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. In addition, it represents, as a whole, a distinguishable entity. The Headquarters District clearly represents the rustic architectural style, adopted and developed by the National Park Service during the first twenty-five years of the agency's existence. Moreover, the District illustrates the evolution of the rustic style over a twelve-year period (1928-1940) from which time the extant National Park Service-designed buildings date. Finally, the grouping of features and relationships among those features in the Headquarters District possesses a coherence that makes it an identifiable historic environment.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Rustic Style. The total ensemble of buildings and the articulated spaces between these features visually expresses the philosophy of the rustic style. A growing cognizance of the ills provoked by the country's increasingly mechanized, industrialized society in the late 1800s which gave rise to a new romanticism about untouched natural environments, provided fertile ground for the emergence of the rustic style. Beginning in the early 1880s, summer resorts built by wealthy Easterners in New York's Adirondack Mountains achieved

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an ornate "high style" architecture through the use of logs, poles, and branches in large mansion-like dwellings. The incorporation of native materials in buildings and their integration with the landscape was fostered by early professional associations between landscape architects and architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and H. H. Richardson. Harmony between buildings and their surrounding landscapes was of paramount concern to the early practitioners of the rustic style.

The adoption of this nonintrusive design philosophy by the National Park Service after its creation in 1916 was natural. Many of the grand western parks inherited by the Service were renowned for their superlative natural scenery. In addition, the tradition of buildings constructed of natural local materials had already been firmly established by concessionaires who constructed tourist facilities in Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Mount Rainier, and Crater Lake before the birth of the National Park Service. In these and other early parks and monuments, although no one architectural style predominated, the most aesthetically appropriate buildings successfully harmonized with their natural setting. Early National Park Service landscape architects strove to continue the subordination of buildings and other improvements to their natural surroundings through thoughtful design, selection of materials that blended with their setting, and careful site selection and landscaping. As noted by William Tweed in his 1978 (revised) monograph on rustic architecture in the Park Service, the agency, in 1918, articulated its commitment to the nonintrusive philosophy in its first "Statement of Policy":

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. . . . All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape . . . .<sup>39</sup>

This, then, became the guiding tenet of the rustic style embraced by the National Park Service in its effort to reconcile the need for physical improvements and the agency's mandate to protect and preserve areas of outstanding natural beauty.

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At the Headquarters District adherence to the aesthetic ideals of the rustic philosophy are clearly evident. The design and materials utilized in the Headquarters Historic District successfully capture the National Park Service landscape architects' conscious effort to design buildings that harmonize with the natural setting.

Evolution of the Rustic Style. The greatest number of buildings designed by the National Park Service in the Headquarters District were produced by the Branch of Plans and Design between 1927 and 1935, a period of full development of the rustic style by the National Park Service.<sup>40</sup> The period from 1935 to 1942 was marked by expanding institutional growth and operations in the Park Service, which produced changing perceptions of what park architecture should be and brought about the decline of the rustic style. This era was characterized by the utilization of contemporary building materials and methods, the gradual incorporation of modern architectural styles, and uneven quality and diversity.<sup>41</sup>

This final phase in the evolution of the National Park Service rustic style is well represented by five buildings designed and constructed at park Headquarters between 1938 and 1941. Four of the five are notably different in design, scale, and materials. One building is entirely of reinforced concrete, and two others incorporate beveled wood siding on the exterior walls producing an effect of simplicity and structural honesty. The influence of modern architectural styles popular outside the Park Service is clearly evident. Workmanship is uneven, reflecting decreased development funds which restricted hiring skilled labor, and the increased influence of architectural styles outside the Park Service. This last generation of buildings at Headquarters, plus its predecessor, together visually illustrate the development of the rustic style of architecture by the Park Service from its years of maturity to its decline.

Significant and Distinguishable Entity. As a group, the buildings, roads, spaces between buildings, and the natural setting in the Headquarters District are a significant and distinguishable entity. The existing character of cohesiveness reflects the efforts of Park Service landscape architects to

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develop plans aimed at preserving the landscape as well as meeting the functional needs of those who occupied the headquarters area during the period of significance.

INTEGRITY: The Headquarters District, as a whole, retains the physical characteristics it possessed during its period of significance, thus visually conveys its association with significant historical patterns.

LOCATION: The layout of buildings and roads in the district has remained at its original location at mile two on the park road. Although two individual buildings in the district have been moved since their construction, they are contributing resources. The Dog Feed Cache (No. 105) was moved to its present location by the CCC in 1938, during the period of significance. The Office Building (No.22) was moved twice (1950 and 1952), yet its present location retains its original forested setting and orientation to the park road. Both former sites of the Office Building are contained in the district. The present site of the Office Building has been the site of Headquarters buildings since about 1930.

DESIGN: The overall pattern and linkage of cultural features included in the nominated district has remained intact since the late 1930s. Individual contributing buildings have undergone some change in design due to additions and alterations to the exterior, but these are in keeping with the original design, relatively minor (small in scale), inconspicuous (made to the rear of buildings), or are reversible (window and door treatment). The pattern and width of roads is consistent.

SETTING: The district retains its original physical surroundings. The gently sloping terrain, forested setting, and density of buildings in the district is unchanged since the period of significance.

MATERIALS: The combination of physical elements employed in buildings and roads is relatively unaltered. Logs, log framing,

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and wood planking have remained the essential building materials. Where materials dating from the period of significance have been changed (notably on roofs, in areas of infill, and log caulking) new materials introduced are generally in harmony with the original rustic building materials. Most roads in the district have been resurfaced. The loop road linking the dog kennels area to the rest of the district remains unpaved.

WORKMANSHIP: The wide range in the quality of workmanship represented by the fourteen contributing buildings in the district has generally been respected. Although buildings are not especially noted for the sophisticated quality of workmanship since many were constructed by unskilled laborers (notably park managers and CCC enrollees), the aesthetic principles of the period of significance have been perpetuated on building exteriors.

FEELING AND ASSOCIATION: The district, as a whole, successfully evokes the historic sense and associative visual qualities present during the period of significance.



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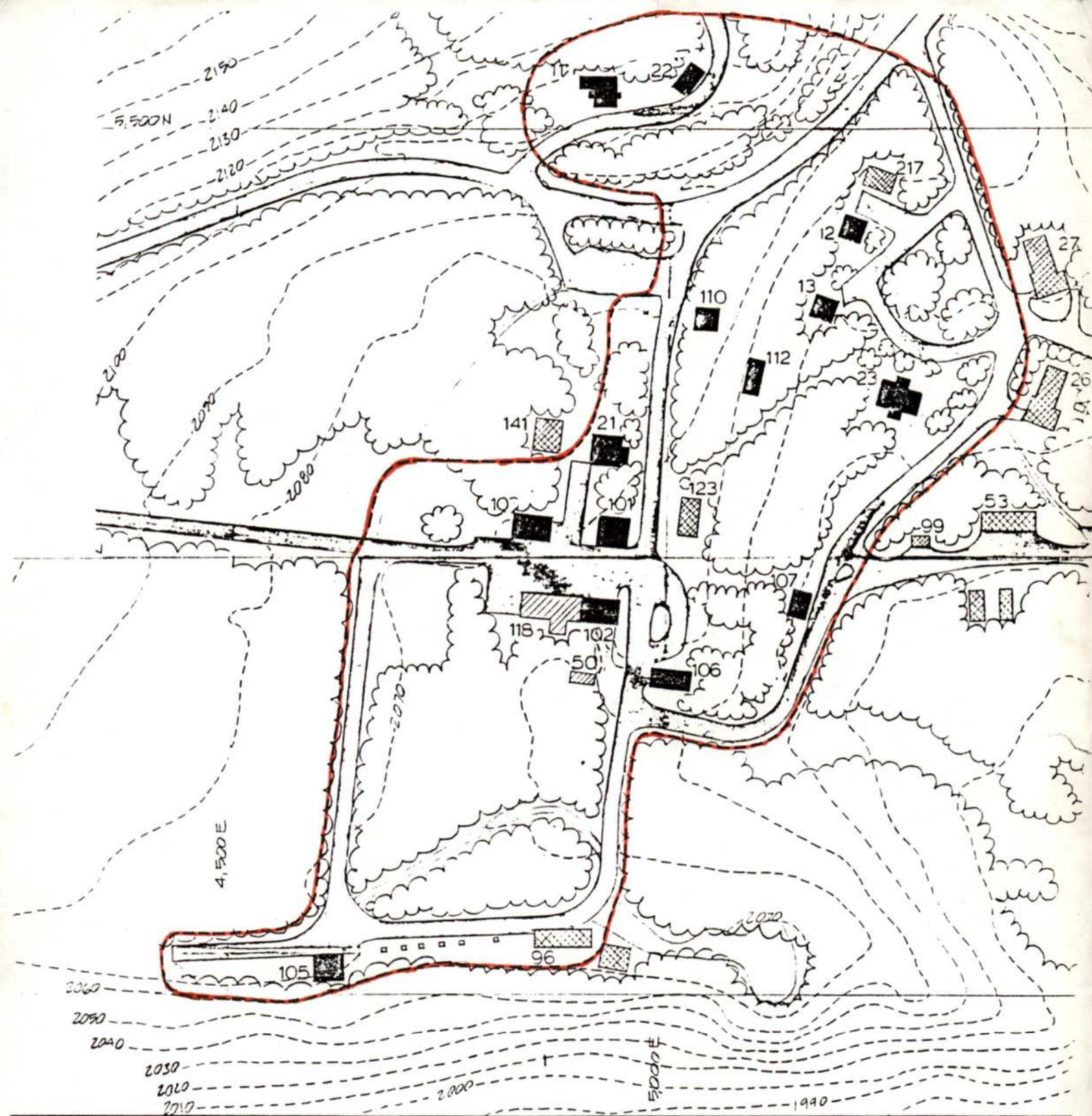
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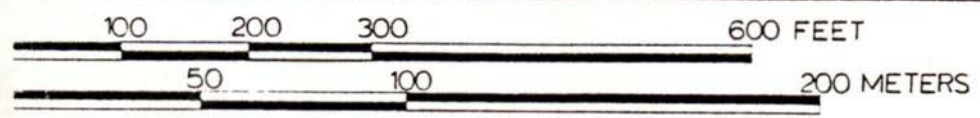
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





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-  ROADS
-  BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT

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Main road at headquarters, looking north, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 1

MAY 15 1987



Main road at headquarters, looking south, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 20 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 2



Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage (No. 105),  
north elevation, Mount McKinley National  
Park Headquarters District

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors


Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS


Photo No. 3

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska





Dog kennels south of Dog Feed Cache (No. 105),  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 4







Main headquarters road (looking north) at inter-  
section with loop residential road, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 5



Employee Residences (Nos. 13, left, and 12,  
right) from small residential loop road,  
Mount McKinley National Park Hdqtrs. District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 6



Main road at headquarters, looking south, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 21 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 7



Office Building (No. 22) and residence buildings, looking south from park road, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: c. 1927  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 8





Power House (No. 110), left foreground, and  
Warehouse (No. 101), center, looking south,  
Mt. McKinley Nat. Pk. Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: c. 1932  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 9



Office Building (No. 22) in original location  
facing park road, looking south, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: 1939  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. /0



Main road into headquarters, looking south,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown

Date: c. 1941

Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. //



Main headquarters road, looking north, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: 1942  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 12





Warehouse (No. 101), left, and Rangers' Dormitory (No. 21), looking north, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: c. 1942  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 13



Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102), left, and  
Warehouse (No. 101), center, looking north-  
west, Mount McKinley Nat. Pk. Hqtrs. District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: c. 1942  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 14



Dog Feed Cache (No. 105), north and east elevations, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: December 1939  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 15



Kennels at Dog Feed Cache (No. 105), corner  
visible, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer unknown

Date: 1940

Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve

Photo No. 16





Employee Residences (Nos. 12 & 13), looking  
southwest, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer unknown  
Date: September 1938  
Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve  
Photo No. 17



Employee quarters, built mid-1930s, burned  
1950, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer unknown

Date: November 1940

Negative at Denali National Park and Preserve

Photo No. 18



12/13-1

Employee Residence (No. 13), east and north  
elevations, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Gail Evans

Date: 21 July 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 12/13 -1



12/13-2

Employee Residence (No. 13), south elevation,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Gail Evans

Date: 21 July 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 12/13 - 2



12/13-3



Employee Residence (No. 13), portion of west  
wall, Mount McKinley National Park Head-  
quarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 12/13-3



12/13-4

Employee Residence (No. 12), enclosed porch  
entry, Mount McKinley National Park Head-  
quarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 12113 - 4



21-1

Rangers' Dormitory (No. 21), east and north  
elevations, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 21 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 21-1



21-2

Rangers' Dormitory (No. 21), battered log ends  
and porch entry on east elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 21-2



21-3



Rangers' Dormitory (No. 21), west elevation with  
porch modification, Mount McKinley National  
Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Photo No. 21-3



21-4

Rangers' Dormitory (No. 21), north and west elevations, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 21-4



22-1

Office Building (No. 22), south and east elevations, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 22-1



23-1

Employee's Residence (No. 23), east elevation,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 23-1





Employee's Residence (No. 23), east and north  
elevations, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 23-2



Employee's Residence (No. 23), south porch,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 23-3



Superintendent's Garage (No. 50), noncontributing building, east and north elevations,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headqtrs. Dist.  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 22 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 50-1



101-1

Warehouse (No. 101), south and east elevations,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Gail Evans

Date: 21 July 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 101 - 1



101-2



Warehouse (No. 101), south and east elevations,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 101-2



101-3

Warehouse (No. 101), north and west elevations,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 101-3



102-1

Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102) with noncon-  
tributing addition, north elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 22 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 102-1



102-2

Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102), east elevation,  
Mount McKinley National Headquarters  
District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 102-2



102-3



Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102), south and east  
elevations, Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 102-3



103-1

Garage (No. 103), south and east elevations,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Gail Evans

Date: 22 July 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 103-1



103-2

Garage (No. 103), south elevation, Mount McKin-  
ley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 103-2



103-3

Garage (No. 103), west elevation, Mount McKinley  
National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 103-3



105-1



Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage (No. 105),  
north elevation, Mount McKinley National  
Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 105-1



105-2

Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage (No. 105),  
second story of <sup>south</sup> ~~north~~ elevation, Mount McKin-  
ley National Park Headquarters District  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 105-2  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska



106-1

Barn (No. 106), west and south elevations, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 22 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 106-1



106-2

Barn (No. 106), north and west elevations, <sup>M</sup>  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 106-2



106-3



Barn (No. 106), south elevation, Mount McKinley  
National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 106-3



106-4

Barn (No. 106), south and east elevations, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 106-4



106-5

Barn (no. 106), south wall at joining of early  
log addition and recent shed roof addition,  
Mount McKinley National Pk, Hdqtrs. District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 106-5



107-1

Boiler House (No. 107), south and east elevations, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Gail Evans

Date: 21 July 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 107-1



107-2



Boiler House (No. 107), south elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 107-2



110-1

Power House (No. 110), battered log ends at  
northwest corner, Mount McKinley National  
Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 110-1



110-2

Power House (No. 110), south elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 110-2



110-3

Power House (No. 110), east elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 21 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 110-3





Superintendent's Garage (No. 111), south elevation,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 22 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 111 - 1



Superintendent's Garage (No. 111), stone work,  
west and south walls, Mount McKinley National  
Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 111 - 2



111-3

Superintendent's Garage (No. 111), infill of  
garage door opening on east elevation, Mount  
McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lodfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 111-3



112-1

Comfort Station (No. 112), south and east eleva-  
tions, Mount McKinley National Park Head-  
quarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors  
Date: 13 May 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 112 - 1



112-2



Comfort Station (No. 112), south elevation,  
Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District

Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Photographer: Kathleen Lidfors

Date: 13 May 1985

Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS

Photo No. 112-2



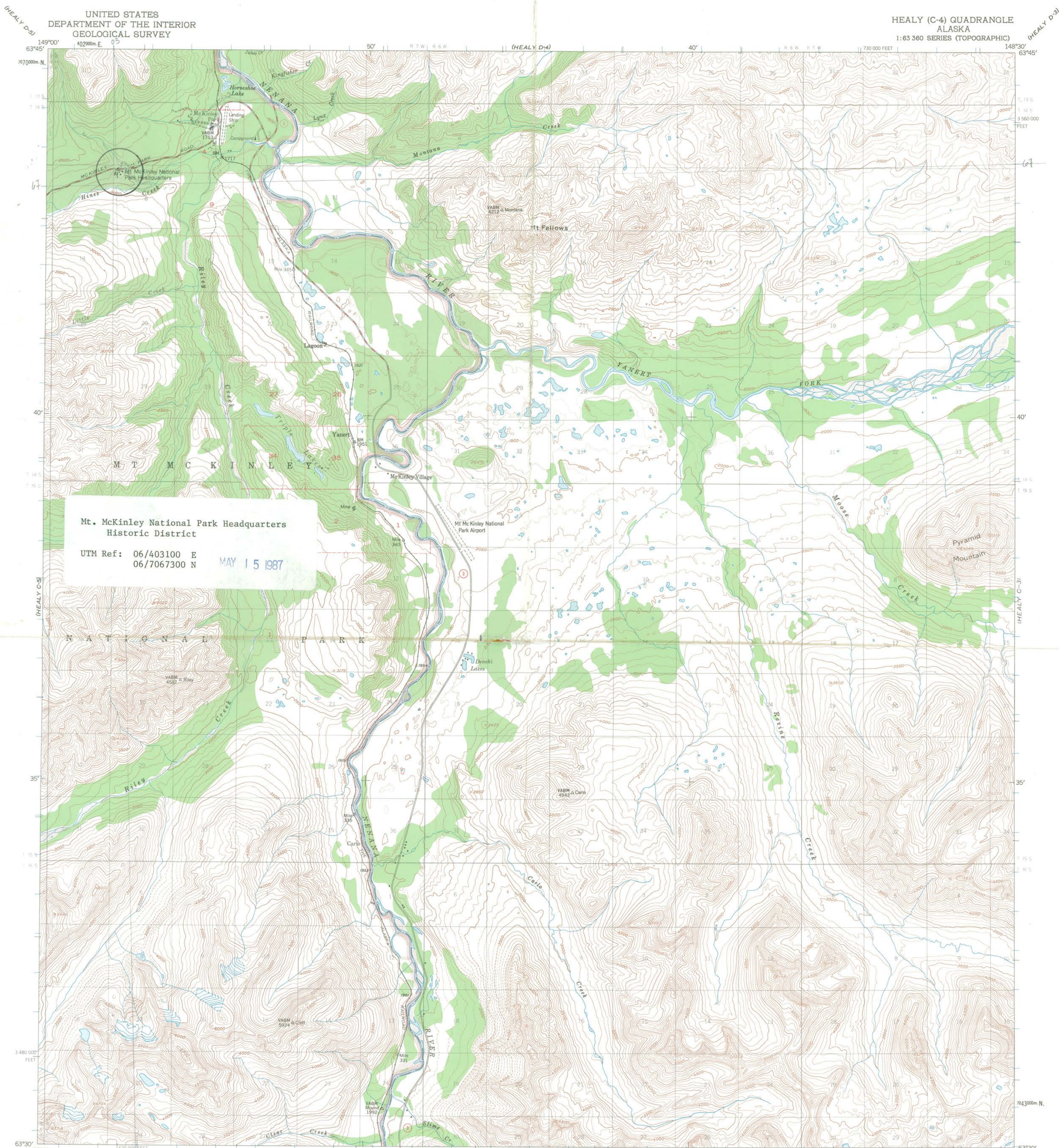
112-3

Comfort Station (No. 112), <sup>late 1960s</sup> addition on north  
end of building, <sup>(don't)</sup> Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 21 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 112-3



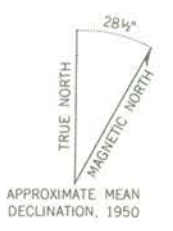
123-1

CCC Infirmary (No. 123), noncontributing building, west and south elevations, Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska  
Photographer: Gail Evans  
Date: 21 July 1985  
Negative: Alaska Regional Off., Anchorage, NPS  
Photo No. 123 - 1



Mt. McKinley National Park Headquarters  
Historic District  
UTM Ref: 06/403100 E  
06/7067300 N  
MAY 15 1987

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1949, field annotated 1950. Map not field checked  
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 4  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 6, shown in blue  
Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations  
pre-determined by the Bureau of Land Management  
Folio F.10, Fairbanks Meridian



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 50 FOOT CONTOURS  
AREAS NOT SURVEYED IN DETAIL INDICATED BY BROKEN LINES  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Unimproved dirt - - - - -  
State Route ○

HEALY (C-4), ALASKA  
N6330-W14830/15X30  
1950  
MINOR REVISIONS 1970

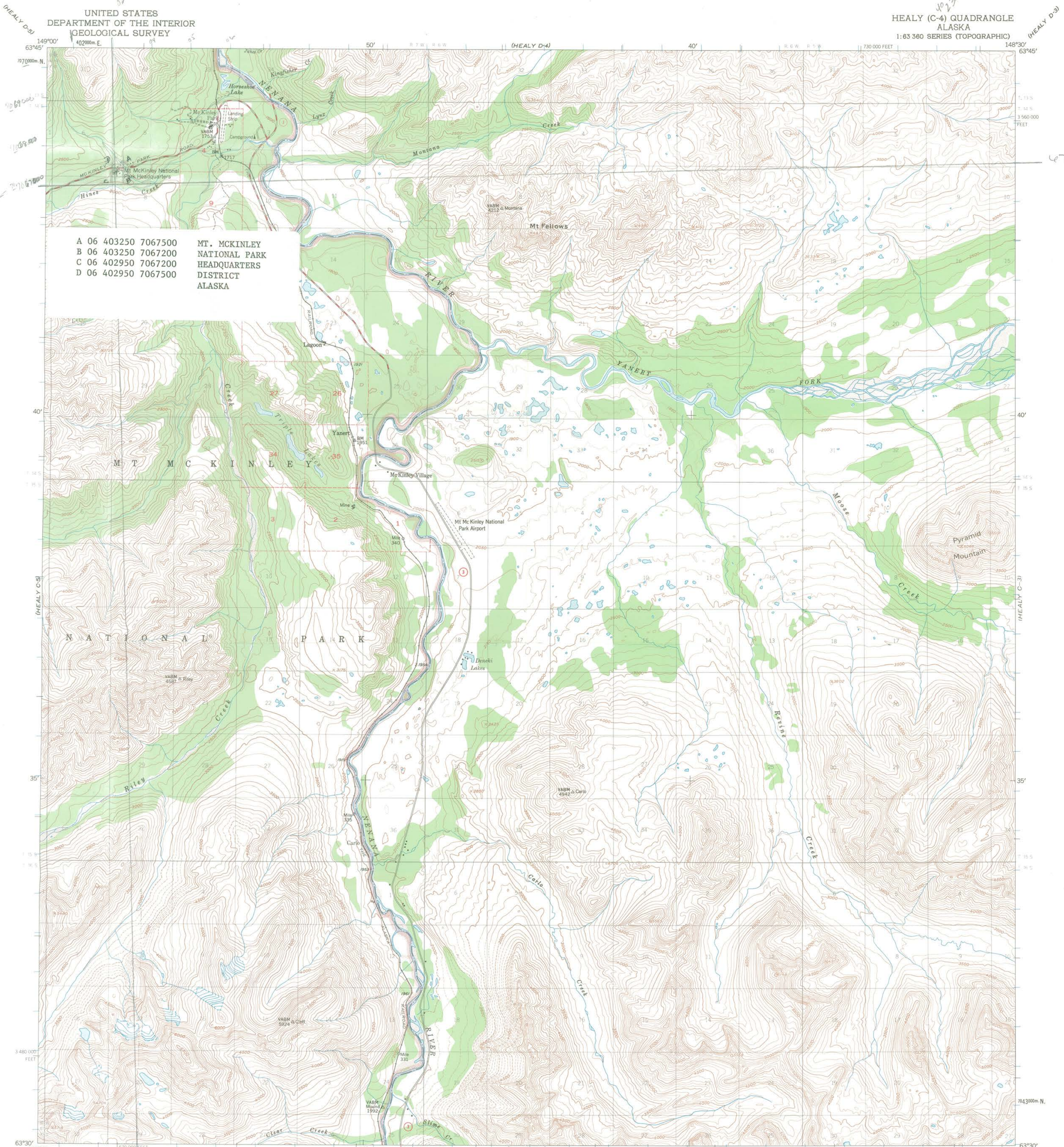
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Mt. McKinley National Park Headquarters District

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HEALY (C-4) QUADRANGLE  
ALASKA  
1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

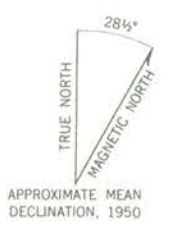
40 2000



A 06 403250 7067500  
B 06 403250 7067200  
C 06 402950 7067200  
D 06 402950 7067500

MT. MCKINLEY  
NATIONAL PARK  
HEADQUARTERS  
DISTRICT  
ALASKA

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1949, field annotated 1950. Map not field checked  
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 4  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 6, shown in blue  
Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations  
predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management  
Folio F10, Fairbanks Meridian



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 50 FOOT CONTOURS  
AREAS NOT SURVEYED IN DETAIL INDICATED BY BROKEN LINES  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



HEALY (C-4), ALASKA  
N6330-W14830/15X30

1950  
MINOR REVISIONS 1970

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALASKA, Yukon-Koyukuk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/24/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/10/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 87000975

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ACCEPT \_\_\_RETURN \_\_\_REJECT \_\_\_\_\_DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

PROPOSED MOVE APPROVED  
(CONDITIONALLY)

RECOM./CRITERIA Propose Move APPROVED  
REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 12/10/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y/N) see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

87000975



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Denali National Park and Preserve

P. O. Box 9

Denali Park, AK 99755

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (DENA)

August 26, 2014

Dr. Robert Sutton  
Chief Historian and Deputy Federal Preservation Officer  
Administrative Operations Center- WASO  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2261)  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Move of Building 22, Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Dear Dr. Sutton,

In 2013, after completing all required compliance and consultation per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as well as under the 2008 National Park Service's Programmatic Agreement, Denali National Park and Preserve (DENA) began a project to rehabilitate Building 22 (P-22), located in the Headquarters Historic District (HEA-00147) (HD) in DENA. P-22 was constructed in 1926 and is a contributing structure to the HD which was nominated and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1987.

During the demolition of the non-historic interior of P-22 the original log shell of the cabin was exposed and found to be in excellent condition. In light of the condition of the original cabin, DENA is considering augmenting its plan for the cabin. P-22 is the oldest building at DENA Headquarters and is of high historical value to the Park.

DENA wishes to amend its proposal to better share P-22 with the public. Specifically, DENA wishes to move P-22 from its current location north of the Park Road 450 feet southwest to a location just west of Building 23 located in the heart of Park Headquarters. Instead of housing, DENA is proposing P-22 be used as office, interpretive, and research space, which is what it was historically used for. DENA wishes for P-22 to remain on the National Register during and after the proposed move and is seeking concurrence from the Keeper of the National Register (Keeper) for the proposed relocation.

Please find enclosed with this letter the Cultural Resource Report (No. 2014-DENA-014) detailing the updated proposed undertaking, the 1987 Historic Structure Report for P-22, the 2014 Addendum to the Historic Structures Report for P-22, and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer's (AK SHPO) concurrence for the finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the proposed project.

P-22 would be moved to the location of Building 141 (B-141). B-141 has been determined not eligible for the National Register and DENA has received concurrence from the AK SHPO to remove the building. Moving P-22 to the location of B-141 will make it more visible to the public and available for interpretation. The location of B-141 is in the center of the Headquarters area but located just outside of the HD. While B-141 is currently outside of the HD boundary, its location has been historically occupied by buildings since the 1920's. The move will also place the building back on the grid system layout of the headquarters area and will enhance this historic planning feature of the HD.

While P-22 has a history of being moved within the HD- it was moved twice during the period of significance for the HD and it was moved to its current location after the period of significance for the HD, it continues to retain integrity of setting, association, context, feeling, design, and workmanship. DENA feels that relocating P-22 to the location of B-141 will have beneficial effects for this historic property. These beneficial effects include; the return of the building to its original function (office space), public access for an interpretive walking tour of the HD, and the ability to leave an interior log wall exposed for viewing. The proposed move will bring the building back into the public viewing sphere and provide opportunities for interpretation not possible if the building continues to be used as housing at its current location.

DENA is requesting the Federal Preservation Officer forward this letter and enclosed documentation to the Keeper for their review. DENA has approached National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, consultation under 36 CFR Part 800.5(3) (b) as "No Adverse Effect" and the AK SHPO concurred with this finding on May 22, 2014. AK SHPO also concurred with DENA's recommendation that P-22 remain on the National Register during and after the proposed move.

We appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. DENA is requesting the Keeper review the provided enclosures and provide response within 45 days of receipt of this letter per 36 CRF 60.14(b)(2). Should your office or the Keeper require additional information, please contact our Section 106 Coordinator Phoebe Gilbert at (907)-683-9540, [phoebe\\_gilbert@nps.gov](mailto:phoebe_gilbert@nps.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Striker", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Don Striker  
Superintendent

Enclosure:

1. Cultural Resource Report 2014-DENA-014
2. 2014 Addendum to the Historic Structure Report for P-22

3. AK SHPO letters (n=2) of Concurrence

Cc

The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (WASO)

Paul Lusignan (WASO)

Phoebe Gilbert (DENA)



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA**  
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION  
Office of History and Archaeology

550 West 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 1310  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565  
Web: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/ohia>  
Phone: 907 269 8721  
Fax: 907 269 8908

CC Phoebe  
Eric Smith

May 13, 2014

File No. 3130-1R NPS

Don Striker, Superintendent  
Denali National Park & Preserve  
Mile 237 Parks Highway  
PO Box 9  
Denali Park, AK 99755

Subject: Addendum to the Rehabilitation of the Historic Superintendent's Office (Building P-22) and 2014  
Addendum to the HSR for Building P-22

Dear Superintendent Striker:

The Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (AK SHPO) received your most recent correspondence on April 24, 2014, and has reviewed the referenced undertakings for conflicts with historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As described in your letter, the restoration and rehabilitation of the interior of Building P-22 and the proposed addition on the west (rear) elevation is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Therefore, we concur that these undertakings will have **no adverse effect** on the historic property.

We further concur that the future relocation of Building P-22 in the footprint of Building B-141 (after B-141 is removed) will have **no adverse effect** on the integrity of the Mount McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District. Due to the various locations of P-22 in the historic district since its date of construction, and its proposed new use in keeping with its historic use, the relocation is consistent with 36 CFR § 60.14 (a)(2)(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act. We do have concerns about preservation of the historic fabric of P-22 while it is in storage, however, and request frequent inspections to discourage potential vandalism.

Should unidentified archaeological resources be discovered in the course of the project, work must be interrupted until the resources have been evaluated in terms of the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60.4) or the Alaska Landmarks Register in consultation with our office.

Please note that as stipulated in 36 CFR 800.3, other consulting parties such as the local government and Tribes are required to be notified of the undertaking(s). Additional information provided by the local government, Tribes, or other consulting parties may cause our office to re-evaluate our comments and recommendations. Receipt of our comment letter does not end the 30-day review period provided to other consulting parties.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please contact Sylvia Elliott at (907) 269-8724 or [sylvia.elliott2@alaska.gov](mailto:sylvia.elliott2@alaska.gov) if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Judith E. Bittner.

Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Deputy

JEB:she



Gilbert, Phoebe &lt;phoebe\_gilbert@nps.gov&gt;

---

## NPS DOE for new housing

3 messages

---

**Elliott, Sylvia H (DNR)** <sylvia.elliott2@alaska.gov>  
To: "Gilbert, Phoebe" <phoebe\_gilbert@nps.gov>  
Cc: "Duvall, Shina A (DNR)" <shina.duvall@alaska.gov>

Wed, May 21, 2014 at 3:09 PM

Hi Phoebe,

After talking with you yesterday afternoon, I understand that it was the intent of NPS (letter, 4-21-2014) to request SHPO concurrence with the NPS finding of *No Adverse Effect* for a new building to be constructed on the former foundation of P-22. Since the NPS has consulted with OHA several times on the design of the new building, and because we have no objections to the design or the proposed location, please consider this email as SHPO concurrence with the NPS finding of *No Adverse Effect* for the new building. If you need a formal letter also, please advise.

*Sylvia Elliott*

*Architectural Historian, Review & Compliance*

*Office of History & Archaeology*

*550 West 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. Suite 1310*

*Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565*

*907-269-8724*

*sylvia.elliott@alaska.gov*

***Addendum to the Rehabilitation of the Historic  
Superintendent's Office (Building P-22)***

Cultural Resource Report No. 2014-DENA-014

Prepared for:

Donald Striker, Superintendent  
Denali National Park and Preserve  
PO Box 9  
Denali, AK 99755

Prepared by:

Phoebe J. Gilbert, Archaeologist (DENA)  
Grant Crosby, Historic Architect (AKRO)  
Heather Feil, Architectural Historian (AKRO)  
Rebecca Shaffer, Architect (AKRO)

April 2014

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## *Abstract*

Denali National Park and Preserve (DENA) is considering an addendum to the undertaking to rehabilitate Building P-22, the Historic Superintendents Office (AK SHPO File No. 3130-IR NPS). During the demolition of the non-historic interior of P-22 the original log shell of the cabin was exposed and found to be in excellent condition. In light of the condition of the original cabin, DENA is considering augmenting its plan for the cabin. P-22 is the oldest building at DENA Headquarters and is of high historical value to the Park.

DENA wishes to amend its proposal to better share P-22 with the public. DENA wishes to move P-22 from its current location north of the Park Road to just west of Building 23 in Park Headquarters located in the heart of the Mount McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District (HD). Instead of housing, DENA is proposing P-22 be used as office, interpretive, and research space, which was its original purpose.

DENA still has a need for housing at the current location of P-22 and wishes to build a single family home at the location of P-22. The new housing unit will be sympathetic in exterior appearance to residences constructed during the period of significance for the HD.

DENA wishes for P-22 to remain on the National Register during and after the proposed move and is seeking concurrence from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer for the proposed relocation. DENA shall contact the Keeper of the National Register and follow the required procedures per 36 CFR Part 60.14 regarding the moving of historic structures.

As designed, the project follows the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation, the Design Guidelines for the Mt. McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District, the Cultural Landscape Report for the Park Headquarters and the update to the Historic Structure Report for P-22.

The project will not adversely affect P-22 or the Headquarters Historic District's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association, which qualifies the property for consideration for inclusion within *the National Register of Historic Places*. It is recommended that Denali National Park and Preserve approach National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, consultation under 36 CFR Part 800.5(3)(b) as "No Adverse Effect."

## 1 Description of Undertaking

Denali National Park and Preserve (DENA) is considering an addendum to the undertaking to rehabilitate Building P-22, the Historic Superintendents Office (File No. 3130-IR NPS, DENA Cultural Resource Report No. 2013-DENA-006). In 2013 rehabilitation was started on P-22 to renovation of the building's interior, mitigate mold and mildew growth in and on the building, demolish and rebuild a non-historic addition on the rear elevation of the building, and moving the building eight feet from its 1952 location. After the demolishing of the non-historic interior walls the original log structure of the cabin was found to be in excellent condition and the rehabilitation was halted and work on a new plan for the building was undertaken to better share the building with the public.

Before the 2013 rehabilitation was halted the following were completed:

- a. The modern addition was removed
- b. The non-historic elements of the interior of the cabin were removed
- c. The windows and door were removed so they could be rehabilitation
- d. The porch was removed and stored so the building could be moved
- e. The building was placed on a trailer and moved off of its foundation and placed in the maintenance yard for storage (until the foundation was poured). The 2013 plan was to return the building after the new foundation was completed and to reinstall the porch.
- f. New foundation was poured.

DENA wishes to amend its proposal to better share P-22 with the public. Specifically, DENA wishes to move P-22 from its current location north of the Park Road to just west of Building 23 located in the heart of the Mount McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District (HD) (Figure 1). The current location of P-22 is in an area of the HD very rarely frequented by visitors (there is "Private Housing" sign on the buildings access road which discourages visitors from going to it). The proposed relocation site has a high volume of visitor traffic due to its location between the flag pole parking lot and the Park Kennels and would be much more visible to park visitors. The move would facilitate creating a historic walking tour of the HD; the proposed relocation of P-22 would be the start of the tour.

Instead of housing, DENA is proposing P-22 be used as office, interpretive, and research space, which would return it to its original purpose. DENA is still proposing to build a sympathetic addition off the rear elevation of P-22; this would be used to house DENA's Central Files and a small mechanical room (Figure 2). DENA is proposing to leave the original log work on the rear elevation of P-22 exposed on the interior of the cabin to assist in the interpretation of this historic resource (the remaining walls will be furred out and insulated). P-22 would be oriented with its gable ends facing east and west which will align it with the surrounding historic buildings in the HD.

P-22 will have to be ADA accessible to be used for interpretation and as an office. Rather than building a ramp off of the existing porch, DENA wishes to build a landscaped earth ramp leading to the porch from the north. The earth ramp will be constructed in such a way so as to blend with

the natural landscape features of the HD and to not be noticeable as a built feature of the area. This type of landscaping is planned for other buildings in the HD, will have very little to no impact on the integrity of the HD, and will make this resources ADA accessible (Figure 3&4).

P-22 would be moved to the location of Building 141, which will be demolished. Building 141 has been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and DENA has received concurrence from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (AK SHPO) to remove the building. Currently the location of Building 141 is just outside the Historic District. DENA is preparing a Boundary Increase for the HD which would include the area now occupied by Building 141. This area is historically the location of Building 6, which is visible in historic photographs and early planning documents from the period of significance, but which is no longer exists (Figure 5). While Building 141 is currently outside of the HD boundary, its location has been historically occupied by buildings since the 1920's.

The proposed relocation of P-22 is at the site of the planned new administrative facility detailed in the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the HD; P-22 and the addition would have a smaller footprint than the 1500sq one outlined for the administrative facility in the CLR and would have a smaller visual impact on the HD that the larger facility. P-22 and its addition would take the place of the planned administrative facility in the HD (Figure 6).

P-22 was moved twice during the period of significance for the HD and it was moved to its current location after the period of significance for the HD. DENA feels that relocating P-22 to the location of Building 141 will have beneficial effects for this historic property. These beneficial effects include; the return of the building to its original function (office space), public access for an interpretive walking tour of the HD, and the ability to leave an interior log wall exposed for viewing. The proposed move will bring the building back into the public viewing sphere and provide opportunities for interpretation not possible if the building continues to be used as housing at its current location.

DENA still has a need for housing at the current location of P-22. DENA has consulted closely with AK SHPO staff in the development of plans for a structure that is appropriate for the HD. The new housing unit will be sympathetic in exterior appearance to buildings constructed during the period of significance for the HD.

DENA wishes for P-22 to remain on the National Register during and after the proposed move and is seeking concurrence from the AK SHPO for the proposed relocation. DENA has been in contact with the Keeper of the National Register (Keeper) regarding the notification process regarding the move, and the Keeper has advised DENA to seek concurrence from the AK SHPO prior to sending official consultation documents to the Keeper. DENA shall contact the Keeper and follow the required procedures per 36 CFR 60.14 regarding the moving of historic structures.

The proposed construction of a new house at the current location of P-22 will be within the footprint of previously existing structures; so too will P-22 and its addition. All ground disturbance and buildings will be at the location of existing buildings, no new footprints will be established during this project. Because of this, DENA feels that the proposed housing unit, move of P-22, and construction of a new addition will not adversely affect the HD or P-22.

## 1.1 P-22 Relocation and Rehabilitation

DENA is proposing P-22 be used as the starting point for an HD walking tour, and as office and research space; it was originally used as an office. DENA is proposing to build a sympathetic addition off the rear elevation of P-22; this would be used to house DENA's Central Files and a small mechanical room. DENA is proposing to leave the original log work on the rear elevation of P-22 exposed on the interior of the cabin to assist in the interpretation of this historic resource (the remaining interior walls will be furred out and insulated). P-22 would be oriented with its gable ends facing east and west which will align it with the surrounding historic buildings in the HD.

- The addition will be used to house central files.
- Three of the walls of P-22 will be furred out and insulated, the roof will be insulated (from the inside to keep the exterior roof profile), and the original cabin space will be used for office space.
- P-22 will have to be ADA accessible. An earthen ramp will be built for access to the front porch that will be graded/ landscaped to blend with the surrounding landscape.
- A basement (either under P-22, the addition, or both) is being considered at the relocation site.

P-22 would be moved to the location of B141.

- B141 is going to be used by contractors for the Headquarters Utility Replacement Project (scheduled for FY14-15). B141 will be demolished at the end of the Utility project, so P-22 would not be moved to the location until the contractors were done with the Utility Project.
- At this location the addition will be facing a forested area and will be on the least visible elevation to Park visitors.
- The front elevation of P-22 will face a trail that runs through the center of the HD and holds great potential for interpretation of the structure. Visitors will get the "historic view" of P-22 at this location.

DENA plans to begin the rehab of P-22 once the Utility Replacement Project is complete (FY16). In the meantime, P-22 will be moved to a secure location, its windows and doors openings will be covered in plastic sheeting and plywood. The building will be secured and not used for extraneous purposes (such as storage). Annual condition assessments will be conducted on the building during the time it sits waiting to be rehabilitated.

Further detail on the proposed relocation and rehabilitation of P-22 can be found in the 2014 HSR Addendum enclosed for review with this report (Crosby, et al. 2014). This update furthers the purpose of the original HSR in assisting the Park Superintendent and their staff in further planning and development in the HD. The HRS is mandated by the National Park Service to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1980, Section 106.

## 1.2 New Residence in the Historic District

*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Standards) were developed to provide guidance for the appropriate treatment of historic properties to assist in the long term preservation of a property's significance. The Standards can be applied to historic properties of all types, materials, construction, sizes, and use. They include both the exterior and the interior and extend to a property's landscape features, site, environment, as well as related new construction. They pertain specifically to a property's historic materials and features including all types of materials, construction, size and occupancy. (36 CFR Part 68).

Prior to undertaking a new construction project, there must be an understanding of the distinct architectural character of the effected historic buildings, landscapes and/or districts. This includes a close examination of building materials, features and details as well as setting and site features like spacing, setback, placement, scale and orientation. New construction should not be a direct duplication of the distinctive architectural elements of existing historic buildings or landscapes to be a successful addition to a historic property or district. Rather, it should be of a contemporary design that is sensitive and compatible with these elements.

The complete Design Guidelines for Construction of New Residences (DG) in the HD can be found in Appendix A. These guidelines are the basis for the design of the New Residence (see Appendix B for detailed plans). All recommendations and guidelines are based on the character defining features of the four residential buildings which date to the period of significance located in the HD.

