



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA**  
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF PARKS  
Office of History & Archaeology

550 West 7<sup>th</sup> Ave., Suite 1310  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565  
Main: 907.269.8721  
E-mail: [pha@alaska.net](mailto:pha@alaska.net)

January 29, 2016

File No.: 3130-1R NPS  
2016-00009

Don Striker, Superintendent  
National Park Service  
Denali National Park and Preserve  
PO Box 9  
Denali Park, Alaska 99755

**Subject:** Rehabilitation of the 1938 McKinley Park Hotel Power House (HEA-00615)  
Cultural Resources Report No. 2015-DENA-051, Historic Structures Report, and  
Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Superintendent Striker:

The Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (AK SHPO) received your recent correspondence (dated January 5, 2016) on January 7, 2016. Following our review of the documentation provided, we believe that the activities proposed by the National Park Service for rehabilitation of the *McKinley Park Hotel Power House (HEA-00615)*—replacing the existing boilers with low-emission, propane-fired boilers; constructing an insulated room in the interior of the building; removing the non-historic, over-sized boiler piping and exhaust stacks, abandoned water tanks, pumps, and electrical equipment; replacing and relocating the exterior fuel tank; separating the electrical and plumbing equipment; and repairing the concrete floor and ceiling—will not affect the historic integrity of the building. Therefore, we **concur** that a finding of **no historic properties adversely affected** is appropriate for the proposed undertaking.

We find the Historic Structures Report for the Hotel Power House acceptable, and we **concur** with your finding that this structure is **eligible for the National Register under Criterion A**, at the State level, in the area of Community Planning and Development. However, we **do not concur** that the Hotel Power House is **eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C, Architecture**, because it does not retain sufficient integrity of *Materials* or *Feeling*, due in part to the replacement of the original flat roof and parapet with a gable roof, or *Association*, because the McKinley Park Hotel is no longer extant.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please contact Sylvia Elliott at 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Judith E. Bittner".

Judith E. Bittner  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
JEB:she



Eligible   X        Not Eligible       

1. Name of Property McKinley Park Hotel Power House

Historic name:

Other name:

AHRS number: HEA-00615

Field number: N/A

IDLCS number: 36505

Cabin number: N/A

2. Location

Map sheet: USGS HEA C-3, Alaska

Aliquot: NW 1/4 of Section 4, T14S, R7 W FM

UTM:

Latitude: 63°43'57.17"N Longitude: 148°55'3.53"W

Acreage: 1

Street and number: N/A

City or town: Denali Borough, AK

Land Status: National Park Service, Denali National Park and Preserve

3. Description

Ownership of property: Public Federal- National Park Service

Category of property: Building

Property's function: Industry/processing/extraction/energy facility

Architectural classification: Modern Movement/ Art Deco

Materials:

Narrative Description:

**EXTERIOR**

The McKinley Park Hotel Power House ("Power House") is a modest example of a typical early twentieth-century "Modern" utility building. Its reinforced cast-concrete walls, with parging, run from the foundation to the building's original roof line. From the time it was constructed until 1981, the building bore a flat roof with a parapet. Today, the building is topped by a low-pitched, gabled roof structure with vertical, wood, T1-11 siding gable peaks (installed in 1981); open eaves; and exposed rafter tails. From 1938 until it was demolished in 1977, the Power House had a dominant, 74-foot-tall smoke stack that rose from its west elevation.<sup>1</sup> Small, squared, metal parapet vents with two paralleled columns of louvers are regularly spaced along the walls of the building, just a few inches below the original parapet edge. The composition shingle-sheathed roof

---

<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (July 1937-July 1938); National Park Service, *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (1977).

features open eaves; exposed thin rafters beneath the side gables; rakes with drip metal flashing on the gable ends; and small, wood-framed, louvered vents at the gable apexes. Three narrow, cylindrical, metal, capped chimneys extend from the west side of the gabled roof. The building (excluding the recent roof addition) conveys a pronounced horizontality, emphasized by three decorative horizontal bands that connect large windows and vents. The bands are located (1) across the building's northeast corner, (2) centered at its south elevation, and (3) just south of center on its west elevation. The horizontal bands, comprised of four raised, thick, horizontal layers of equally sized sub-bands, are bound at the top by a continuous, narrow, rectangular, protruding concrete window lintel sheathed in wood, and bound at the bottom by a continuous, narrow, rectangular, protruding concrete window sill.<sup>2</sup> On the north elevation, the sill is interrupted at one point to accommodate a large, full-height louvered vent. The building is also characterized by its large, fixed, nearly-squared, multi-pane steel windows with inset pivoting windows. Rows of window panes are aligned with sub-bands of the decorative horizontal bands. Much of the fenestration is original with the exception of a replacement man-door on the east elevation and one pair of doors on the north elevation. A slightly raised, concrete watertable, with a slanted (or "weathered") edge, lines the base of the building.

