

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

EVALUATION OF
MCCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

DOCUMENTATION AND
DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE
PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

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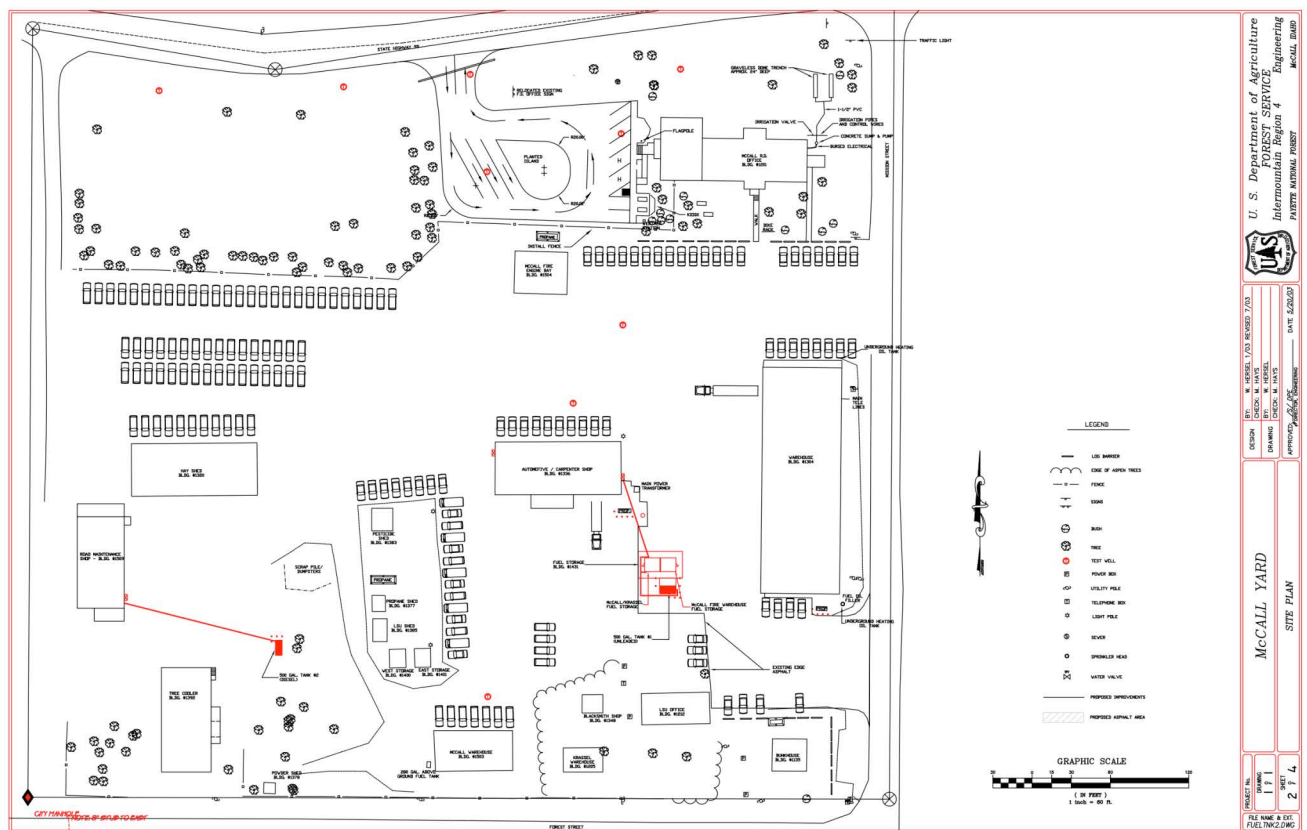


Figure 1. Site plan of McCall District Administrative Site with building locations and landscaping features marked, 2008 (from USDA Forest Service).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The historic McCall District Administrative Site (SITS #10-VY-311, USFS #PY-475) is located at 102 West Lake Street within the city limits of McCall in Valley County, Idaho. It is on the southeast corner of West Lake Street (Highway 55) and Mission Street (Figure 1). The city of McCall deeded the site to the Idaho National Forest in 1923, after which limited construction ensued, but the most significant period of construction occurred between 1933 and 1939, when the Civilian Conservation Corps was contracted to erect numerous buildings on the site to create the headquarters for the forest. The site has been modified through the years but retains many elements from this period of significance; it now serves as the headquarters of the McCall Ranger District on the Payette National Forest (PNF), in Region 4 of the USDA Forest Service.

The USDA Forest Service (USFS) completed a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination for the site in 1991 (Heritage Program 1991). The nomination concluded that the site was eligible for the NRHP and that eight of the fourteen extant buildings were contributing resources; the site was listed on the NRHP on December 30, 1991. Today the USFS proposes to construct new facilities at the McCall site. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the USFS consulted with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) about the proposed undertaking, and both agencies agreed that the McCall site should be re-evaluated because the National Register Nomination is 17 years old and several buildings had been altered or removed and additional structures had been placed on the property since 1991.