### 1.2.1 Recommendations for P-22 Replacement:

All new construction within the boundaries of a historic district will be compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape features the district in terms of height, form, massing, scale, size, proportion, roof type and architectural details. The new construction should be sympathetic to the National Park Service Rustic but will not replicate existing historic buildings to avoid creating a false historical appearance. Recommendations are as follows:

#### Form

- Regular geometry
- Rectangular plans
- Simple roofs (e.g. constant slope)

#### Massing

- In balance with natural surroundings (landform and vegetation)
- 1 - 1 ½ story
- Rectangular, fitted to existing foundation
- Ridgeline 25 – 30 feet above grade
- Simple gable roof line

- Large Shed Dormer on southern elevation

#### Roofing

- Metal Roofing; Corrugated, 5 V or Standing Seam
- Use a naturally dulling or painted matte finish, flat gray, dark green, brown, mill- phosphatized zinc
- Generally steeper pitch (12/7 minimum to 12/12 maximum)

#### Walls

- Walls should be straight and made from a single material type with a strongly articulated, separate base
- Lower portion of the building should have horizontal shiplap/clapboard siding
- Distinctive water table or banding near bottom of first story windows
- Upper story and gable ends should have vertical board and batten

#### Windows

- Vertically oriented/double hung and/or divided light
- Band smaller windows together to form larger glazed areas
- Avoid large “picture” windows
- Take into account window to wall ratio of existing structures
- Windows should be more extensive on the south facing elevation

#### Doors

- Simple, 5 Panel Solid Wood Door
- If glazed, divided lights in upper half only

#### Entries

- Should be sheltered with a shed roof arctic entry
- Take into account snow shed

#### Finishes

- “NPS Brown” body and trim

#### 1.2.2 Proposed New Residence Details (see appendix B for plans):

Three different designs were drawn up for the new residence; Plan A -1 ½ stories, Plan B-a single story, and Plan C- 2 story. Each of the designs use the existing footprint of P-22 and its addition which were poured in the fall of 2013. These designs were discussed with the SHPO on January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and it was determined that Plan A (the 1 ½ story) would meet the needs of the Park while being the most sympathetic to the HD. Plan B was determined to not meet the needs of the Park.; an issue with the original rehabilitation plan for P-22 was that the house would be too small for a single family to live comfortably in, at the time of the original rehab P-22 was

occupied by a single person who did not have enough room to live comfortably in the space. Hence the 1 ½ story design was pursued.

A. Important features:

a. Walls/ Siding-

- i. Exterior siding will be shiplap siding at base of the building with board and batten spruce above it; the board will be 7 inches wide with narrow batten behind it; this will help distinguish the building from historic buildings in the HD as the board and batten on the historic buildings have the same width. The building will have a single Dormer on south elevation. The walls will have a distinctive water table near the bottom of the first story windows.

b. Windows-

- i. The windows are vertically oriented one over one light, double hung double pane aluminum clad wood windows. The wood will be painted brown to match the exterior of the building. Windows on the south and west elevation have been banded together to form larger glazed areas and are more extensive on the south facing elevations.

c. Roof-

- i. The roof will be a gable roof with a 8:12 pitch; the dormer will have a 5:12 pitch. An energy heel truss system with standing seam dark green matte finish metal roofing material will be installed. Gutters and snow guards will be placed on the roof after construction is complete.

d. Doors-

- i. Primary entrance will be simple 5 panel solid wood door. Additional exterior doors will either be similar or have divided lights in their upper half only. Primary entrance is sheltered with a shed roof arctic entry; other entrances are protected by small shed roofs.

e. Massing-

- i. The designed building will be in balance with the natural landforms and vegetation surrounding it. It will be 1 ½ stories, rectangular in shape and fitted to the existing foundation. The Ridgeline will be 25-30 ft. above grade. The structure will have a simple gable roof line and a large shed dormer on the southern elevation. Elements such as the dormers, shed roof on the arctic entry and the inset on the rear section of the building all contribute to breaking up the massing of the building and diminishing its appearance. Dormers also add to the character of the building and are recommended in the DG.

## 2 Legal Location for the Undertaking and Local Environment

The legal location of the undertaking is the Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$ , of the Northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$ , of Section 8, T14S, R7W, Fairbanks Meridian. The project is located in the Front Country of DENA in the Headquarters area at milepost (MP) 3.37 of the Park Road (Figure 1). The project occurs within the Alaska Range west of the Nenana River 2.4 mile due west/ southwest of the Park entrance in the Mount McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District. The project area environment, located at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above sea level (asl), lies within the northern boreal forest biome (taiga) and consists mostly of a mixed deciduous and conifer forest of spruce and aspen with groundcover of lichens, mosses, and rose.

## 3 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) (Figure 7) encompasses 13 acres and encompasses the HD and the proposed HD boundary increase. Denali National Park and Preserve cultural resource records and GIS data were reviewed previous to this project. The proposed APE was surveyed in 1983 (Davis 1983) and in September and October of 2012 (Gilbert 2012). The Mount McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District (HEA-00147) is located in the APE.

The McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District (HEA-00147) has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The 11.91-acre district encompasses 18 buildings and a network of narrow connecting roads (Figure 1). Fourteen of the buildings are contributing properties (of which P-22 is one) and four buildings were determined to be noncontributing properties due to their; lack of physical integrity, non-rustic architectural features, and their ages being less than 50 years old.

## 4 Results of Inventory and Records Check

### 4.2 Mount McKinley Headquarters Historic District (HEA-00147)

The headquarters historic district represents the two historical themes of conservation and recreation (NPS 1987). The district is historically significant since it illustrates the presence and early growth of the NPS in the State of Alaska. The NPS was established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Depression-era program whose life extended from 1933 to 1942, contributed greatly to the expansion and development of the headquarters historic district in the late 1930s. Throughout the nation and locally at Mount McKinley National Park, the CCC facilitated and enhanced the efforts of the NPS.



The headquarters historic district was listed in the national register in 1987. The nomination emphasizes the significance of the districts buildings, reminiscent of an early Alaskan frontier settlement laid out in a grid (Brown, et al. 2008; NPS 1987). Initially designed by the park's first superintendent, Harry Karstens, it was later expanded upon by other NPS designers including Thomas Vint, the first NPS landscape architect. The landscape was documented in the *Cultural Landscape Report* which provides treatment recommendations for the HD (Brown, et al. 2008).

In keeping with the NPS philosophy of rustic architecture, the physical features of the contributing buildings in the district reflect a conscious attempt to harmonize with their natural surroundings through the use of building materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska and through sensitive siting. Horizontal log (or log veneer), vertical log plank; board and batten, and clapboard siding are used predominantly on exterior walls. Logs or rough sawn lumber characteristically exposed under the eaves or at the ends of gable roofs, serve to emphasize the rustic qualities of buildings.

Currently the buildings in the district are used for administrative and residential purposes, and the park kennels building hosts a program interpreting the history and current use of sled dog patrols in the park. All but four (Buildings 21, 22, 110, 111) of the contributing buildings in the district have been rehabilitated since the completion of the 1997 Entrance Area and Road Corridor Development Concept Plan (NPS 1997).

#### 4.3 P-22

P-22 was constructed in 1926 by park staff. It was originally located just east of several log dwellings at the northeast corner of the headquarters access road (Curran 2004). It was constructed of roughhewn unpeeled local spruce and constructed by park staff and served as the Superintendent's Office until 1941 when it was converted into the office for the park naturalist.

##### 4.3.1 Relocations of P-22:

P-22 was moved twice prior to being nominated to the National Register. These moves took place in 1950 and 1952 and the building retained its significance and integrity after each move. In 1950 P-22 was moved south and west of its original location to just west of Building 118 to the "utility area" of headquarters (Brown, et al. 2008). During the two years P-22 was located here, it served as an office for the construction and maintenance staff (Snow 1987).

In 1952 P-22 was moved to its most recent location north of the park road and just east of Building 111. This spot is the location of the original superintendents house which burned to the ground on October 23, 1939 (Bryant 2011; Norris 2006). A shed roof porch was constructed sometime after the 1952 move and before 1960.

Each time the building has been moved it has retained its integrity. The HD National Register form notes that:

“The Office Building (No.22) was moved twice (1950 and 1952), yet its present location retains its original forested setting and orientation to the park road. Both former sites of the Office Building are contained in the district. The present site of the Office Building has been the site of Headquarters buildings since about 1930” (NPS 1987 :11).

#### 4.3.2 Alterations Prior to 1989:

Prior to the 1987 NR nomination, at some unknown date (or dates) the log walls of the building were peeled, the porch was reconstructed, and the exterior walls and exterior window frames and sashes were painted dark brown (they were originally painted white). In 1942 the office was remodeled into a museum and work area for the park naturalist (Curran 2004). In 1960 park staff remodeled P-22 for use as a residence (Curran 2004), and in 1979 the board and batten addition was added onto the north elevation of P-22 (Snow 1987).

#### 4.3.3 1989 Rehabilitation:

In 1989 P-22 was rehabilitated following the HSR and the Design Guidelines for the Headquarters Historic District (Snow 1985; Snow 1987). During this project the floor, interior walls, and all interior fixtures and elements were removed so that only the original log shell was in place. The roof was not rehabilitated during this project. At the time of the rehabilitation the cabin was sitting on bare ground, and the sill logs and some of the logs on the next highest tier were rotting. P-22 was jacked up and a 1ft. deep ditch was dug around the building and under the sill logs. Pea Gravel was placed in the ditch and under the logs, and new sill logs were installed; any other rotting logs critical to the buildings foundational stability were replaced.

After the log work was completed, new interior furring was installed along with new interior partition walls and new electrical wiring. A latex paint was applied to the walls during the rehab, and at some point after the rehab a resident applied oil based paint over top of the latex paint which created peeling problems.

The vertical porch members were also restored/ replaced during the 1989 rehab project. The workers who did the replacement/restoration knew of the importance of the porch to the history of the park and tried to match the original vertical porch members in their work) (Kocher 2010).

#### 4.3.4 2000's Modifications:

A fan for radon mitigation was installed in the crawlspace sometime in the 2000's. A waterproof membrane was installed which extends across the entire crawlspace under the cabin and appears to be wrapped up and around the outside of the foundation timbers. A closet door was removed to allow room and installation of a stackable washer and dryer.

The interior was painted 4 or 5 times to mitigate the serious mold/mildew problem in the last 12 years. The main entrance to the cabin is the original front door and is composed of vertical tongue and groove boards. At some point prior to 2012 a bar clamp and nailer at the top and bottom of the door were installed to hold the boards together which had started to separate due to water damage. An external screen door was added at some point prior to 2012.

In 2013 rehabilitation was started on P-22. The addition and all non-historic elements were removed, the windows and door were removed for rehab, the porch was removed and placed in storage, P-22 was placed on a trailer and moved, and a new foundation was poured before the project was stopped.

## 5 Recommendations

### 5.1 P-22 relocation and rehabilitation

According to NPS 28 Chapter VIII: "Rehabilitation improves the utility or function of a historic structure, through repair or alteration, to make possible a compatible contemporary use while preserving those portions or features that are important in defining its significance." (Morton, et al. 1992: 34). The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation go on to state: "When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment..."(Morton, et al. 1992: 35)

The proposed rehabilitation and continued use will not adversely alter or compromise the historic integrity of P-22. Historic windows and the historic door will be repaired and storm windows and doors installed to increase the insulation value of the building and to help reduce mold and mildew growth in the building. A wood plank floor will be installed in the cabin to replicate the original 1936 floor, and a wainscot will be installed to match the original interior of the building. Removal of the bathroom and interior walls will help to restore the original open floor plan.

The proposed move will not adversely affect the integrity of P-22. The building was moved twice after the period of significance for the HD (1926-1941) and prior to being nominated to the NR. A boundary increase for the HD will be prepared and submitted to the SHPO to ensure that P-22 remains on the NR. DENA will submit within 6 months of SHPO receipt of this report the Nomination form the HD boundary increase for SHPO review.

Moving P-22 to the location of B141 will make it more visible to the public and available for interpretation. The location of Building 141 is in the center of the Headquarters area but located just outside of the Headquarters Historic District. While Building 141 is currently outside of the HD boundary, its location has been historically occupied by buildings since the 1920's. The move will also place the building back on the grid system layout of the headquarters area and will enhance this planning feature of the HD.

DENA wishes for P-22 to remain in the National Register during and after the proposed move. DENA shall follow the required notification procedures per 36 CFR Part 60.14 and shall contact the Keeper of the National Register (Keeper) after receiving concurrence from the AK SHPO for the proposed move. DENA shall submit all required documentation to the Keeper including; SHPO concurrence and the justification, effect, and photographs of the proposed move. DENA wishes for P-22 to retain its eligibility and contributing status to the HD after the move, and is seeking pre-approval from the AK SHPO and the Keeper to move the building.

P-22 will retain its integrity; of design, materials and workmanship. The majority of the work of this proposed undertaking will have overall beneficial effects on the building. The proposed work which will have beneficial effects on the building includes; construction of a new foundation, replacement of rotting logs, repair of historic windows and the historic door, installation of the storm door and storm windows, installations of new mechanical, electrical, and fire suppression systems, and replacement of metal roofing.

P-22 will retain its integrity of feel and association and will continue to be a good representative example of the National Park Service philosophy of rustic style architecture during its height and last period of expression. Returning the building to its original purpose will have a beneficial impact on its integrity. The integrity of feeling and association will be enhanced by the proposed floor plan which is similar to the original layout of the building during its period of significance.

## 5.2 New Residence

As designed, the new construction within the boundaries of a historic district will be compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape features of the district in terms of height, form, massing, scale, size, proportion, roof type and architectural details. Existing historic buildings will not be replicated in order to avoid creating a false historical appearance.

The new residence will be designed to retain and protect the overall historic character of the historic landscape and the HD including such elements as site, topography, landscape features, and historic views and vistas.

Only materials and finishes that are compatible with the historic material and finishes of the surround historic buildings in the HD will be used on the new residence with regard to composition, scale, pattern, detail, texture, finish, color, and sheen.

The new construction will not destroy historic material, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the HD, and any new construction will be undertaken in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the HD and its environments will be unimpaired.

In the unlikely event that previously unknown cultural resources or items protected by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act are discovered during this project, all project-related activities in the vicinity of the discovery will be stopped and the park archaeologist will be notified immediately. Denali National Park and Preserve in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will determine a course of action per 36 CFR Part 800.13.

Based on our review, as designed the project will not adversely affect P-22 or the HD's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association, which qualifies these properties for consideration for inclusion within *the National Register of Historic Places*. It is recommended that the Denali National Park and Preserve approach National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, consultation under 36 CFR Part 800.5(3)(b) as "No Adverse Effect".

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7 Maps & Figures

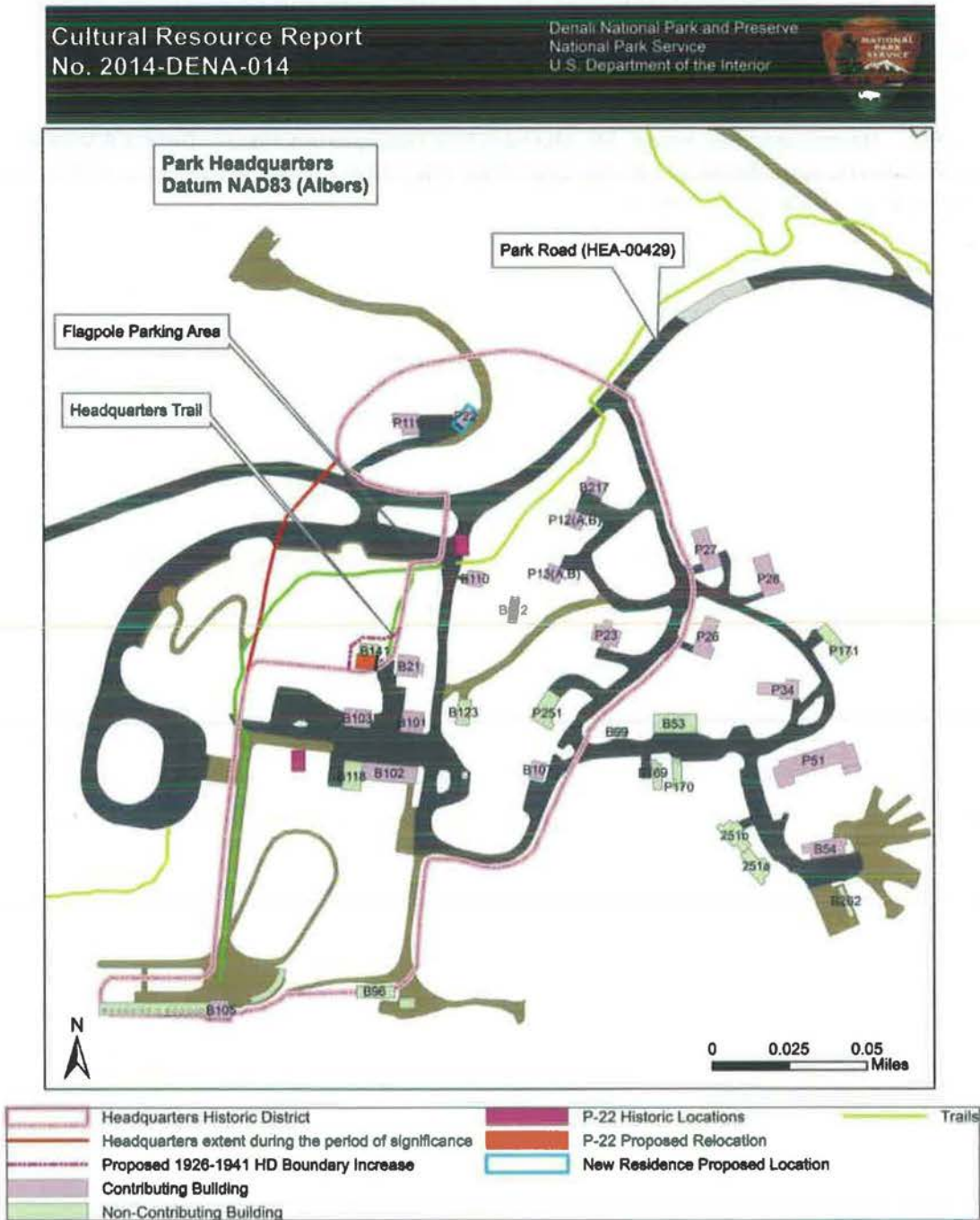


Figure 1: Overview of Project Area. The black line indicates the primary elevation of P-22. (ArcGIS).



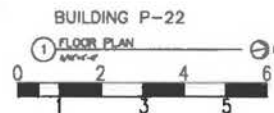
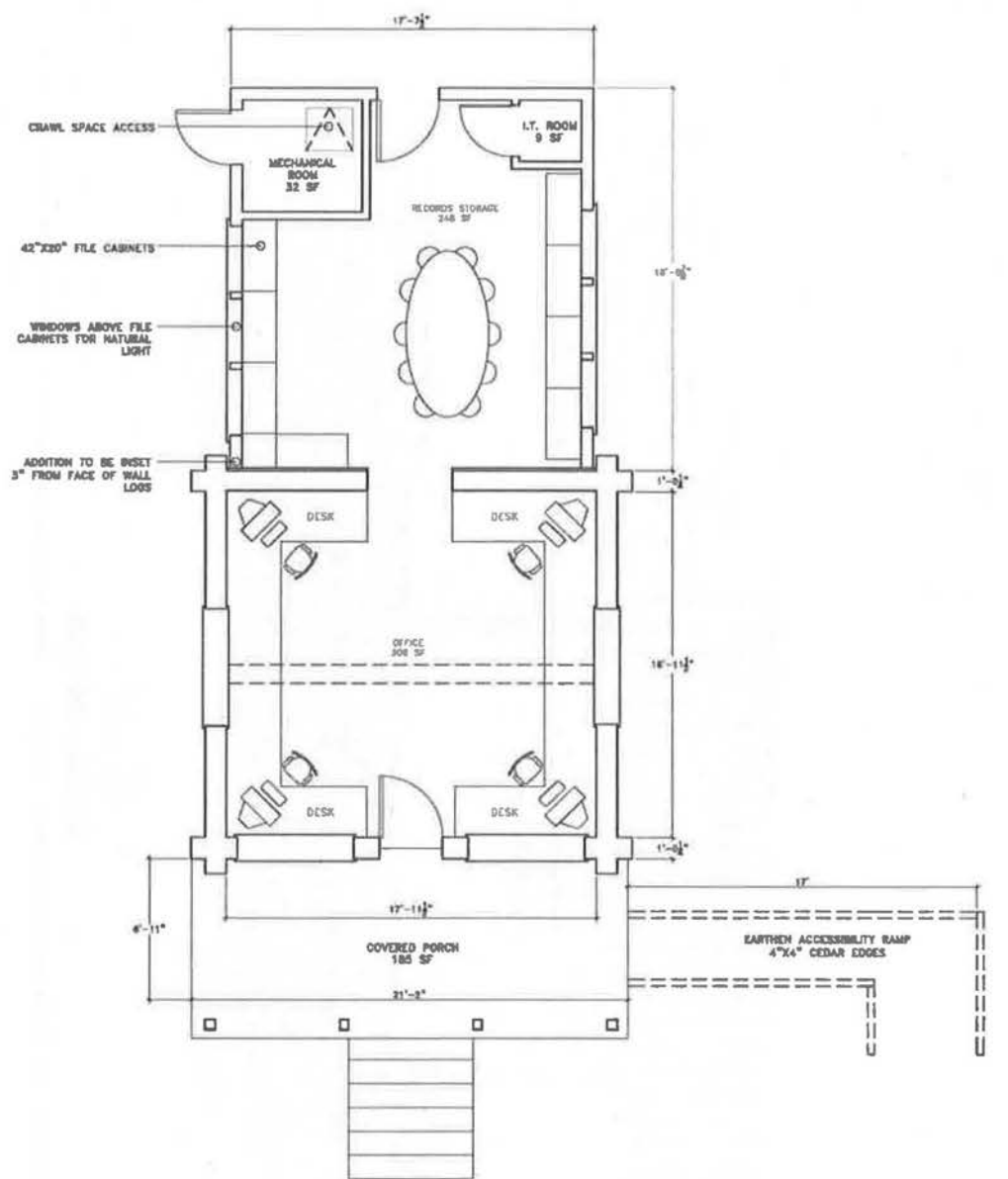


Figure 2- Proposed Floor Plan for Rehabilitation of P-22 (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).

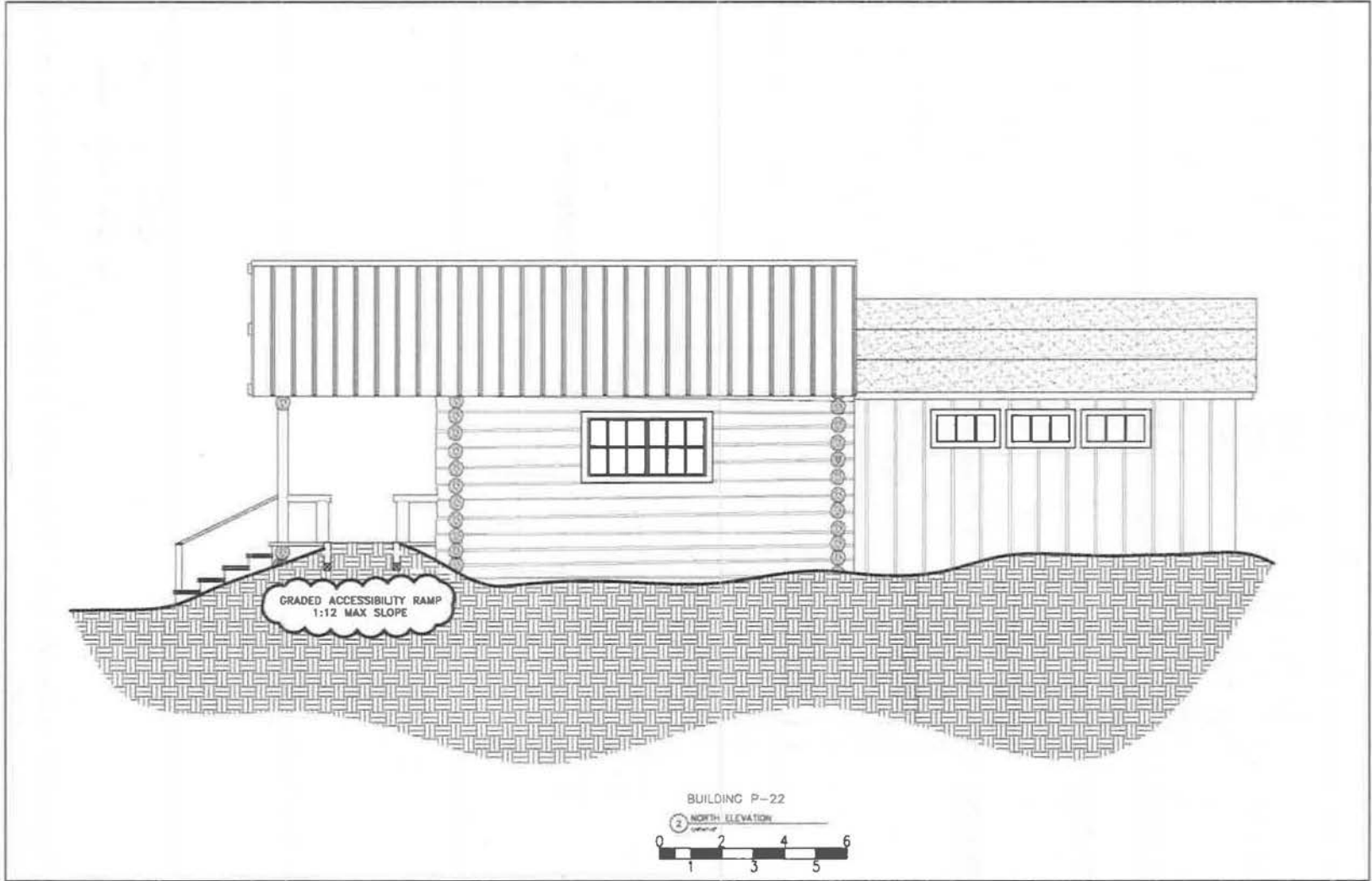


Figure 3- Proposed design of P-22, addition, and ADA access ramp (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).

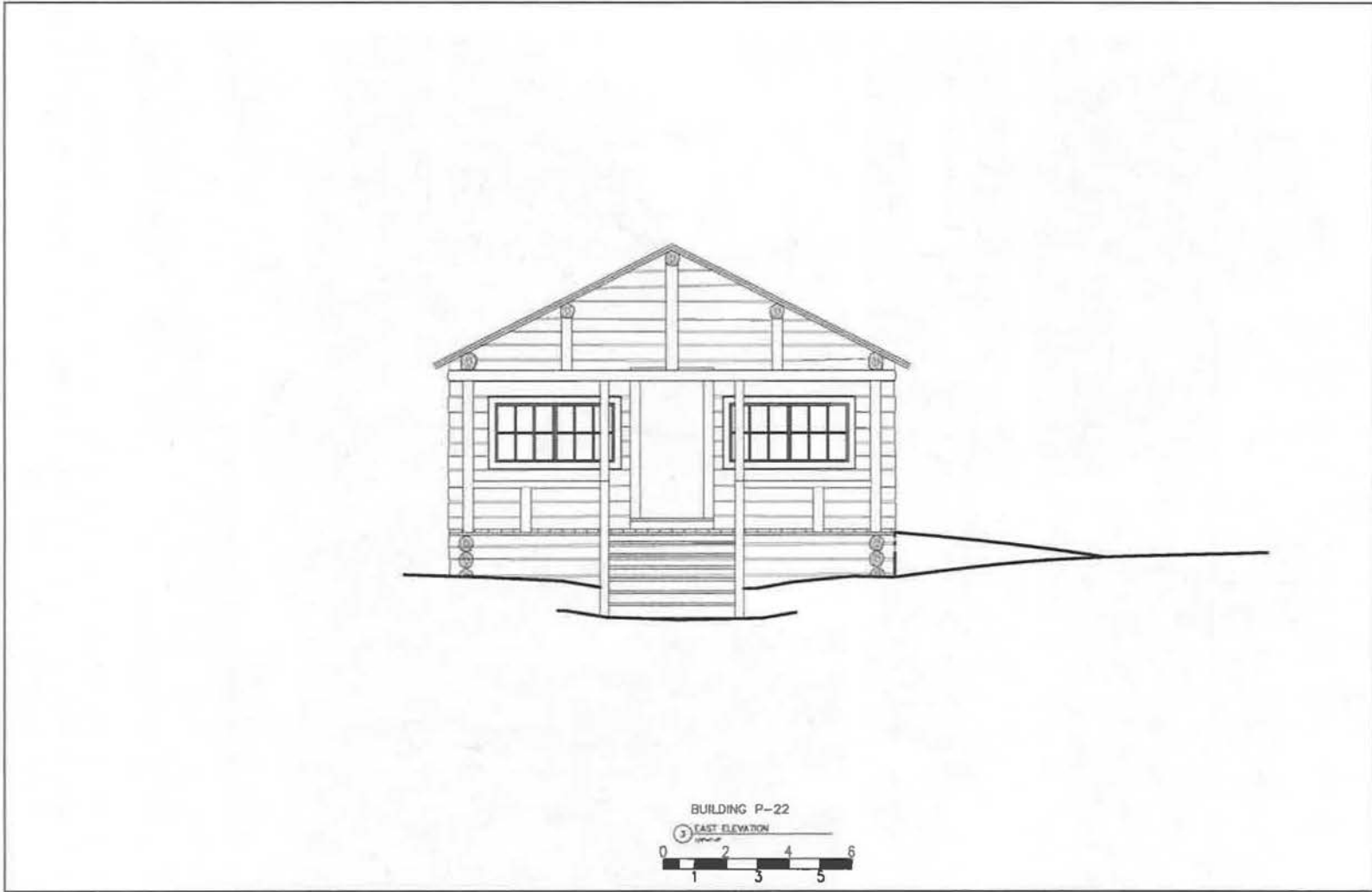


Figure 4- Primary elevation with ADA access ramp (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).

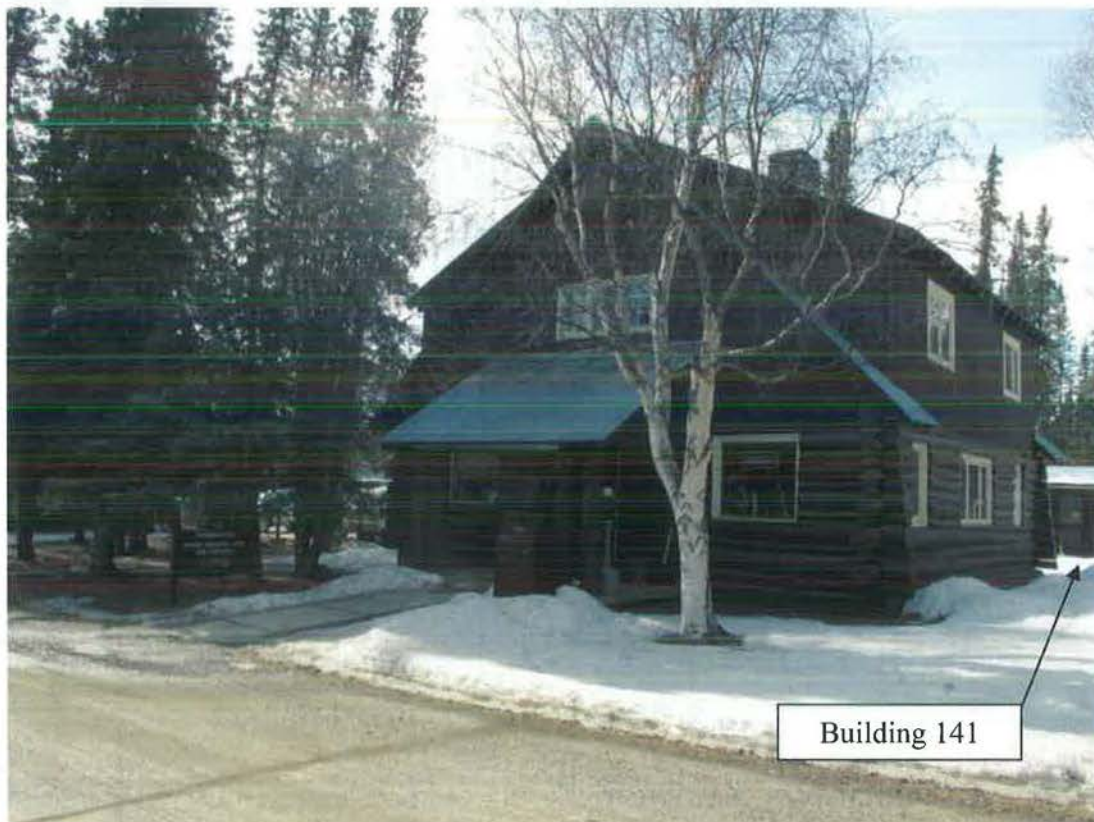


Figure 5- Top: 1934 photo of Building 23 with Building 6 in the background (DENA 3 26). Bottom: 2014 Photo of Building 23. In 1934 photo Building 6 can be seen at the same location of Building 141 which is the proposed relocation site.

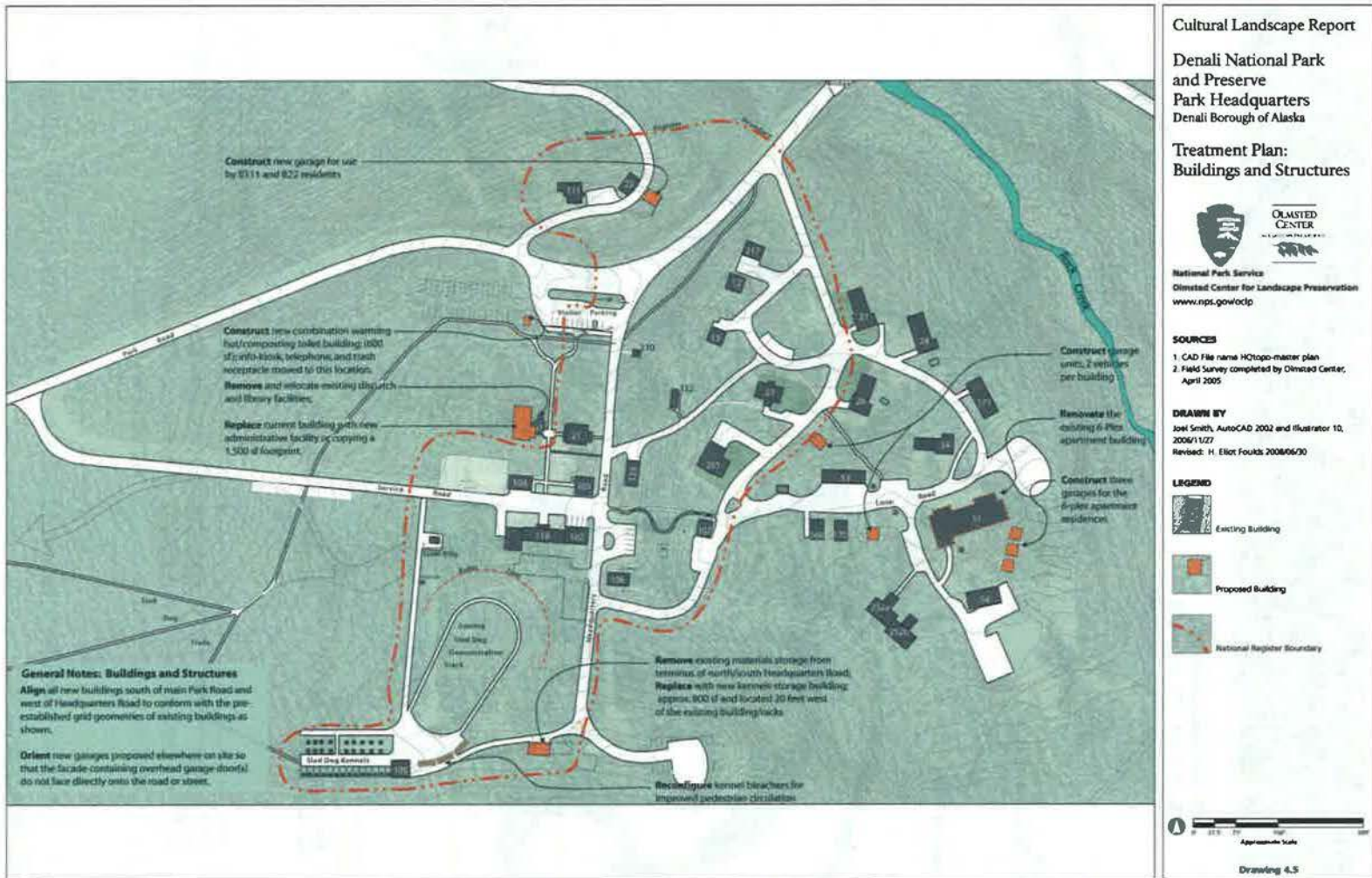


Figure 6- DENA CLR plan (Brown, et al. 2008).

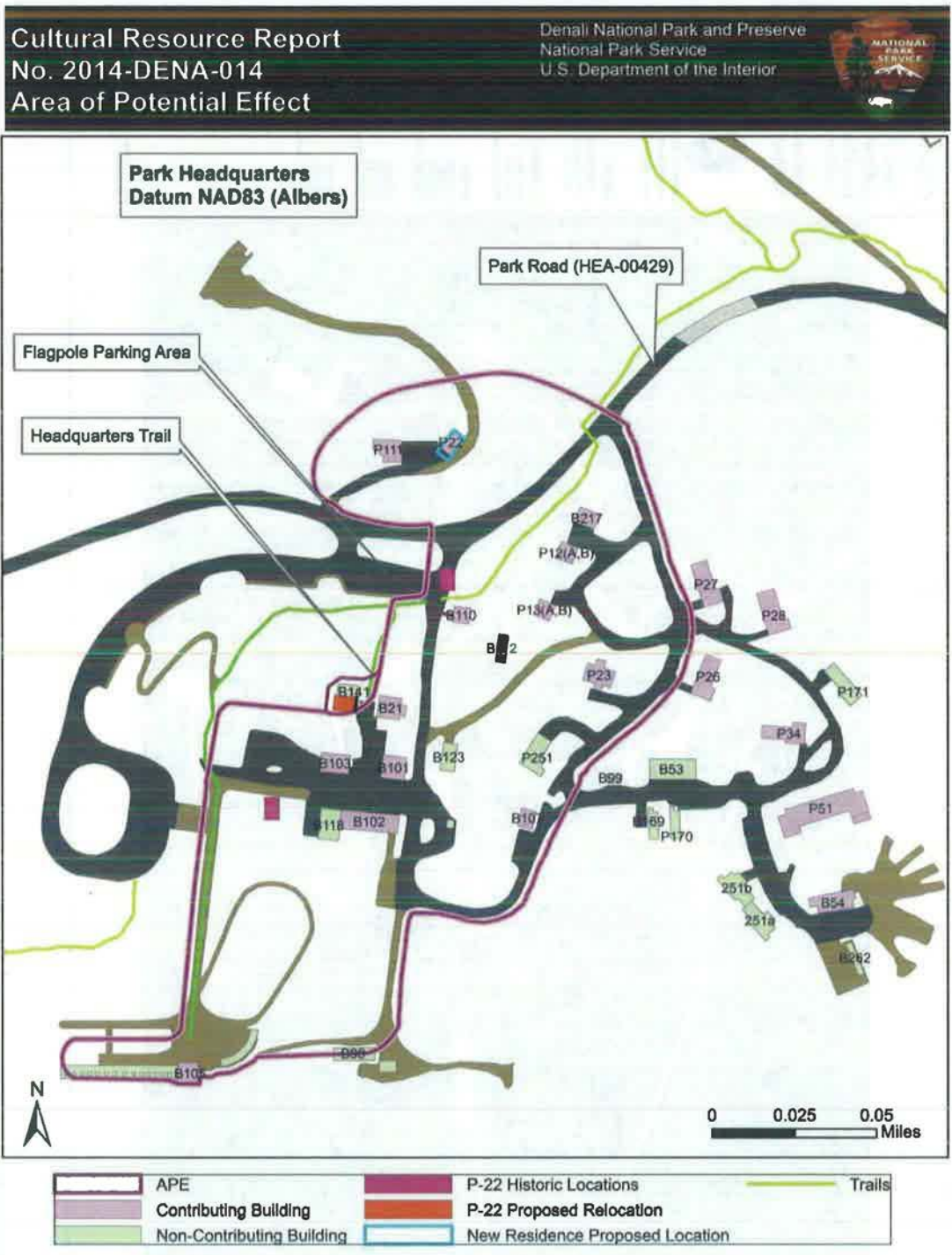


Figure 7: Area of Potential Effect is 13 acres and encompasses the HD and the proposed HD boundary increase.

**Design Guidelines  
P-22 Replacement**

**Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District**

*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Standards) were developed to provide guidance for the appropriate treatment of historic properties to assist in the long term preservation of a property's significance. The Standards can be applied to historic properties of all types, materials, construction, sizes, and use. They include both the exterior and the interior and extend to a property's landscape features, site, environment, as well as related new construction. They pertain specifically to a property's historic materials and features including all types of materials, construction, size and occupancy. (36 CFR Part 68).

Prior to undertaking a new construction project, there must be an understanding of the distinct architectural character of the effected historic buildings, landscapes and/or districts. This includes a close examination of building materials, features and details as well as setting and site features like spacing, setback, placement, scale and orientation. New construction should not be a direct duplication of the distinctive architectural elements of existing historic buildings or landscapes to be a successful addition to a historic property or district. Rather, it should be of a contemporary design that is sensitive and compatible with these elements.

#### Guidelines for New Construction

1. New construction within the boundaries of a historic district will be compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape features the district in terms of height, form, massing, scale, size, proportion, roof type and architectural details. Do not replicate existing historic buildings to avoid creating a false historical appearance.
2. Design new construction to retain and protect the overall historic character of a historic landscape and/or district including such elements as the site, topography, landscape features and historic views and vistas.
3. Select materials and finishes for new construction that are compatible with the historic materials and finishes of surrounding historic buildings with regard to composition, scale, pattern, detail, texture, finish, color and sheen.
4. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property.
5. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will 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.

## Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District

### *Statement of Significance*

The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District of Denali National Park and Preserve is irregular in shape and the approximately 11.91-acre district occupies a natural, gently sloping forested terrace just north of Hines Creek, a tributary of the Nenana River. The Historic District encompasses 18 buildings and a network of narrow, connecting roads. To maintain the National Park Service's design philosophy of rustic (or nonintrusive) architecture, the physical features of the majority of buildings in the District reflect a conscious attempt to harmonize with their natural surroundings through the use of building materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska and through sensitive siting. Horizontal log, vertical log plank, board and batten, and clapboard siding are used predominantly on exterior walls. Logs or rough sawn lumber, characteristically exposed under the eaves or at the ends of gable roofs, serve to emphasize the rustic qualities of buildings. The contributing buildings in the District were erected between 1926 and 1941. Fourteen buildings maintain significant exterior integrity and contribute to the character of the District.