### **East Elevation**

The east elevation hosts the building's façade, which features two general components: its southern half contains the main entrance to the Power House and its northern half bears a string of three large, squared, original window openings (filled in with, from north to south, two contemporary louvered vents and one original window).

The main entrance, defined by a two-foot-deep, narrow, concrete overhang, encompasses (from north to south): a large, historic, three-part "folding/rolling" door; a contemporary steel man-door; and a simple, fixed, historic 4-pane metal window with a thick, protruding, concrete sill. The three components of the entrance are situated equidistant (by approximately one foot) beneath the overhang. Comprised of three narrow four-pane (vertically aligned, with the top two panes in each door filled with a fixed glass window) doors, the folding/rolling entry functions fluidly with its furthest door to the south opening as a standard hinged door, attached to the central door with adjustable floor and doorknob latches, and the center and northernmost doors open accordion-style with two sets of hinges (one set is centered and a second set affixes the northernmost door to the wall).

The row of original window openings on the northern end of the façade, defined by the aforementioned decorative horizontal bands, are infilled with (from north to south) one metal louvered vent measuring 7' and 11" by 6' and 3", a second metal louvered vent measuring 9' by 6' and 3", and one original 28-pane window (4 by 7 panes), with an inset central 6-pane (2 by 3 panes) pivoting window. The two large extant vents were installed in 1997.<sup>3</sup> Between 1938, the year the Power House was constructed, and the installation

---

<sup>2</sup> The wood form covering the original concrete window lintel was installed after the period of significance, likely to support the deteriorating original concrete fabric.

<sup>3</sup> D.S.C., "Exterior Elevation, New" from "Construction Drawings: Electric System Upgrade, Hotel & Park Headquarters Areas, Denali National Park and Preserve,"

of the two vents, the two northernmost window openings encompassed (from north to south) one 32-pane window (4 by 8 panes) and one 28-pane window (4 by 7 panes), each with a 6-pane (2 by 3 pane) pivoting inset window.<sup>4</sup> Beneath the northernmost window opening is the shadow of a no-longer-extant folding/rolling door and deep concrete overhang, similar to the existing entry on the southern end of the façade.<sup>5</sup> The former entry is infilled with poured concrete.

A poured concrete slab runs the length of the façade, serving as a walkway. At the northern end of the walkway are three small concrete steps with a tubular, metal handrail affixed to the wall.

## **North Elevation**

Although, historically, the east elevation was the main entrance to the building, the north elevation, with its moderately sized, gravel parking area and entrance, hosts the contemporary access to the Power House.

The simple, unadorned entry to the building's boiler room, marked by a pair of standard, modern, metal doors that are situated just west of the elevation's center, is overshadowed by a historic, character-defining row of fenestration—a continuation (and nearly mirror image) of the windows and venting (encapsulated by decorative horizontal bands) on the east elevation. The fenestration on the north elevation is comprised of (from east to west) a two-story, rectangular, metal, louvered vent; and two, large, fixed, rectangular, original 24-pane windows (4 by 6 panes), each with 8-pane (2 by 4 pane) pivoting inset windows. The north elevation's louvered vent was installed in 1997 to provide exhaust for the diesel generator (see "East Elevation" for more information).<sup>6</sup> Prior to the installation of the vent, the top half of this space was occupied by a fixed, squared, original 24-pane window (4 by 6 panes) with an 8-pane (2 by 4 pane) pivoting inset window (identical to extant windows on the north elevation).<sup>7</sup> The extant vent extends beyond the original window opening, cutting halfway down the concrete watertable. The top one-quarter of the original window opening, aligned with the topmost decorative horizontal sub-band, is in-filled with a sheet of metal. Two parallel, overhanging, ventilation pipes, each affixed with a small squared metal sheet, pierce the center of the sheet and serve as the exhaust for the diesel generator

The easternmost half of the elevation is flanked by two vertically oriented contemporary utility pipes, which vary in design, size, and material (from east to west): one, narrow,

---

Drawing No. 184-41093 (Denali National Park and Preserve, AK: National Park Service, 1997), 5.