Thus the purpose of this project is to re-evaluate the 19 extant buildings at the McCall District Administrative Site (Table 1) and determine if they are contributing or non-contributing resources to the historic site, and also to determine the eligibility of the site itself in light of the recent changes. To achieve this goal, two main tasks were undertaken:

1. *Documentation* of the 19 buildings and the site as a whole to meet the requirements of the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This included taking 35 mm photographs, completing Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (IHSI) forms, marking the location of the site on a United States Geological Survey (USGS) map, and marking the locations of the individual buildings on a site sketch map; and

2. *Determinations of eligibility* for the NRHP for each of the 19 buildings and for the site as a whole in terms of age and eligibility criteria.

Table 1. Building numbers used at McCall District Administrative Site from 1982 through 2008, with common building names, dates of construction, and date of relocation (if applicable).

Building # in 2008 ¹	Common building names	Year built	Building # in 2007 ²	Building # in 1991 ³	Building # in 1982 ⁴
A	Hay Barn	1934	A #1320	A	12
B	McCall District Warehouse McCall District Storage	1939 (moved to site 1961)	B #1503	B	10
C	Carpenter Shop Automotive Shop	1934	C #1336	C	6
D	Engineering Facility Fire Truck House	1934	D #1504	D	8
E	Krassel Warehouse Krassel District Storage Building	1939 (moved to site 1952, relocated on site 1996)	E #1205	E	19
F	Bunkhouse	1934 (moved to site 1957)	F #1135	F	3
G	Oil House	1935	removed in 1996	G	13
H	Cap House Concrete Explosives Building	1935	H #1378	H	11
I	McCall District Office	1936-37	I #1201	I	1
J	Fire Warehouse Fire Cache Warehouse	1961-62	J #1304	J	2
K	Land Line Surveyor's Building Landline Office Trailer	1970	K #1212	K	4
L	Propane Storage Building	1981	#1377	L	15
M	Pesticide Storage Building	1981	L #1383	M	14
N	Engineering Storage	1933	removed in 1996	N	9
1	C & M Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop	1995	N #1509	-	-
2	Tree Cooler Building	1994	M #1392	-	-
3	Land Line Surveyor's Shed	c. 1992	#1385	-	-
4 and 5	West and East Storage Bldgs.	1992	#1400 & #1401	-	-
6	Blacksmith Shop	1934 (moved to site 1996)	G #1348	-	-
7	Petrochemical Storage Building	2003	#1431	-	-

¹Building numbers used in this report (Oliver 2009).

²Building numbers used in Site Inventory Form, Archaeological Survey of Idaho (Bennett and Kingsbury 2007) and McCall Yard Site Plan (Hersel 2003a and 2003b).

³Building numbers used in National Register of Historic Places nomination (Heritage Program 1991).

⁴Building numbers used in IMACS building inventory (Bennett 1982).