### *National Park Service Rustic Architecture*

In exterior design, materials, and siting the ensemble of Headquarters buildings clearly exhibits tenets of the rustic style adopted and fully developed by the National Park Service between 1916 and the early 1940s. Reflecting the National Park Service attempts to design and construct buildings that harmonized with the surrounding environment and used local building traditions, the majority of Headquarters buildings utilize materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska. Logs were used predominantly to construct the exterior walls of Headquarters buildings. When suitable logs were unavailable, rough-sawn or machine rounded planks (simulating logs) were used on building exteriors, either alone or in combination with the log framing, to create a rustic effect.

Design details such as saddle corner notching and exposed roof rafters and purlins contribute further to the rustic appearance of Headquarters buildings. At the same time, certain building techniques reveal awareness of local craft traditions practiced by miners and hunters in the region.

Headquarters buildings are relatively small in scale. Buildings rarely exceed 40 feet in width and most are no more than one and one-half stories in height.

Finally, the rustic philosophy of nonintrusive building is evident in the overall spatial distribution and siting of buildings and roads in the Headquarters Historic District. Beginning in the early 1930s when National Park Service landscape architects became increasingly involved in the planning of Headquarters, it appears that an effort was made to minimize the impact of built features on the landscape. Excluding the tight concentration of buildings at the hub of the District, buildings are separated by considerable distances and surrounded by undisturbed stands of trees. Only native plant materials border buildings and walkways. Roads in the district are



narrow and often follow the natural contour of the land. Four residential buildings, Building 12, Building 13, Building 21, and Building 23, which date to the period of significance, are located within the historic district.

### **Building 12/Building 13 – Employee’s Residences**

The CCC constructed the employee’s rough lumber sided residences in 1938. The two residences are the only buildings design by the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs during the period of significance with rough wood siding. Between 1953 and 1954, both of the two-story single family residences were converted into two-unit apartment building.

Frame construction with clapboard siding (lower portion) and vertical board-and-batten siding (upper portion); painted dark brown; 25' x 26'10"; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation with daylight basement; horizontal three- and four-light sash windows. The original roofing was metal and was replaced in the 1950s with wood shake.

#### **Character Defining Features**

- Rectangular, two story, side-gable structure
- Wood shake roof with a 12:7 pitch (originally metal)
- Board and batten siding on second story
- Horizontal clapboard siding on first story
- Water Table
- Double-casement varying 3:3, 4:4, 4:4:4 light windows
- Brown window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Shed roof arctic entries

### **Building 21 – Ranger Dormitory (Administration Building)**

Between 1934 and 1935, crews construct the two-story log rangers’ dorm in the approximate on the site of the rangers’ quarters destroyed by fire the same year. In c. 1952-1954, the rangers’ dorm became the park’s administrative office. Designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled logs with saddle notching (ground floor) and vertical rounded planks over frame construction (second floor); log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 34' x 34'; 1 ½ story, with enough dormer room to be considered a two story building; gable roof with corrugated metal roofing; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; single light casement and picture windows; doors on east and west elevations. The original multi-light windows have been replaced with single pane casement windows.

#### **Character Defining Features**

- Rectangular, 1 ½ story, side-gable structure
- Corrugated metal roof with a 12:12 pitch
- Exposed false purlins

- Vertical rounded plank siding on second story
- Horizontal log exterior on first story
- Native stone veneer foundation and chimney
- Cream/White window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Logs are cut at an angle on ends

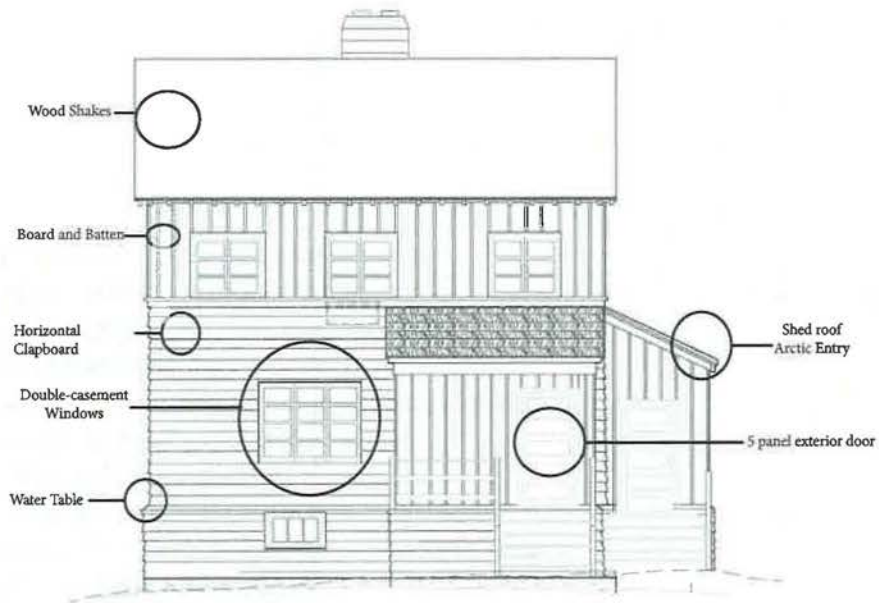
### **Building 23 – Employee Residence (Superintendent's Residence)**

Substantially completed 1940-1941; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps, Alaska Road Commission, park personnel, and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled log walls (ground floor) and frame construction with vertical rounded planks (upper half-story); corners saddle notched with log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 46'6" x 28'; 1 1/2 stories; steeply pitched gable roof with one shed roof dormer and two gable roof porches, all sheathed with ribbed metal; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

### **Character Defining Features**

- Rectangular, two story, gable structure
- Metal roof with a 12:12 pitch
- Exposed false purlins
- Vertical rounded plank siding on second story, gable ends
- Horizontal log exterior on first story
- One-over-one windows
- Brown window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Logs flare out on ends
- Concrete foundation and chimney
- Gabled porch on north and south side of structure

## Building 12/13 - Employee Residence (1938)



NPS Photo, taken 1934\*

### Building 12/Building 13

- Employee residences established in 1938
- 1,936 square feet, 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 2 stories plus basement

### Character Defining Features

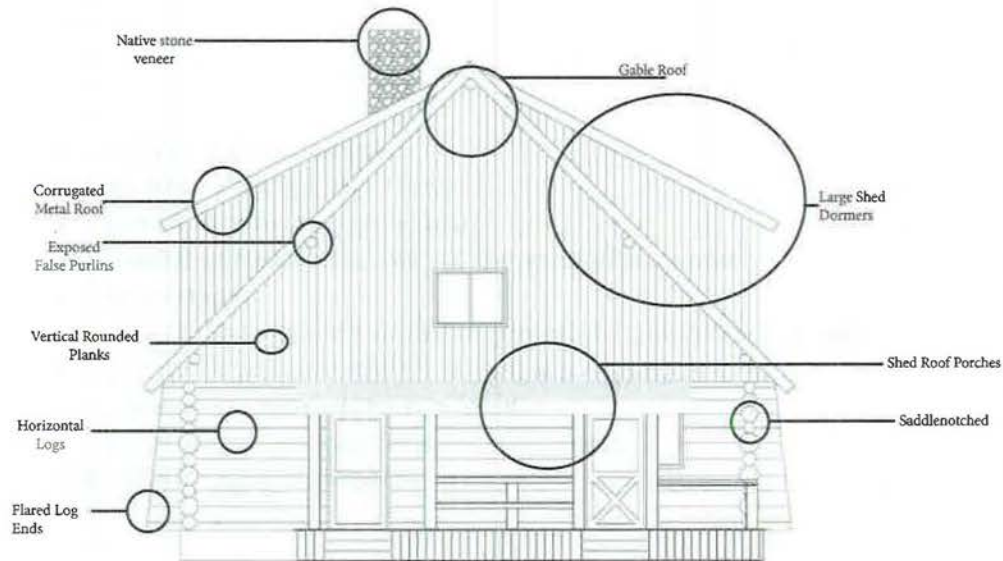
- Rectangular, two story, side-gable structure
- Wood shake roof with a 12:7 pitch
- Board and batten siding on second story (Vertical Feature)
- Horizontal clapboard siding on first story (Horizontal Feature)
- Water Table
- Double-casement varying 3:3, 4:4, 4:4:4 light windows
- Brown window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Shed roof arctic entries



NPS Photo, 2005

## Building 21 - Rangers Dormitory (1934)

27



### Building 21

- Ranger dormitory built in 1934
- 3,102 square feet, 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 1 1/2 stories plus basement.

### Character Defining Features

- Rectangular, 1 1/2 story, side-gable structure
- Corrugated metal roof with a 12:12 pitch
- Vertical plank siding on second story
- Horizontal log exterior on first story
- Native stone veneer foundation and chimney
- Shed Roof Porches
- Cream/White window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Logs are cut at an angle on ends

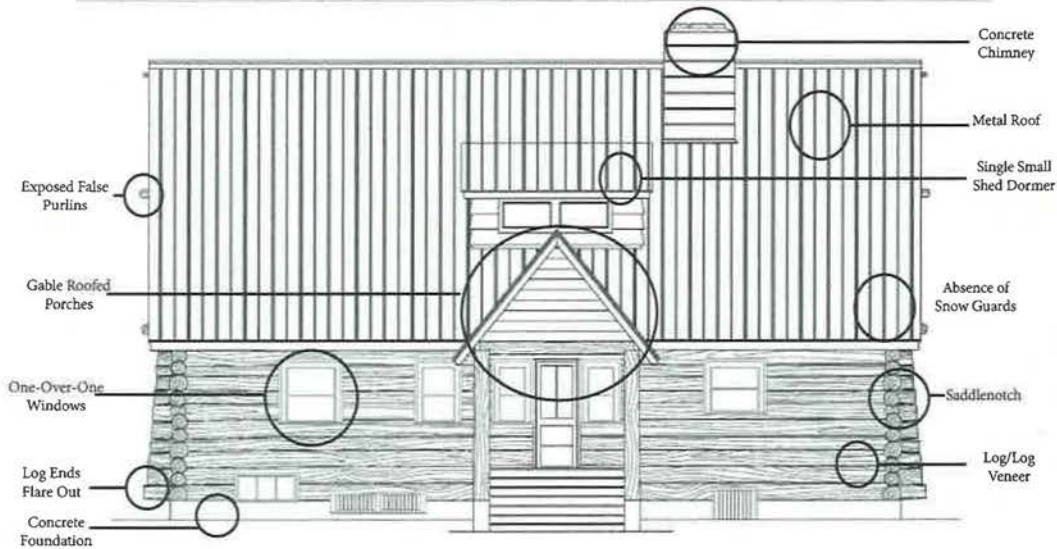


NPS Photo, 1935



NPS Photo, 2010

## Building 23 - Employee Residence (1940)



NPS Photo, 1985

### Building 23

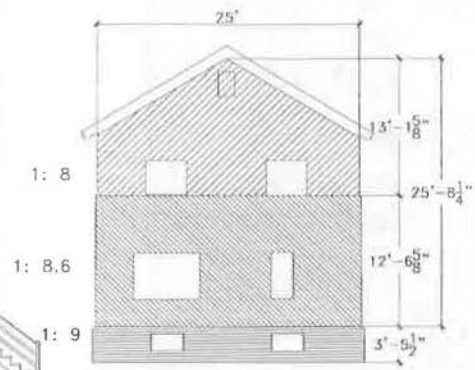
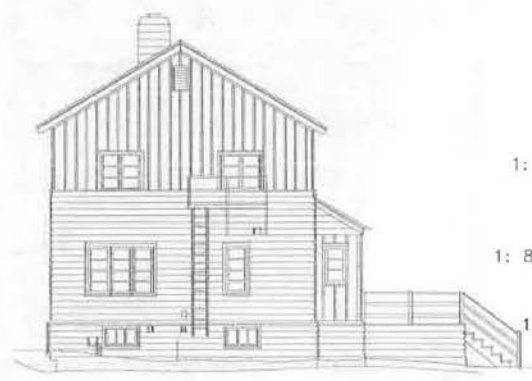
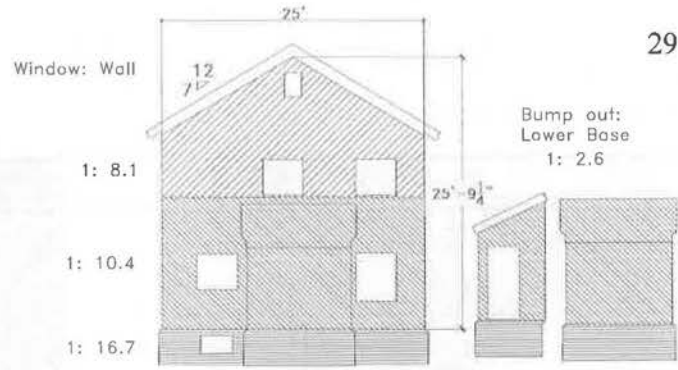
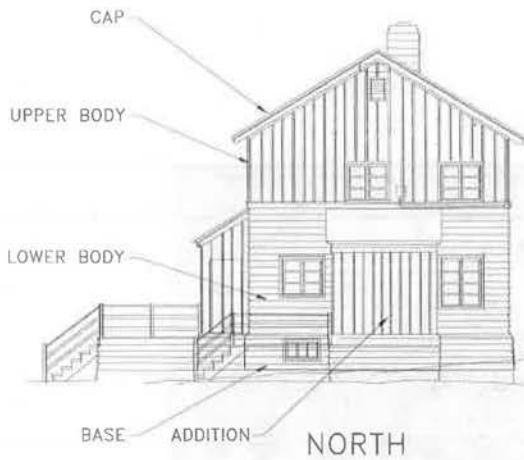
- Employee Residence (Superintendent's Residence) built in 1940
- 1,919 square feet, 4 bedroom, 2 1/2 bath, 1 1/2 stories plus basement.

### Character Defining Features

- Rectangular, 1 1/2 story, gable structure
- Metal roof with a 12:12 pitch
- Exposed false purlins
- Vertical rounded plank siding on second story, gable ends
- Horizontal log exterior on first story
- One-over-one windows
- Brown window and door trim
- 30' from apex of roof to grade
- Logs flare out on ends
- Concrete foundation and chimney
- Gabled porch on north and south side of structure

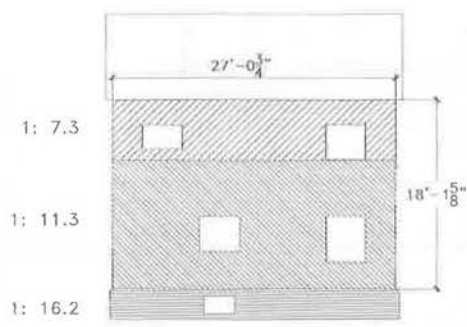
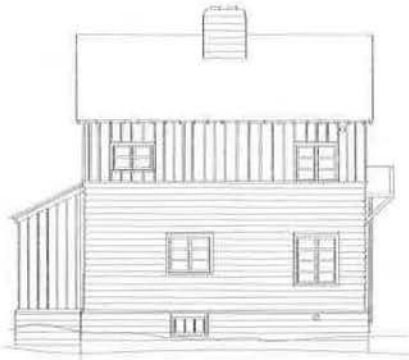


NPS Photo, 2010



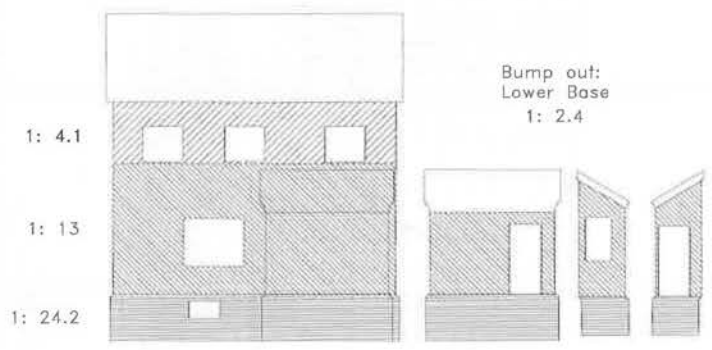
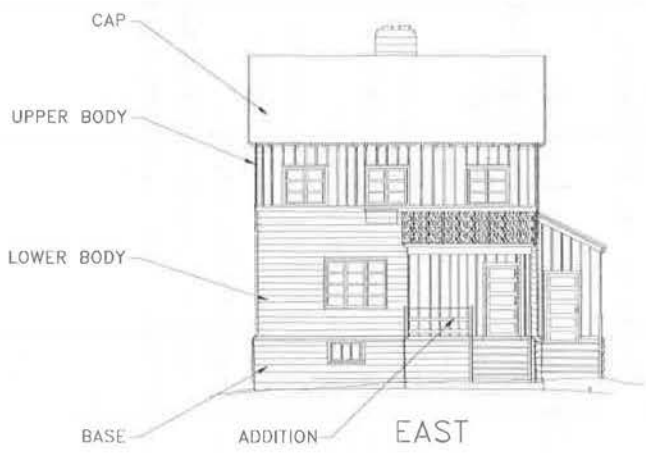
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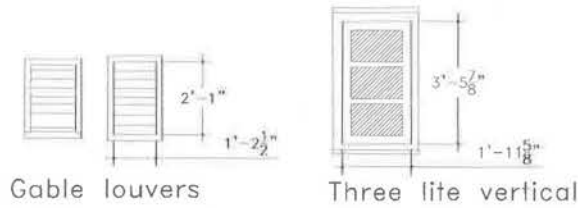
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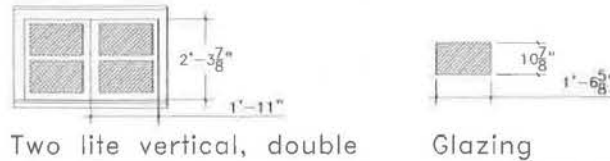
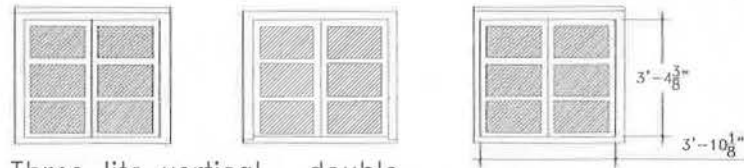
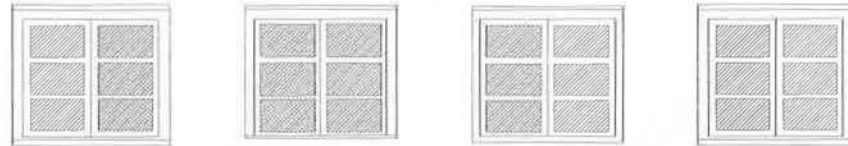
EAST

WINDOW LOCATION:

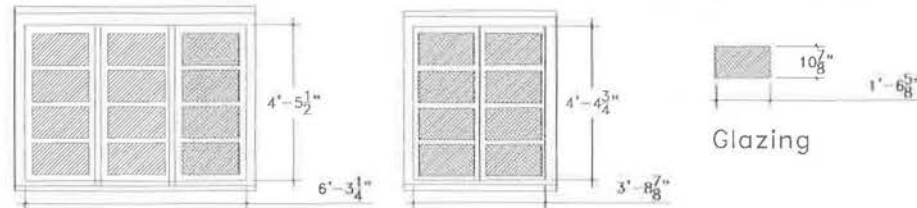


NOTE: 30  
 B-12 and B-13 windows are identical. B-13 has a 4-lite vertical triple window where B-12 has a 4-lite vertical single windows. All of B-13's four lite vertical triple window have mullions between windows where some of B-12's large four lite vertical triple windows are shown without mullions.

UPPER BODY & ADDITIONS

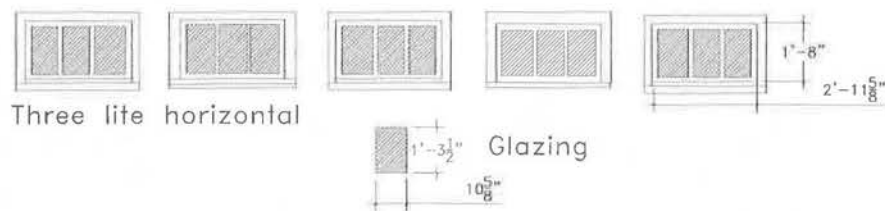


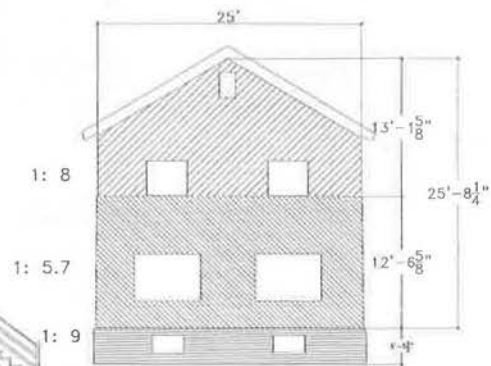
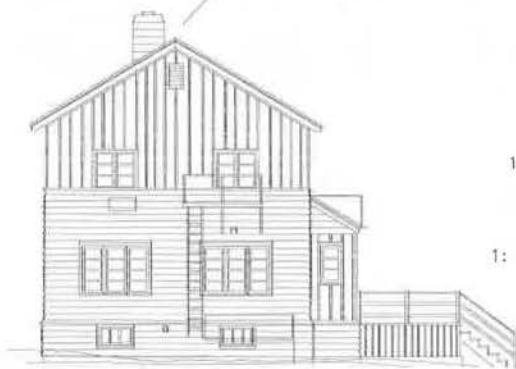
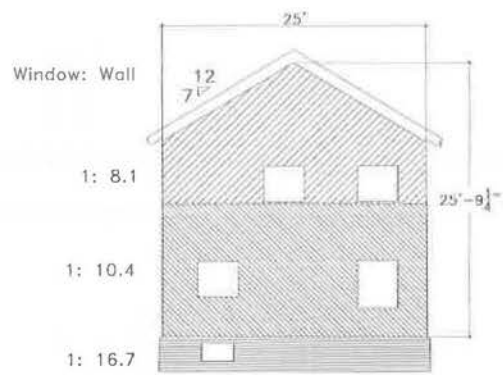
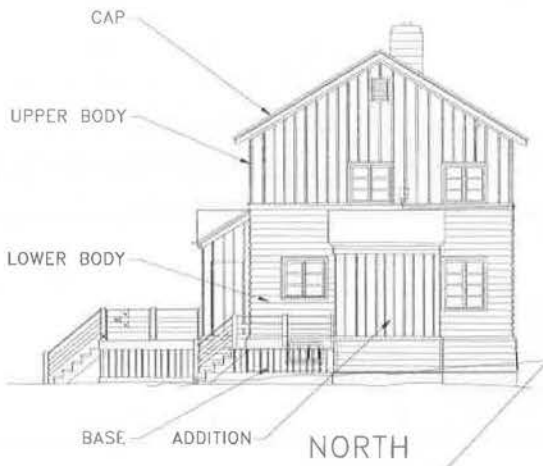
LOWER BODY



Four lite vertical - single, double, triple, and triple w/ mullions

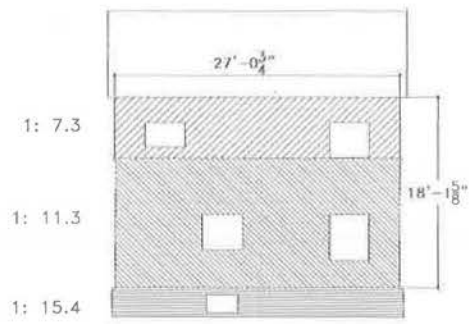
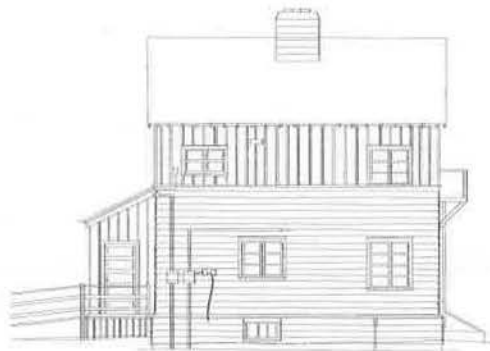
BASE





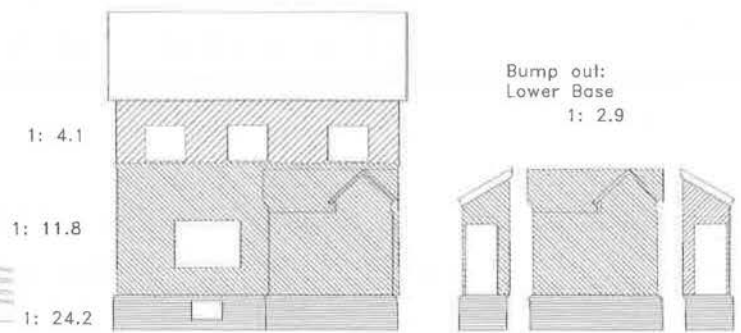
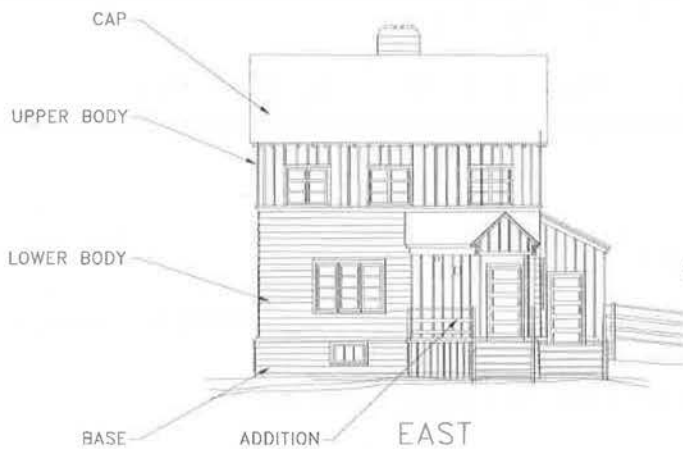
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SOUTH



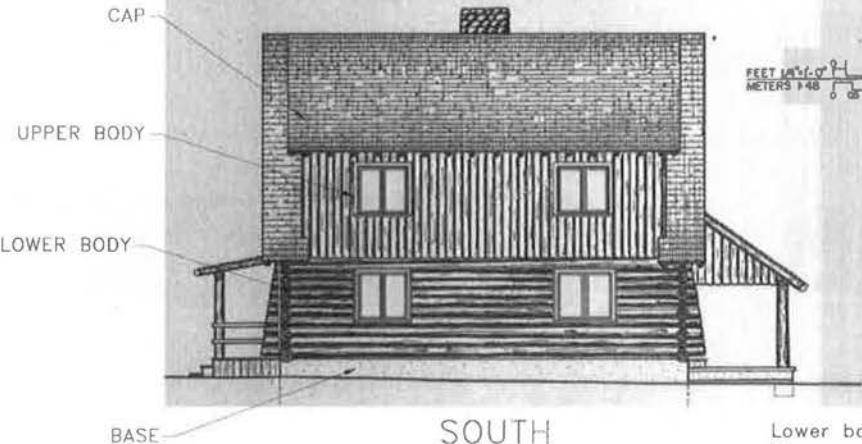
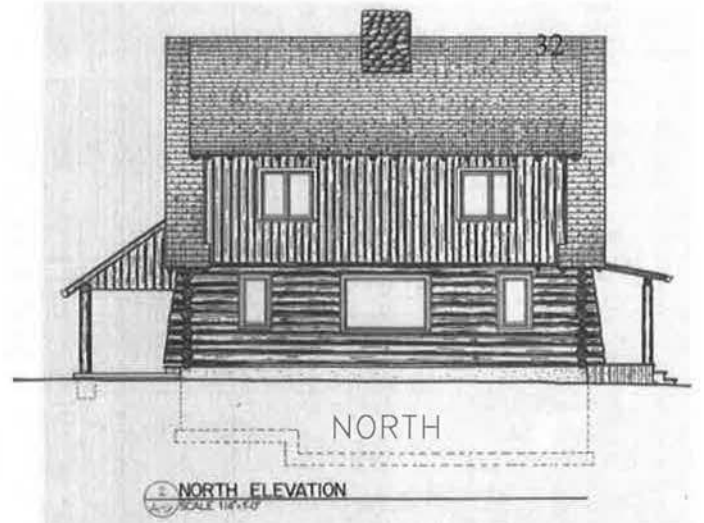
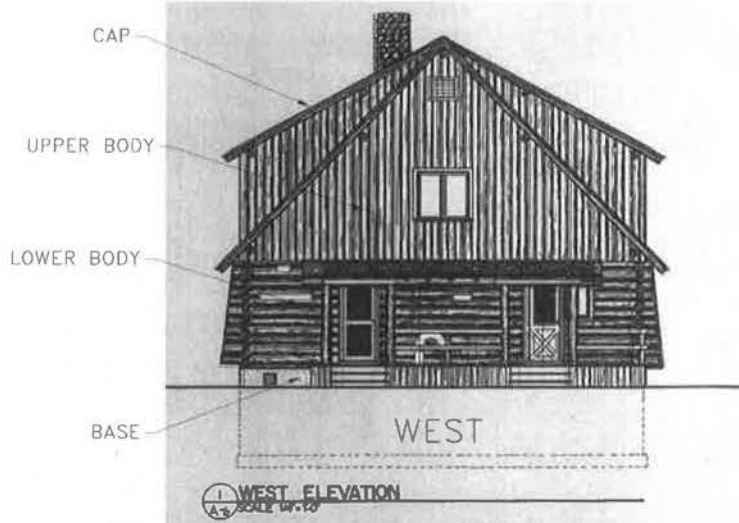
Body height : width  
1 : 1.5

WEST

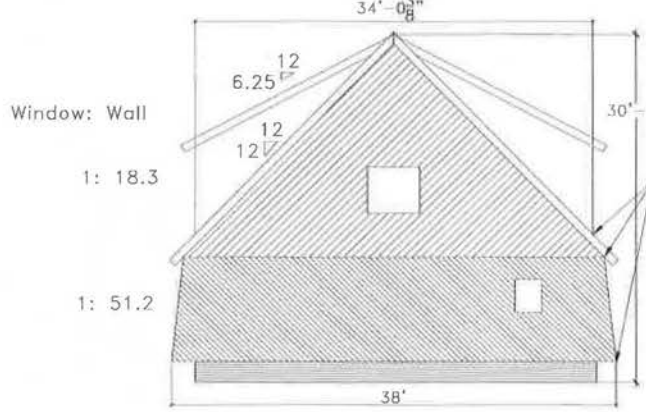


EAST

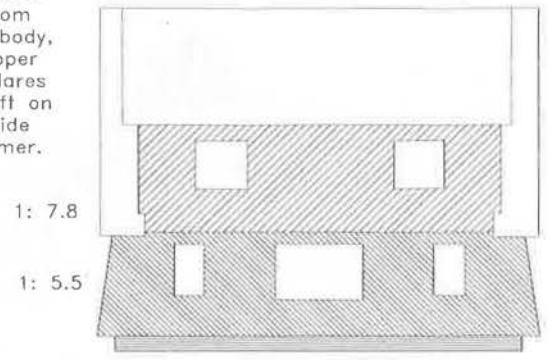




FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"  
METERS 1/40 = 1-00

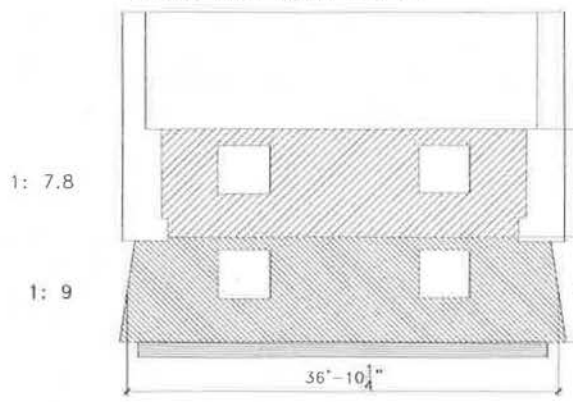


Lower body flares out 1' on each side from upper body, and upper body flares out 1 ft on each side of dormer.

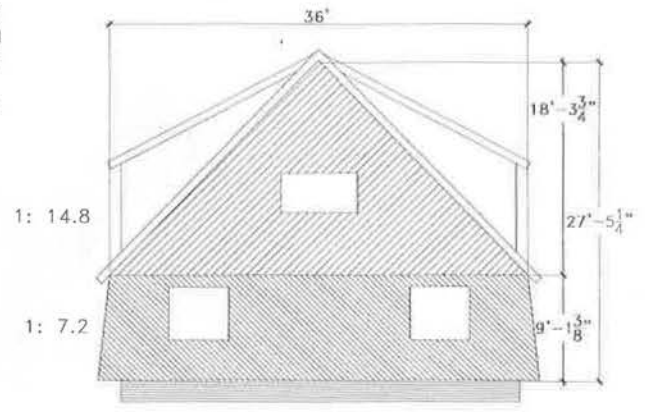


Area of base and gable end of dormer both equal 333 sf.

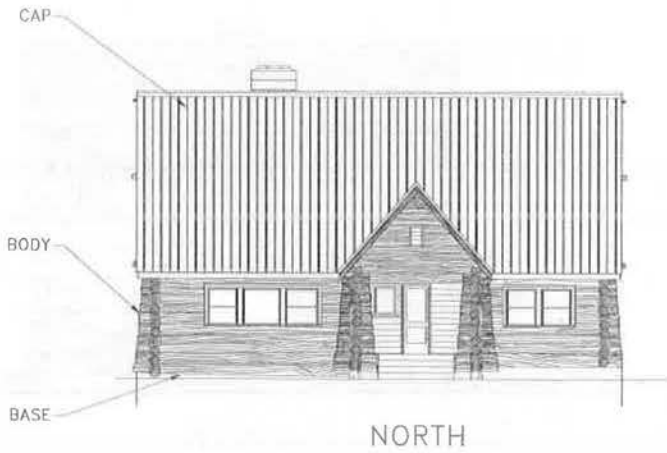
Height of base and height of dormer body are nearly equal.



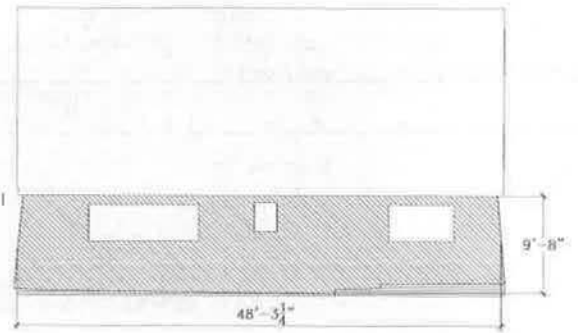
Lower body height : width - 1:4



Upper body height : width - 1:2  
Lower body height : width - 1:4



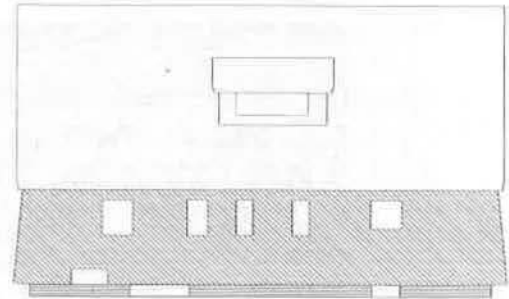
Window: Wall  
1: 11.3



Lower body height : width  
1 : 5



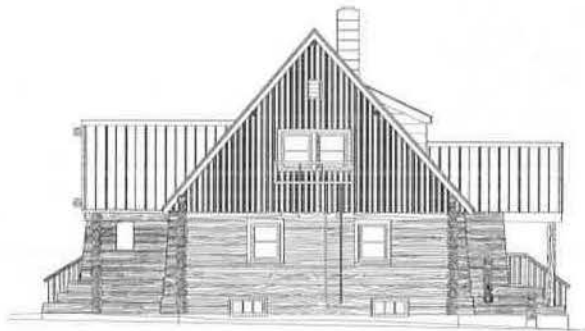
1: 56



1: 10.3

1: 4.5

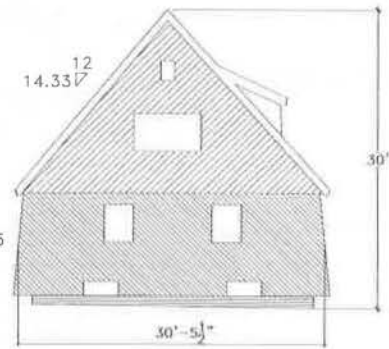
SOUTH



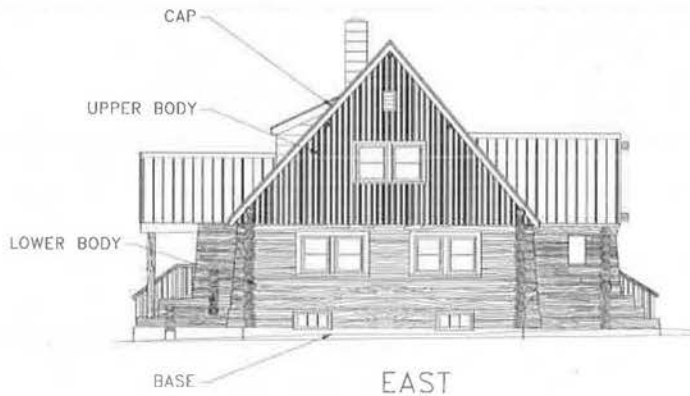
1: 9.3

12  
14.33

1: 9.75



WEST

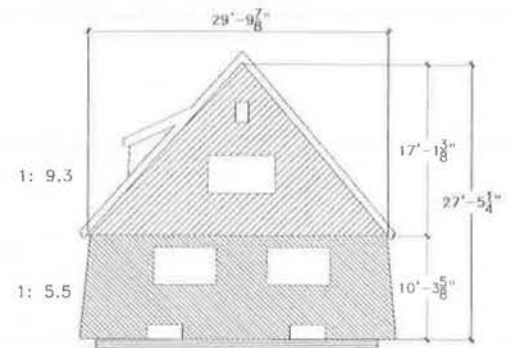


UPPER BODY

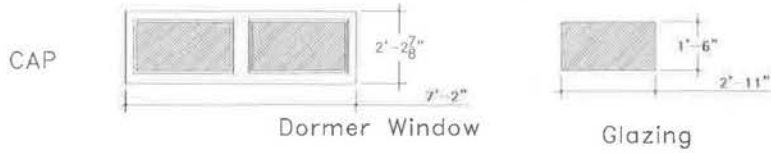
LOWER BODY

BASE

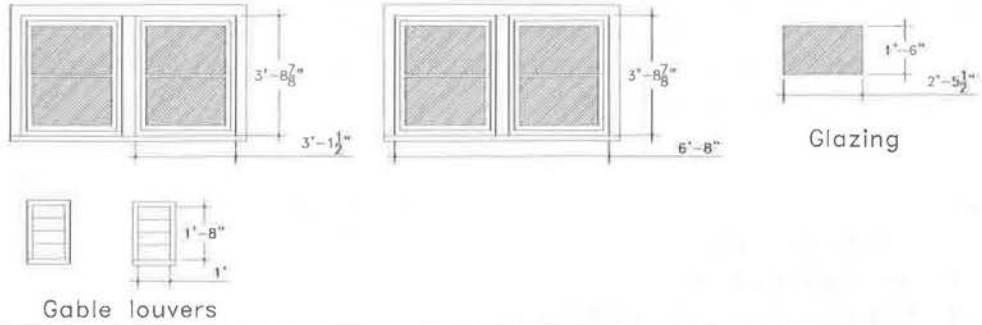
EAST



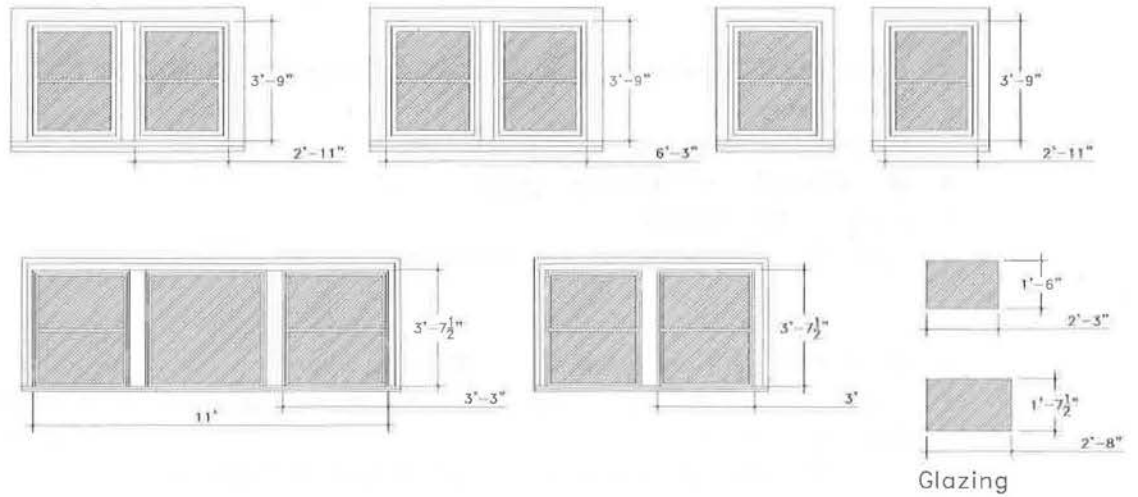
Upper body height : width - 1:1.7  
Lower body height : width - 1:3



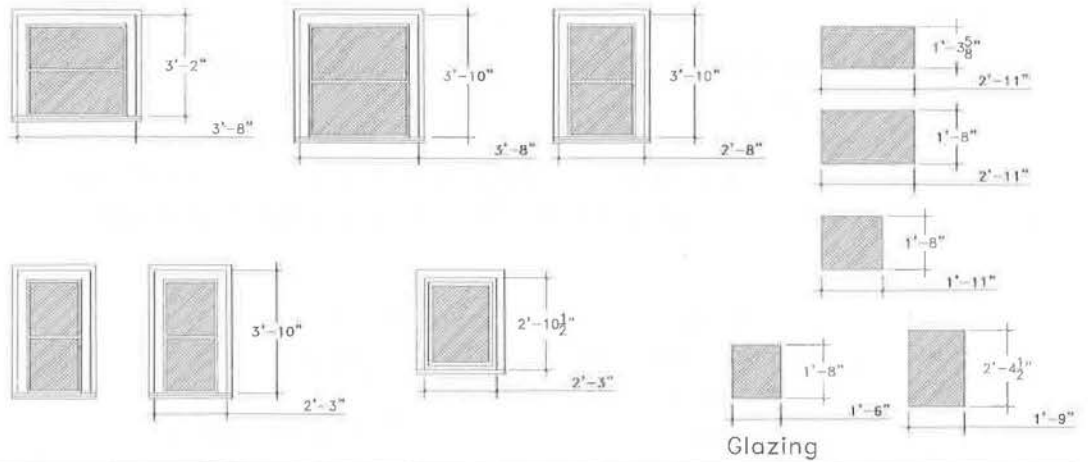
UPPER BODY & ADDITIONS



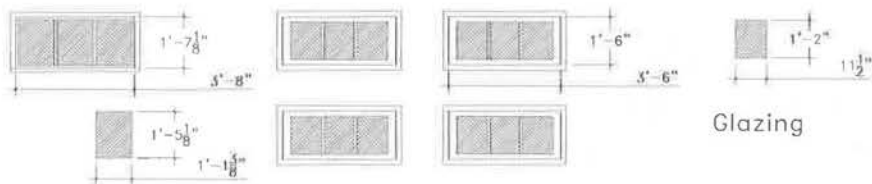
LOWER BODY



PORCH



BASE-ish



## Recommendations for P-22 Replacement

As new construction within the boundaries of a historic district will be compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape features the district in terms of height, form, massing, scale, size, proportion, roof type and architectural details. The new construction should be sympathetic to the National Park Service Rustic but will not replicate existing historic buildings to avoid creating a false historical appearance.