<sup>4</sup> Unknown Photographer, "[Catalog No. DENA 21971]" Photograph (McKinley National Park: National Park Service, c1942-1943). Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.

<sup>5</sup> Unknown Photographer, "[Catalog No. DENA 21971]."

<sup>6</sup> D.S.C., "Construction Drawings: Electric System Upgrade, Hotel & Park Headquarters Areas," 5.

<sup>7</sup> W.M.N et al., "Power Plant – Hotel Group at Mt. McKinley Station, Mt. McKinley National Park," Drawing No. McK 184-3011 (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design, 1938), 2.

full-height, PVC conduit pipe and a metal, cane-shaped, diesel fuel expansion pipe extending from just below the concrete window sill to the original roofline.

Beginning at the northwest corner of the building, a 45-foot-long retaining wall runs north. At its intersection with this corner, the wall is approximately 4-foot-high and slopes down to approximately 1' and 6" at its northern terminus. A portion of the original coal storage bin wall is extant and embedded in the wall at the building/wall junction. The wall is capped with a contemporary, metal railing.

### **West Elevation**

Though similar in design to the east and north elevations, the west elevation is largely screened by two moderately sized contemporary utility structures that are attached to the building by thin, "L"-shaped metal conduit pipes. Other contemporary utility pipes, breaker boxes, electrical conduits, gas meters, and power lines penetrate the southern end of the building through its concrete walls and steel window muntins. The elevation is characterized by a string of three large, fixed, rectangular, original 24-pane steel windows (4 by 6 panes), each with 8-pane (2 by 4 pane) pivoting inset windows, encapsulated by a decorative horizontal band, that run the length of its southern half.

Remnants of the original smoke stack (no longer extant; discussed in the exterior opening paragraph of this section), that once rested against the center of the northern half of this elevation, are visible. The concrete footing for the smoke stack covers the ground, just north of the strip of windows. Just above the footing, a rectangular-shaped portion of the wall, filled-in with concrete, denotes the former location of the original rectangular-shaped opening, or "bleaching," used to release steam from the boilers and water heater to the smoke stack.<sup>8</sup> A horizontally oriented metal bar, that once served as bracing to support the massive smoke stack, sits just above the "bleaching" shadow and just below the eave of the roof. Three contemporary metal cylindrical capped chimneys, associated with the interior boilers and hot water heater, project from the gable.

### **South Elevation**

The focus of the south elevation is at its center, where there are two large, fixed, rectangular, original, 24-pane steel windows (4 by 6 panes), each with 8-pane (2 by 4 pane) pivoting inset windows, encapsulated by a decorative horizontal band. This elevation has two scupper drains, situated along the original roof line, that flank the windows. Several contemporary conduit pipes run along the edges of the elevation and three contemporary electrical panels are clustered just below the lower eastern corner of the paired windows.

## **INTERIOR**

The Power House interior is divided into three rooms (clockwise, from the southern half): the electrical room, the boiler room, and the generator room. The southern half encompasses a single room (the electrical room), while the northern half of the building is presently divided in two rooms (to the west, the boiler room, and to the east, the

---

<sup>8</sup> W.M.N et al., "Power Plant – Hotel Group at Mt. McKinley Station," 2.

generator room). In 1938, the northern half of the building was originally constructed as one room (one, large boiler room). At an unknown date after 1970, a dividing wall in the large northern room was constructed to accommodate a “shop” area in its western half. In 1997, the wall was reconstructed and a generator replaced the shop.<sup>9</sup> The boiler room and generator room are separated by a full-height gypsum wall supported by wood plank framing. The original interior wall, separating the northern and southern halves of the building, is constructed of cast-in-place concrete. Within each room are rows of regularly spaced, extremely thin, vertical strips of wood inset within the concrete walls to provide a means to affix the infrastructure to the walls.

The forms for the building’s cast-in-place shell were made from dimension lumber, and their imprints are present on the interior walls and ceiling. Structural concrete ceiling beams, with haunched reinforcement at the junction of beams and columns, are visible throughout the interior. The beams and columns are chamfered, and the parapet wall and windows share a splayed detail.

The Power House is filled with infrastructure (power sources, pipes, and conduits) that supports its operation. While electrical units, boilers, heaters, and hot water tanks were exchanged throughout the years, the interior shell remains intact.

### **Electrical Room**

The electrical room, which houses all of the electrical switching panels for the park’s front-country buildings, is accessed from the building’s main entrance on its east elevation. All electrical panels mounted on the exterior of the building run conduits into this room (and to the back-up generator in the adjacent generator room). A large, squared, full-height, supportive concrete column is situated in the center of the room. The southwest corner of the room hosts a “pipe pit,” a large, squared hole in the concrete floor, surrounded by a simple, tubular, cast iron railing. A seven-rung, metal ladder rests against the pit wall. The room is filled with utility equipment, including: pipes, conduits, and a 3,000 gallon hot water tank. Several rectangular metal light fixtures, each with three linear florescent bulbs, hang from the ceiling (between the ceiling beams), each by two thin chains. These rectangular-shaped fixtures are oriented to mimic the shape of the room. In the northwest corner of the room, along the northern wall, a standard, rectangular steel door opens into the generator room.

### **Generator Room**

The steel door, which leads from the electrical room to the generator room, opens to a descending concrete staircase with six risers and a simple, tubular, metal railing. The generator room features a large elevated generator on a concrete pad. The western wall of the room bears automatic transfer switches and an emergency power distribution switchboard. The northern and eastern walls are occupied by mechanical and ventilation louvers, which filter the diesel exhaust. At the northeast corner, on the eastern wall, the concrete wall reveals a shadow of an original three-part “folding/rolling” door, an

---

<sup>9</sup> D.S.C., “Construction Drawings: Electric System Upgrade, Hotel & Park Headquarters Areas,” 5.

opening that was in-filled with concrete prior to 1955, when the generator was installed.<sup>10</sup> Five rectangular metal light fixtures with three linear florescent bulbs, oriented north to south, hang from the ceiling (between the ceiling beams) by two thin chains. In orientation, the rectangular-shaped fixtures mimic the shape of the generator room. The fixtures are organized into three rows that run north to south. From east to west, a single fixture hangs from the ceiling's northeast corner; a second hangs in the centered row, perpendicular to the southern wall of the room; and a string of three fixtures hang from the ceiling's northwest corner. In the southwest corner of the room is a pair of standard, rectangular, metal doors that open into the boiler room.

### **Boiler Room**

The pair of doors leading from the generator room to the boiler room were installed in 1965, to coincide with the removal of a large 1947 addition on the north elevation.<sup>11</sup> The room is occupied by two Weil-McLean boilers and a hot water expansion tank, which were installed in 1977 to replace a single 1950s boiler.<sup>12</sup> The room also contains a water heater and reserve tank. The boilers and water heater are connected to the three exterior stainless steel, cylindrical chimneys that pierce the roof. A recessed rectangular-shaped panel filled-in with concrete blocks, located on the western wall within the second bay (from the northern wall), denotes the former location of the “breaching” or opening associated with the large smoke stack that once existed on the exterior of the west elevation. A box-shaped, non-functional bathroom (with a tub/shower, toilet, and sink), encased in plywood, is situated in the northwest corner of the room. A heater is mounted on top of the bathroom's flat roof. Evidence of previous openings, in the form of concrete-block infill, reveal former arrangements of pipes and conduits. The boiler room's poured-in-place concrete floor contains exposed trenching (original to the building) supporting utility piping. Over time, some trenches were widened to accommodate updated utilities. In the northeast corner of the room, a concrete staircase with three treads and a simple, tubular metal railing lead to a pair of standard, steel doors, surrounded by a thick molded door surround, that open to the exterior (north elevation) of the building.

### **Significance:**

The McKinley Park Hotel Power House (“Power House”) possesses important historical associations with early park development at what was then Mount McKinley National Park (Denali National Park and Preserve) and early to-mid-twentieth-century modern architecture at national parks. The Power House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and at the national level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Under Criterion A, the building is the last remnant of the McKinley Park Hotel (“Hotel”), the first hotel in the park. Under Criterion C, the Power House is a

---

<sup>10</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (October 1955-May 1956).

<sup>11</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (1973).

<sup>12</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (1977).

testament to the shifting ideals of the National Park Service (NPS) in the mid-twentieth century.