### Form

- Regular geometry
- Rectangular plans
- Simple roofs (e.g. constant slope)

### Massing

- In balance with natural surroundings (landform and vegetation)
- 1 - 1 ½ story
- Rectangular, fitted to existing foundation
- Ridgeline 25 – 30 feet above grade
- Simple gable roof line
- Large Shed Dormer on southern elevation

### Roofing

- Metal Roofing; Corrugated, 5 V or Standing Seam
- Use a naturally dulling or painted matte finish, flat gray, dark green, brown, mill-phosphatized zinc
- Generally steeper pitch (12/7 minimum to 12/12 maximum)

### Walls

- Walls should be straight and made from a single material type with a strongly articulated, separate base
- Lower portion of the building should have horizontal shiplap/clapboard siding
- Distinctive water table or banding near bottom of first story windows
- Upper story and gable ends should have vertical board and batten

### Windows

- Vertically oriented/double hung and/or divided light
- Band smaller windows together to form larger glazed areas
- Avoid large “picture” windows
- Take into account window to wall ratio of existing structures
- Windows should be more extensive on the southfacing elevation

### Doors

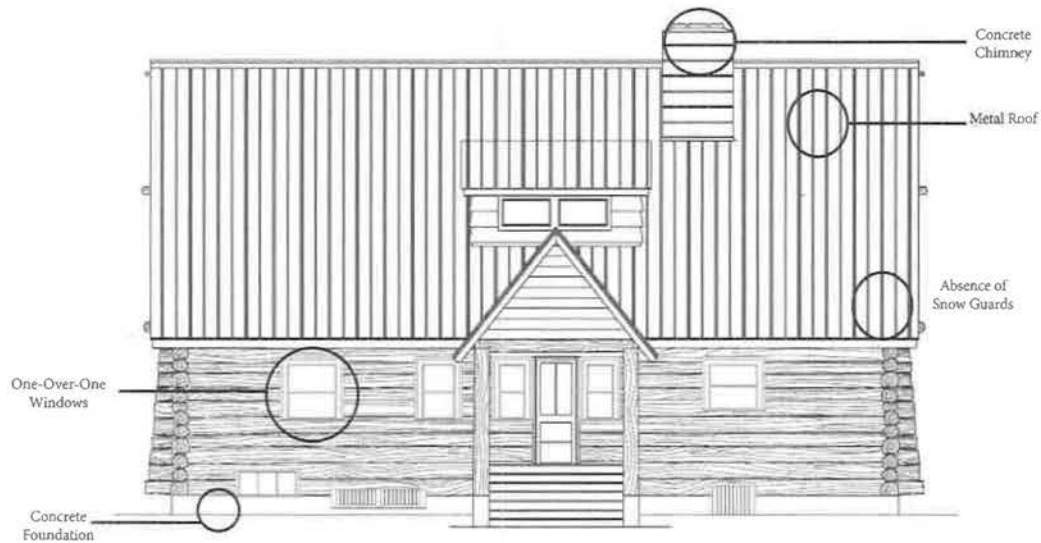
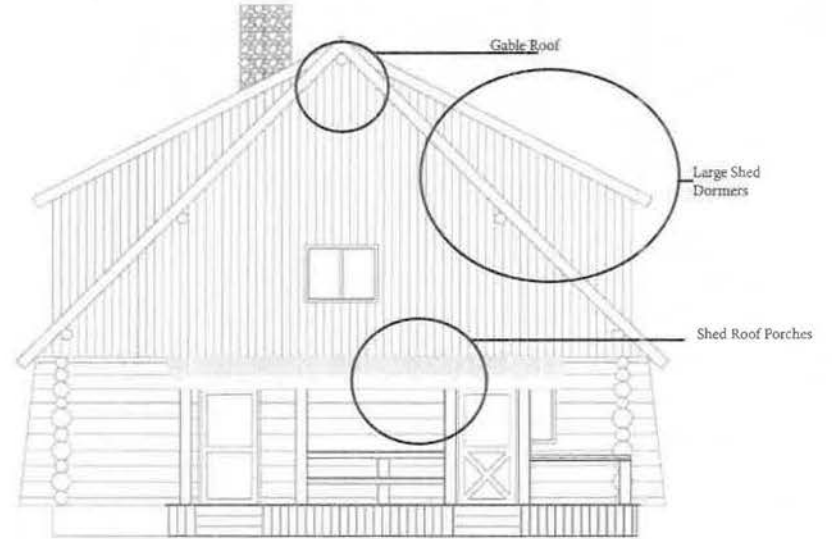
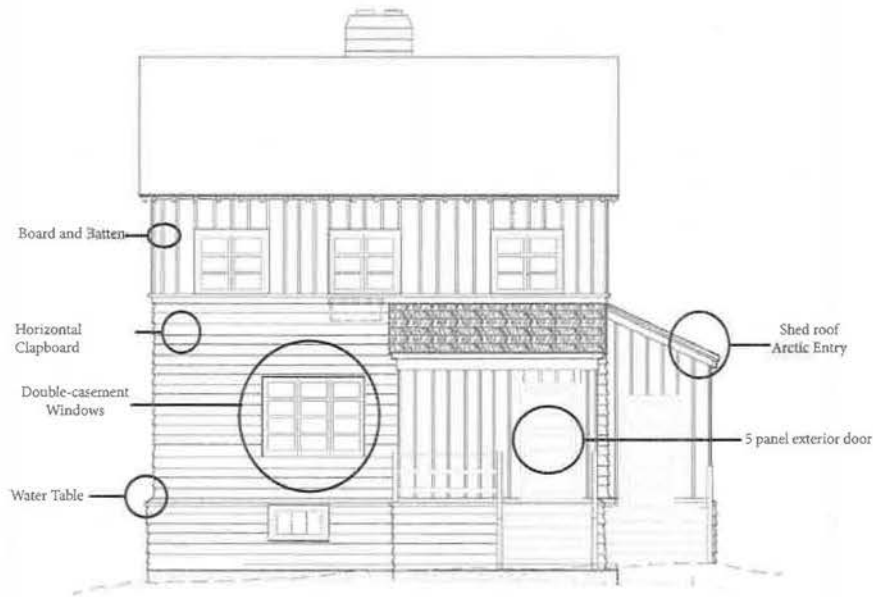
- Simple, 5 Panel Solid Wood Door
- If glazed, divided lights in upper half only

#### Entries

- Should be sheltered with an shed roof arctic entry
- Take into account snow shed

#### Finishes

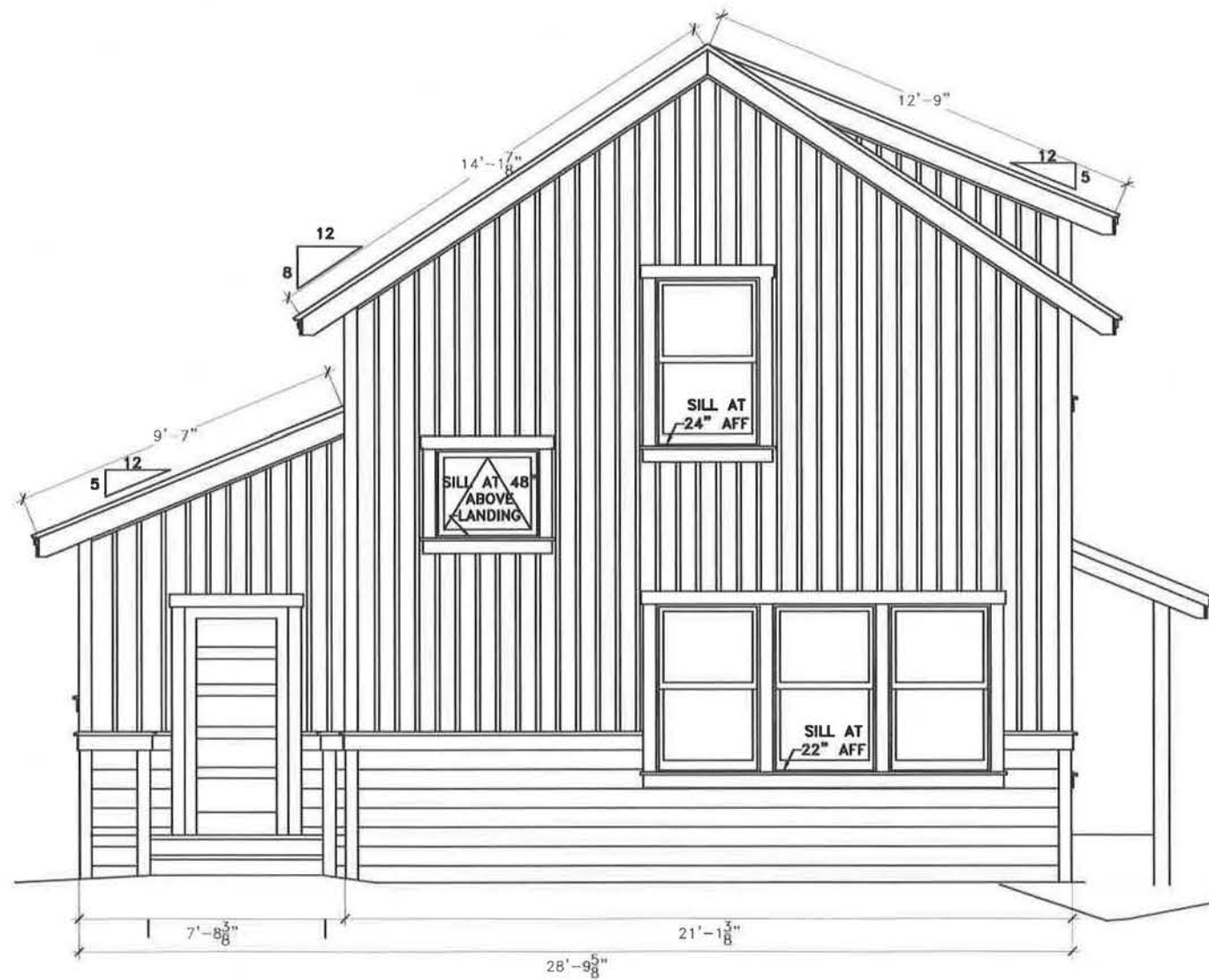
- "NPS Brown" body and trim

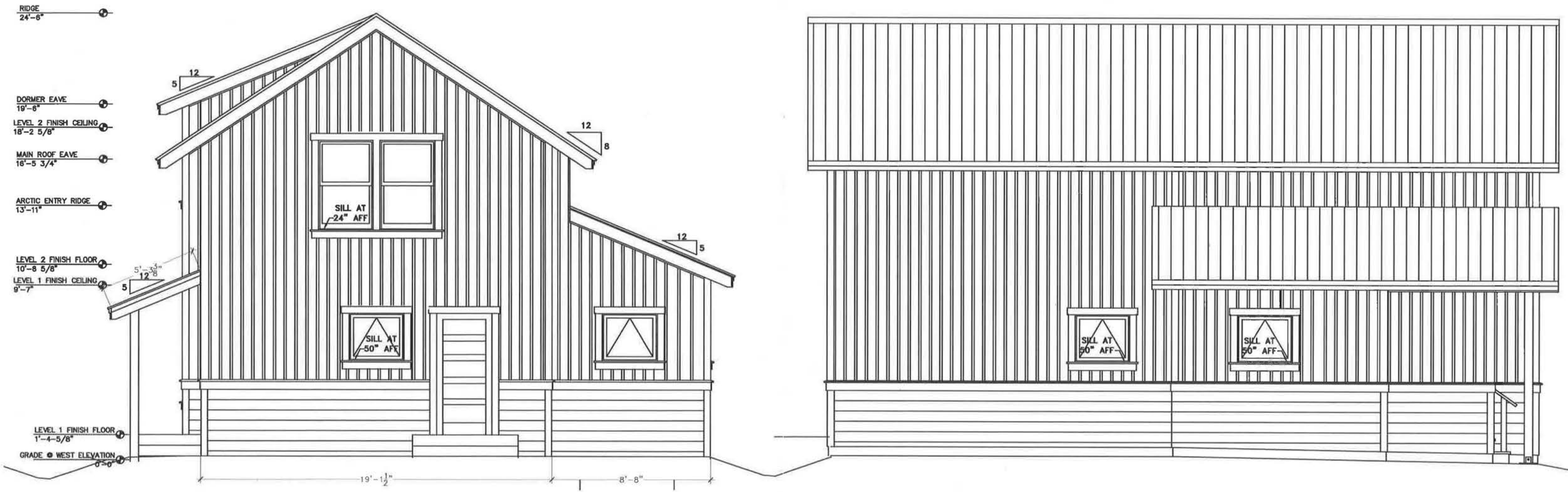


## Character Defining Features

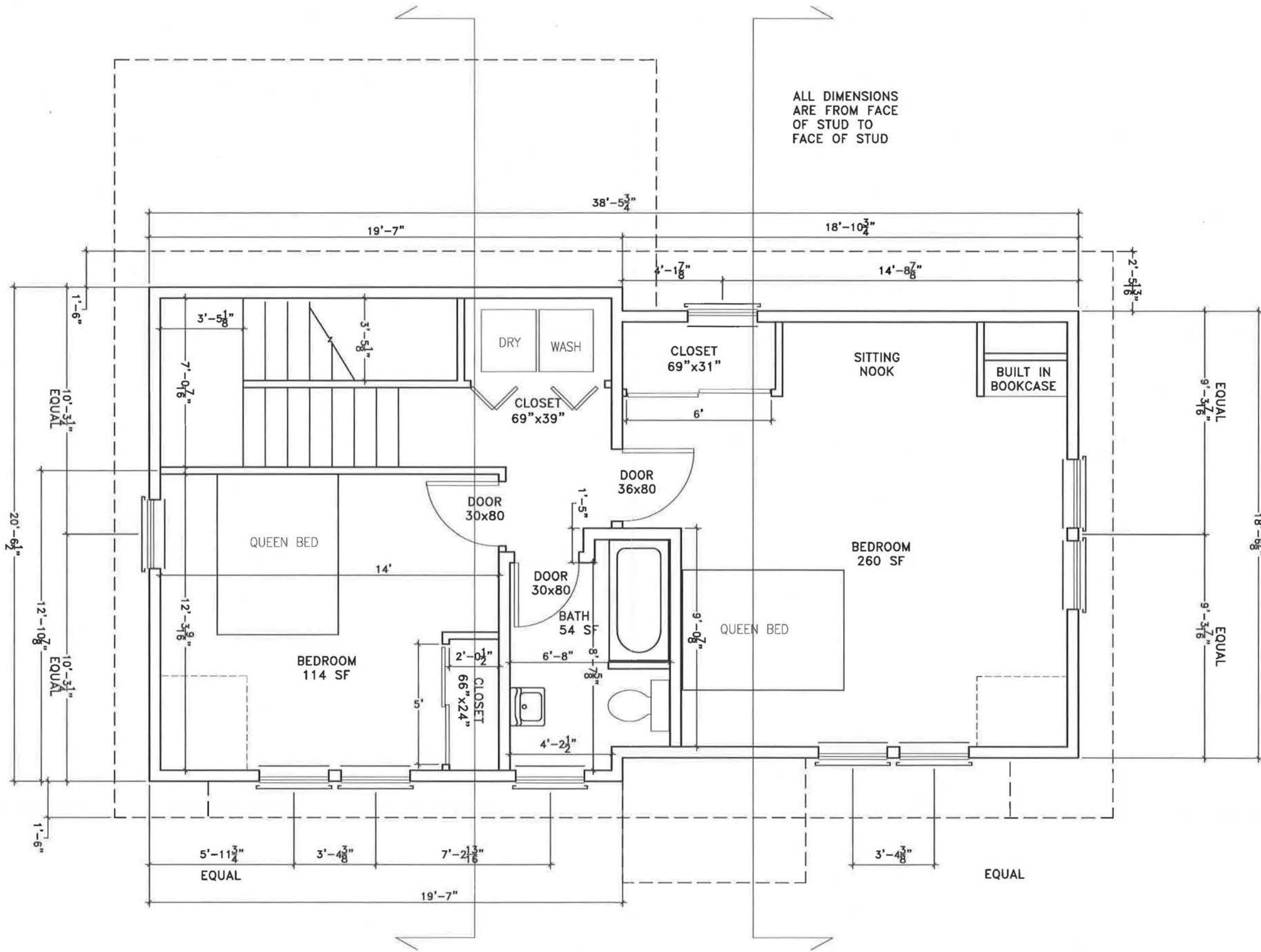
- Rectangular, 1 1/2 Story, gable structure
- Metal roof, Green standing seam metal roof
- Shed Roof Arctic Entries or Porches
- Large Shed Roof Dormer
- Board and batten siding on second story (Vertical)
- Horizontal clapboard siding on first story (Horizontal)
- Water Table
- Brown window and door trim
- Concrete foundation and chimney
- 5 Panel Solid Wood Door

# OPTION A: 3 WEST, 2 SOUTH WINDOW GROUPING



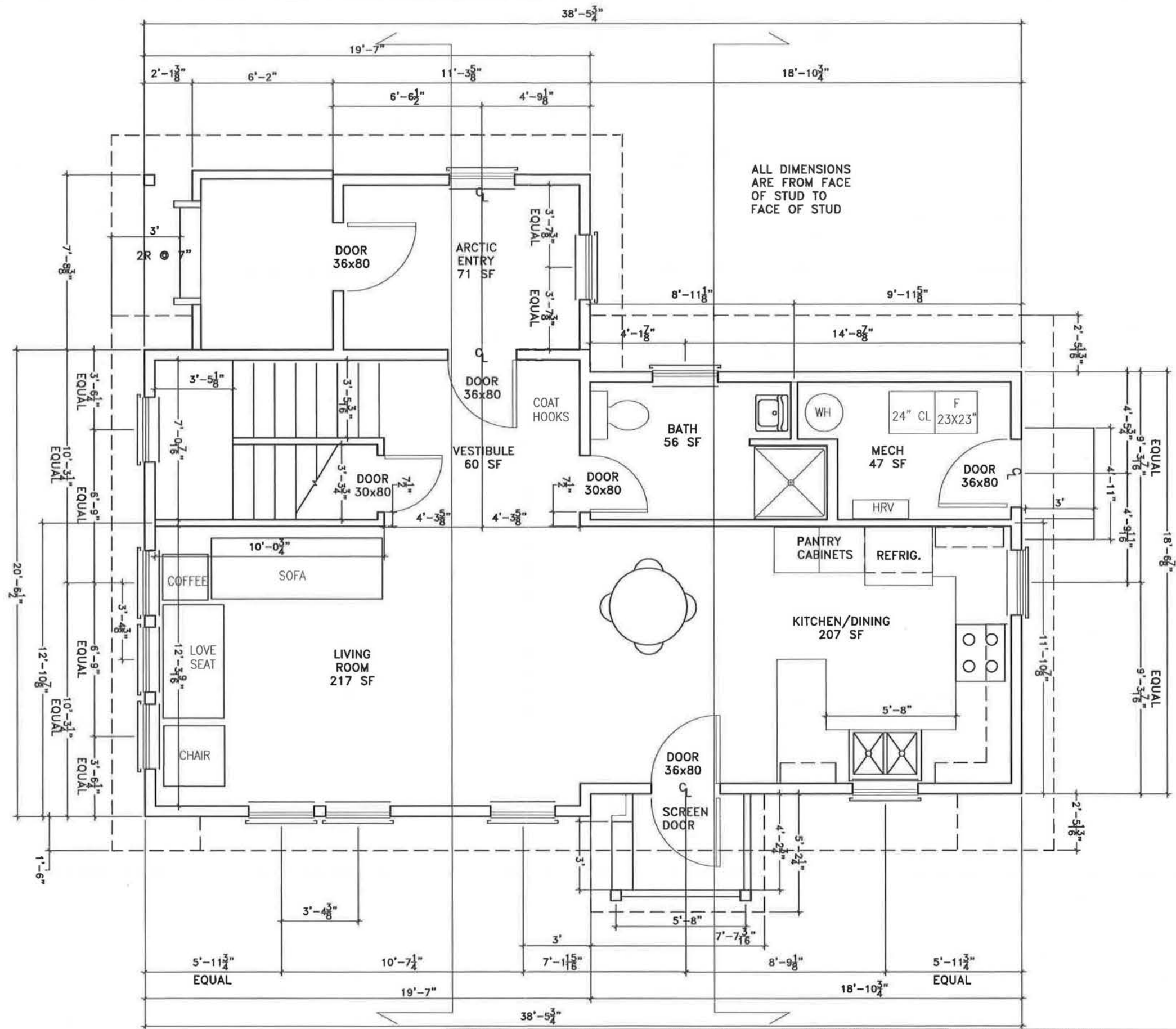






1 LEVEL TWO PLAN  
NTS

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial	AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION		DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.	
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constructed in Accordance with SHPO-Approved Design Drawing OR <input type="checkbox"/> Variance from Design Drawing No. _____ Approved by Superintendent on _____ Date <input type="checkbox"/> Variance from Design Reviewed and Approved by SHPO on _____ Date		---	A1.2	<b>LEVEL TWO PLAN D</b> RESIDENTIAL DESIGN P-22 REPLACEMENT DENALI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE DENALI PARK, ALASKA	461	
						STEVE HOMAN Construction Project Manager	1/29/14 Date			DATE: 3/14/14	8050
											PKG. NO. _____ SHEET A1.2 OF XX



1 LEVEL ONE PLAN  
NO SCALE



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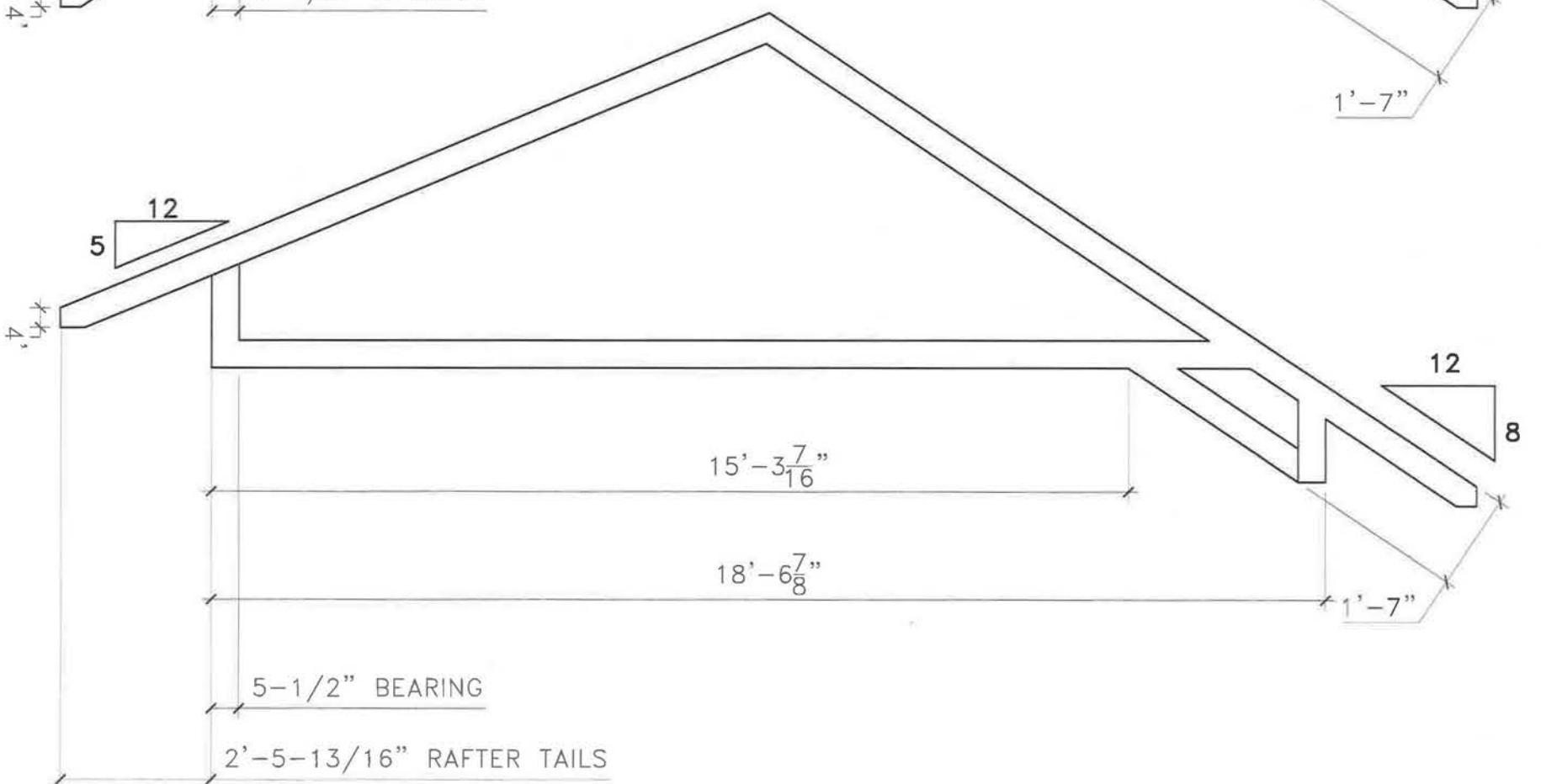
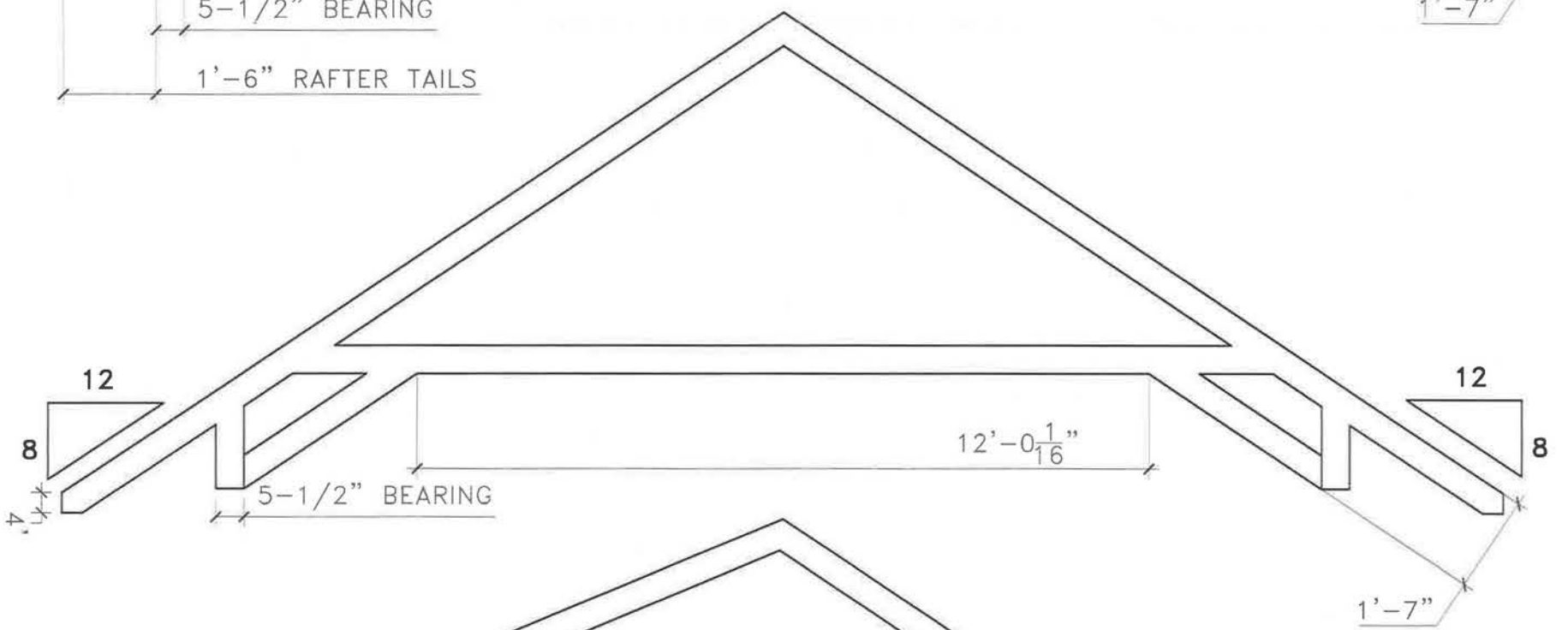
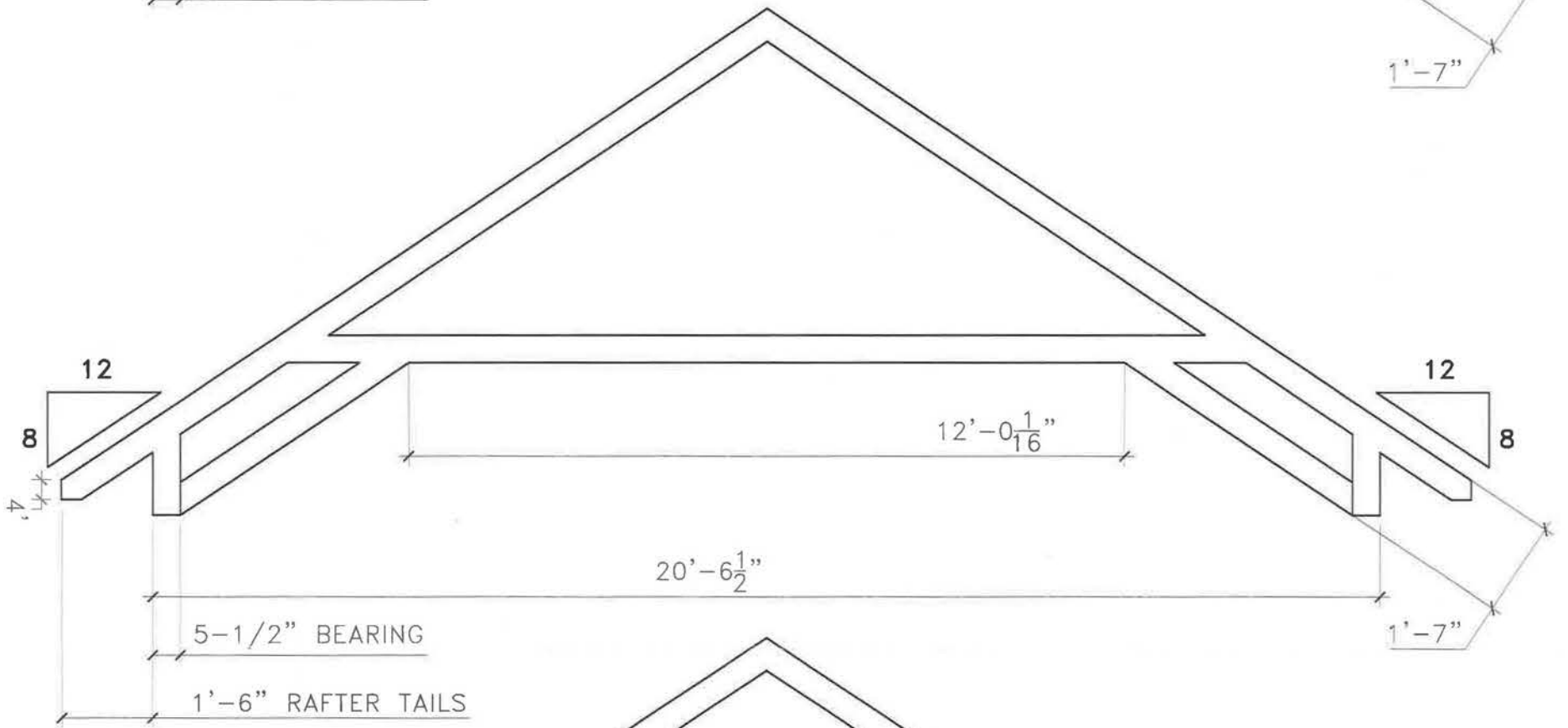
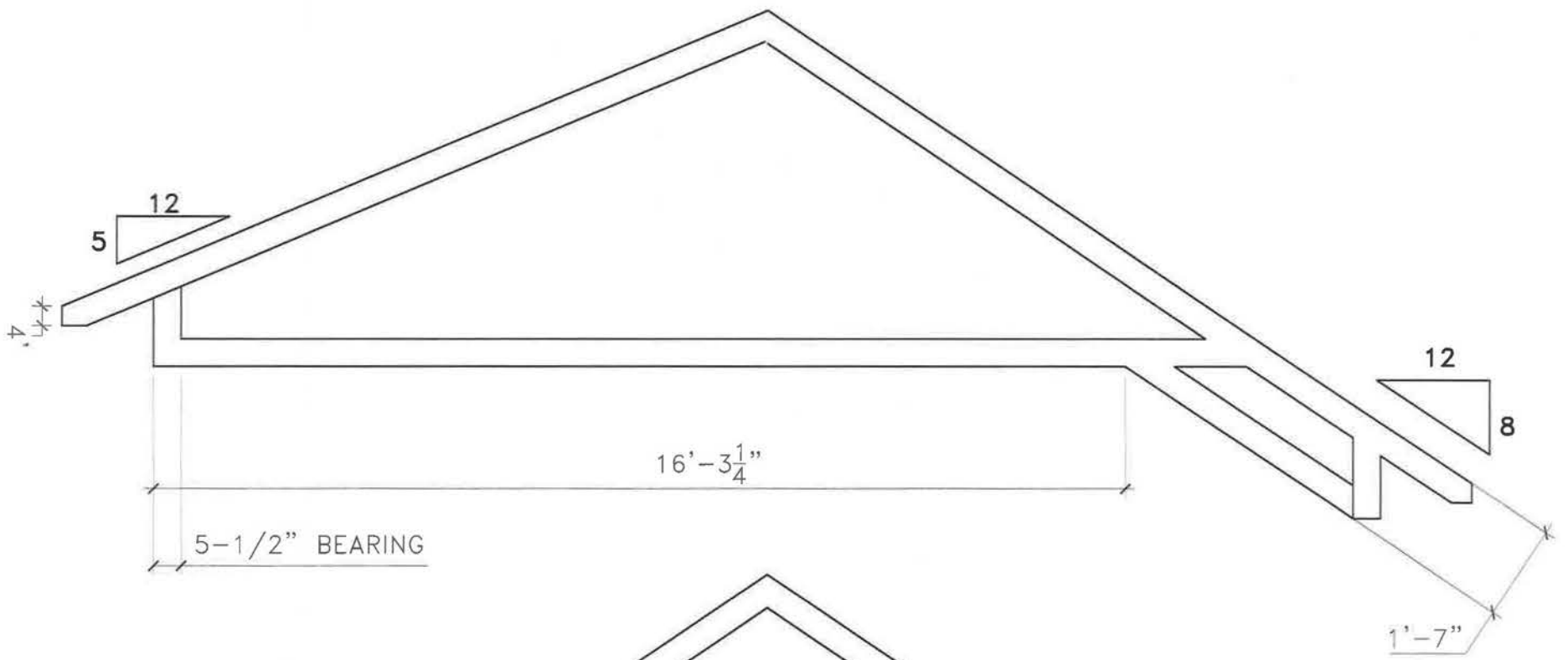
**AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION**  
 Constructed in Accordance with SHPO-Approved Design  
 Drawing No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 OR  
 Variance from Design Drawing No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved by Superintendent on \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Variance from Design Reviewed and Approved by SHPO on \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 STEVE HOMAN 1/29/14  
 Construction Project Manager Date

DESIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DRAWN BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TECH. REVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: 3/14/14

SUB SHEET NO.  
**A1.1**

TITLE OF SHEET  
**LEVEL ONE PLAN D**  
 RESIDENTIAL DESIGN  
 P-22 REPLACEMENT  
 DENALI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE  
 DENALI PARK, ALASKA

DRAWING NO.  
461  
8050  
 PKG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_ SHEET  
**A1.1**  
 OF XX



2014 Addendum to the  
Historic Structure Report  
Mt. McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District &  
Wonder Lake  
(1987)

Re: Building P-22

Prepared by

Grant Crosby, Historic Architect  
Phoebe Gilbert, Archeologist  
Heather Feil, Architectural Historian

Denali National Park and Preserve and Alaska Regional Office  
Division of Cultural Resources  
National Park Service  
United States Department of the Interior

April 2014

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### Historical Data (from Snow 1987: 71-76)

Constructed in 1926, the Office Building (No. 22) now stands as the oldest structure at Mount McKinley National Park headquarters. This one-story originally unpeeled log building has no known architect. Only one year after the park headquarters was moved from the McKinley Park Station area to its present location, rangers erected this modest building on the park highway adjacent to the entrance of the main road leading into headquarters (NPS 1926d). According to the Mount McKinley National Park "Superintendent's Monthly Report" for April 1926:

*On April 26th, construction was started on the park office building. Specifications [for] the structure will be in accordance with the blue print submitted to the Director, earlier this year. A fair stand of spruce timber was located within a mile of headquarters and logs were cut . . . and the timber hauled to the headquarters site before construction work was begun. The work is progressing rapidly and will probably [be] completed about the 15th to the 20th of May (NPS 1926a; Pearson 1953).*

One month later construction of the building proceeded on schedule yet limited funds threatened to delay the building's completion. In May 1926 park Superintendent Henry Karstens reported that "the foundation, walls, and roof support logs have been placed, as well as, the first floor laid, doors and windows sawn out, and the cellar, 6' 6" deep, dug out." Regrettably, Karstens noted in the same report that "the whole structure is now ready for the sawed lumber and would probably have been finished . . . but for the fact that a cut was made by our headquarters office in our requisition for money, which now prohibits any purchase of material until the coming fiscal year (NPS 1926d).

Limited funding failed to halt completion of the building that year. Utilizing materials "salvaged from railroad construction" (NPS 1940a) (presumably windows, a door and sawn lumber for the roof and interior finish work), the Office Building was completed on the 26th of July 1926 and made ready for occupancy.(NPS 1926c)

For the first decade following completion of the park's administrative headquarters, the Office Building witnessed a series of minor improvements aimed at enhancing the comfort of its two occupants, the superintendent and the clerk. Late in 1926 the interior wood trim was stained a dark brown and varnished. At the same time a railing with a "spring pivoted gate" was constructed in the building (NPS 1926b). Two years later celotex was installed in the ceiling in an effort to reduce heat loss through the roof which, at that time, consisted of one layer of inch-thick boards and tar paper (NPS 1928). As an added measure to conserve heat and save on fuel, the building was chinked with oakum as the weather turned cold in late 1928 (NPS 1928). In 1931 additional improvements were made to the Office Building: in June the original twelve-inch boards installed for flooring were replaced with new flooring, and in October the roof received a corrugated iron metal which, according to Superintendent Harry Liek, made "a much better appearance" (NPS 1931).

These and other efforts apparently failed to retard the premature aging of the park's administrative Office Building. Additionally, by the mid-1930s other larger more substantial

architect designed buildings were erected nearby and the hurried construction and modest appearance of the Office Building, no doubt, became fully realized. Little more than a decade after its construction, the inadequacies of the Office Building were noted with increasing frequency in Park Service reports. In 1937, in a Master Plan for Mount McKinley National Park, the Branch of Plans and Design critiqued the building as "old and poorly designed" (NPS 1937a).

Three years later in 1940, park Superintendent Frank Been criticized the building for its "unfavorable" and "unsightly" appearance and noted that it was entirely too small and uncomfortable for the expanding park staff (NPS 1940b). This condition noted Been, "compels the Chief Ranger, Park Naturalist, and other personnel to do their office work at home as no office or desk space can be assigned to them"(NPS 1940a). By mid-1941 park administrative staff moved from the then "dilapidated one room building . . . to a residence which stands approximately on the site of the proposed Administration Building [on the main headquarters road just north of the Ranger Dormitory (No. 21)]"(NPS 1940a).

Regardless of its "dilapidated" condition, the Office Building continued to be utilized. Like the majority of buildings in the headquarters area, adaptive reuse allowed for the continued existence of the building. By 1942, the Office Building was converted to the first park museum and work area for the park naturalist (NPS 1937b). During the mid-summer of 1943 when visitation began to experience a gradual resurgence after the prolonged economic depression of the 1930s and early war years, Superintendent Grant Pearson reported that "our little log cabin museum at Park Headquarters is visited by most of our Park visitors. We are adding to our scant collection from time to time and from the fine comments we get it is well worth our time"(NPS 1943).

Seven years later in 1950, the building seemed destined to experience yet another transformation in use when Assistant Regional Director, Sanford Hill, granted the park superintendent permission to move the structure to the present utility area where it would serve as an office for the construction and maintenance force. Hill noted in his memo: "we are cognizant of the condition that this structure is in and believe you are wise in removing it from public use" (Hill 1950).

Two years later the old Office Building was once again relocated, this time to its present site on the hill north of the park road near the Superintendent's Garage (No. 111). Situated in its new location overlooking its former site, this small log structure resumed its function as the park museum or "exhibit room" (NPS 1957).

The old Office Building underwent its final change in use in 1960 when it was converted to employee quarters (NPS 1981). It is likely that at the time of the building's final move in 1952 that the present shed roof porch was constructed. Except for a small 1979 addition to the rear wall, the Office Building appears much as it did after its 1952 relocation.

## Architectural Data

### A. Existing Conditions, Significant Features, and 2014 Treatment Recommendations

#### 1. Structure

Building 22 was constructed with native spruce logs cut within a mile of the park headquarters (Norris 2006; NPS 1926a, c, d; Snow 1987). The horizontal wall logs and joinery are significant character defining features of this cabin. The main logs are load bearing and rest on a foundation that was constructed during a 1989 rehabilitation project. The stick frame addition to the north was built in 1979 and is not historic (Snow 1987).

In 1989 P-22 was rehabilitated following the Historic Structures Report (HSR) and the Design Guidelines for the Headquarters Historic District (Snow 1985, 1987). During this project the interior walls, and all interior fixtures and elements were removed so that only the original log shell was in place. At the time of the rehabilitation the cabin was sitting on bare ground, and the sill logs and some of the logs on the next highest tier were rotting. P-22 was jacked up and a 1ft. deep ditch was dug around the structure and under the sill logs. Pea Gravel was placed in the ditch and under the logs, and new sill logs were installed; any other rotting logs critical to the buildings foundational stability were replaced.

After the log work was completed, new interior furring was installed along with new interior partition walls and new electrical wiring. A latex paint was applied to the walls during the rehab, and at some point after the rehab a resident applied oil based paint over top of the latex paint which created peeling problems.

In 2013 rehabilitation was started on P-22 to renovation of the building's interior, mitigate mold and mildew growth in and on the building, demolish and rebuild a non-historic addition on the rear elevation of the building, and moving the building eight feet from its 1952 location. After the demolishing of the non-historic interior walls the original log structure of the cabin was found to be in excellent condition and the rehabilitation was halted and work on a new plan for the building was undertaken to better share the building with the public.

Before the 2013 rehabilitation was halted the following were completed:

- a. The modern addition was removed
- b. The non-historic elements of the interior of the cabin were removed
- c. The windows and door were removed so they could be rehabilitation
- d. The porch was removed and stored so the building could be moved
- e. The building was placed on a trailer and moved off of its foundation and placed in the maintenance yard for storage (until the foundation was poured). The 2013 plan was to return the building after the new foundation was completed and to reinstall the porch.
- f. New foundation was poured.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*



The rehabilitation will include installing new electrical and fire protection systems (sprinklers) at the interior of the cabin. Installation of the sprinkler system will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Bruechert 2008; Grimmer, et al. 2011). Three of the interior walls will be furred out, a wainscot will be installed to match the original when the building functioned as the Park Museum (Snow 1987) on these walls. The original log work of the rear edition will be left exposed. Rotting logs will be repaired or replaced if encountered during the implementation of this project.

## 2. Location

Up until the fall of 2013 P-22 was used as a residence and located up an access road with a "Private Residence" sign at its entrance. This sign, the function of the building, and its location discourage visitors from viewing the building and impede the parks ability to interpret and share this resource with the public.

At the beginning of the 2013 rehabilitation P-22 was placed on a trailer and moved to the maintenance yard for temporary storage.

### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The work will include moving the building to the current location of Building 141 which is scheduled to be demolished in 2015 and has been determined not eligible for the National Register. Moving the structure to the location of Building 141 will make it more visible to the public and available for interpretation. The location of Building 141 is in the center of the Headquarters area but located just outside of the Headquarters Historic District. A boundary increase for the Historic District will be prepared to include the proposed location. This area is historically the location of Building 6, which is visible in historic photographs and early planning documents from the period of significance, but which is no longer exists. While Building 141 is currently outside of the HD boundary, its location has been historically occupied by buildings since the 1920's. Moving P-22 to this location will also enhance the integrity of the grid system layout for the HD.

## 3. Foundation

The cabin's original foundation was likely a log sill on grade. Documentation indicates that the cabin had a 6'-6" deep cellar under the building (Norris 2006; Snow 1987). Up to the 2013 rehabilitation the foundation consisted of a 4" x 8" all weather wood sill which supported the bottom course of wall logs. The all-weather wood foundation replaced the deteriorated sill logs in 1989 and rested on a bed of compacted pea gravel. Some of the lower wall logs had also deteriorated and were replaced during this effort. The crawl space is protected with a 10 mil vapor barrier ground cloth which wraps up the foundation wall approximately 6".

### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The proposal to move Building 22 includes the construction of a reinforced concrete foundation and potentially a basement. The foundation and/ or basement will be constructed using Insulated

Concrete Forms (ICF) to improve the thermal efficiency of the building. The ICFs will be clad with brown metal flashing where exposed above grade.

#### 4. Rear Addition

There was a one room wood frame addition to the rear of the building which was connected to an all-weather wood foundation. The addition was not historic and removed at the being of the 2013 rehabilitation. The floors were plywood on dimensional lumber joists. The roof structure over the frame addition was plywood on wood trusses. The framed addition was covered with rolled composition roofing.

##### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The rehabilitation of P-22 will include the construction of a new addition off the rear elevation of the building which will be used to house the Park's central files. The new addition will have windows to provide natural light for researchers accessing the files. The addition will meet current guidelines for thermal and moisture control in modern construction in Alaska and will have an exterior door on its rear elevation and a mechanical room. The exterior of the addition will be distinctly differentiated from the historic building and will have board and batten wood siding similar to that of the addition which was demolished in 2013. It will be designed so as to be not visible when viewing the primary elevation of the structure and the roofline of the addition will be lower in elevation than that of the original cabin to minimize its visibility. The mechanical room will be housed in the addition so the original cabin space can be opened up into a single room.

The addition will be located on the rear elevation of P-22 and is surrounded by open woodland; it is on the least visible elevation of P-22 and will be situated on the outside edge of the proposed boundary increase for the Headquarters Historic District.

#### 5. Porch

Building 22's original configuration included a covered porch on the front elevation. The porch was removed in 1950 during the building's first move and reconstructed as a simple shed roof following the second move in 1952 (Snow 1987). When the building was moved to its 1952 location the sides of the porch were blocked off to avoid a safety hazard as the building was raised higher off the ground. During the 1989 rehabilitation effort, Architect Dave Snow designed a more accurate replica of the original porch using period photographs. The structural members of the porch are constructed of round log members and the decking is comprised of 1 ½" x 12" board oriented parallel to the roof's ridge. The low sloped hipped roof has a sub roof constructed of 1" x 8" rough-sawn boards.

##### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The proposed rehabilitation plans do not include alterations to the existing porch other than opening access on one side of the porch. The original porch, as seen in Figure 23 shows that as

originally designed the west side of the porch was open and the porch could be accessed from this side. Providing access from the side will be in keeping with the original design of the porch.

An earthen accessibility ramp will be constructed as P-22 will have to be ADA accessible to be used as office space. The earthen ramp will be graded and landscaped to blend with the surrounding landscape and will access the building off the side of the porch.

## 6. Roof

P- 22's original roof had a subroof of 1" planks clad with rolled building paper (tar paper). It was replaced with a corrugated iron metal roof in 1931.

The existing roof is a contemporary metal roof with a rib profile. The roof structure is supported by five equally spaced log purlins spanning between the gable end walls. An exposed queen post truss supports the purlins at the mid-span. Dimensional lumber roof joists bear on the purlins and support plywood roof sheathing.

### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The structural components of the roof will remain the same. The existing metal roof will be replaced with hot dip galvanized rolled corrugated roofing to replicate the second roof on the building which was installed in 1931.

## 7. Windows

All windows in the log portion have historic multi-pane sashes, with three-over-three lights. The sashes are currently fixed or painted shut, but historic photographs show they once operated as sliders, and existing window hardware indicated they once operated as awning windows. The wood frame addition of the structure has one small single light modern awning window. The multi-pane windows are character defining elements of the original structure. Historic Photos indicate the exterior window casings were originally painted white. They are currently painted NPS brown. The window sashes and mullions are white.

### *2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The original three-over-three wood sash windows will be removed and rehabilitated. In an effort to improve the thermal efficiency, exterior storm windows will be constructed. All of the windows are currently fixed. One or two windows may be restored to their original sliding configuration.

## 8. Doors

There is only one entry at the front of the log portion and it is an historic wood plank door with a four-over-four light. This door is a character defining feature of P-22. There is a modern screen door to the outside of the historic door. A bar clamp and a nailer at the top and the bottom of the door were installed on the interior of the door to hold the boards together which had started to

separate. A modern lockset has been added to the door. Mold growth and moisture are problematic on the door.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The front door to Building 22 is original and remains intact. However, the door requires preservation treatment. The door was removed at the start of the 2013 rehabilitation and is undergoing repairs, using in-kind replacement where necessary. To improve the thermal performance of the door, a compatible seasonally removable storm door will be constructed to fit the exterior of the door. Two exterior doors will be added on the proposed rear addition; one to access the main addition and the second to access the mechanical room.

## 9. Floor Plan

This structure was constructed historically as a one-room office building. Prior to the start of the 2013 rehabilitation there was an addition of a bedroom to the rear and a bathroom and kitchen to the main room.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*

One of the objectives of the rehabilitation of Building 22 is to restore the one-room configuration to the original cabin configuration as accurately as possible. The original cabin space will be an open floor plan with four desk/office spaces positioned along the walls. The rehabilitation will include restoring the interior finishes such as wainscot and wide plank flooring. See Figure 7 for the proposed floor plan.

## 10. Interior and Exterior Walls and Interior Ceilings

In 1989 the interior log walls were furred out and insulated. The ceiling was finished with gypsum wallboard. The exterior walls are log at the historic portion, the addition walls were plywood with wood battens. All exterior surfaces are painted NPS brown. During the 2013 rehabilitation the 1989 construction in the building was removed and only the historic walls and ceilings remain.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The 2014 rehabilitation will follow the 1989 configuration on three of the walls in the log cabin and include 2" of additional insulation for greater thermal efficiency and painted gypsum wall board. The original wainscot will be replicated and painted brown per the information in the 1987 HSR. The ceiling will be insulated on the interior and finished with painted gypsum wall board finish. The original logs will remain exposed on the rear elevation of P-22 to highlight the original construction of the building. The interior finish of the addition will include gypsum wall board and wainscot painted brown to match the original log portion of the building.

## 11. Floors

Prior to the 2013 rehabilitation all the floors were carpeted except in the bathroom and kitchen which were finished with sheet vinyl.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The 1989 HSR indicates the original floor consisted of 12" board, likely rough-sawn spruce planks. Installing a rough-sawn floor in an office is not practical, thus the goal of this rehabilitation effort is to restore the appearance of a wood floor with a contemporary material such as a wood laminate or plank flooring. Carpet tiles or area rugs may be installed and a boarder of exposed wood flooring will be maintained around the edges of the carpet on all sides.

12. Mechanical and Electrical

There is no central heating system. A steam radiator and a propane fired monitor heater were used when the structure was a residence. Electrical fixtures and switches were visible on both the interior and the exterior of the structure in 2013.

*2014 Recommended Treatment:*

The rehabilitation effort will include new mechanical systems. A new furnace will be installed in the enclosed mechanical room located in the new addition. The installation of a Heat Recovery Ventilator (HRV) is recommended to circulate air and prevent mold growth. The mechanical equipment will be located in a new mechanical room accessed from the exterior. There is no need to plumb the building and no water or sewer lines will run to the building. The mechanical room will be part of the stick frame addition.

13. 2014 Recommended Treatment General Notes (following Snow 1987)

- a. All work performed on this building will conform to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation (Grimmer, et al. 2011).
- b. All utility services, including electrical and telephone should be brought into the building underground when possible so that they are not visible from the exterior of the building. All existing conduits, meters, wires, and junction boxes should be removed from the exterior of the building and relocated to the interior of the building when possible. If not possible, all conduit, meters, wires and junctions boxes should be painted to match the exterior of the cabin. Whenever possible, wiring should be run in wall or floor cavities.
- c. Remove all superfluous or disused hangers, fasteners, pipes, and conduit from the exterior of the building.
- d. All cracks, splits, or holes in logs or board siding which are less than ¼" wide should be filled with sealant. Cracks, splits, or holes which are greater than ¼" wide should be filled with an epoxy filler.

Because of the taper of the logs, the relationship between the logs and the window and door heads and sills may vary from that shown in window detail drawings (see Figure 5Figure 6).

## B. Evaluation of Effect of 2014 Treatments

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

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

Building P-22 is a contributing element to the McKinley Park Headquarters Historic District (HEA-00147) which was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A because of its strong association with both the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition, the district is listed under Criterion C, for design, construction materials, and siting of buildings in the Headquarters District, which represent an early example of the NPS philosophy of rustic style architecture during its peak, and last, period of expression (Brown, et al. 2008). The period of significance for the district is from 1921 to 1946.

## C. Determination of Effect

### 1. No Effect

Recommended treatments having no effect in the qualities of P-22 that qualifies it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters are as follows:

- a. All recommended interior work involving removal/ replacement of modern features and elements.
- b. Construct earthen accessibility ramp.

### 2. No Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on P-22 are as follows:

- a. Construction of new foundation and/ or basement
- b. Replacement of rotting logs

- c. Repair of historic windows and door
- d. Installation of storm door and windows
- e. Installation of new mechanical and electrical
- f. Renovation of interior
- g. Move building to the center of Park Headquarters
- h. Install new vapor proof ground cloth
- i. Replace roof
- j. Return to original purpose
- k. Reinforcing the grid system layout of the HD

### 3. Adverse Effect

Recommended treatments that are considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of P-22 that qualify it as a contributing element of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District are as follows:

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

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## Design and Structural Information

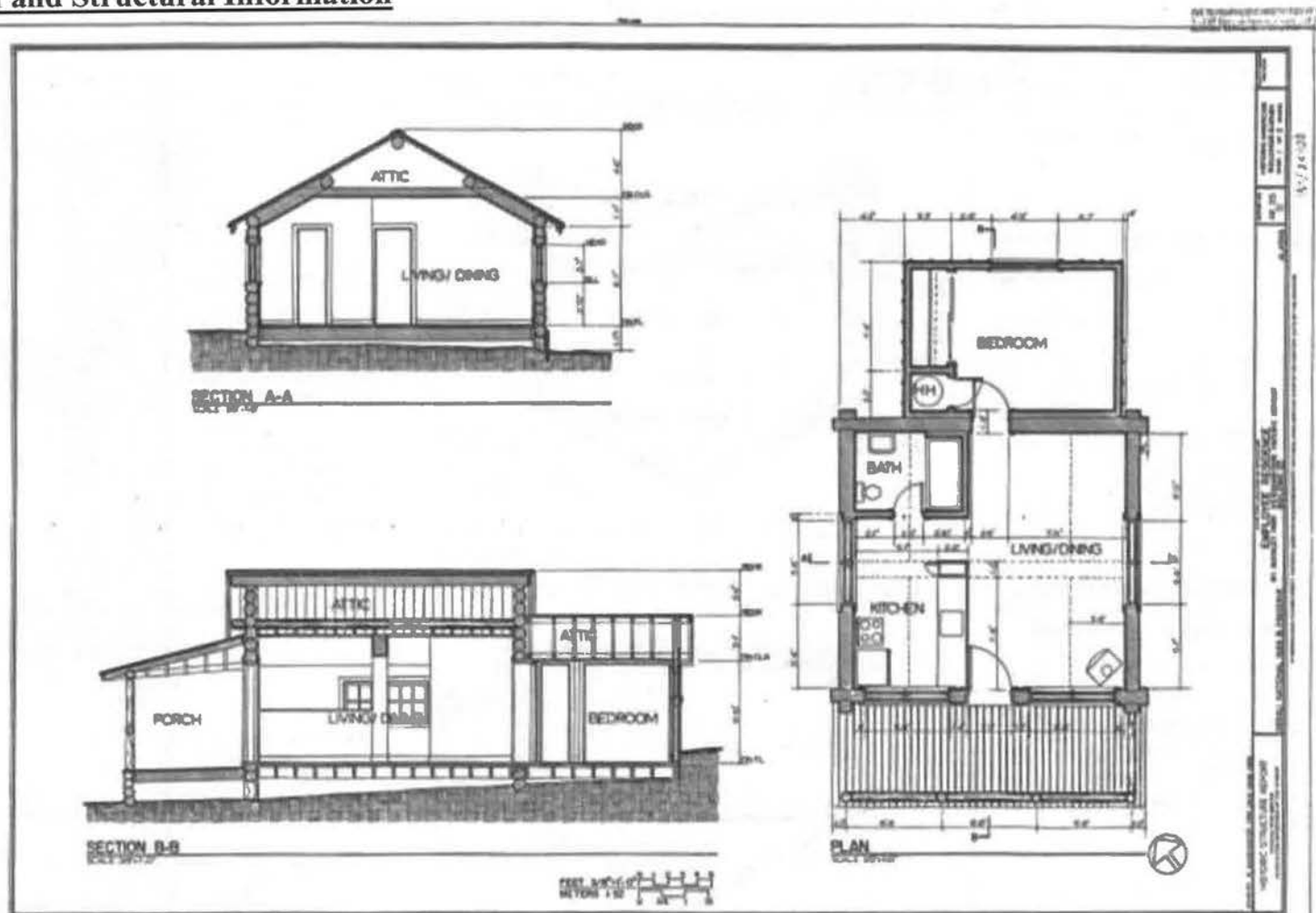


Figure 1- Structure Sheet from 1985 HSR showing 1989-2013 layout of P-22. Kitchen was actually located in the E corner of the original cabin (Snow 1987).

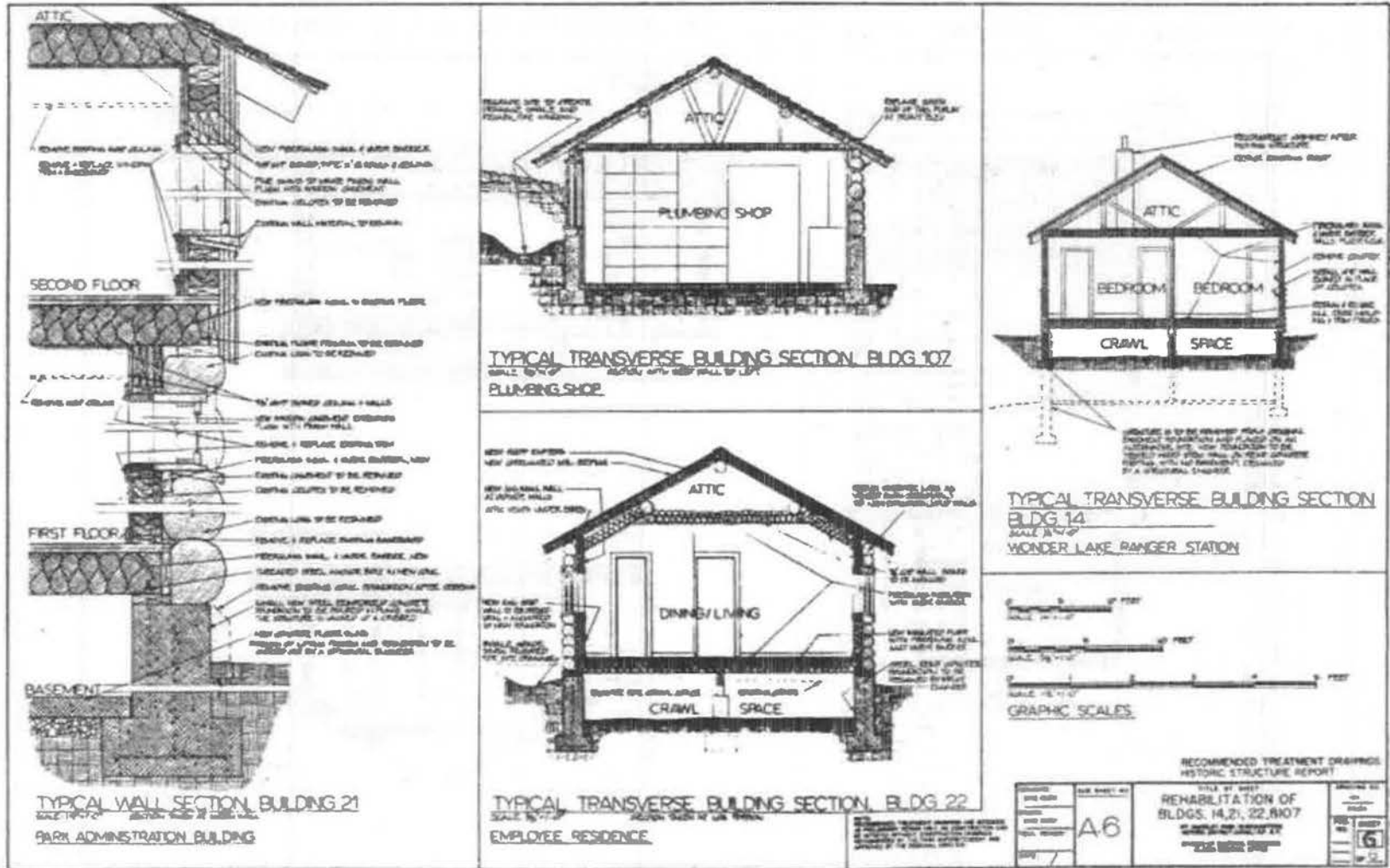


Figure 2- Structure Sheet from 1985 HSR showing typical transverse of P-22 (Snow 1987).

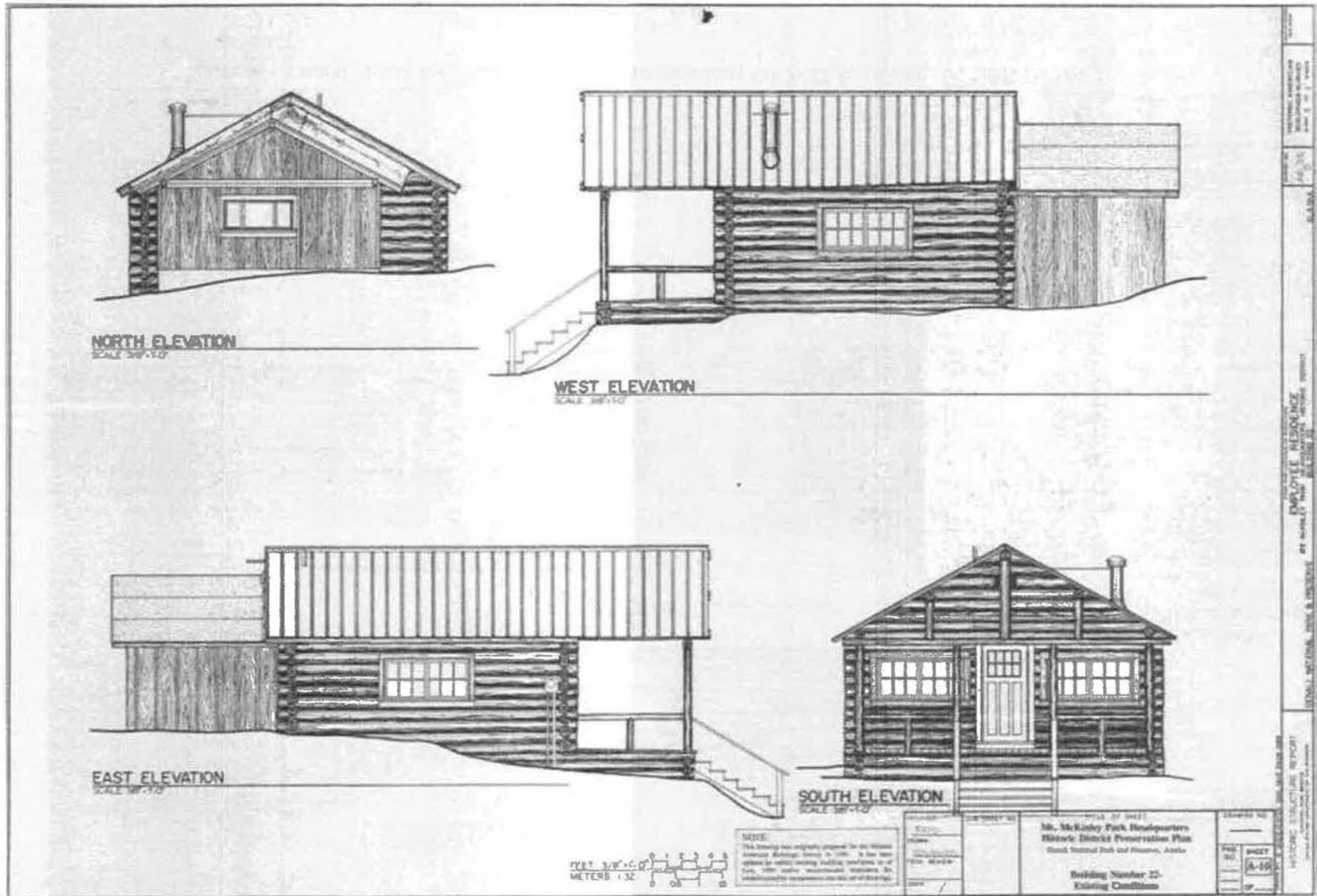


Figure 3- Existing condition of P-22 as of June, 1993. (Originally prepared for the Historic American Building Survey in 1986, updated June, 1993).

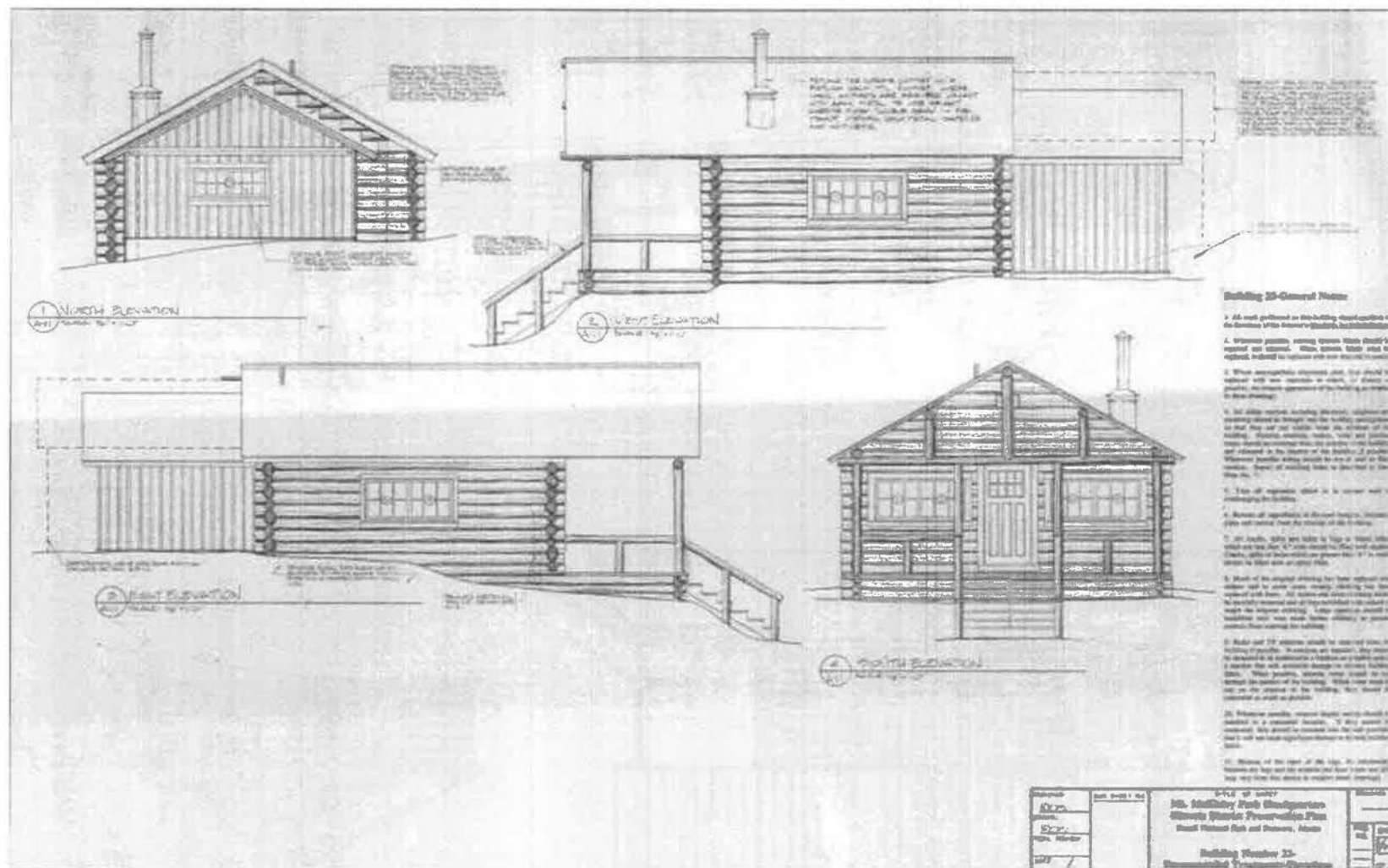


Figure 4- General Notes and Treatment Recommendations for P-22 from original HSR (Snow 1987).

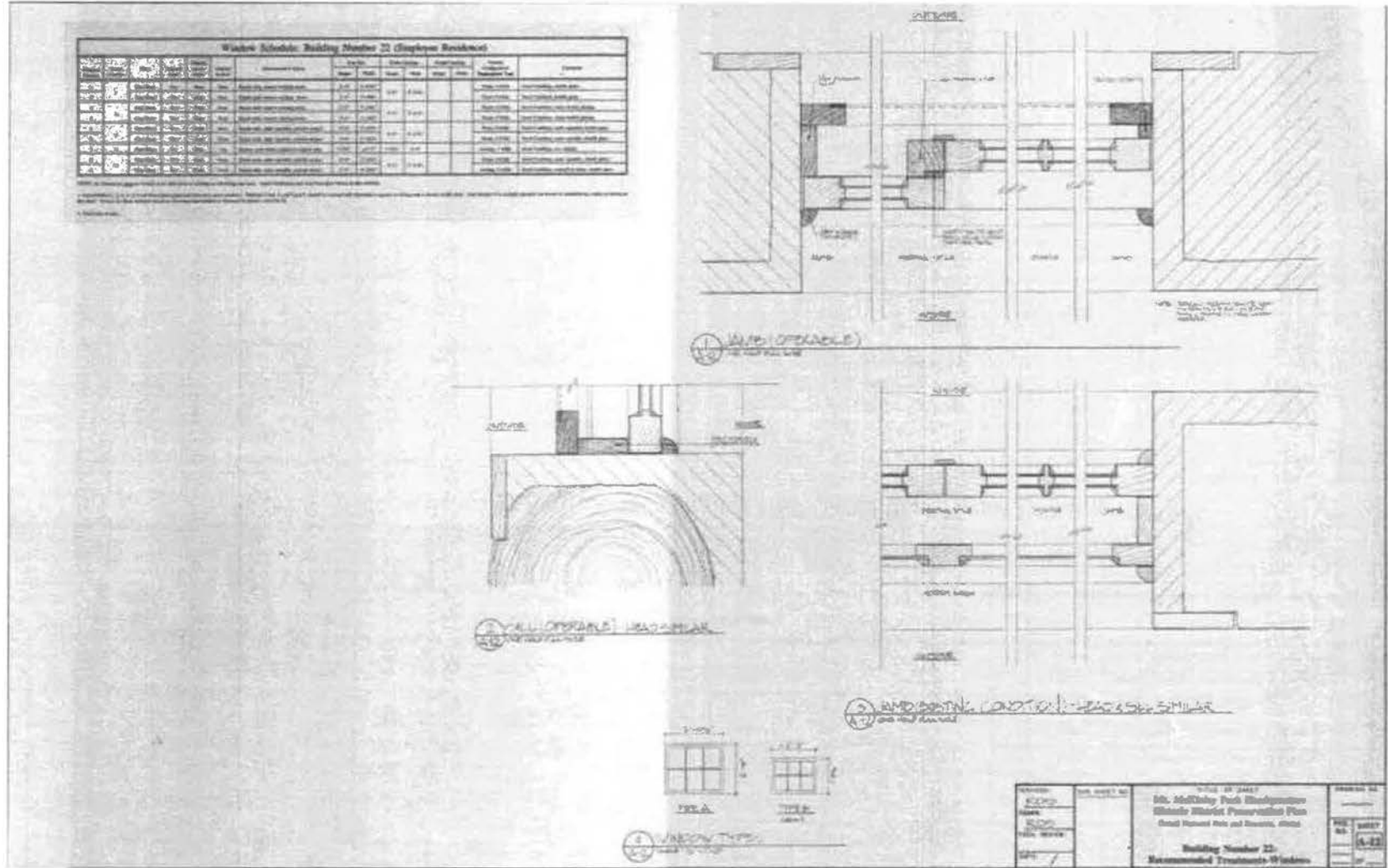


Figure 5- Recommended Treatment for P-22 windows from original HSR (Snow 1987).

### Window Schedule: Building Number 22 (Employee Residence)

Window Number	Floor	Original Sash?	Original Frame?	Original Sill?	Original Head?	Original Panel?	Recommended Action	Sash Size		Frame Opening		Rough Opening		Current Configuration/Replacement Type	Comments
								Height	Width	Height	Width	Height	Width		
1	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, remove existing sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, double glass.
2	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, remove existing sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, double glass.
3	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, remove existing sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, remove double glazing.
4	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, remove existing sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, remove double glazing.
5	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, make operable, provide sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, make operable, double glass.
6	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, make operable, provide sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, make operable, double glass.
7	First Floor	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Replace sash where damage to original sash.	1'-0 1/2"	2'-2"	1'-0 1/2"	4'-0"	1'-0 1/2"	4'-0"	Awning, 1 BVP	Good Condition, set original.
8	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, make operable, provide sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Fixed, 6 BVA	Good Condition, make operable, double glass.
9	First Floor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Repair sash, make operable, provide sash.	2'-0"	2'-10 1/2"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	4'-0"	5'-11 1/4"	Awning, 6 BVA	Good Condition, remove original, double glass.

**NOTE:** All dimensions shall be verified in the field prior to ordering or fabricating new sash. Actual dimensions may vary from those shown on this schedule.

1. Sash Number 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are fixed and shall have storm windows. Windows 5 and 6, and 8 and 9 should be removed and substituted in operable or sliding sash as shown on this drawing. Sash Number 9 is currently operable but should be replaced with a slider as shown on this drawing. Storm windows should be fabricated as indicated in details 1 and 21A-D.

2. Fixed sash to match.

Figure 6- Window Schedule for P-22 from original HSR (detail from Figure 5) (Snow 1987).

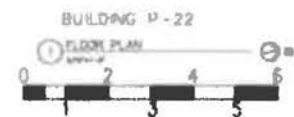
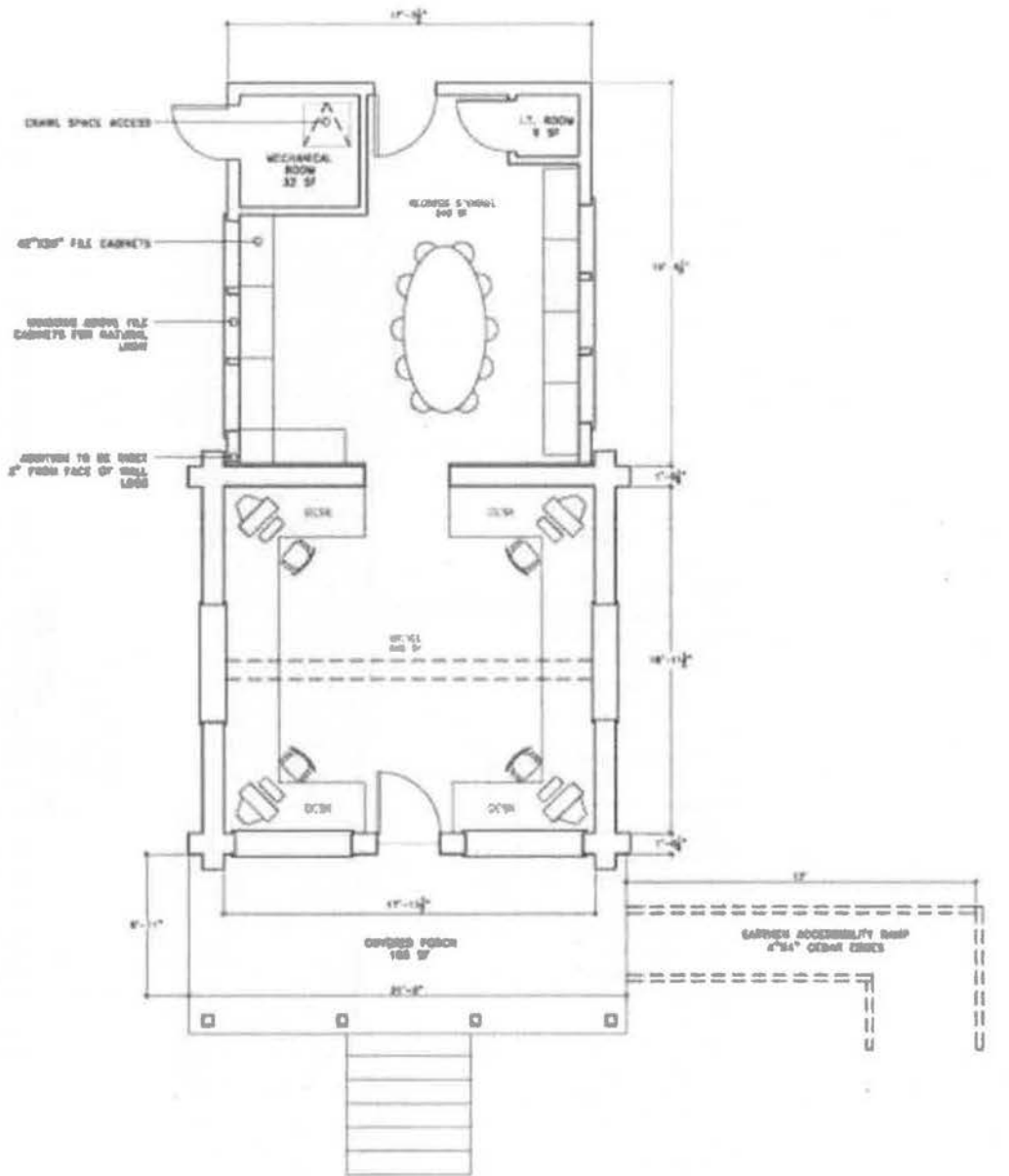


Figure 7- Proposed Floor Plan for Rehabilitation of P-22 (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).



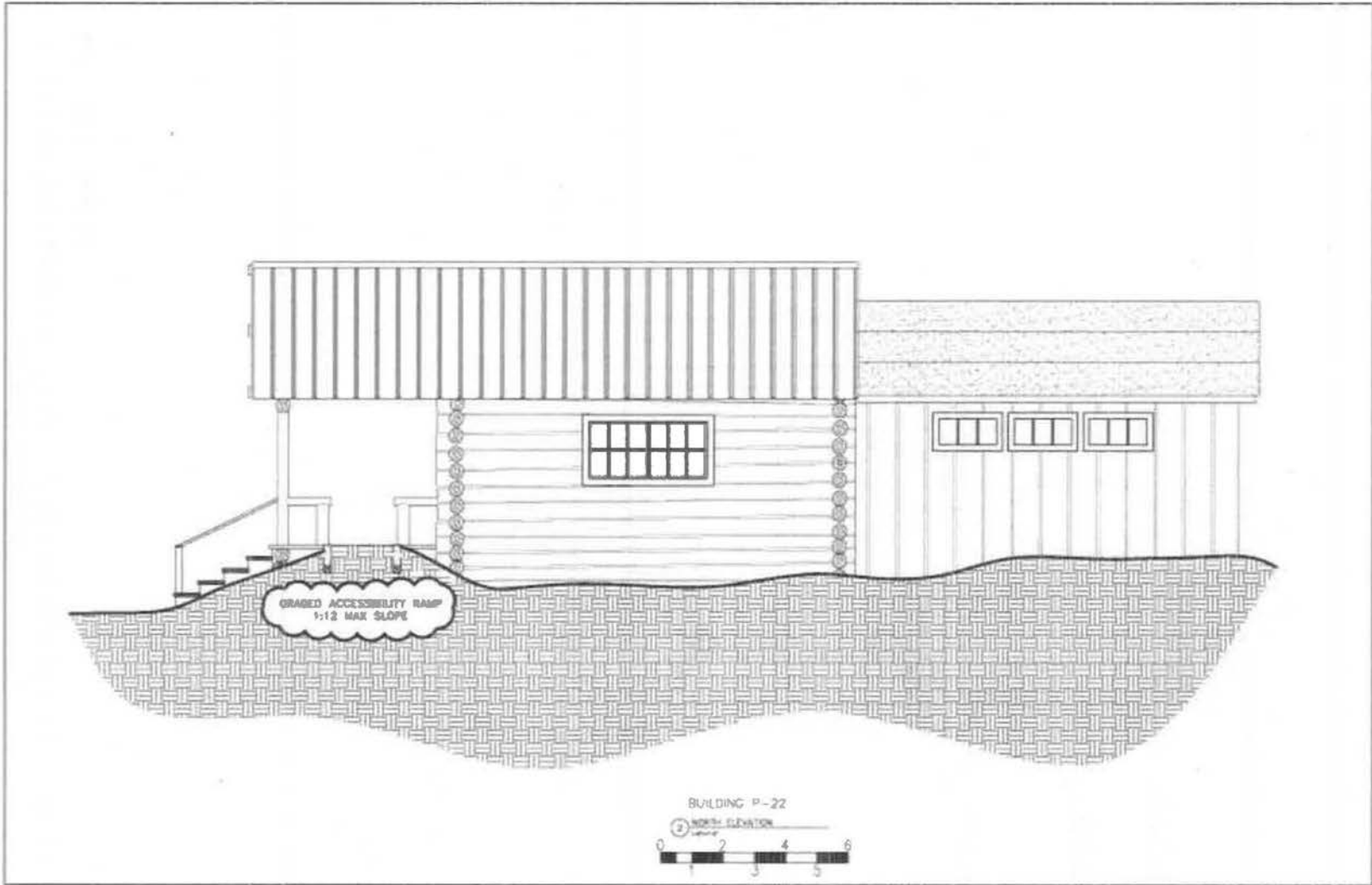


Figure 8- Proposed design of P-22, addition, and ADA access ramp (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).