Constructed in 1938, 18 years before the establishment of the innovative, agency-wide 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary project, “Mission 66,” which focused on streamlining and modernizing the national park infrastructure (functionally and aesthetically) from 1956 to 1966, the reinforced cast-concrete utility building, with Art Deco ornamentation, is a rare, early precursor to the national park-wide transition from rusticity to modernity. It is the only resource in an Alaska national park with Art Deco ornamentation. The period of significance for the Power House begins in 1938, when construction of the building was completed; and ends in 1947, when the NPS installed a large coal car shed addition on the north elevation, followed by a series of modifications made to accommodate the park’s transitional utility needs.

### **Alterations and Integrity:**

Although the Hotel complex, which the Power House was associated with, is no longer extant, the Power House remains in its original location, in close proximity to and in support of a building complex supporting national park visitors. The building continues to function as a utility building, the main electrical “switchboard” for the park’s front country buildings; it provides emergency power to the Post Office, Riley Camp, park buildings (including the Wilderness Access Center, Visitor Center, Murie Science and Learning Center, and Park Headquarters); and it supplies domestic hot water recirculation to the Visitor Center and Murie Science and Learning Center.

Since the period of significance, the NPS made several alterations to the Power House (particularly to the north elevation) to accommodate safety requirements and update utilities; however, by 1997, all major additions were removed, therefore, generally returning the building to its historic appearance. In 1947, a large, heated coal car shed was erected to protect the coal from the (at times) harsh, interior Alaskan weather; in 1956, it was transformed to a temporary garage; and in 1965, the coal car shed was completely demolished and in its place, a new addition was constructed to house a laundry and heating boiler, converted to a maintenance shop at an unknown date.<sup>13</sup>

Other, less significant, alterations to the building, made after the period of significance, were retained, including the replacement of three out of the eleven character-defining, original metal windows with metal louvered vents in 1997.<sup>14</sup> The replacement vents were installed within the original, multi-paned window openings. The north elevation vent, twice the height of its east elevation counterparts, extends beyond the original window opening and cuts down into the building’s watertable. Interior alterations from the period

---

<sup>13</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent’s Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (November 1947); National Park Service, *Superintendent’s Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (June 1956); Unknown, “Addition to Power Plant, Hotel Group, Mt. McKinley National Park,” Drawing No. McK 184-3147A (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, 1965); D.S.C. “Construction Drawings: Electric System Upgrade, Hotel & Park Headquarters Areas,” 5.

<sup>14</sup> National Park Service, *Superintendent’s Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park* (October 1955-May 1956).



of significance are limited to the replacement of updated machinery and the addition of a wall, which divided the boiler room in two, resulting in a smaller boiler room and a generator room.

## **Condition**

The power house is currently in fair condition. A draft Historic Structure Report outlines rehabilitation steps to raise the buildings' condition to good.

### **4. Applicable National Register Criteria**

**Criterion A:** Yes

**Criterion B:** No

**Criterion C:** Yes

**Criterion D:** No

**Areas of significance:** Community planning and Development, Architecture

**Significant date(s):**

**Period of significance:** 1938-1947

**Level of significance:** State, National

**Significant person(s): Cultural affiliation:** Euro-American

**Architect/Engineer/Builder:** **Thomas Chalmers Vint (1894-1967), Chief of the NPS**

**Branch of Plans and Designs**

**Historical information:**

**Related National Register Eligible and Property Listing:** None

### **5. Determination of National Register Eligibility:**

The McKinley Park Hotel Power House (“Power House”) possesses important historical associations with early park development at what was then Mount McKinley National Park (Denali National Park and Preserve) and early to-mid-twentieth-century modern architecture at national parks. The Power House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and at the national level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Under Criterion A, the building is the last remnant of the McKinley Park Hotel (“Hotel”), the first hotel in the park. Under Criterion C, the Power House is a testament to the shifting ideals of the National Park Service (NPS) in the mid-twentieth century.

The McKinley Park Hotel Power House retains integrity and is significant. Overall, the building conveys its historical significance through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

With the exception of the large smoke stack and flat roof, which were present throughout the building's period of significance, the Power House retains its character-defining features: its decorative horizontal bands; large, fixed, multi-paned, steel industrial windows with inset pivot windows; smooth concrete exterior walls; and the three-part “folding/rolling” door on the south end of the east elevation. Remnants of the original smoke stack (on the interior and exterior); the incised line demarking the original parapet

roof line; and the shadow of the three-part “folding/rolling” door on the north end of the east elevation are important features that reveal the historic appearance of the building.