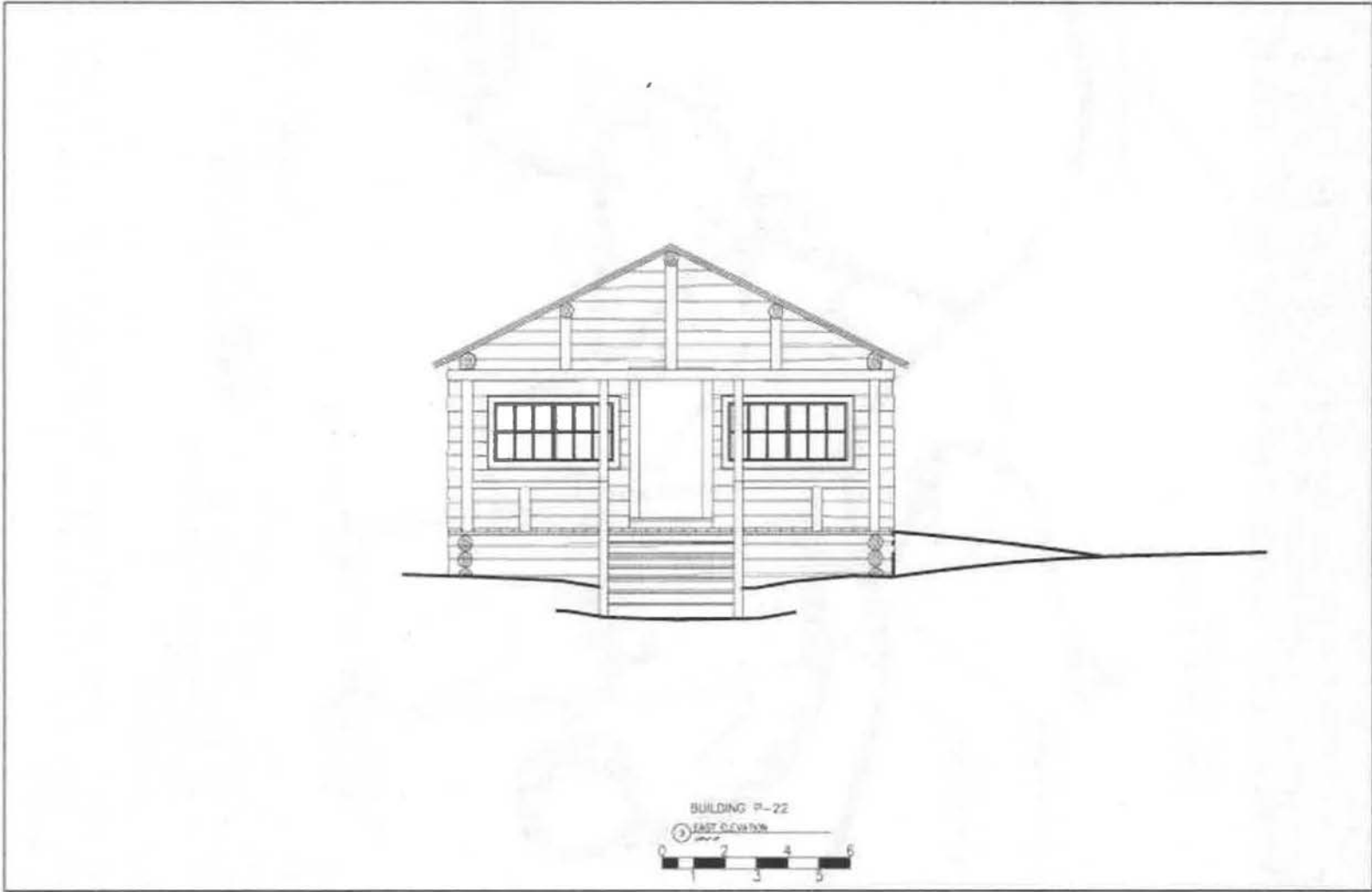


Figure 9- Primary elevation with ADA access ramp (prepared by Jonathan Hill, Engineering Technician (AKRO)).

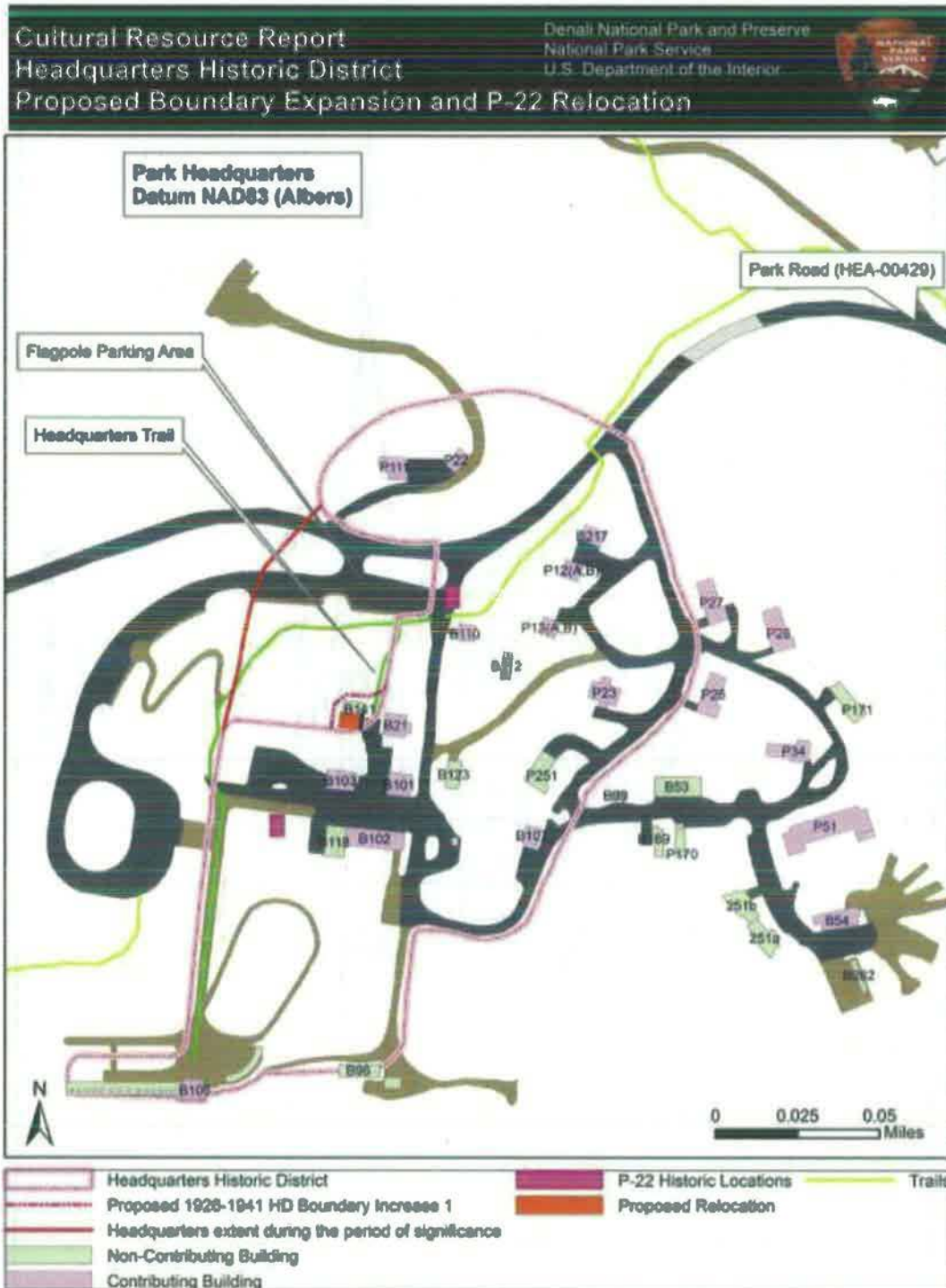


Figure 10- Historic locations of P-22, proposed location, extent of where buildings were historically, and the proposed boundary increase. The black line indicates the primary elevation of P-22. (ArcGIS)

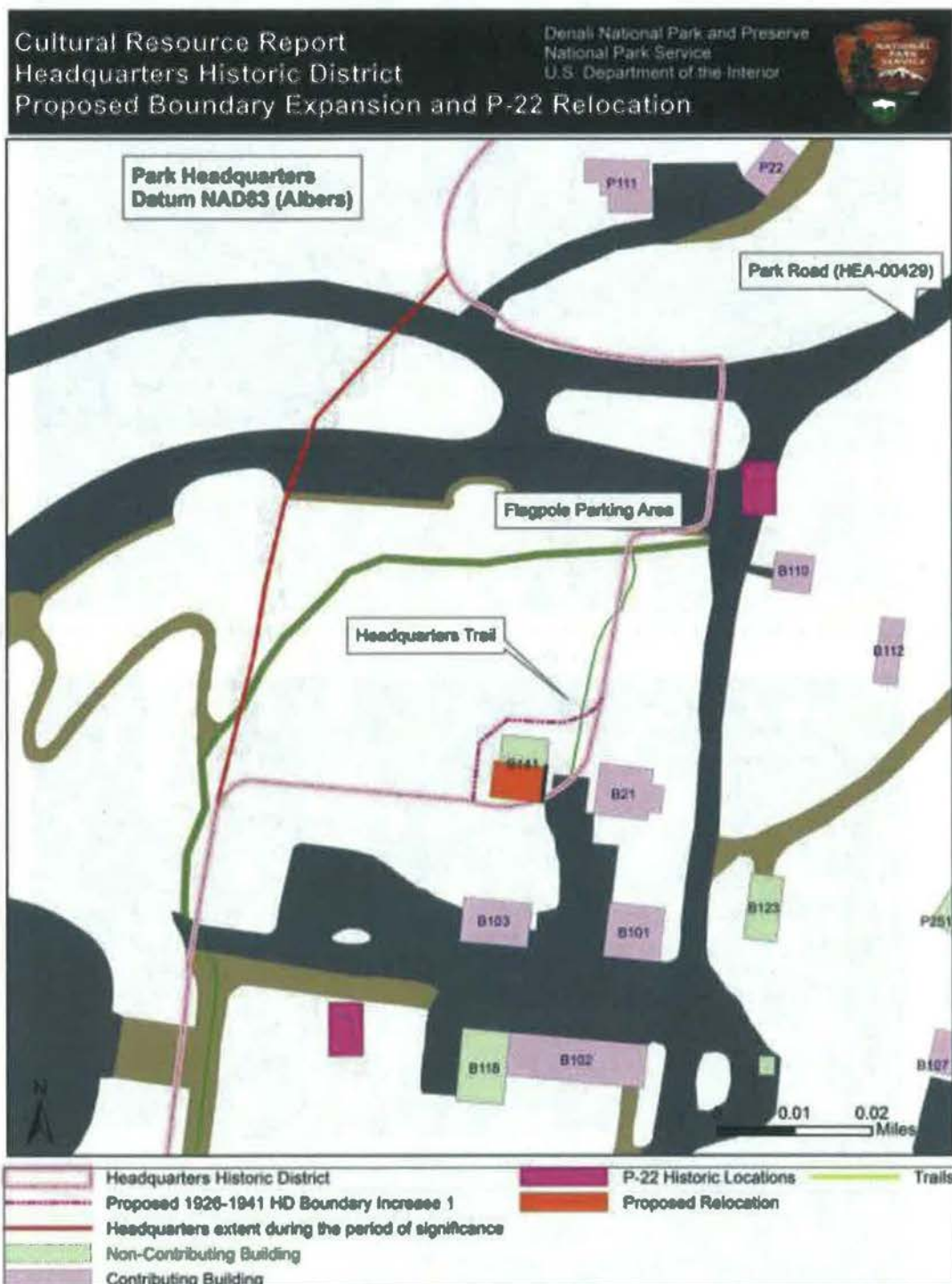


Figure 11- Zoom of Figure 10. The black line indicates the primary elevation of P-22. (ArcGIS).



Figure 12- B141 is building on right side of photo, proposed relocation of P-22- overview south.  
Taken from headquarters trail.



Figure 13-B141, proposed relocation of P-22 overview west.



Figure 14- 1934 Photo of Building 21 with Building 6 in the background (DENA 3 26, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection)

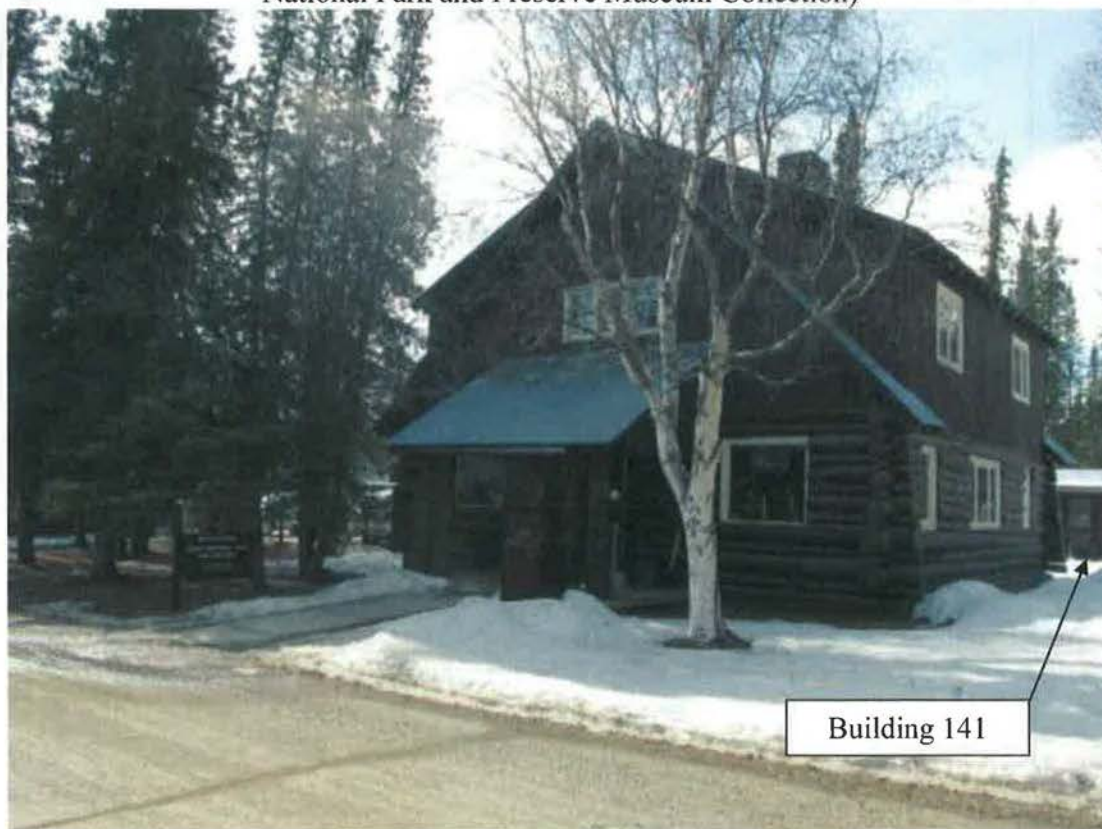


Figure 15- 2014 Photo of Building 23 with Building 141 in the background at the location of Building 6 (NPS Photo). Proposed relocation of P-22 is at the location of Building 141 which is non-historic. This is the original location of Building 6.

### Historic Maps & Photos

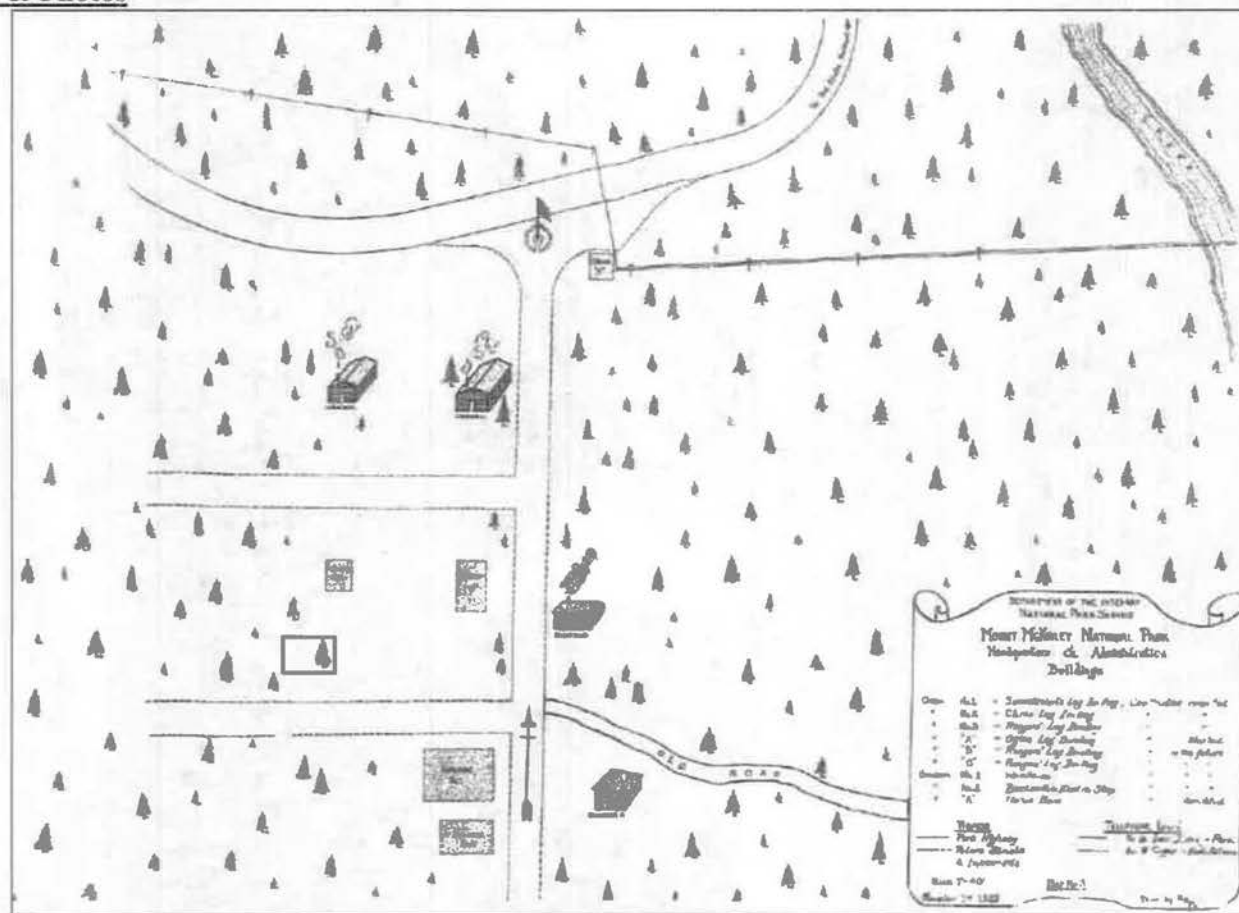


Figure 16- Map 3, which accompanied the descriptive report submitted by Superintendent Karstens to the NPS Director on December 29, 1924. The map depicts existing buildings as well as proposed construction (including P-22), with shaded rectangles marking the park headquarters proposed construction (including P-22) (Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection). Orange rectangle is the approximate location of the relocation site.

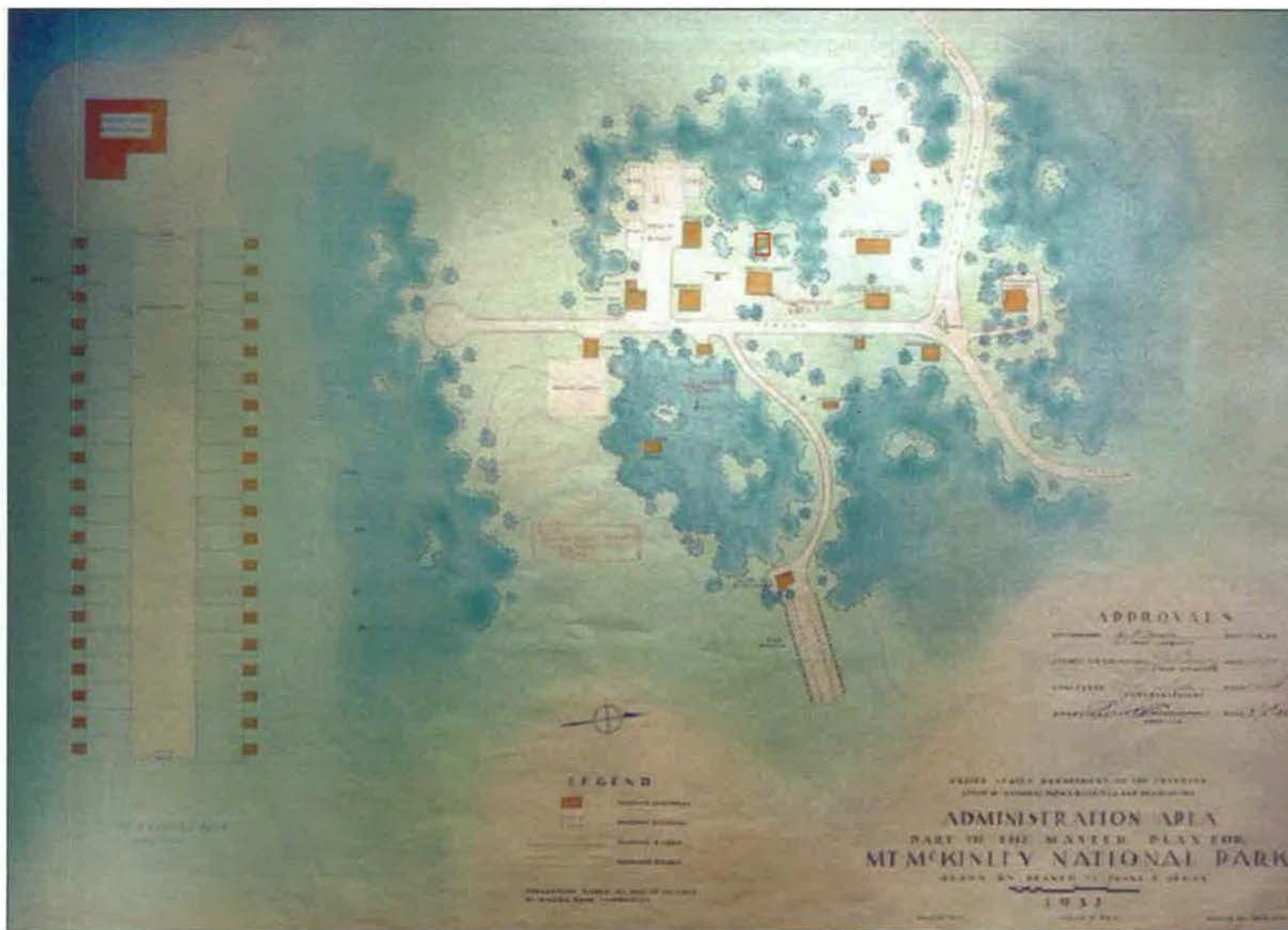


Figure 17- Headquarters Master Plan, 1933 (National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD., Cartographic and Architectural Records). The orange rectangle is the approximate location of the relocation site.



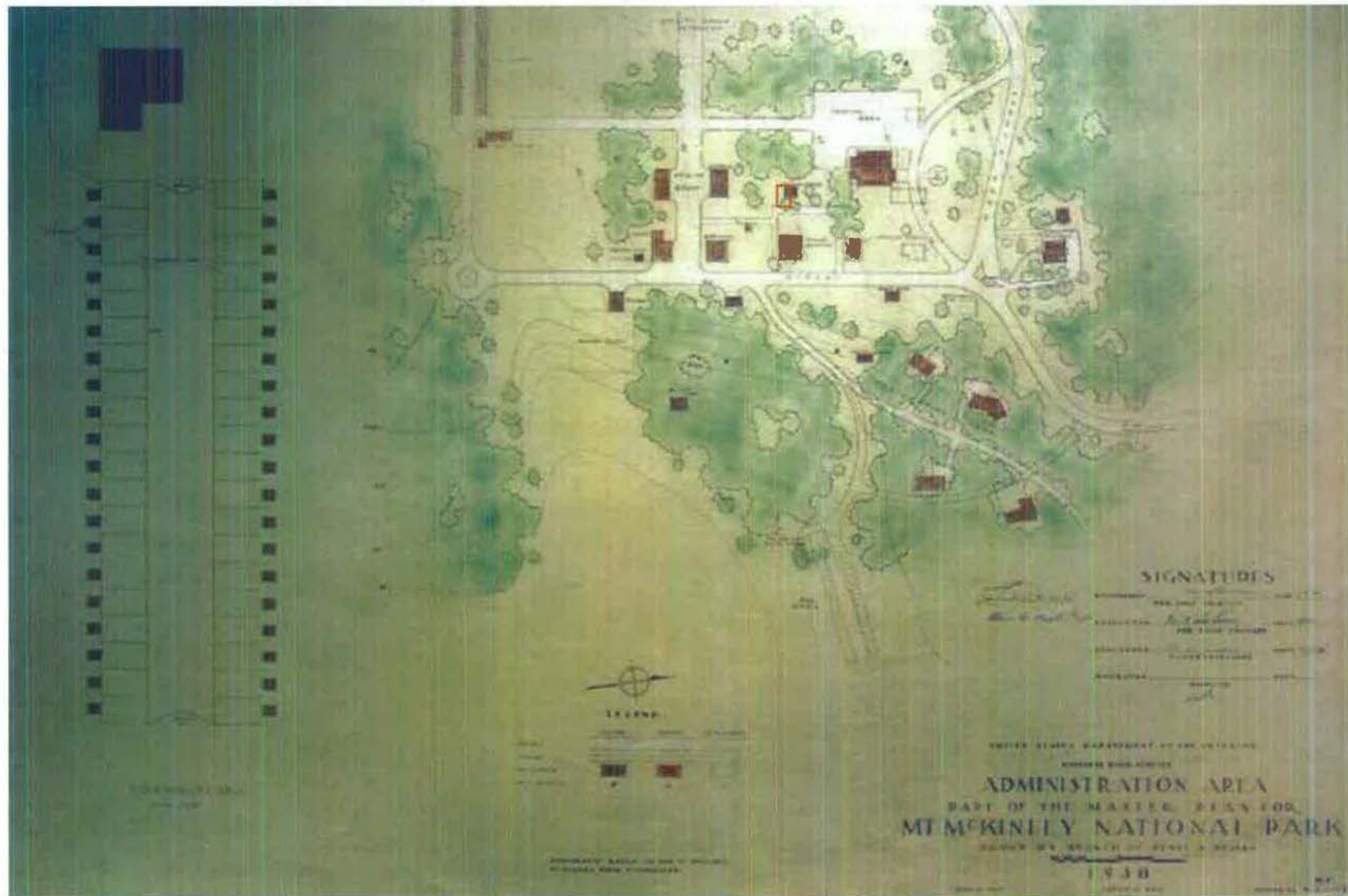


Figure 18- Headquarters Master Plan, 1938 (National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD., Cartographic and Architectural Records). The orange rectangle is the approximate location of the relocation site.



Figure 19- P-22 at original location, Superintendent Harry Liek on road in front of Superintendent's Office, looking to the east, 1937  
(DENA 3832, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection)



Figure 20- P-22 at original location, 1937, looking to the south (DENA 3937, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection)



Figure 21- View of P-22 at second location after its first move in 1950. Building 118 is in the foreground on the left, looking to the southwest (DENA 3-18, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, September 12, 1950)

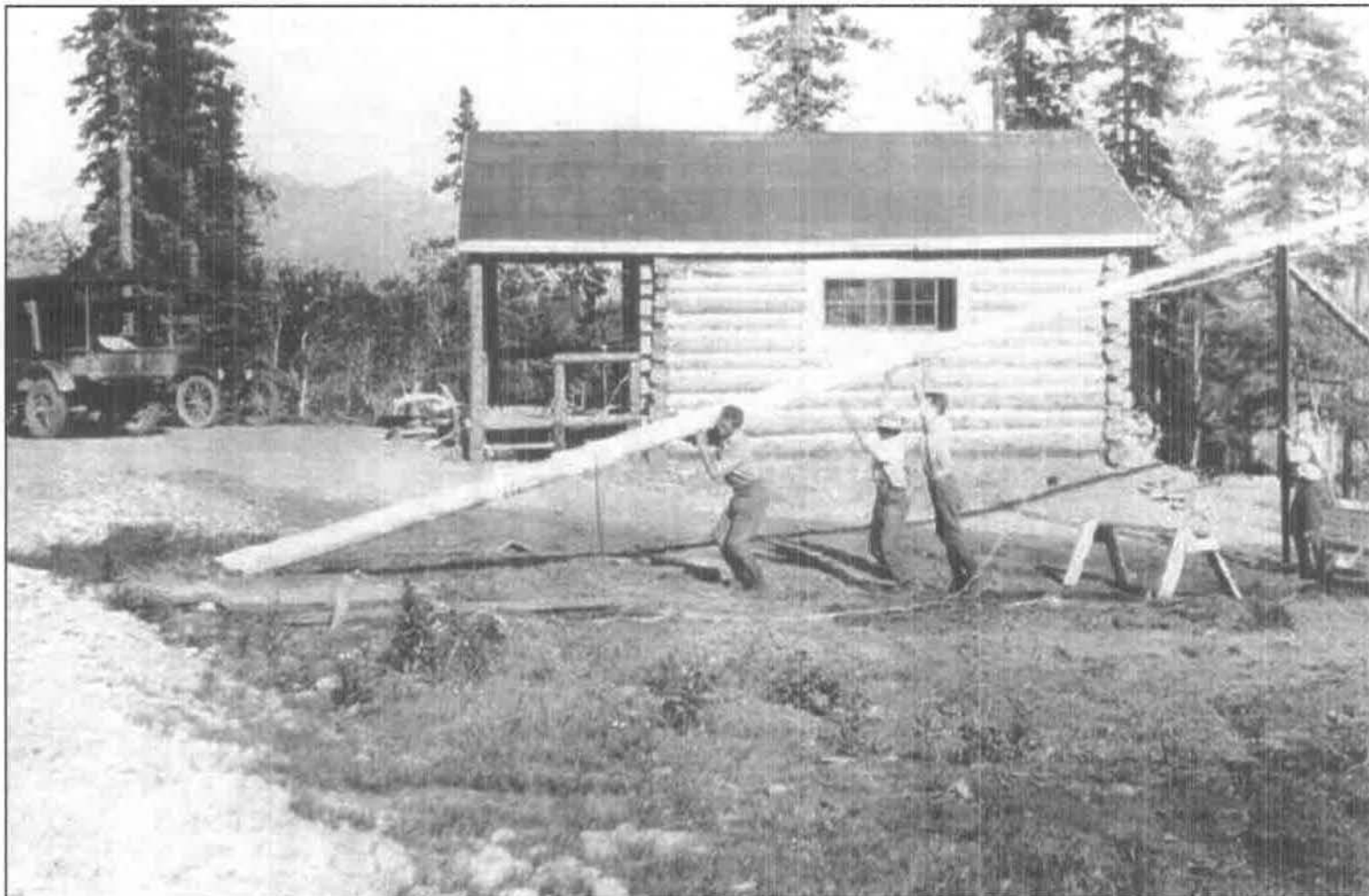


Figure 22- View east of park rangers erecting the flag pole at the intersection of the park road and the main headquarters road, c. June 1926- July 1926, P-22 is in the background (Karstens Library, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection).



Figure 23-Original location of P-22 with the structure in “unfavorable” and “unsightly” appearance (November 1940, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collections). Note access to the porch from the west which will be duplicated after the proposed relocation.



Figure 24- View of P-22 at original location looking southwest (Candace Waugaman Collection, 1920's)



Figure 25- View of P-22 at original location looking southwest (Candace Waugaman Collection, 1920's).





Figure 26- View of P-22 at original location looking southeast (DENA 14976, Haskell Photo, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1927). Note access to the porch from the west which will be duplicated after the proposed relocation.



Figure 27- View of P-22 at original location looking southeast (DENA 4-3.6, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1939)



Figure 28- View of P-22 at original location looking south (DENA 4-2.7, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1943)



Figure 29- View of P-22 at original location looking south (DENA 5-2, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1946).



Figure 30- View of P-22 at second location after its first move in 1950. Building 118 is in the foreground on the left (DENA 3-18, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, September 12, 1950)



Figure 31- P-22 during its second move in 1952 (DENA 3-19, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, June, 1952).



Figure 32- P-22 during its second move in 1952 (DENA 5-4, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, June 1952)



Figure 33- P-22 looking northeast at its current location with the shed roof that was removed during the 1989 rehabilitation (DENA 5-1, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection)





Figure 34- P-22 functioning as the Park Museum (DENA 13-5, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1956)



Figure 35- Interior of P-22 while in use as the Park Museum (DENA 13-2, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection, 1956)

**Photographs- Prior to 2013 Rehabilitation**



Figure 36- S elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 37- SW elevation, note rocks (part of wall that appears in historic photos). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 38- SW elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 39- W end of S elevation of porch. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 40- Porch stairs. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 41- Porch stairs. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 42- S elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 43- Window #1 (left) and Window #2 (right), from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 44- - Window #2, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).

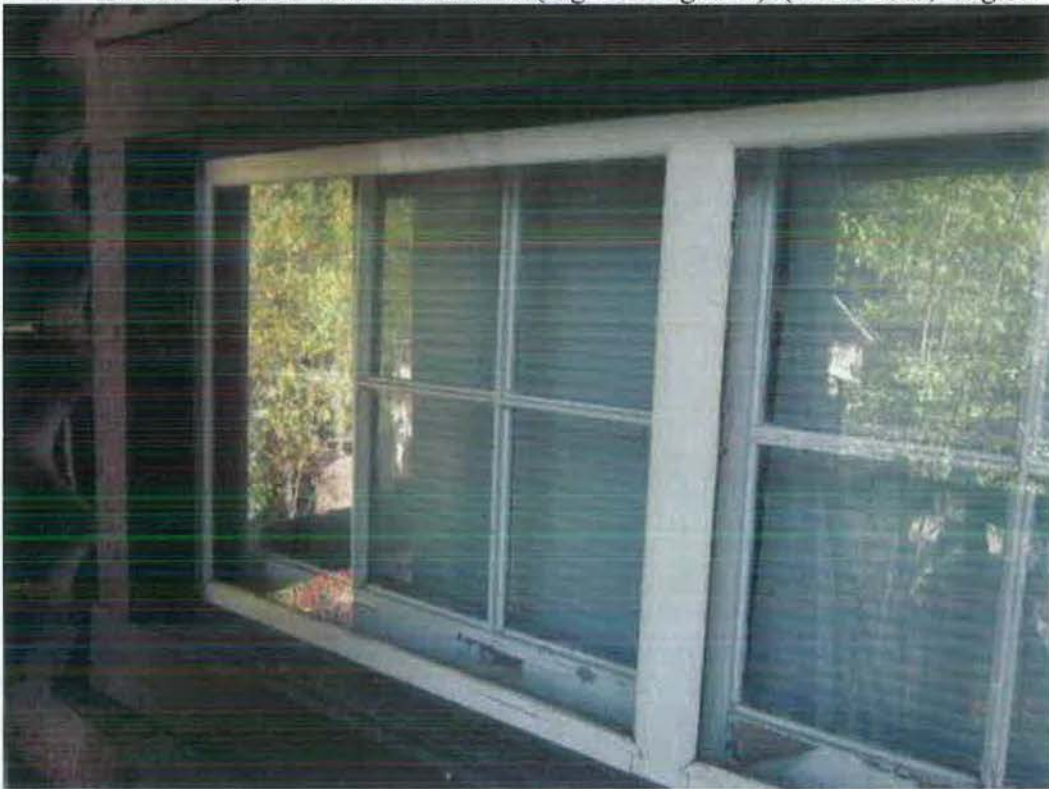


Figure 45- Window #1, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 46- Window #3 (left) and Window #4 (right), from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 47- Window #3, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).





Figure 48- Window #4, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 49- Chinking above Window #4, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 50- Electrical Outlet. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 51- Entry door. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 52- Four over Four lites, entry door. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 53- Entry Door detail. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 54-Entry Door hardware. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 55- Threshold. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 56- Porch roof. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 57- SW elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 58- West elevation and roof. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 59- Window #8 (left) and Window #9 (right), from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 60- Window #8 and #9 detail, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 61- Chinking next to Window #8, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 62- Window #9 detail, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 63- NW elevation of original building. (NPS Photo, August 2012).





Figure 64- NW elevation; note 1x box (perhaps was used as an antenna support bracket). Note also "vent" above and behind bracket. (NPS Photo, August 2012).

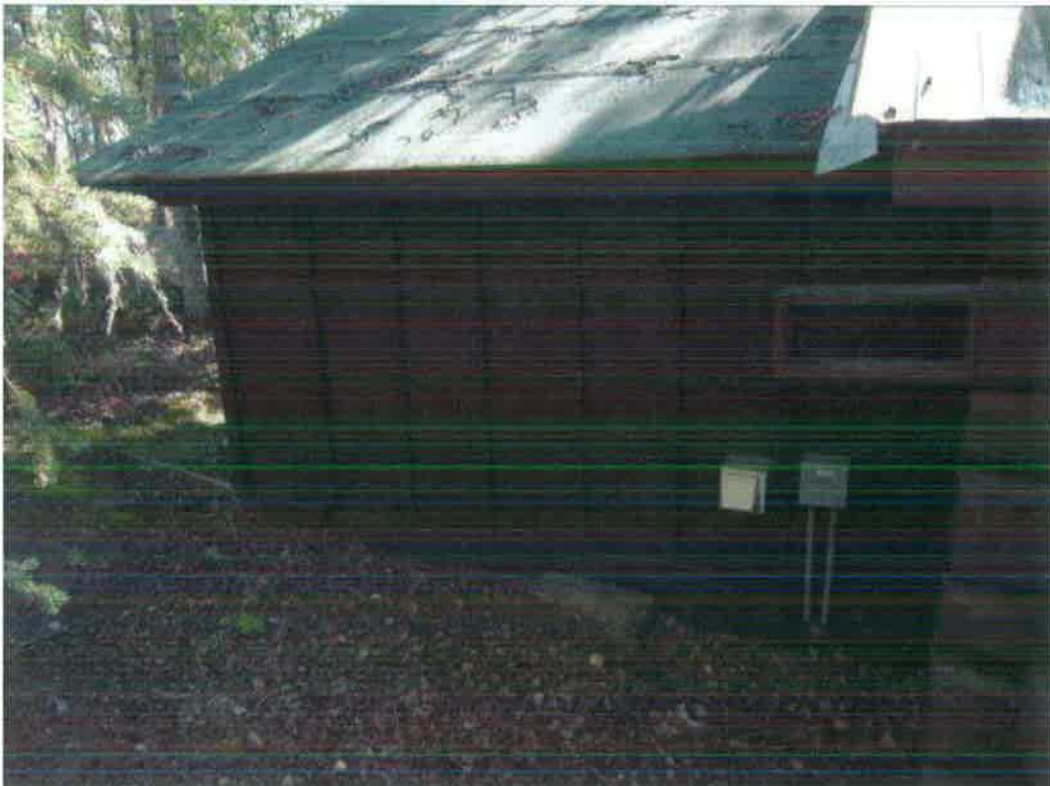


Figure 65- W elevation of addition; note roll roofing on addition. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 66- 1979 addition, N elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 67- Connection detail at NE corner of original building and SE corner of addition. (NPS Photo, August 2012).

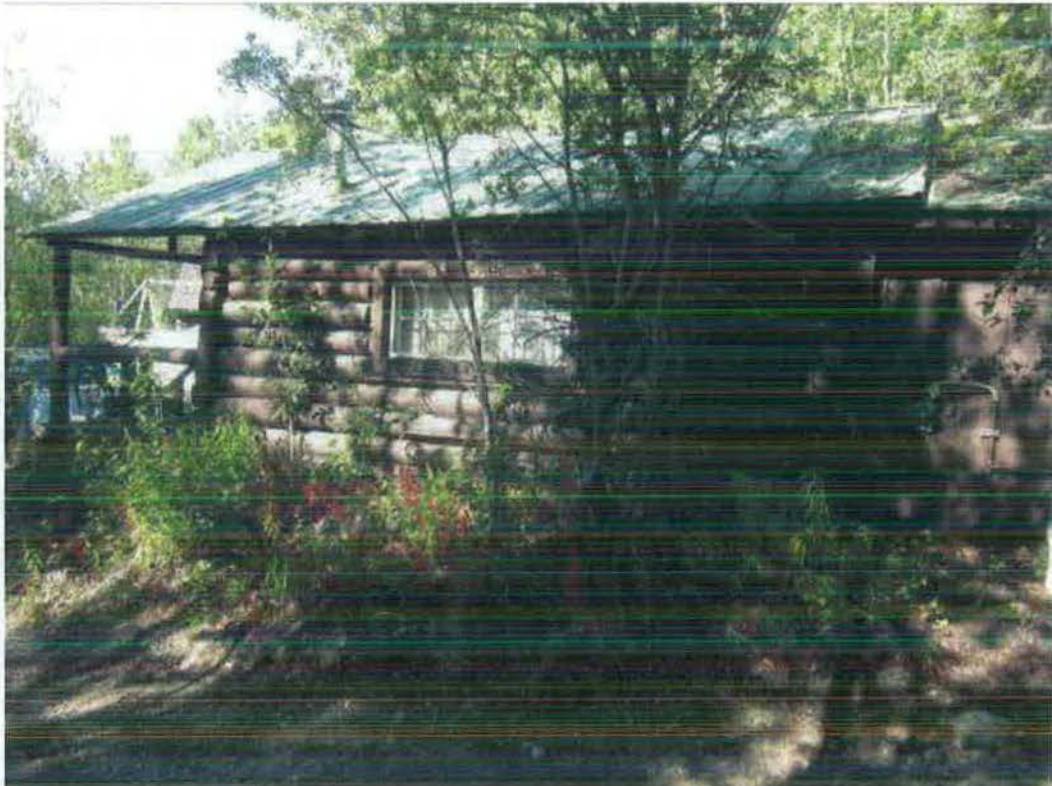


Figure 68- E elevation original building, pressure reducing valve and propane line. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 69- East elevation. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 70- Window #5 (left) and Window #6 (right), E elevation, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 71- N elevation of addition – note hillside sloping into addition. NPS Photo, February 2012).



Figure 72- Overview of P-111 (the “Rock House”) and P-22 (in background). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 73-South elevation of original building with entry door. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 74- Entry door. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 75- Entry door lites. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 76- Entry door lites. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 77- Reinforcement added at bottom of door. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 78- Reinforcement added at top of entry door. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 79- Door plate, unknown material. (NPS Photo, August 2012)





Figure 80- Hinge edge of door – evidence of previous hinge below existing hinge. (NPS Photo, August 2012)



Figure 81- Window #2, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 82- Window #3, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 83- East elevation; note window and kitchen. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 84- Window #5, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 85- Window # 6, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 86- Kitchen. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 87- Living Area, note mildew on door. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 88- West elevation of original building. (NPS Photo, August 2012).

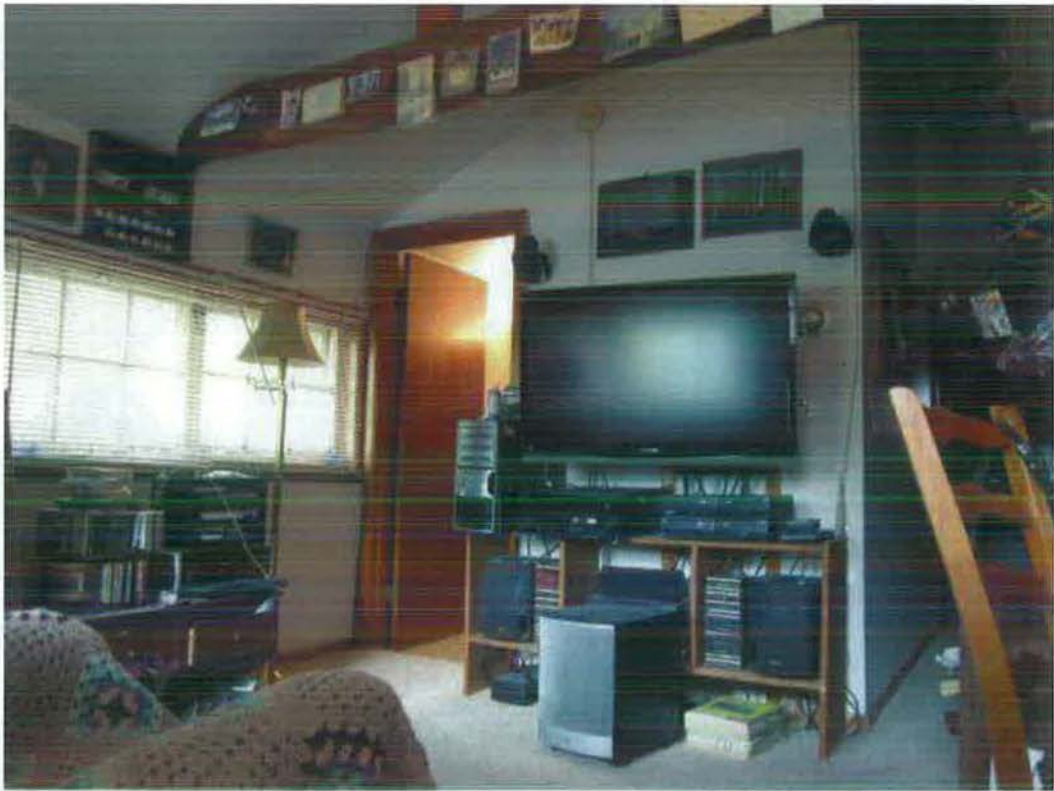


Figure 89- West elevation of original building at left; door to bathroom. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 90- Window #9, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 91- Window #8, from window schedule (Figure 5 Figure 6). (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 92- Detail of log truss. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 93- Detail of log truss. (NPS Photo, August 2012).

Figure 94- Detail of log truss. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 95- Ceiling. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 96- Hall leading to rear addition. (NPS Photo, August 2012).





Figure 97- Rear addition (bedroom); note stacked washer/dryer. (NPS Photo, August 2012).



Figure 98- Operable window at north elevation of addition (not historic). (NPS Photo, August 2012).

Photographs- 2013 Rehabilitation



Figure 99- After removal of modern interior, windows, and door (NPS Photo, August 2013).



Figure 100- East Elevation. Historic logs and roof are in excellent condition (NPS Photo, August 2013).



Figure 101- View of original plank ceiling in excellent condition (NPS Photo, August 2013).



Figure 102- Removal of porch in progress. After relocation the porch will be reassembled (NPS Photo, August 2013).



Figure 103- P-22 after removal of porch, 1979 addition, and modern interior elements. The building has been placed on jacks in preparation for moving it (NPS Photo, August 2013).



Figure 104- P-22 being moved off its foundation (NPS Photo, September 2013).



Figure 105- P-22 on trailer waiting to be moved to the maintenance yard for safe storage (NPS Photo, September 2013).

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

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12/31/86

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

AND/OR COMMON

Denali National Park and Preserve Headquarters

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Mile 3.4, McKinley Park Highway

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Denali National Park and Preserve

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

000

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

COUNTY

Yukon-Koyukuk Div.

CODE

290

**3 CLASSIFICATION****CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET &amp; NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office

STREET &amp; NUMBER

701 C Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage,

STATE

Alaska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

"List of Classified Structures," Denali National Park and Preserve

DATE

1981

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1950, 1952</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

## 7. DESCRIPTION

Summary: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is situated approximately three miles from the eastern entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve on the 90-mile park highway. Irregular in shape, the approximately 11.91-acre district occupies a natural, gently sloping forested terrace just north of Hines Creek, a tributary of the Nenana River. The Historic District encompasses 18 buildings and a network of narrow connecting roads. In keeping with the National Park Service philosophy of rustic (or nonintrusive) architecture, the physical features of the majority of buildings in the District reflect a conscious attempt to harmonize with their natural surroundings through the use of building materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska and through sensitive siting. Horizontal log (or log veneer), vertical log plank, board and batten, and clapboard siding are used predominantly on exterior walls. Logs or rough sawn lumber, characteristically exposed under the eaves or at the ends of gable roofs, serve to emphasize the rustic qualities of buildings. The contributing buildings in the District were erected between 1926 and 1941. Fourteen buildings maintain significant exterior integrity and contribute to the ambience of the District. Four are considered noncontributing structures due to their recent construction, loss of physical integrity, and/or their nonrustic architectural features.

Rustic Style Building Design: In exterior design, materials, and siting the ensemble of Headquarters buildings clearly exhibits tenets of the rustic style adopted and fully developed by the National Park Service between 1916 and the early 1940s. Reflecting the National Park Service attempts to design and construct buildings that harmonized with the surrounding environment and used local building traditions, the majority of Headquarters buildings utilize materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska. Logs were used predominantly to construct the exterior walls of Headquarters buildings. When suitable logs were unavailable, rough-sawn or machine rounded planks (simulating logs) were used on building exteriors, either alone or in combination with the log framing, to create a rustic effect. Design details such as saddle corner notching and exposed roof rafters and purlins contribute further to the rustic appearance of Headquarters buildings. At the same time, certain building



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techniques reveal awareness of local craft traditions practiced by miners and hunters in the region. (This is particularly true of the oldest buildings in the Headquarters Historic District.)

Headquarters buildings are relatively small in scale. Buildings rarely exceed 40 feet in width and most are no more than one and one-half stories in height. In one instance (No. 102) the siting of a two-story building against a small hillside effectively reduces the overall sense of height.

Finally, the rustic philosophy of nonintrusive building is evident in the overall spatial distribution and siting of buildings and roads in the Headquarters Historic District. Beginning in the early 1930s when National Park Service landscape architects became increasingly involved in the planning of Headquarters, it appears that an effort was made to minimize the impact of built features on the landscape. Excluding the tight concentration of buildings at the hub of the District, buildings are separated by considerable distances and surrounded by undisturbed stands of trees. Only native plant materials border buildings and walkways. Roads in the district are narrow and often follow the natural contour of the land.

Appearance During Period of Significance: Between 1926 and 1941 the physical appearance of Headquarters evolved. Between the fall of 1925 and the end of 1927, no less than nine structures were constructed along the park highway and a short stub road which now serves as the main access road into the district. Buildings were typically small, horizontal log cabins capped with low pitch gable roofs of rough sawn lumber covered with tar paper. One building, the Office Building (No. 22), is the sole survivor of this early period of vernacular buildings that closely resembled those built by local miners, trappers, and hunters.

An era of landscape architect designed buildings began in 1928. That year, two buildings (Nos. 101 and 106) were erected alongside the main road into Headquarters. (The Warehouse [No. 101] was among the first and is now the oldest extant landscape architect-designed building at Headquarters.) Both buildings

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repeated design characteristics and materials used in the first generation of Headquarters buildings: each was one story in height, had a gable roof initially sheathed with tar paper, and was built of horizontal peeled logs. Building construction escalated in the late 1920s and through the mid-1930s. Most buildings constructed at Headquarters between 1929 and 1937 were designed by National Park Service architects. All were built in the rustic architectural mode typified by a heavy reliance on peeled logs, either for entire walls or wall framing, rough-sawn board-and-batten siding, and roof designs that revealed structural rafters and purlins under the eaves and in the gable ends. Six buildings from this period of exuberant growth and development are extant. Most are sited on or near the principal Headquarters road, which by 1937 formed the backbone of building development.

The final era of development at Headquarters witnessed the construction of five major buildings, the relocation of one, and the establishment of the pattern of roads that presently exists in the district. All five buildings built between 1938 and 1941 are attributed to National Park Service architects. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided labor for new construction, for the relocation of one building, and for the construction of new roads at Headquarters. Great variety exists in the design and building materials used during this last period of building: two frame structures sheathed with clapboard siding were completed in 1938; the following year a combination log and stone veneer building and a reinforced concrete structure were completed. The substantial completion of an all log building in 1941 coincided with the close of the National Park Service's adherence to the rustic concept.

Headquarters Since the 1940s: The Headquarters Historic District has undergone relatively few changes since its period of historical significance. Building development at Headquarters entered a period of dormancy during and after World War II. The 1950s saw a renewal of changes, both unplanned and planned. In 1950, a substantial log and frame employees quarters just west of the main park road burned ~~to the ground~~. That year, the Office Building (No. 22) was relocated to the utility area, and two years later it was moved to its present location. The Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102) received a major addition in 1955. The 1950s also

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witnessed the relocation of the superintendent's garage (No. 50) to its present site just south of the Garage and Repair Shop. Beginning in the 1960s, new construction accomplished under the National Park Service Mission 66 building program took place largely outside the Headquarters District. Inside the District during the 1960s and early 1970s only two minor buildings were removed. Most recently, changes inside the district boundaries are limited to the introduction of one building (No. 123) and the construction of new additions onto the Garage and Repair Shop. Only minor road changes likewise have occurred since the mid-1960s. Two short sections of road were abandoned; however, they ~~still~~ exist as cleared openings and are currently used as pedestrian walkways.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District encompasses less than ten acres. Boundaries are tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of significant cultural features that, combined, establish an integrity of feeling and association at Headquarters. Since the strong relationship between the natural and built environment reflects both the rustic design concepts that guided the development of Headquarters and the functional requirements of the occupants at Headquarters in the 1930s, the District boundaries embrace small areas of the natural setting. The District boundaries have been selected for reasons of visual impact as well as historical patterns of use which both exerted a great influence on the history of Headquarters during the period of significance.

The extreme northern boundary of the District follows the 2,130-foot contour, a few feet upslope from building Nos. 111 and 22 (the first two Headquarters' administration buildings) and extends eastward to the entrance of the residential loop road. Here, the boundary turns southward and follows a line ten feet east of the curvilinear residential road initially established by the CCC at the time residence buildings Nos. 12, 13, and 23 were constructed. Just east of the Barn (No. 106), the boundary takes in an area historically used as a horse corral.

The boundary around the southern portion of the district follows a line 10 feet from the eastern and western edges of the dog kennel

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road and along the 2,060-foot contour just south of building No. 105 and the dog kennels at the south. Here, the land drops precipitously. Since 1938, when the kennels were established by the CCC, both park personnel and visitors have traveled the loop kennels road to care for and observe the sled dogs. The semi-wooded area encircled by and bordering the road, although not actively used historically, has functioned passively as a buffer between the greatest concentration of human activity at Headquarters and the sights, sounds, and smells of the park kennel operation. The area encompassed by the dog kennel road is less than one acre.

From the juncture of the kennel road and the east-west service road, the District boundary runs east to the northwest corner of the parking area, then directly north. Building No. 141 is outside the District due to its recent move to the site and its noncompatible design. The small area inside the district and north of No. 21 is primarily wooded but broken by an open space, which, until a 1950 fire, was the site of a major building at Headquarters. In addition, this area provides a visual edge at the historically significant entrance into Headquarters that dates from 1926. The boundary curves eastward a few feet to exclude a parking area expanded to its present size in the last two decades then north and northwest to the point of beginning.

Contributing/Noncontributing Buildings: Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is comprised of 14 contributing resources and 4 noncontributing resources. One significant building has noncontributing additions projecting from one wall. All 14 contributing resources in the Headquarters Historic District were constructed during the 15-year period of historical significance, 1926 to 1941. Noncontributing buildings or additions were constructed since 1941, or were built during the period of significance but have experienced a considerable loss of physical integrity. Each building included in the district is keyed by building number to an accompanying map of the Headquarters District. Photographs depicting individual buildings and significant vistas are appended.

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Contributing Buildings

No. 22: Office Building. 1926; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal, peeled log exterior walls with double square corner notching; painted dark brown; 20'6" x 19'6"; one story; gable roof with ribbed metal sheathing; no foundation; six-light, paired windows. Alterations: building moved in 1950 and again in 1952; log walls peeled, porch reconstructed; recent frame board and batten, shed roof addition on rear, north elevation; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 22-1).

No. 101: Warehouse. 1928; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel. Walls of horizontal, peeled logs; 32' x 32'; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation; single light windows; two pedestrian doors on west elevation. Alterations: tar paper replaced by metal roofing in early 1950s; wood panel infill of garage door opening on south wall; new pedestrian doors on west wall; new foundation and interior rehabilitation in 1982; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 101-1 to 101-3.)

No. 106: Barn. 1928-1929; National Park Service probable architect; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log walls with saddle and dovetail corner notching; painted dark brown; 19'3" x 42'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; no foundation; multi-light casement windows on south elevation only; pedestrian door on west wall. Alterations: log addition on east wall in early 1930s; windows added in late 1940s; recent small board and batten addition on rear, east wall; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 106-1 to 106-5.)

No. 105: Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage. 1929-1930; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log frame with reversed board-and-batten siding; painted dark brown; main portion, 14'10" x 24'10"; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof; two smaller adjoining sections are one story with shed roofs; all roofs sheathed with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under two portions; six-light casement windows; solid wood doors on north elevation. Alterations: building moved in 1938; shed roof

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addition on west wall of central portion in 1976; recent replacement of metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 105-1, 105-2.)

No. 110: Electric Light Plant (Power House). 1930-1931; architect unknown; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log and poured concrete (lower one-third) wall construction; saddle corner notching with sawn and battered log ends; painted dark brown; 14' x 16'; one story; gable roof sheathed with wood shakes; concrete foundation; eight-light casement windows; pedestrian door on west elevation. Alterations: replacement of single garage door with pedestrian door; replacement of corrugated metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 110-1 to 110-3.)

No. 103: Garage. 1931; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Peeled log frame with vertical board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown;. 25' x 42'2"; one story; salt-box type roof with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under portions; six-light casement windows; pedestrian door (east elevation) and single garage door (west elevation). Alterations: infill of garage doors on south wall between 1950 and mid-1960s; interior repartitioning in late 1970s and in 1984; recent shake roof; exterior painted. (Photo Nos. 103-1 to 103-3.)

No. 112: Comfort Station. 1932; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log and reverse board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown; 16'6" x 10'; one story; gable roof with rolled composition roofing; poured concrete foundation under one portion; small glass louvered windows. Alterations: window and door modification c.1967; concrete foundation poured under entire building and board-and-batten addition on north wall in 1985-86; recent picture window added on east wall; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 112-1 to 112-3.)

No. 107: Boiler House. 1932; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal peeled log (upper portion) and poured concrete (lower portion) wall construction; saddle corner notching; painted dark brown; 25'8" x 19'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation; six-light casement windows; single door on south elevation. Alterations: recent replacement of tar paper and corrugated metal roofing with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 107-1, 107-2.)

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No. 21: Rangers' Dormitory. 1934-1935; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled logs with saddle notching (ground floor) and vertical rounded planks over frame construction (second floor); log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 34' x 34'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; single light casement and picture windows; doors on east and west elevations. Alterations: interior alterations beginning in 1954; recent placement of multi-light windows with single pane casement windows; introduction of three picture windows on ground floor; wood shakes instead of original metal roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 21-1 to 21-4.)

Nos. 12 and 13: Employee Residences. 1938; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Frame construction with clapboard siding (lower portion) and vertical board-and-batten siding (upper portion); painted dark brown; 25' x 26'10"; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation with daylight basement; horizontal three- and four-light sash windows. Alterations: interior repartitioning of both in 1954 and recent remodeling; introduction of second floor fire escapes on rear, south walls; replacement of multi-light sash window on No. 12 with picture window; modification of ground floor porches on both; exterior walls painted since 1963; replacement of metal roofing with wood shakes. (Photo Nos. 12/13-1 to 12/13-4.)

No. 111: Superintendent's Garage. 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Horizontal peeled log walls above poured concrete with stone veneer exterior walls; log portion painted dark brown; L-shape; measures 24'6" x 33'6" and 15'6" square; one story; intersecting gable roof with corrugated metal sheathing; concrete slab foundation; 12-light sash windows. Alterations: compatible addition constructed on west wall in 1943; infill of garage doors on east elevation; and interior repartitioning in 1943; interior remodeling in 1960 and early 1980s; new metal roof installed 1984. (Photo Nos. 111-1 to 111-3.)

No. 102: Garage and Repair Shop (Machine Shop and Garage). 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Reinforced concrete wall construction with horizontal wood siding in gable ends; painted dark brown; 46' x 30'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; reinforced concrete foundation; multi-light casement windows; three vehicle bays and pedestrian door on north facade. Alterations: major concrete block addition

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or west wall in 1955, this addition extended to the west in 1981; both recent additions are noncontributing elements. (Photo Nos. 102-1 to 102-3.)

No. 23: Employee's Residence. Substantially completed 1940-1941; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps, Alaska Road Commission, park personnel, and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled log walls (ground floor) and frame construction with vertical log planks (upper half-story); corners saddle notched with log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 46'6" x 28'; 1 1/2 stories; steeply pitched gable roof with one shed roof dormer and two gable roof porches, all sheathed with ribbed metal; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Alterations: interior remodeling in early 1950s and in 1975. (Photo Nos. 23-1 to 23-3.)

(Additional information about each contributing building may be found in Mount McKinley Headquarters District, Historic Structures Report, by David Snow and Gail Evans (1986).

Noncontributing Buildings

No. 50: Superintendent's Garage (early 1930s). Moved since 1966 and possibly before. (Photo No. 50-1.)

No. 96: Storage Shed. (platform only, c. 1955; roof and walls since 1979).

No. 118: Equipment Storage (1955); Paint Shop (1980); Fire Engine Storage (1981). (Photo No. 101-1.)

No. 123: CCC Infirmary (c. 1938). Substantially altered and relocated. (Photo No. 123-1.)

No. 217: Employee Garage (mid-1950s). (Photo No. 217-1.)



# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	Recreation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1926-1941

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Park personnel  
Contracted labor  
CCC

/National Park  
Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Summary: The 11.91-acre Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District is historically significant since it illustrates the presence and early growth of the National Park Service in the State of Alaska. The National Park Service was established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Depression-era program whose life extended from 1933 to 1942, contributed greatly to the expansion and development of the Headquarters District in the late 1930s. Throughout the nation and locally at Mount McKinley National Park, the CCC facilitated and enhanced the efforts of the National Park Service. The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District, whose period of historical significance is identified in this nomination as the years extending from 1926 to 1941, visually represents the two historical themes of conservation and recreation.

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

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

Criterion A. The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District achieves historical significance for its strong association with the National Park Service and the CCC, who, together, advanced the conservation and recreation movements in

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Alaska and locally in the remote interior portion of the state. As agents of the furtherance of conservation and recreation, the National Park Service and the CCC were primarily responsible for the early physical development of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District that took place between 1926 and 1941. In 1985, the physical appearance and character of the Headquarters District shows minimal alteration since that time, thus it visually recalls this fifteen-year period of historical significance.

Establishment of Mount McKinley National Park. The creation of Mount McKinley National Park reflected America's heightened concern for conservation, which captured the support of Progressive-era government leaders in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Carved out of the great wilderness of interior Alaska, the establishment of Mount McKinley National Park epitomized the primary mission of the National Park Service, established in 1916. Under the leadership of its first two directors, Stephen Mather (1916-1929) and Horace Albright (1929-1933), the dual concepts of conservation of the natural environment and the promotion of outdoor recreation emerged as the dominant management direction of the early national park movement.<sup>1</sup> Often compared to the scenic splendor of the Alps and Himalayas, many early park supporters ranked McKinley alongside Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon in its supremacy in world scenery.<sup>2</sup> Largely in response to the committed efforts of influential East Coast conservation organizations,<sup>3</sup> on February 26, 1917, Congress established by act (39 Stat. 938) a park approximately 2,200 square miles in area. It encompassed the crest and northern slopes of the central Alaska Range and featured 20,320-foot Mount McKinley, the loftiest mountain in North America, as the principal scenic attraction.<sup>4</sup> In addition to preserving the natural scenery, the park aimed at protecting the game ranges of the prolific herds of caribou and Dall sheep presumably threatened by the encroachment of market hunters and the advancement of civilization prompted by the construction of the Alaska Railroad. Finally, park advocates argued that the park's establishment would encourage economic development of interior Alaska by stimulating travel and tourism in this remote undeveloped area of the state.<sup>5</sup> The passage of legislation creating the park was significant: Mount McKinley National Park

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became the first national park in Alaska, and it was second only to Yellowstone in size.<sup>6</sup>

Early Years. Administration of Alaska's first national park came slowly. No appropriation of money was initially provided for the development and protection of the park.<sup>7</sup> It was not until 1920 that \$8,000 was granted to establish an administrative area, to pay the salary of a superintendent and assistants, and to purchase and maintain a dog team.<sup>8</sup> The following year, forty-year-old Henry P. Karstens assumed the position of park superintendent.<sup>9</sup> Working with one ranger, Superintendent Karstens at first administered to park needs from Nenana, a small town over fifty miles north of the park boundary. Upon his arrival there in mid-1921, the Nenana Daily News assuredly announced:

Of great importance to Interior Alaska is the arrival of Harry P. Karstens, newly appointed superintendent of Mt. McKinley National Park . . . [His] coming marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Interior Alaska, for [he is] here to blaze the trails for thousands of tourists who even now are waiting an invitation to visit America's largest [sic] National Park and one of the world's scenic wonders.<sup>10</sup>

In the summer of 1922, coinciding with the near completion of the Alaska Railroad, Superintendent Karstens moved park headquarters to McKinley Park railroad station near the east boundary of the park. During the next three years, Harry Karstens carried out the duties of park superintendent from a small enclave of log and frame buildings near the railroad depot and situated on the banks of a nearby creek.

A New Park Headquarters, 1925-1928. The severe cold and dampness of the creek channel, periodic flooding, and finally a fire that denuded the surrounding landscape, probably all contributed to the relocation of park headquarters in the fall of 1925 to its present site.<sup>11</sup> Situated in a sheltered forest of spruce, birch, and cottonwood approximately two miles west of the McKinley Park Station, the establishment of the new park headquarters occurred simultaneously with the construction of the first summer tourist camp inside the park. Beginning in 1925, the Savage River Camp, consisting of a neatly arranged ensemble of wall tents,<sup>12</sup> induced hardier visitors to travel into the park on horses owned and

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operated by the camp concessionaire. With the gradual influx of summer tourists came new responsibilities for park personnel, added to those of wintertime game protection.

Reflecting this increase in recreational use of the park, the size of both the park staff and the headquarters area gradually expanded. Between 1925 and early 1928, new buildings were added to the initial small cluster of log and frame structures. By mid-1927, park headquarters consisted of no less than nine structures plus 800 lineal feet of road.<sup>13</sup> The superintendent's office and park staff residence cabins fronted on the park road, while the utility buildings were located to the rear (south) and accessed by the headquarters stub road. Since no money was allocated for building construction during the first three years after headquarters was relocated, most of the materials used for construction were salvaged from abandoned railroad construction camp buildings and timber in the nearby forests. Park rangers accomplished all building construction.<sup>14</sup>

Years of Expansion, 1928-1937. The year 1928 marked a turning point in the development and growth at park headquarters. Visitor attendance in the park continued to rise with the introduction of new concession operated automobile stages and the expansion of facilities at Savage River Camp. In addition, the ongoing construction and improvements of the park road allowed for the establishment of small tent camps spaced about sixteen miles apart and extending into the center of the park.<sup>15</sup> Demands on the park rangers, and especially Superintendent Karstens, increased correspondingly with the increase in recreational use of the park. Additionally, the Park Service itself insisted upon greater accountability of park operations. Chafing under new bureaucratic responsibilities, Harry Karstens resigned as superintendent in the fall of 1928.<sup>16</sup> That same year, Mount McKinley National Park received its first allotment of funds for building construction in the history of the park.

The arrival of Superintendent Harry Liek in December, 1928, ushered in a decade of steady growth and development of the park. During this ten-year period, construction and maintenance of the road made steady progress. By 1938, the road extended and was suitable

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for vehicular travel for ninety miles into the park from the Alaska Railroad.<sup>17</sup> In the mid-1930s, a new airplane field was completed at Savage River Camp.<sup>18</sup> Facilities provided by the park's sole concessionaire, the McKinley Tourist and Transportation Company, correspondingly improved and expanded during the 1930s. Although visitation declined in the early 1930s due to depressed economic conditions in the United States, the total number of visitors recorded during the 1937 travel season reached 1,073, the largest attendance attained in the history of the park to date.<sup>19</sup> The park administrative staff and rangers were kept busy year round facilitating the concession-operated recreational activities in summer and providing protection of wildlife against poachers in winter. In mid-1937, the management of the park was assumed by seven permanent employees and a total operating budget of \$150,050.<sup>20</sup>

As the hub of all administrative and management activities for the park, the heightened development activity reflected not only the increased recreational use of the park, but the general expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s. As a result of an executive order issued by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, the agency expanded multifold in the number of areas administered and in personnel. Park units jumped from 67 to 137, and Park Service employees quadrupled immediately after the agency reorganization.<sup>21</sup> Park Service officials, and particularly the Branch of Plans and Design, became increasingly involved in the planning and development of park facilities — especially at park headquarters. Thomas Vint, head of the Service's landscape division, visited the park on an inspection trip in 1929.<sup>22</sup>

Planning for the overall placement of roads and buildings at headquarters began as early as 1928: in March that year, the superintendent noted that "all future development about headquarters will be influenced by the proper placing of these buildings and the space reserved for future construction."<sup>23</sup> An official master plan for the headquarters area was completed by the mid-1930s.<sup>24</sup> In early 1937, the Branch of Plans and Design produced a master plan for the entire park that included detailed maps and descriptions of existing and proposed buildings at park headquarters.<sup>25</sup>

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This was a period of robust building construction. Beginning in 1928, an average of two major buildings a year were started at headquarters. Construction peaked in 1935 when, according to Superintendent Harry Liek, "the largest building program in the history of the park took place the past year when two of the finest buildings in the interior of Alaska were constructed at park headquarters, consisting of an eight room rangers' quarters and a five room employee's residence."<sup>26</sup> With the completion of these two buildings, the headquarters was comprised of eighteen buildings. As headquarters physically expanded, the focus of activities shifted from the park road to the short headquarters road begun in the mid-1920s.<sup>27</sup> The exuberance in building construction abruptly halted in 1937: that year the park received no appropriation for physical improvements.<sup>28</sup>

Influence of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In a bold effort to curb the epidemic proportions of the nation's worst economic depression, newly inaugurated President Franklin Roosevelt initiated a wide array of New Deal emergency work relief programs. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) more than any other New Deal program had the greatest impact on the long-term development of conservation and recreation-oriented projects in national park areas. At the program's peak size in 1935, the National Park Service employed a total of 126,000 CCC supervisors and enrollees.<sup>29</sup>

The significance of the CCC in national history, as well as Park Service history, is great. During its years of existence from 1933 to 1942, the program provided work for 5 percent of the total United States male population. In the first three months of its establishment, the CCC accomplished the greatest peacetime mobilization of American youth ever experienced by the United States. The CCC was largely responsible for the coordination and development of a nationwide state parks program. Work visible to the public, such as new trails, campground facilities, and vista clearings contributed to the increase in park visitation by 25 to 50 percent. Park Service officials have claimed that the CCC advanced both forest conservation and recreational park development by ten to twenty years.<sup>30</sup>

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Due to the influence of the CCC, the hiatus in building construction at park headquarters lasted only briefly. On May 20, 1938, a full company of 200 CCC enrollees and 12 supervisory personnel arrived in the park. Immediately, the corpsmen began constructing CCC Camp Denali, located only a few hundred yards north of headquarters.<sup>31</sup> Even before the summer building season was half over, the CCC was well along with several projects in the park, including fire hazard reduction, telephone line maintenance, landscaping at the new McKinley Park Hotel, and maintenance and improvement of the park highway. Most of their efforts, however, focused on the headquarters area. Throughout the summer, the CCC labored on sewer and water line construction, road construction and obliteration, and building relocation and new construction. By early November when the last contingent of corpsmen left the park, two 2-story employee residences were completed. Additionally, the CCC was responsible for moving the dog kennels to their present location and building loop roads that accessed the new dog kennel and residential areas at headquarters.<sup>32</sup>

A second full company of CCC enrollees returned to Camp Denali the following April. Major projects undertaken at headquarters during the summer of 1939 included the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete garage and repair shop and a log and stone veneer garage at the superintendent's residence. Before summer's end, the CCC completed the installation of underground drainage ditches and power and telephone lines at headquarters.<sup>33</sup> Within a month after the departure of Superintendent Harry Liek from the park, newly appointed Superintendent Frank T. Been observed in June 1939: "the CCC Company assigned to the park is an asset of inestimable value as accomplishments are possible which would take years through regular appropriations."<sup>34</sup>

The expense of transportation to Alaska was the apparent reason for the disapproval of the park's request for a CCC company after 1939. Even without a CCC camp in the park, their influence continued to be felt. Through the CCC operation of the Alaska Fire Control Service, sufficient building logs were provided for the construction of a new residence.<sup>35</sup> In April, 1940, the logs arrived by freight car and were on the ground at the building site.<sup>36</sup> Without qualified park personnel, adequate funds for hiring skilled labor, or available local workmen due to wartime

the pre-World War II

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labor shortages, construction of the new log residence progressed slowly.<sup>37</sup> Finally, by mid-1941, both exterior and interior work on the new residence were substantially completed.<sup>38</sup>

Following the completion of this residence at headquarters, major building construction was curtailed during World War II. With only a few exceptions, the resumption of major construction activity which began in the early 1950s took place largely outside the historic Headquarters District. Changes that have occurred in the historic District at headquarters are primarily limited to building interiors or are compatible in exterior design and materials. Interior and minor exterior alterations that have taken place over time reveal the evolution in building uses and advancing technology which characterizes this building enclave as a dynamic administrative area.

Criterion C: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District is eligible for the National Register since it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. In addition, it represents, as a whole, a distinguishable entity. The Headquarters District clearly represents the rustic architectural style, adopted and developed by the National Park Service during the first twenty-five years of the agency's existence. Moreover, the District illustrates the evolution of the rustic style over a twelve-year period (1928-1940) from which time the extant National Park Service-designed buildings date. Finally, the grouping of features and relationships among those features in the Headquarters District possesses a coherence that makes it an identifiable historic environment.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Rustic Style. The total ensemble of buildings and the articulated spaces between these features visually expresses the philosophy of the rustic style. A growing cognizance of the ills provoked by the country's increasingly mechanized, industrialized society in the late 1800's which gave rise to a new romanticism about untouched natural environments, provided fertile ground for the emergence of the rustic style. Beginning in the early 1880s, summer resorts built by wealthy Easterners in New York's Adirondack Mountains achieved



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an ornate "high style" architecture through the use of logs, poles, and branches in large mansion-like dwellings. The incorporation of native materials in buildings and their integration with the landscape was fostered by early professional associations between landscape architects and architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and H.H. Richardson. Harmony between buildings and their surrounding landscapes was of paramount concern to the early practitioners of the rustic style.

The adoption of this nonintrusive design philosophy by the National Park Service after its creation in 1916 was natural. Many of the grand western parks inherited by the Service were renowned for their superlative natural scenery. In addition, the tradition of buildings constructed of natural local materials had already been firmly established by concessionaires who constructed tourist facilities in Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Mount Rainier, and Crater Lake before the birth of the National Park Service. In these and other early parks and monuments, although no one architectural style predominated, the most aesthetically appropriate buildings successfully harmonized with their natural setting. Early National Park Service landscape architects strove to continue the subordination of buildings and other improvements to their natural surroundings through thoughtful design, selection of materials that blended with their setting, and careful site selection and landscaping. As noted by William Tweed in his 1978 (revised) monograph on rustic architecture in the Park Service, the agency, in 1918, articulated its commitment to the nonintrusive philosophy in its first "Statement of Policy":

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. . . . All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape . . . .39

This, then, became the guiding tenet of the rustic style embraced by the National Park Service in its effort to reconcile the need for physical improvements and the agency's mandate to protect and preserve areas of outstanding natural beauty.

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At the Headquarters District adherence to the aesthetic ideals of the rustic philosophy are clearly evident. The design and materials utilized in the Headquarters Historic District successfully capture the National Park Service landscape architects' conscious effort to design buildings that harmonize with the natural setting.

Evolution of the Rustic Style. The greatest number of buildings designed by the National Park Service in the Headquarters District were produced by the Branch of Plans and Design between 1927 and 1935, a period of full development of the rustic style by the National Park Service. 40 The period from 1935 to 1942 was marked by expanding institutional growth and operations in the Park Service, which produced changing perceptions of what park architecture should be and brought about the decline of the rustic style. This era was characterized by the utilization of contemporary building materials and methods, the gradual incorporation of modern architectural styles, and uneven quality and diversity. 41

This final phase in the evolution of the National Park Service rustic style is well represented by five buildings designed and constructed at park Headquarters between 1938 and 1941. Four of the five are notably different in design, scale, and materials. One building is entirely of reinforced concrete, and two others incorporate beveled wood siding on the exterior walls producing an effect of simplicity and structural honesty. The influence of modern architectural styles popular outside the Park Service is clearly evident. Workmanship is uneven, reflecting decreased development funds which restricted hiring skilled labor, and the increased influence of architectural styles outside the Park Service. This last generation of buildings at Headquarters, plus its predecessor, together visually illustrate the development of the rustic style of architecture by the Park Service from its years of maturity to its decline.

Significant and Distinguishable Entity. As a group, the buildings, roads, spaces between buildings, and the natural setting in the Headquarters District are a significant and distinguishable entity. The existing character of cohesiveness reflects the efforts of Park Service landscape architects to

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develop plans aimed at preserving the landscape as well as meeting the functional needs of those who occupied the headquarters area during the period of significance.

INTEGRITY: The Headquarters District, as a whole, retains the physical characteristics it possessed during its period of significance, thus visually conveys its association with significant historical patterns.

LOCATION: The layout of buildings and roads in the district has remained at its original location at mile two on the park road. Although two individual buildings in the district have been moved since their construction, they are contributing resources. The Dog Feed Cache (No. 105) was moved to its present location by the CCC in 1938, during the period of significance. The Office Building (No. 22) was moved twice (1950 and 1952), yet its present location retains its original forested setting and orientation to the park road. Both former sites of the Office Building are contained in the district. The present site of the Office Building has been the site of Headquarters buildings since about 1930.

DESIGN: The overall pattern and linkage of cultural features included in the nominated district has remained intact since the late 1930s. Individual contributing buildings have undergone some change in design due to additions and alterations to the exterior, but these are in keeping with the original design, relatively minor (small in scale), inconspicuous (made to the rear of buildings), or are reversible (window and door treatment). The pattern and width of roads is consistent.

SETTING: The district retains its original physical surroundings. The gently sloping terrain, forested setting, and density of buildings in the district is unchanged since the period of significance.

MATERIALS: The combination of physical elements employed in buildings and roads is relatively unaltered. Logs, log framing,

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and wood planking have remained the essential building materials. Where materials dating from the period of significance have been changed (notably on roofs, in areas of infill, and log caulking) new materials introduced are generally in harmony with the original rustic building materials. Most roads in the district have been resurfaced. The loop road linking the dog kennels area to the rest of the district remains unpaved.

WORKMANSHIP: The wide range in the quality of workmanship represented by the fourteen contributing buildings in the district has generally been respected. Although buildings are not especially noted for the sophisticated quality of workmanship since many were constructed by unskilled laborers (notably park managers and CCC enrollees), the aesthetic principles of the period of significance have been perpetuated on building exteriors.

FEELING AND ASSOCIATION: The district, as a whole, successfully evokes the historic sense and associative visual qualities present during the period of significance.

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2. Yard, Robert Sterling, The Book of National Parks (New York: Charles Scriber's Sons, 1919), 17-20.
3. Grant, Madison, "The Establishment of Mt. McKinley National Park" in Hunting and Conservation, George Bird Brinnell and Charles Sheldon, eds. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1925), 438-45.
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7. Ise, Our National Park Policy, 227-28.

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9. Stuck, Hudson, The Ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley) (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914), 4-5.
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13. "Mount McKinley National Park" (Superintendent's Annual Report), Fiscal Year 1927, Naturalists' Study Collection, Denali National Park and Preserve, hereafter cited as "NSC, DENA."
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Memorandum from Chief Naturalist to the Park Files regarding Superintendents of Mount McKinley National Park and Denali National Park and Preserve, 21 January 1981; taped interview with Fritz Nyberg: both in NSC, DENA.
17. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1939, Mount McKinley National Park," NSC, DENA.
18. "Mount McKinley National Park" (Superintendent's Annual Report), Fiscal Year 1935, NSC, DENA.
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22. "Superintendent's Monthly Report for July 1929," NSC, DENA.
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38. Ibid., June 1941, NSC, DENA.
39. Tweed, William, Parkitecture: A History of Rustic Building Design in the National Park System: 1916-1942, (typescript, 1978 rev.), 26.
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41. Ibid., 115-119.



# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet for Item No. 9.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.91  
 UTM REFERENCES

A 0,6 40,31,0,0 7,067,3,0,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 C               

B                 
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 D               

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Mount McKinley National Headquarters District is irregular in shape and tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of cultural features (consisting of buildings, roads, and the immediately surrounding natural environment which has visually impacted the district during the period of historical significance). The district embraces 11.91 acres and includes areas on both the north and the south of the park highway. It is located in NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T.14S., R.7W., Fairbanks Meridian (see district map and detailed description included in this nomination.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gail Evans, Historian

DATE

December 1985

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office

TELEPHONE

(907) 261-2638

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Judith E. Butcher  
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is      National      State      Local.

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters  
District  
Yukon-Koyukuk Division  
ALASKA

Substantive Review

Working No. 5/15/87  
Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Due: 6/10/87 — 6/29/87  
Action: ACCEPT  
RETURN 6-18-87  
REJECT  
Federal Agency: NPS

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Very fine nomination. Unfortunately, technical omissions prevent listing at this date. Please complete sections 7 & 8 and obtain SHPO signature or letter verifying approval recommendation.*

Recom./Criteria Return  
Reviewer Bushong  
Discipline Historian  
Date 6/18/87

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category \_\_\_\_\_ Ownership Public Acquisition Status Accessible Present Use \_\_\_\_\_  
*Please fill in blanks*

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

*Please provide - fill in blanks*

Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair

- deteriorated
- ruins
- unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Please provide — fill in blanks

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

UTM References

nominated area 11.91 acres. Please provide 3 or more UTM reference points

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

SHPO signature is needed on form + recommendation

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed William B. Bushong Date 6/18/87 Phone:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District

AND/OR COMMON

Denali National Park and Preserve Headquarters

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Mile 3.4, McKinley Park Highway

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Denali National Park and Preserve

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
000

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

COUNTY

Yukon-Koyukuk Div.

CODE

290

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office

STREET & NUMBER

701 C Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

"List of Classified Structures", Denali National Park and Preserve

DATE

1981

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### 7. DESCRIPTION

Summary: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is situated approximately three miles from the eastern entrance of Denali National Park and Preserve on the 90-mile park highway. Irregular in shape, the approximately 11.91-acre district occupies a natural, gently sloping forested terrace just north of Hines Creek, a tributary of the Nenana River. The Historic District encompasses 18 buildings and a network of narrow connecting roads. In keeping with the National Park Service philosophy of rustic (or nonintrusive) architecture, the physical features of the majority of buildings in the District reflect a conscious attempt to harmonize with their natural surroundings through the use of building materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska and through sensitive siting. Horizontal log (or log veneer), vertical log plank, board and batten, and clapboard siding are used predominantly on exterior walls. Logs or rough sawn lumber, characteristically exposed under the eaves or at the ends of gable roofs, serve to emphasize the rustic qualities of buildings. The contributing buildings in the District were erected between 1926 and 1941. Fourteen buildings maintain significant exterior integrity and contribute to the ambience of the District. Four are considered noncontributing structures due to their recent construction, loss of physical integrity, and/or their nonrustic architectural features.

Rustic Style Building Design: In exterior design, materials, and siting the ensemble of Headquarters buildings clearly exhibits tenets of the rustic style adopted and fully developed by the National Park Service between 1916 and the early 1940s. Reflecting the National Park Service attempts to design and construct buildings that harmonized with the surrounding environment and used local building traditions, the majority of Headquarters buildings utilize materials and techniques indigenous to interior Alaska. Logs were used predominantly to construct the exterior walls of Headquarters buildings. When suitable logs were unavailable, rough-sawn or machine rounded planks (simulating logs) were used on building exteriors, either alone or in combination with the log framing, to create a rustic effect. Design details such as saddle corner notching and exposed roof rafters and purlins contribute further to the rustic appearance of Headquarters buildings. At the same time, certain building

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techniques reveal awareness of local craft traditions practiced by miners and hunters in the region. (This is particularly true of the oldest buildings in the Headquarters Historic District.)

Headquarters buildings are relatively small in scale. Buildings rarely exceed 40 feet in width and most are no more than one and one-half stories in height. In one instance (No. 102) the siting of a two-story building against a small hillside effectively reduces the overall sense of height.

Finally, the rustic philosophy of nonintrusive building is evident in the overall spatial distribution and siting of buildings and roads in the Headquarters Historic District. Beginning in the early 1930s when National Park Service landscape architects became increasingly involved in the planning of Headquarters, it appears that an effort was made to minimize the impact of built features on the landscape. Excluding the tight concentration of buildings at the hub of the District, buildings are separated by considerable distances and surrounded by undisturbed stands of trees. Only native plant materials border buildings and walkways. Roads in the district are narrow and often follow the natural contour of the land.

Appearance During Period of Significance: Between 1926 and 1941 the physical appearance of Headquarters evolved. Between the fall of 1925 and the end of 1927, no less than nine structures were constructed along the park highway and a short stub road which now serves as the main access road into the district. Buildings were typically small, horizontal log cabins capped with low pitch gable roofs of rough sawn lumber covered with tar paper. One building, the Office Building (No. 22), is the sole survivor of this early period of vernacular buildings that closely resembled those built by local miners, trappers, and hunters.

An era of landscape architect designed buildings began in 1928. That year, two buildings (Nos. 101 and 106) were erected alongside the main road into Headquarters. (The Warehouse [No. 101] was among the first and is now the oldest extant landscape architect-designed building at Headquarters.) Both buildings



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repeated design characteristics and materials used in the first generation of Headquarters buildings: each was one story in height, had a gable roof initially sheathed with tar paper, and was built of horizontal peeled logs. Building construction escalated in the late 1920s and through the mid-1930s. Most buildings constructed at Headquarters between 1929 and 1937 were designed by National Park Service architects. All were built in the rustic architectural mode typified by a heavy reliance on peeled logs, either for entire walls or wall framing, rough-sawn board-and-batten siding, and roof designs that revealed structural rafters and purlins under the eaves and in the gable ends. Six buildings from this period of exuberant growth and development are extant. Most are sited on or near the principal Headquarters road, which by 1937 formed the backbone of building development.