## 6. Major Bibliographic References:

Albright, Horace M. “Memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior,” January 20, 1932, in Senate Report 379 (Calendar No. 398), 72<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, March 2, 1932.

Albright, Horace M. and Marian Albright Schenck. *Creating the National Park Service: the Missing Years*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999.

Bentley, John B., John B. Bentley to the Director of the National Park Service, Letter, December 12, 1946, Catalog No. DENA 6857, Box 13, Folder 003, Series 6.1: Railroad Lodge and Hotel Facilities – Plans & Related, *Bill Brown Collection*. Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.

Brown, William E. “Chapter 8: Consolidation of the Prewar Park and Postwar Visions of its Future” in *Denali: Historic Resource Study*. Santa Fe: National Park Service, 1991.

Brown, William E. *A History of the Denali-Mount McKinley Region, Alaska*. Santa Fe: National Park Service, 1991.

Bryant, Jane. *Snapshots from the Past: A Roadside History of Denali National Park and Preserve*. Denali National Park and Preserve: National Park Service, 2011.

“Busy Season Ahead at New Park Hotel,” *Fairbanks Daily News – Miner*. April 25, 1939.

Cammerer, Arno. Arno Cammerer to James Steese. Letter. April 9, 1924. Entry 7, File 630 (Roads), Box 1412 (MOMC), Record Group 79. National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

C., D.S. “Exterior Elevation, New” from “Construction Drawings: Electric System Upgrade, Hotel & Park Headquarters Areas, Denali National Park and Preserve,” Drawing No. 184-41093. Denali National Park and Preserve, AK: National Park Service, 1997. Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center. <http://nps.etic.gov> (accessed November 18, 2015).

Carnes. *Summary of Steps, Hotel at McKinley Park Station*, Box 373, Central Classified Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley 201-06 Superintendents and Custodians to 302 Appropriations and Estimate, Record Group 79. National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

Carr, Ethan. *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007.

- Carr, Ethan, Elaine Jackson-Retondo, Len Warner, Rodd L. Wheaton, John D. Feinberg, Carly M. Piccarello. *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Washington DC: National Park Service, 2015.
- Davidson Ernest A. "Memorandum for Thos. C. Vint: Construction Costs and Methods, Hotel and Lodge, Mt. McKinley National Park," September 27, 1935, Box 373, National Park Service Central Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley, 201-06. Superintendent and Custodians to 302. Appropriations and Estimates, Record Group 79. National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.
- Department of the Interior. *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937*. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1937.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938*. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1938.
- Gruening, Ernest. "Memorandum to Mr. Demaray," July 16, 1937 Box 373, National Park Service Central Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley, 201-06. Superintendent and Custodians to 302. Appropriations and Estimates, Record Group 79. National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Many Battles: The Autobiography of Ernest Gruening*. New York: Liveright, 1973.
- Howard, Lena, Interview, August 4, 1972, Tape #506, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.
- Hummel, Don. *Stealing the National Parks: The Destruction of Concessions and Park Access*. Bellevue, WA: Free Enterprise Press, 1987.
- Ickes, Harold L. "Memorandum for the President," March 24, 1937, RG 79 Box 373, Central Classified Files, 1907-1949, Mt. McKinley 201-06 Superintendents and Custodians to 302 Appropriations and Estimate.
- Kaiser, Harvey H. *The National Park Architecture Sourcebook*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2008.
- L., L.H. (Designed) and JMT (Technical Review). *Denali Hotel Complex, Riley Creek Area, Denali National Park and Preserve*. Drawing No. 184-41069. Denali National Park and Preserve, AK: National Park Service, 1991.
- N., W.M., I.J.W., N.E.F., and D.S., "Power Plant – Hotel Group at Mt. McKinley Station," Drawing No. McK 184-3011. National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design, 1938. Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center. <http://nps.etic.gov> (accessed November 18, 2015).
- National Park Service. *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, July 1937-July 1938.

- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, July 1937-July 1938.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, October 1955-May 1956
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, 1973.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Annual Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, 1977.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, June 1921.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, April 1926.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, May 1926.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, August 1934.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, October 1934.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, November 1947.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mount McKinley National Park*. Mount McKinley National Park, AK: National Park Service, June 1956
- Norris, Frank. *Crown Jewel of the North: An Administrative History of Denali National Park and Preserve*. Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 2006.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Gawking at the Midnight Sun: The Tourist in Early Alaska*, Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History, No. 170. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Historical Commission, 1985.
- "PWA Hotel for Alaska," *New York Times*, September 26, 1937, Box 373, National Park Service Central Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley, 201-06. Superintendent and Custodians to 302. Appropriations and Estimates, Record Group 79.
- Roosevelt, Franklin D. "Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior," May 21, 1935, Box 373, National Park Service Central Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley, 201-06. Superintendent and Custodians to 302.

Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior to the President, Letter, undated, c1935, Catalog No. DENA 6857, Folder 003, Series 6.1: Railroad Lodge and Hotel Facilities – Plans & Related, *Bill Brown Collection*. Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.

Sheldon, Charles. *The Wilderness of Denali*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930.

Shivers Culpin, Mary. "Biographical Vignettes: Thomas Vint: 1894 – 1967," *National Park Service: The First 75 Years*. Eastern National Park & Monument Association, 1990.

Stroud, George. *History of the Concession at Denali National Park (Formerly Mount McKinley National Park)*. Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1985.

Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. "In the Beginning: 1872 – 1916" in *Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942*. San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, 1977. From National Park Service Online Books. [http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online\\_books/rusticarch/part1.htm](http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/part1.htm) (Accessed November 18, 2015).

Unknown. "Addition to Power Plant, Hotel Group, Mt. McKinley National Park," Drawing No. McK 184-3147A. San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, 1965. Denver Service Center, Technical Information Center. <http://nps.etic.gov> (accessed November 18, 2015).

Unknown Photographer. "[Catalog No. DENA 21971]" Photograph. McKinley National Park: National Park Service, c1942-1943. Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.

Vint, Thomas C., *Report on Mt. McKinley National Park*, December 26, 1929, Box 373, Central Classified Files, 1907-1949. Mt. McKinley 201-06 Superintendents and Custodians to 302 Appropriations and Estimate, Record Group 79. National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

Norris, F. B. (2006). Crown jewel of the north: an administrative history of Denali National Park and Preserve. Volume 1. Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Norris, F. B. (2006). Crown jewel of the north: an administrative history of Denali National Park and Preserve. Volume 2. Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

**7. Form Prepared By:** Kathleen M. Miller/Historian; Heather Feil/Architectural Historian; Larissa Rudnicki/Historian. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 240 West 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501.

## 8. Additional Material

### McKinley Park Hotel Power House

National Register of Historic Places

Alaska Region  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

**LEGEND**

**National Register Boundary**

*Latitude/Longitude Coordinates*

*Datum: WGS84*

- A. Latitude: 63°43'57.17"N/Longitude: 148°55'3.53"W
- B. Latitude: 63°43'57.13"N/Longitude: 148°55'2.61"W
- C. Latitude: 63°43'56.55"N/Longitude: 148°55'3.65"W
- B. Latitude: 63°43'56.53"N/Longitude: 148°55'2.78"W

**Photo Number and Direction**

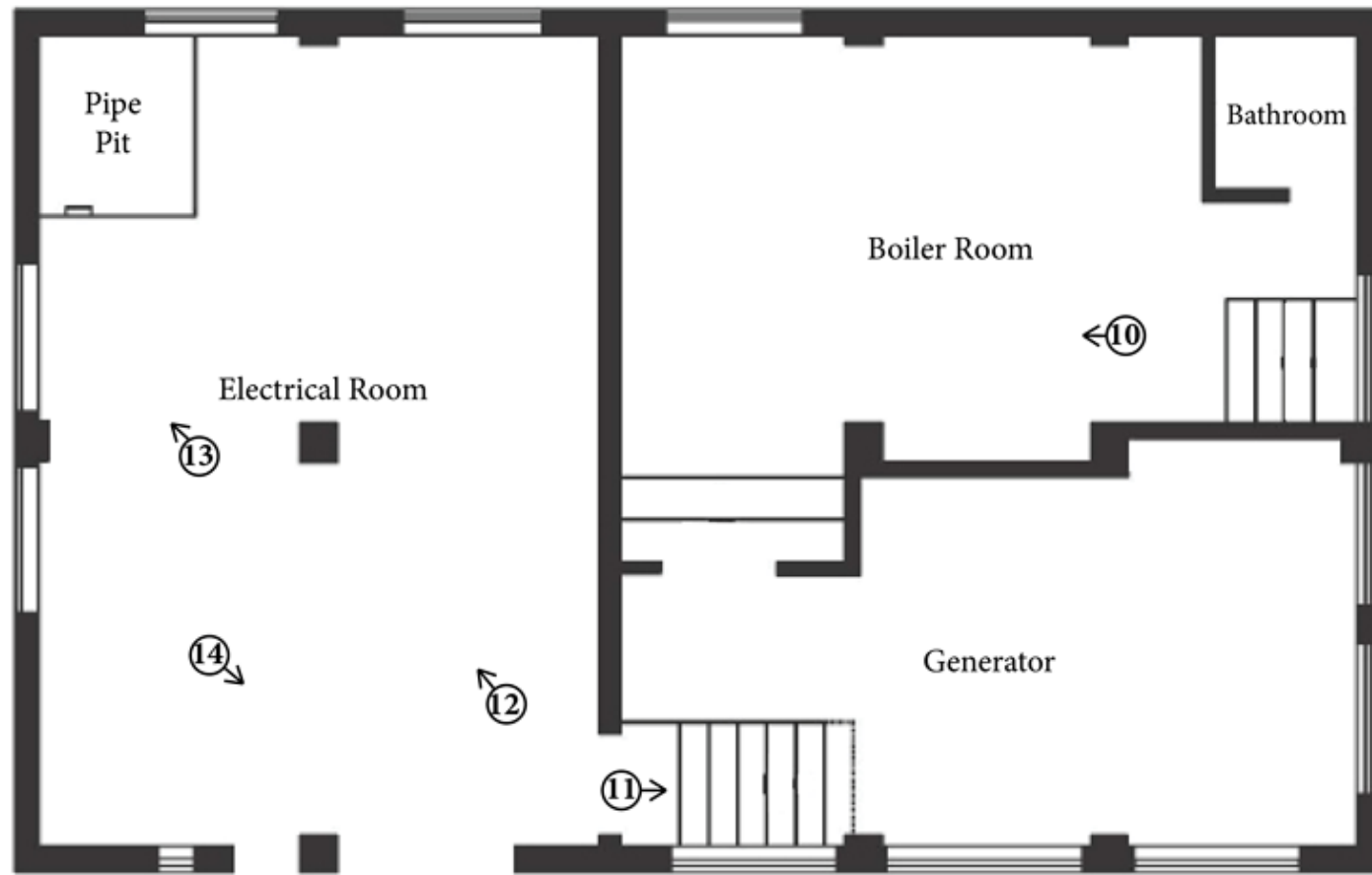
Location of Denali National Park and Preserve in Alaska

Location of the Property within Denali National Park and Preserve

Overview of Hotel Power House

**McKinley Park Hotel Power House**  
National Register of Historic Places

Alaska Region  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



**LEGEND**

**PHOTO NUMBER & DIRECTON**



**Floor Plan and Photograph Key**



1 of 15. The Power House, overview, looking south toward east (facade) and north elevations.



2 of 15. The Power House, overview, looking southeast at north elevation.





3 of 15. The Power House, overview, looking southeast at north and west elevations.



4 of 15. The Power House, overview, looking north at west elevation.



5 of 15. The Power House, overview, looking northwest at south elevation.



6 of 15. The Power House, north elevation, looking southeast (Photographer: Larissa Rudnicki, Date Photographed: August 16, 2011).



7 of 15. The Power House, north and west elevations, looking southeast (Photographer: Larissa Rudnicki, Date Photographed: August 16, 2011).



8 of 15. The Power House, south elevation, looking northwest (Photographer: Larissa Rudnicki, Date Photographed: August 16, 2011).



9 of 15. The Power House, fenestration details, looking northeast (Photographer: Larissa Rudnicki, Date Photographed: August 16, 2011).



10 of 15. The Power House, interior, boiler room, looking southeast.



11 of 15. The Power House, interior, generator room, looking northwest.



12 of 15. The Power House, interior, electrical room, looking south.



13 of 15. The Power House, interior, electrical room, looking southwest.



14 of 15. The Power House, interior, electrical room, looking north.



15 of 15. The Power House, “[Hotel powerhouse],” c1942-1943, unknown photographer, Catalog No. DENA-00532, Denali National Park and Preserve Museum Collection Archives, Denali National Park and Preserve, AK.