The final era of development at Headquarters witnessed the construction of five major buildings, the relocation of one, and the establishment of the pattern of roads that presently exists in the district. All five buildings built between 1938 and 1941 are attributed to National Park Service architects. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided labor for new construction, for the relocation of one building, and for the construction of new roads at Headquarters. Great variety exists in the design and building materials used during this last period of building: two frame structures sheathed with clapboard siding were completed in 1938; the following year a combination log and stone veneer building and a reinforced concrete structure were completed. The substantial completion of an all log building in 1941 coincided with the close of the National Park Service's adherence to the rustic concept.

Headquarters Since the 1940s: The Headquarters Historic District has undergone relatively few changes since its period of historical significance. Building development at Headquarters entered a period of dormancy during and after World War II. The 1950s saw a renewal of changes, both unplanned and planned. In 1950, a substantial log and frame employees' quarters just west of the main park road burned. That year, the Office Building (No. 22) was relocated to the utility area, and two years later it was moved to its present location. The Garage and Repair Shop (No. 102) received a major addition in 1955. The 1950s also

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witnessed the relocation of the superintendent's garage (No. 50) to its present site just south of the Garage and Repair Shop. Beginning in the 1960s, new construction accomplished under the National Park Service Mission 66 building program took place largely outside the Headquarters District. Inside the District during the 1960s and early 1970s only two minor buildings were removed. Most recently, changes inside the district boundaries are limited to the introduction of one building (No. 123) and the construction of new additions onto the Garage and Repair Shop. Only minor road changes likewise have occurred since the mid-1960s. Two short sections of road were abandoned; however, they exist as cleared openings and are currently used as pedestrian walkways.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District encompasses less than ten acres. Boundaries are tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of significant cultural features that, combined, establish an integrity of feeling and association at Headquarters. Since the strong relationship between the natural and built environment reflects both the rustic design concepts that guided the development of Headquarters and the functional requirements of the occupants at Headquarters in the 1930s, the District boundaries embrace small areas of the natural setting. The District boundaries have been selected for reasons of visual impact as well as historical patterns of use which both exerted a great influence on the history of Headquarters during the period of significance.

The extreme northern boundary of the District follows the 2,130 foot contour, a few feet upslope from building Nos. 111 and 22 (the first two Headquarters' administration buildings) and extends eastward to the entrance of the residential loop road. Here, the boundary turns southward and follows a line ten feet east of the curvilinear residential road initially established by the CCC at the time residence buildings Nos. 12, 13, and 23 were constructed. Just east of the Barn (No. 106), the boundary takes in an area historically used as a horse corral.

The boundary around the southern portion of the district follows a line 10 feet from the eastern and western edges of the dog kennel

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road and along the 2,060-foot contour just south of building No. 105 and the dog kennels at the south. Here, the land drops precipitously. Since 1938, when the kennels were established by the CCC, both park personnel and visitors have traveled the loop kennels road to care for and observe the sled dogs. The semi-wooded area encircled by and bordering the road, although not actively used historically, has functioned passively as a buffer between the greatest concentration of human activity at Headquarters and the sights, sounds, and smells of the park kennel operation. The area encompassed by the dog kennel road is less than one acre.

From the juncture of the kennel road and the east-west service road, the District boundary runs east to the northwest corner of the parking area, then directly north. Building No. 141 is outside the District due to its recent move to the site and its noncompatible design. The small area inside the district and north of No. 21 is primarily wooded but broken by an open space, which, until a 1950 fire, was the site of a major building at Headquarters. In addition, this area provides a visual edge at the historically significant entrance into Headquarters that dates from 1926. The boundary curves eastward a few feet to exclude a parking area expanded to its present size in the last two decades then north and northwest to the point of beginning.

Contributing/Noncontributing Buildings: Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters Historic District is comprised of 14 contributing resources and 4 noncontributing resources. One significant building has noncontributing additions projecting from one wall. All 14 contributing resources in the Headquarters Historic District were constructed during the 15-year period of historical significance, 1926 to 1941. Noncontributing buildings or additions were constructed since 1941, or were built during the period of significance but have experienced a considerable loss of physical integrity. Each building included in the district is keyed by building number to an accompanying map of the Headquarters District. Photographs depicting individual buildings and significant vistas are appended.

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Contributing Buildings

No. 22: Office Building. 1926; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal, peeled log exterior walls with double square corner notching; painted dark brown; 20'6" x 19'6"; one story; gable roof with ribbed metal sheathing; no foundation; six-light, paired windows. Alterations: building moved in 1950 and again in 1952; log walls peeled, porch reconstructed; recent frame board and batten, shed roof addition on rear, north elevation; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 22-1).

No. 101: Warehouse. 1928; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel. Walls of horizontal, peeled logs; 32' x 32'; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation; single light windows; two pedestrian doors on west elevation. Alterations: tar paper replaced by metal roofing in early 1950s; wood panel infill of garage door opening on south wall; new pedestrian doors on west wall; new foundation and interior rehabilitation in 1982; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 101-1 to 101-3.)

No. 106: Barn. 1928-1929; National Park Service probable architect; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log walls with saddle and dovetail corner notching; painted dark brown; 19'3" x 42'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; no foundation; multi-light casement windows on south elevation only; pedestrian door on west wall. Alterations: log addition on east wall in early 1930s; windows added in late 1940s; recent small board and batten addition on rear, east wall; recent addition of wood shakes on roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 106-1 to 106-5.)

No. 105: Dog Feed Cache and Sled Storage. 1929-1930; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log frame with reversed board-and-batten siding; painted dark brown; main portion, 14'10" x 24'10"; 1 1/2 stories; gable roof; two smaller adjoining sections are one story with shed roofs; all roofs sheathed with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under two portions; six-light casement windows; solid wood doors on north elevation. Alterations: building moved in 1938; shed roof

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addition on west wall of central portion in 1976; recent replacement of metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo No. 105-1, 105-2.)

No. 110: Electric Light Plant (Power House). 1930-1931; architect unknown; park personnel probable builders. Horizontal, peeled log and poured concrete (lower one-third) wall construction; saddle corner notching with sawn and battered log ends; painted dark brown; 14' x 16'; one story; gable roof sheathed with wood shakes; concrete foundation; eight-light casement windows; pedestrian door on west elevation. Alterations: replacement of single garage door with pedestrian door; replacement of corrugated metal roof with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 110-1 to 110-3.)

No. 103: Garage. 1931; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Peeled log frame with vertical board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown; . 25' x 42'2"; one story; salt-box type roof with wood shakes; concrete slab foundation under portions; six-light casement windows; pedestrian door (east elevation) and single garage door (west elevation). Alterations: infill of garage doors on south wall between 1950 and mid-1960s; interior repartitioning in late 1970s and in 1984; recent shake roof; exterior painted. (Photo Nos. 103-1 to 103-3.)

No. 112: Comfort Station. 1932; designed by National Park Service; park personnel probable builders. Peeled log and reverse board-and-batten exterior walls; painted dark brown; 16'6" x 10'; one story; gable roof with rolled composition roofing; poured concrete foundation under one portion; small glass louvered windows. Alterations: window and door modification c.1967; concrete foundation poured under entire building and board-and-batten addition on north wall in 1985-86; recent picture window added on east wall; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 112-1 to 112-3.)

No. 107: Boiler House. 1932; architect unknown; built by park personnel. Horizontal peeled log (upper portion) and poured concrete (lower portion) wall construction; saddle corner notching; painted dark brown; 25'8" x 19'; one story; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation; six-light casement windows; single door on south elevation. Alterations: recent replacement of tar paper and corrugated metal roofing with wood shakes; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 107-1, 107-2.)

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No. 21: Rangers' Dormitory. 1934-1935; designed by National Park Service; built by park personnel and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled logs with saddle notching (ground floor) and vertical rounded planks over frame construction (second floor); log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 34' x 34'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; single light casement and picture windows; doors on east and west elevations. Alterations: interior alterations beginning in 1954; recent placement of multi-light windows with single pane casement windows; introduction of three picture windows on ground floor; wood shakes instead of original metal roof; exterior walls painted. (Photo Nos. 21-1 to 21-4.)

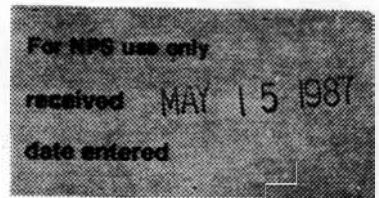
Nos. 12 and 13: Employee Residences. 1938; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Frame construction with clapboard siding (lower portion) and vertical board-and-batten siding (upper portion); painted dark brown; 25' x 26'10"; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; concrete foundation with daylight basement; horizontal three- and four-light sash windows. Alterations: interior repartitioning of both in 1954 and recent remodeling; introduction of second floor fire escapes on rear, south walls; replacement of multi-light sash window on No. 12 with picture window; modification of ground floor porches on both; exterior walls painted since 1963; replacement of metal roofing with wood shakes. (Photo Nos. 12/13-1 to 12/13-4.)

No. 111: Superintendent's Garage. 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Horizontal peeled log walls above poured concrete with stone veneer exterior walls; log portion painted dark brown; L-shape; measures 24'6" x 33'6" and 15'6" square; one story; intersecting gable roof with corrugated metal sheathing; concrete slab foundation; 12-light sash windows. Alterations: compatible addition constructed on west wall in 1943; infill of garage doors on east elevation; and interior repartitioning in 1943; interior remodeling in 1960 and early 1980s; new metal roof installed 1984. (Photo Nos. 111-1 to 111-3.)

No. 102: Garage and Repair Shop (Machine Shop and Garage). 1939; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps. Reinforced concrete wall construction with horizontal wood siding in gable ends; painted dark brown; 46' x 30'; two stories; gable roof with wood shakes; reinforced concrete foundation; multi-light casement windows; three vehicle bays and pedestrian door on north facade. Alterations: major concrete block addition

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or west wall in 1955, this addition extended to the west in 1981; both recent additions are noncontributing elements. (Photo Nos. 102-1 to 102-3.)

No. 23: Employee's Residence. Substantially completed 1940-1941; designed by National Park Service; built by Civilian Conservation Corps, Alaska Road Commission, park personnel, and contracted labor. Horizontal peeled log walls (ground floor) and frame construction with vertical log planks (upper half-story); corners saddle notched with log ends sawn and battered; painted dark brown; 46'6" x 28'; 1 1/2 stories; steeply pitched gable roof with one shed roof dormer and two gable roof porches, all sheathed with ribbed metal; poured concrete foundation with daylight basement; one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Alterations: interior remodeling in early 1950s and in 1975. (Photo Nos. 23-1 to 23-3.)

(Additional information about each contributing building may be found in Mount McKinley Headquarters District, Historic Structure Report, by David Snow and Gail Evans (1986).

Noncontributing Buildings

No. 50: Superintendent's Garage (early 1930s). Moved since 1966 and possibly before. (Photo No. 50-1.)

No. 96: Storage Shed. (platform only, c. 1955; roof and walls since 1979).

No. 118: Equipment Storage (1955); Paint Shop (1980); Fire Engine Storage (1981). (Photo No. 101-1.)

No. 123: CCC Infirmary (c. 1938). Substantially altered and relocated. (Photo No. 123-1.)

No. 217: Employee Garage (mid-1950s). (Photo No. 217-1.)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Summary: The 11.91-acre Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District is historically significant since it illustrates the presence and early growth of the National Park Service in the State of Alaska. The National Park Service was established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Depression-era program whose life extended from 1933 to 1942, contributed greatly to the expansion and development of the Headquarters District in the late 1930s. Throughout the nation and locally at Mount McKinley National Park, the CCC facilitated and enhanced the efforts of the National Park Service. The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District, whose period of historical significance is identified in this nomination as the years extending from 1926 to 1941, visually represents the two historical themes of conservation and recreation.

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

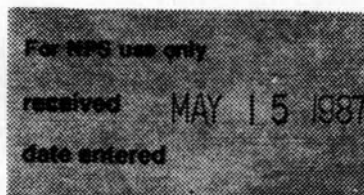
The Headquarters District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association. Of the eighteen buildings in the District, only four are noncontributing resources. Fourteen buildings contribute to the sense of time and place of the Headquarters District.

Criterion A. The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District achieves historical significance for its strong association with the National Park Service and the CCC, who, together, advanced the conservation and recreation movements in



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Alaska and locally in the remote interior portion of the state. As agents of the furtherance of conservation and recreation, the National Park Service and the CCC were primarily responsible for the early physical development of the Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District that took place between 1926 and 1941. In 1985, the physical appearance and character of the Headquarters District shows minimal alteration since that time, thus it visually recalls this fifteen-year period of historical significance.

Establishment of Mount McKinley National Park. The creation of Mount McKinley National Park reflected America's heightened concern for conservation, which captured the support of Progressive-era government leaders in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Carved out of the great wilderness of interior Alaska, the establishment of Mount McKinley National Park epitomized the primary mission of the National Park Service, established in 1916. Under the leadership of its first two directors, Stephen Mather (1916-1929) and Horace Albright (1929-1933), the dual concepts of conservation of the natural environment and the promotion of outdoor recreation emerged as the dominant management direction of the early national park movement.<sup>1</sup> Often compared to the scenic splendor of the Alps and Himalayas, many early park supporters ranked McKinley alongside Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon in its supremacy in world scenery.<sup>2</sup> Largely in response to the committed efforts of influential East Coast conservation organizations,<sup>3</sup> on February 26, 1917, Congress established by act (39 Stat. 938) a park approximately 2,200 square miles in area. It encompassed the crest and northern slopes of the central Alaska Range and featured 20,320-foot Mount McKinley, the loftiest mountain in North America, as the principal scenic attraction.<sup>4</sup> In addition to preserving the natural scenery, the park aimed at protecting the game ranges of the prolific herds of caribou and Dall sheep presumably threatened by the encroachment of market hunters and the advancement of civilization prompted by the construction of the Alaska Railroad. Finally, park advocates argued that the park's establishment would encourage economic development of interior Alaska by stimulating travel and tourism in this remote undeveloped area of the state.<sup>5</sup> The passage of legislation creating the park was significant: Mount McKinley National Park

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became the first national park in Alaska, and it was second only to Yellowstone in size.<sup>6</sup>

Early Years. Administration of Alaska's first national park came slowly. No appropriation of money was initially provided for the development and protection of the park.<sup>7</sup> It was not until 1920 that \$8,000 was granted to establish an administrative area, to pay the salary of a superintendent and assistants, and to purchase and maintain a dog team.<sup>8</sup> The following year, forty-year-old Henry P. Karstens assumed the position of park superintendent.<sup>9</sup> Working with one ranger, Superintendent Karstens at first administered to park needs from Nenana, a small town over fifty miles north of the park boundary. Upon his arrival there in mid-1921, the Nenana Daily News assuredly announced:

Of great importance to Interior Alaska is the arrival of Harry P. Karstens, newly appointed superintendent of Mt. McKinley National Park . . . [His] coming marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Interior Alaska, for [he is] here to blaze the trails for thousands of tourists who even now are waiting an invitation to visit America's largest [sic] National Park and one of the world's scenic wonders.<sup>10</sup>

In the summer of 1922, coinciding with the near completion of the Alaska Railroad, Superintendent Karstens moved park headquarters to McKinley Park railroad station near the east boundary of the park. During the next three years, Harry Karstens carried out the duties of park superintendent from a small enclave of log and frame buildings near the railroad depot and situated on the banks of a nearby creek.

A New Park Headquarters, 1925-1928. The severe cold and dampness of the creek channel, periodic flooding, and finally a fire that denuded the surrounding landscape, probably all contributed to the relocation of park headquarters in the fall of 1925 to its present site.<sup>11</sup> Situated in a sheltered forest of spruce, birch, and cottonwood approximately two miles west of the McKinley Park Station, the establishment of the new park headquarters occurred simultaneously with the construction of the first summer tourist camp inside the park. Beginning in 1925, the Savage River Camp, consisting of a neatly arranged ensemble of wall tents,<sup>12</sup> induced hardier visitors to travel into the park on horses owned and

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operated by the camp concessionaire. With the gradual influx of summer tourists came new responsibilities for park personnel, added to those of wintertime game protection.

Reflecting this increase in recreational use of the park, the size of both the park staff and the headquarters area gradually expanded. Between 1925 and early 1928, new buildings were added to the initial small cluster of log and frame structures. By mid-1927, park headquarters consisted of no less than nine structures plus 800 lineal feet of road.<sup>13</sup> The superintendent's office and park staff residence cabins fronted on the park road, while the utility buildings were located to the rear (south) and accessed by the headquarters stub road. Since no money was allocated for building construction during the first three years after headquarters was relocated, most of the materials used for construction were salvaged from abandoned railroad construction camp buildings and timber in the nearby forests. Park rangers accomplished all building construction.<sup>14</sup>

Years of Expansion, 1928-1937. The year 1928 marked a turning point in the development and growth at park headquarters. Visitor attendance in the park continued to rise with the introduction of new concession operated automobile stages and the expansion of facilities at Savage River Camp. In addition, the ongoing construction and improvements of the park road allowed for the establishment of small tent camps spaced about sixteen miles apart and extending into the center of the park.<sup>15</sup> Demands on the park rangers, and especially Superintendent Karstens, increased correspondingly with the increase in recreational use of the park. Additionally, the Park Service itself insisted upon greater accountability of park operations. Chafing under new bureaucratic responsibilities, Harry Karstens resigned as superintendent in the fall of 1928.<sup>16</sup> That same year, Mount McKinley National Park received its first allotment of funds for building construction in the history of the park.

The arrival of Superintendent Harry Liek in December, 1928 ushered in a decade of steady growth and development of the park. During this ten-year period, construction and maintenance of the road made steady progress. By 1938, the road extended and was suitable

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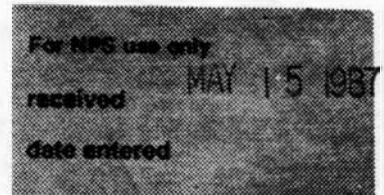
for vehicular travel for ninety miles into the park from the Alaska Railroad.<sup>17</sup> In the mid-1930s, a new airplane field was completed at Savage River Camp.<sup>18</sup> Facilities provided by the park's sole concessionaire, the McKinley Tourist and Transportation Company, correspondingly improved and expanded during the 1930s. Although visitation declined in the early 1930s due to depressed economic conditions in the United States, the total number of visitors recorded during the 1937 travel season reached 1,073, the largest attendance attained in the history of the park to date.<sup>19</sup> The park administrative staff and rangers were kept busy year round facilitating the concession-operated recreational activities in summer and providing protection of wildlife against poachers in winter. In mid-1937, the management of the park was assumed by seven permanent employees and a total operating budget of \$150,050.<sup>20</sup>

As the hub of all administrative and management activities for the park, the heightened development activity reflected not only the increased recreational use of the park, but the general expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s. As a result of an executive order issued by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, the agency expanded multifold in the number of areas administered and in personnel. Park units jumped from 67 to 137, and Park Service employees quadrupled immediately after the agency reorganization.<sup>21</sup> Park Service officials, and particularly the Branch of Plans and Design, became increasingly involved in the planning and development of park facilities especially at park headquarters. Thomas Vint, head of the Service's landscape division, visited the park on an inspection trip in 1929.<sup>22</sup>

Planning for the overall placement of roads and buildings at headquarters began as early as 1928: in March that year, the superintendent noted that "all future development about headquarters will be influenced by the proper placing of these buildings and the space reserved for future construction."<sup>23</sup> An official master plan for the headquarters area was completed by the mid-1930s.<sup>24</sup> In early 1937, the Branch of Plans and Design produced a master plan for the entire park that included detailed maps and descriptions of existing and proposed buildings at park headquarters.<sup>25</sup>

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This was a period of robust building construction. Beginning in 1928, an average of two major buildings a year were started at headquarters. Construction peaked in 1935 when, according to Superintendent Harry Liek, "the largest building program in the history of the park took place the past year when two of the finest buildings in the interior of Alaska were constructed at park headquarters, consisting of an eight room rangers' quarters and a five room employee's residence."<sup>26</sup> With the completion of these two buildings, the headquarters was comprised of eighteen buildings. As headquarters physically expanded, the focus of activities shifted from the park road to the short headquarters road begun in the mid-1920s.<sup>27</sup> The exuberance in building construction abruptly halted in 1937: that year the park received no appropriation for physical improvements.<sup>28</sup>

Influence of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In a bold effort to curb the epidemic proportions of the nation's worst economic depression, newly inaugurated President Franklin Roosevelt initiated a wide array of New Deal emergency work relief programs. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) more than any other New Deal program had the greatest impact on the long-term development of conservation and recreation-oriented projects in national park areas. At the program's peak size in 1935, the National Park Service employed a total of 126,000 CCC supervisors and enrollees.<sup>29</sup>

The significance of the CCC in national history, as well as Park Service history, is great. During its years of existence from 1933 to 1942, the program provided work for 5 percent of the total United States male population. In the first three months of its establishment, the CCC accomplished the greatest peacetime mobilization of American youth ever experienced by the United States. The CCC was largely responsible for the coordination and development of a nationwide state parks program. Work visible to the public, such as new trails, campground facilities, and vista clearings contributed to the increase in park visitation by 25 to 50 percent. Park Service officials have claimed that the CCC advanced both forest conservation and recreational park development by ten to twenty years.<sup>30</sup>

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Due to the influence of the CCC, the hiatus in building construction at park headquarters lasted only briefly. On May 20, 1938, a full company of 200 CCC enrollees and 12 supervisory personnel arrived in the park. Immediately, the corpsmen began constructing CCC Camp Denali, located only a few hundred yards north of headquarters.<sup>31</sup> Even before the summer building season was half over, the CCC was well along with several projects in the park, including fire hazard reduction, telephone line maintenance, landscaping at the new McKinley Park Hotel, and maintenance and improvement of the park highway. Most of their efforts, however, focused on the headquarters area. Throughout the summer, the CCC labored on sewer and water line construction, road construction and obliteration, and building relocation and new construction. By early November when the last contingent of corpsmen left the park, two 2-story employee residences were completed. Additionally, the CCC was responsible for moving the dog kennels to their present location and building loop roads that accessed the new dog kennel and residential areas at headquarters.<sup>32</sup>

A second full company of CCC enrollees returned to Camp Denali the following April. Major projects undertaken at headquarters during the summer of 1939 included the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete garage and repair shop and a log and stone veneer garage at the superintendent's residence. Before summer's end, the CCC completed the installation of underground drainage ditches and power and telephone lines at headquarters.<sup>33</sup> Within a month after the departure of Superintendent Harry Liek from the park, newly appointed Superintendent Frank T. Been observed in June 1939: "the CCC Company assigned to the park is an asset of inestimable value as accomplishments are possible which would take years through regular appropriations."<sup>34</sup>

The expense of transportation to Alaska was the apparent reason for the disapproval of the park's request for a CCC company after 1939. Even without a CCC camp in the park, their influence continued to be felt. Through the CCC operation of the Alaska Fire Control Service, sufficient building logs were provided for the construction of a new residence.<sup>35</sup> In April 1940, the logs arrived by freight car and were on the ground at the building site.<sup>36</sup> Without qualified park personnel, adequate funds for hiring skilled labor, or available local workmen due to the

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pre-World War II labor shortages, construction of the new log residence progressed slowly.<sup>37</sup> Finally, by mid-1941, both exterior and interior work on the new residence were substantially completed.<sup>38</sup>

Following the completion of this residence at headquarters, major building construction was curtailed during World War II. With only a few exceptions, the resumption of major construction activity which began in the early 1950s took place largely outside the historic Headquarters District. Changes that have occurred in the historic District at headquarters are primarily limited to building interiors or are compatible in exterior design and materials. Interior and minor exterior alterations that have taken place over time reveal the evolution in building uses and advancing technology which characterizes this building enclave as a dynamic administrative area.

Criterion C: The Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District is eligible for the National Register since it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. In addition, it represents, as a whole, a distinguishable entity. The Headquarters District clearly represents the rustic architectural style, adopted and developed by the National Park Service during the first twenty-five years of the agency's existence. Moreover, the District illustrates the evolution of the rustic style over a twelve-year period (1928-1940) from which time the extant National Park Service-designed buildings date. Finally, the grouping of features and relationships among those features in the Headquarters District possesses a coherence that makes it an identifiable historic environment.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Rustic Style. The total ensemble of buildings and the articulated spaces between these features visually expresses the philosophy of the rustic style. A growing cognizance of the ills provoked by the country's increasingly mechanized, industrialized society in the late 1800s which gave rise to a new romanticism about untouched natural environments, provided fertile ground for the emergence of the rustic style. Beginning in the early 1880s, summer resorts built by wealthy Easterners in New York's Adirondack Mountains achieved

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an ornate "high style" architecture through the use of logs, poles, and branches in large mansion-like dwellings. The incorporation of native materials in buildings and their integration with the landscape was fostered by early professional associations between landscape architects and architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and H. H. Richardson. Harmony between buildings and their surrounding landscapes was of paramount concern to the early practitioners of the rustic style.

The adoption of this nonintrusive design philosophy by the National Park Service after its creation in 1916 was natural. Many of the grand western parks inherited by the Service were renowned for their superlative natural scenery. In addition, the tradition of buildings constructed of natural local materials had already been firmly established by concessionaires who constructed tourist facilities in Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Mount Rainier, and Crater Lake before the birth of the National Park Service. In these and other early parks and monuments, although no one architectural style predominated, the most aesthetically appropriate buildings successfully harmonized with their natural setting. Early National Park Service landscape architects strove to continue the subordination of buildings and other improvements to their natural surroundings through thoughtful design, selection of materials that blended with their setting, and careful site selection and landscaping. As noted by William Tweed in his 1978 (revised) monograph on rustic architecture in the Park Service, the agency, in 1918, articulated its commitment to the nonintrusive philosophy in its first "Statement of Policy":

In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. . . . All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed in special reference to the preservation of the landscape . . . .<sup>39</sup>

This, then, became the guiding tenet of the rustic style embraced by the National Park Service in its effort to reconcile the need for physical improvements and the agency's mandate to protect and preserve areas of outstanding natural beauty.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received MAY 15 1987  
date entered

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Item number 8

Page 10

At the Headquarters District adherence to the aesthetic ideals of the rustic philosophy are clearly evident. The design and materials utilized in the Headquarters Historic District successfully capture the National Park Service landscape architects' conscious effort to design buildings that harmonize with the natural setting.

Evolution of the Rustic Style. The greatest number of buildings designed by the National Park Service in the Headquarters District were produced by the Branch of Plans and Design between 1927 and 1935, a period of full development of the rustic style by the National Park Service.<sup>40</sup> The period from 1935 to 1942 was marked by expanding institutional growth and operations in the Park Service, which produced changing perceptions of what park architecture should be and brought about the decline of the rustic style. This era was characterized by the utilization of contemporary building materials and methods, the gradual incorporation of modern architectural styles, and uneven quality and diversity.<sup>41</sup>

This final phase in the evolution of the National Park Service rustic style is well represented by five buildings designed and constructed at park Headquarters between 1938 and 1941. Four of the five are notably different in design, scale, and materials. One building is entirely of reinforced concrete, and two others incorporate beveled wood siding on the exterior walls producing an effect of simplicity and structural honesty. The influence of modern architectural styles popular outside the Park Service is clearly evident. Workmanship is uneven, reflecting decreased development funds which restricted hiring skilled labor, and the increased influence of architectural styles outside the Park Service. This last generation of buildings at Headquarters, plus its predecessor, together visually illustrate the development of the rustic style of architecture by the Park Service from its years of maturity to its decline.

Significant and Distinguishable Entity. As a group, the buildings, roads, spaces between buildings, and the natural setting in the Headquarters District are a significant and distinguishable entity. The existing character of cohesiveness reflects the efforts of Park Service landscape architects to

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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develop plans aimed at preserving the landscape as well as meeting the functional needs of those who occupied the headquarters area during the period of significance.

INTEGRITY: The Headquarters District, as a whole, retains the physical characteristics it possessed during its period of significance, thus visually conveys its association with significant historical patterns.

LOCATION: The layout of buildings and roads in the district has remained at its original location at mile two on the park road. Although two individual buildings in the district have been moved since their construction, they are contributing resources. The Dog Feed Cache (No. 105) was moved to its present location by the CCC in 1938, during the period of significance. The Office Building (No. 22) was moved twice (1950 and 1952), yet its present location retains its original forested setting and orientation to the park road. Both former sites of the Office Building are contained in the district. The present site of the Office Building has been the site of Headquarters buildings since about 1930.

DESIGN: The overall pattern and linkage of cultural features included in the nominated district has remained intact since the late 1930s. Individual contributing buildings have undergone some change in design due to additions and alterations to the exterior, but these are in keeping with the original design, relatively minor (small in scale), inconspicuous (made to the rear of buildings), or are reversible (window and door treatment). The pattern and width of roads is consistent.

SETTING: The district retains its original physical surroundings. The gently sloping terrain, forested setting, and density of buildings in the district is unchanged since the period of significance.

MATERIALS: The combination of physical elements employed in buildings and roads is relatively unaltered. Logs, log framing,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

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and wood planking have remained the essential building materials. Where materials dating from the period of significance have been changed (notably on roofs, in areas of infill, and log caulking) new materials introduced are generally in harmony with the original rustic building materials. Most roads in the district have been resurfaced. The loop road linking the dog kennels area to the rest of the district remains unpaved.

WORKMANSHIP: The wide range in the quality of workmanship represented by the fourteen contributing buildings in the district has generally been respected. Although buildings are not especially noted for the sophisticated quality of workmanship since many were constructed by unskilled laborers (notably park managers and CCC enrollees), the aesthetic principles of the period of significance have been perpetuated on building exteriors.

FEELING AND ASSOCIATION: The district, as a whole, successfully evokes the historic sense and associative visual qualities present during the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

MAY 15 1987

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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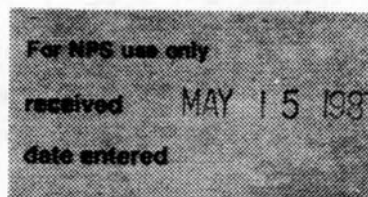
ITEM 8. Cont'd.

NOTES

1. Foresta, Ronald A., America's National Parks and Their Keepers (Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1984), 9-43; Runte, Alfred, National Parks: The American Experience (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1979), 11-32; Hays, Samuel P., Conservation and the Gospel of Efficiency: The Progressive Conservation Movement, 1890-1920 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University press, 1959), 265.
2. Yard, Robert Sterling, The Book of National Parks (New York: Charles Scriber's Sons, 1919), 17-20.
3. Grant, Madison, "The Establishment of Mt. McKinley National Park" in Hunting and Conservation, George Bird Brinnell and Charles Sheldon, eds. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1925), 438-45.
4. Gruening, Ernest, The State of Alaska (New York: Random House, 1954), 224-25.
5. Ise, Our National Park Policy, 226-26; Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands, Mount McKinley National Park, 54th Congress, 1st Sess., May 4, 1916, H.R. 14775; Committee on Territories, U.S. Senate, Establishment of Mount McKinley National Park, 64th Congress, 1st Sess., May, 1916, S. 5716; Capps, Stephen R., "The Mount McKinley National Park" in Proceedings of the National Parks Conference, January 2-6, 1917 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing office, 1917, 1917), 226-28.
6. Yard, The Book of National Parks, 29, 121; Williss, G. Frank, "Do It Right the First Time": The National Park Service and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (draft) (n.p., 1985), 2-12; The one Park Service unit in Alaska established at Sitka, Alaska, before Mount McKinley was created by executive order as a national monument.
7. Ise, Our National Park Policy, 227-28.

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National Park Service

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8. Ibid., 228.
9. Stuck, Hudson, The Ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley) (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914), 4-5.
10. Pearson, Grant, History of Mount McKinley National Park (n.p.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1953), 28-30.
11. Pearson, Grant H. "The Seventy-Mile Kid," The Alaska Sportsman (June 1950): 47.
12. Ibid., 48.
13. "Mount McKinley National Park" (Superintendent's Annual Report), Fiscal Year 1927, Naturalists' Study Collection, Denali National Park and Preserve, hereafter cited as "NSC, DENA."
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Memorandum from Chief Naturalist to the Park Files regarding Superintendents of Mount McKinley National Park and Denali National Park and Preserve, 21 January 1981; taped interview with Fritz Nyberg: both in NSC, DENA.
17. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1939, Mount McKinley National Park," NSC, DENA.
18. "Mount McKinley National Park" (Superintendent's Annual Report), Fiscal Year 1935, NSC, DENA.
19. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, Mount McKinley National Park," NSC, DENA.
20. Ibid. The majority of this sum, \$124,000, was allocated for road construction projects.
21. Unrau, Harlan D. and G. Frank Williss, Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s (Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1983), 72, also 57-73, 237.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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For NPS use only

received

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date entered

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22. "Superintendent's Monthly Report for July 1929," NSC, DENA.
23. Ibid., March 1928, NSC, DENA.
24. Ibid., October 1936, NSC, DENA.
25. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design, "Administration Area, Part of the Master Plan of Mt. McKinley National Park," 1937, Buildings and Utilities Division, DENA.
26. "Mount McKinley National Park" (Superintendent's Annual Report), Fiscal Year 1937, NSC, DENA.
27. Historic photo files, NSC, DENA.
28. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, Mount McKinley National Park," NSC, DENA
29. Unrau, Harlan D. and G. Frank Williss, Administrative History, 75-92; Foresta, America's National Parks, 43-45; Paige, John C. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942 (National Park Service, 1985), 128, 132.
30. Paige, The Civilian Conservation Corps, 132, 126-31.
31. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1938, Mount McKinley National Part," NSC, DENA.
32. "Superintendent's Monthly Report for June [through November] 1938"; "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1939, Mount McKinley National Park": both in NSC, DENA.
33. Ibid., April [through September] 1939, NSC, DENA.
34. Ibid., June, 1939, NSC, DENA.
35. "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1940, Mount McKinley National Park," NSC, DENA.
36. "Superintendent's Monthly Report for April, 1940," NSC, DENA.

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National Park Service**

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received MAY 15 1987  
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37. Ibid., May, August, and September 1940, NSC, DENA.
38. Ibid., June 1941, NSC, DENA.
39. Tweed, William, Parkitecture: A History of Rustic Building Design in the National Park System: 1916-1942, (typescript, 1978 rev.), 26.
40. Ibid., 50-90.
41. Ibid., 115-119.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.91  
 UTM REFERENCES

A	0,6	4,0,3	1,0,0	70,6,7	3,0,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C						D			

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Mount McKinley National Headquarters District is irregular in shape and tightly drawn around the greatest concentration of cultural features (consisting of buildings, roads, and the immediately surrounding natural environment which has visually impacted the district during the period of historical significance). The district embraces 11.91 acres and includes areas on both the north and the south of the park highway. It is located in NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T.14S., R.7W., Fairbanks Meridian (see district map and detail description included in this nomination).

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

NAME / TITLE	<u>Gail Evans, Historian</u>	DATE	<u>December 1985</u>
ORGANIZATION	<u>Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service</u>	TELEPHONE	<u>(907) 261-2638</u>
STREET & NUMBER	<u>2525 Gambell</u>	STATE	<u>Alaska</u>
CITY OR TOWN	<u>Anchorage</u>		

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is \_\_\_ National \_\_\_  State \_\_\_ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE Edmund C. Reeves

TITLE Chief Historian

DATE May 7, 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 ATTEST:

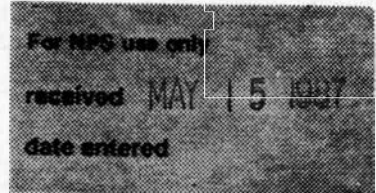
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



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Item number 09

Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Foresta, Ronald A. America's National Parks and Their Keepers. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, Inc. 1984.

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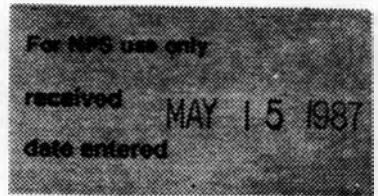
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National Park Service

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U.S. Senate, Committee on Territories. "Establishment of Mt. McKinley National Park." 64th Congress, 1st Sess., S. 5716.

Williss, G. Frank. "Do it Right the First Time": The National Park Service and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. Draft. National Park Service, 1985.

Yard, Robert Sterling. The Book of National Parks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Yukon-Koyukuk Division  
ALASKA

Substantive Review

Working No. 5/15/87  
Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Due: 10/4/87  
Action: ACCEPT  
 RETURN 10-4-87  
REJECT  
Federal Agency: N.P.S.

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Note technical problems discussed below.*

Recom./Criteria Return  
Reviewer Noble  
Discipline Historian  
Date 10/4/87  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ✓ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

X 8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates *Please fill in blanks* Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

X 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

X UTM References

*nominated area 11.91 acres. Please provide 3 or more UTM reference points*

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed *Patrick Andrews*

Date *10/4/87*

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Yukon-Koyukuk Division  
ALASKA

Substantive Review

Working No. 12-31-86  
Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Due: 2/14/87  
Action:  ACCEPT 2/13/87  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Gail Evans should be commended for producing a well written and thorough district nomination. After editorial corrections suggested by Chief Historian Beard, this property would be listed*

Recom./Criteria Eligible A, C  
Reviewer Bushong  
Discipline Historical  
Date 2/13/87  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below *without any additional work.*  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use  
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruins  unexposed  unaltered  altered  original site  moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

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Verbal boundary description and justification

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed William B. Bushay Date 2/13/87 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(418)

DEC 31 1986

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration Shull, Interagency Resources Division  
From: Chief Historian  
Subject: Review of Mt. McKinley Headquarters Historic District National Register Nomination

Attached for your review and comment is the subject form documenting the Mt. McKinley Headquarters Historic District to National Register standards.

My staff has read the form and we find the documentation of that high quality we associate with the National Register forms prepared by Historian Evans and her colleagues in the Alaska Region. Our comments are accordingly minimal and of an editorial character. Coincidentally, I found that the documentation makes an exceptionally strong case for including in the proposed district the five buildings constructed between 1938 and 1941.

As Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Bittner has reviewed and approved the documentation, I, as the Service's Historic Preservation Officer, would be agreeable to signing the form provided you and your staff have no substantive comments.

*Edmund Morris*

Attachments

DEC 31 1986

2/14/87



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(418)

MAY 14 1987

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration Shull, Interagency Resources Division

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Nomination of Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District, Denali National Park, to the National Register

Attached you will find the form documenting the subject property for listing in the National Register. The form was given preliminary review by our offices and returned to the Alaska Regional Director on February 27, along with our comments.

Our comments have been addressed, and, as Alaska Historic Preservation Officer Bittner has reviewed and approved the documentation, I, as the Service's Historic Preservation Officer, have signed the form.

*Edwin Bittner*

Attachment





H30(418)

JUL 7 1987

Vulkan  
Kotunulu

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Alaska Region  
From: Chief Historian **Edwin C. Bearss**  
Subject: Nomination of Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District,  
Denali National Park, to the National Register

Attached please find the subject documentation, herewith returned, for inclusion of certain "technical omissions." These omissions are identified in the attached "National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet."

As soon as these have been addressed, please return the form, along with appropriate data signifying that the documentation has been reviewed by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, to facilitate the listing of these significant properties in the National Register.

Attachment

cc: Superintendent, Denali NP  
413 422 Weber  
001 Reading File  
400 Reading File  
418 DENALI NATIONAL PARK  
ECBearss:sd:06-29-87  
DISC NO. 29, Item No. 23

JUL 8 1987



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(418)

**AUG 12 1987**

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration Shull, Interagency Resources Division

From: Chief Historian Bearss

Subject: National Register Documentation of Mount McKinley National Park  
Headquarters District, Denali National Park and Preserve

Attached you will find a copy of the subject form which was returned to the Alaska Regional Office on July 7, 1987, along with the National Register's comments.

The regional staff has assessed and addressed these comments, and the amended documentation is herewith returned. We, as well as the region and park, will be awaiting notification of the listing of this significant property in the National Register.

*Edmund Bearss*

Attachments

AUG 20 1987

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Mount McKinley National Park Headquarters District  
Yukon-Koyukuk Division  
ALASKA

Substantive Review

Working No. 5/15/87  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89  
Date Due: 12-7-87  
Action:  ACCEPT 10-23-87  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: NPS

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *This district is significant because of its association with the CCC work force which helped to further conservation and recreation goals within NPS. The district also provides a visual illustration of the NPS rustic architecture style during its zenith and last period of expression. ARB submitted the missing UTM's and they are attached to the enclosed USGS map. All appropriate blanks have*

Recom./Criteria Accept - A, C  
Reviewer Noble  
Discipline Historian  
Date 10/23/87  
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below *been filled in.*  substantive reasons discussed below *quality.* *Very good nomination - possibly model*

1. Name

2. Location

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys  
Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period      Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates                                  Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

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**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title                                  date

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**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240



October 22, 2014

## Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service *Robert A. Brown*

Subject: Relocation of Building P-22, Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska

I am forwarding documentation concerning a proposal for a move of Building P-22 in Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Building P-22, constructed in 1926, is a contributing resource within the Headquarters Historic District, and the proposed move would place it at the current location of building B-141, which has been determined not eligible for the National Register and is located just outside the boundaries of the Headquarters Historic District. Building P-22 has been moved three times within the Historic District boundaries: twice within the district's period of significance, and once after the period of significance. The area of building B-141 is in the center of the Headquarters area and has been historically occupied by buildings since the 1920s. Building B-141 would be removed and a boundary increase for the Historic District is being planned. The park has received concurrence from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office that the relocation of building P-22 would have no adverse effect on the Headquarters Historic District. The park has provided photos and a map showing the building's new location within the park, and a site plan, and has indicated plans to stop project-related activities should previously unknown cultural resources be discovered during the project.



# United States Department of the Interior

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32 (2280)

Mr. Robert Sutton  
Deputy Federal Preservation Officer  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Thank you for your memo of October 22, 2014, regarding the proposed move of Building P-22 in the Mount McKinley National Park Historic District, Yukon-Koyukuk County, Alaska.

In accordance with Federal Regulations 36 CFR 60.14(b), the National Register had previously approved the proposed move of the historic building within the National Register-listed historic district. The current proposal will move the building to a location just outside of the historic district, and will then seek an amendment to the district boundaries to include the new site. Based on the information in your letter and in the nomination file, the National Register has determined that the property will not suffer an appreciable loss of integrity as a result of the move. The new location has always been a part of the core park service complex, housing various park-related resources over the years. Therefore, the building will remain listed in the National Register during and after the move, subject to the amendment of the boundaries for the listed district, unless its integrity is destroyed.

After the building has been relocated, please provide the National Register with photographs of the building on its new foundations, revised maps/plans, if available, and the formal documentation for the proposed boundary increase.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed move, and for your interest in maintaining the integrity of the National Register list.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Lusignan  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

cc: Alaska SHPO