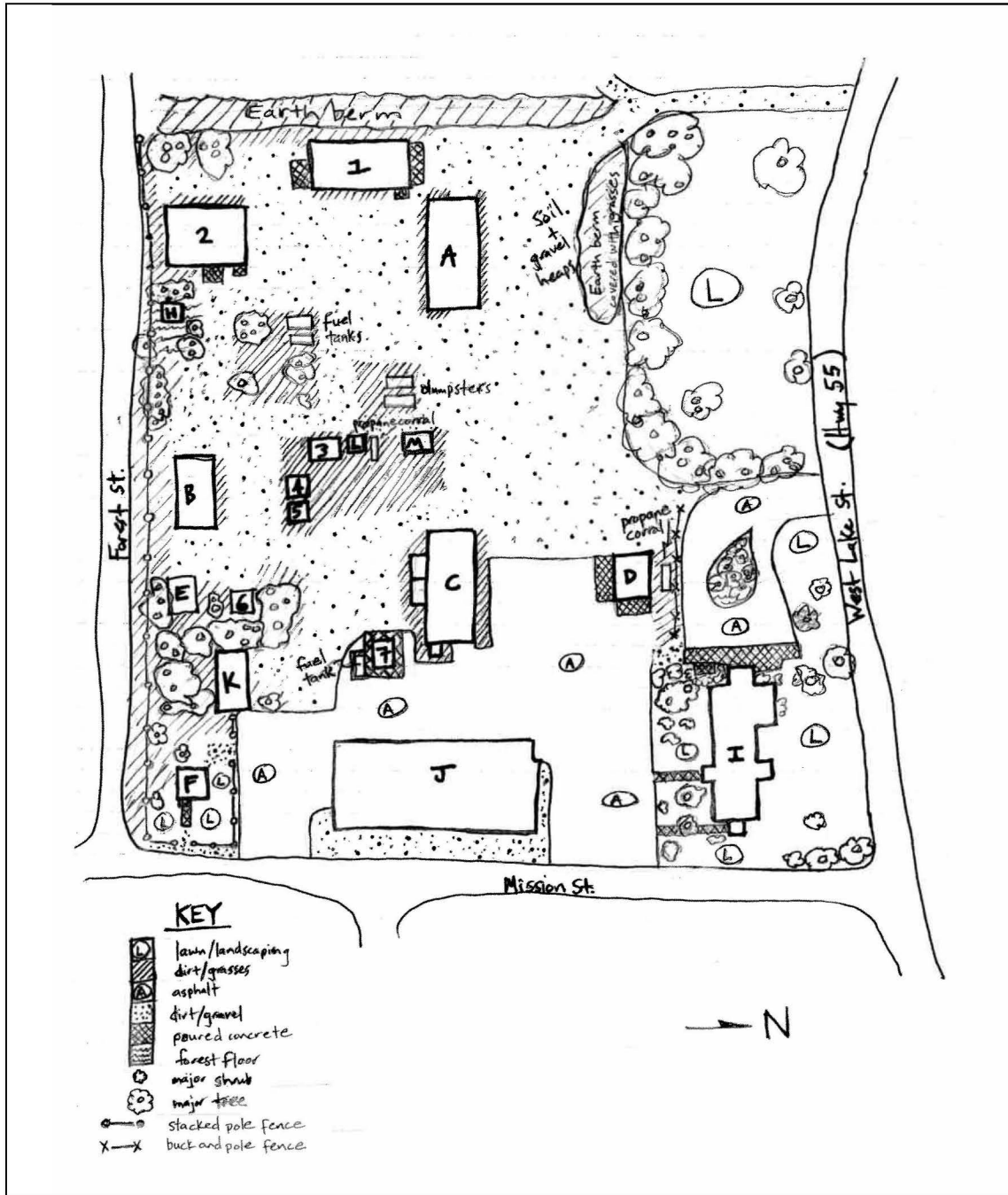


Figure 2. Site plan of McCall District Administrative Site in 2008, with building locations and landscaping features marked (not to scale).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of the McCall District Administrative Site was divided into two major phases: fieldwork and written evaluation. The fieldwork was conducted from September 13-15, 2008, and involved research in the files at the Payette National Forest Supervisor's Office in McCall, particularly the Heritage Program files, and several days of fieldwork to document the buildings on the nearby site. After the fieldwork was concluded, the data was collated, organized, and evaluated in accordance with the project objectives. The author conducted all aspects of the work.

2.1 DOCUMENTATION

During the fieldwork phase, documentation involved creating written descriptions of each building or structure within the administrative site, developing a sketch map of the site (Figure 2), and photographing all buildings and structures using both 35 mm black and white film and digital imagery. For the written evaluation, this narrative report was prepared and Idaho Historic Site Inventory (IHSI) Forms were completed for each building on the site. Supplementary materials for the buildings, including completed IHSI forms, a USGS 7.5' map and a site sketch map, photographs, and photographic logs, are located in Appendices A, B, and C. Digital copies of photographs, photographic logs, and IHSI forms are contained in Appendix D.

2.2 DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Determinations of eligibility for the NRHP were conducted using two publications: *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1990, rev. 2002) and *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (1997). These publications provide standard criteria for evaluating the significance and integrity of properties within a historic context and thereby determining whether they are eligible for the NRHP. As stated in the bulletins,

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

- B.** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory (NRHP 1990).

As noted above, the McCall District Administrative Site was listed on the NRHP in 1991 and a National Register nomination form was completed at that time (Heritage Program 1991). The nomination included descriptions of the site and the buildings, determinations of eligibility for the buildings, a history of the site, and a statement of its significance. The nomination concluded that the period of significance for the site was from 1934 to 1941 and that, of the 14 extant buildings, eight were considered contributing resources (Buildings A through H). The six non-contributing buildings had either been extensively altered (Buildings I and N) or constructed after the period of significance (Buildings J, K, L, and M).

In 1991, the McCall District Administrative Site was listed on the NRHP as a historic site. However, under current NRHP definitions the McCall District Administrative Site is more appropriately classified and evaluated as a historic district:

SITE: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

DISTRICT: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (National Register of Historic Places 1997).

The McCall site is not linked to a significant event that would make the site itself important in the absence of the buildings. Rather, its significance lies in the concentration of buildings united historically and aesthetically by plan and physical development, which makes it a historic district. To add to the confusion, "district" is a term used by the Forest Service to identify a geographic subunit of a forest, i.e., the McCall District is a subunit of the PNF. Because it would be awkward to discuss the "McCall District Administrative District" and unclear to use "McCall District," the term

“site” is used in place of “district” throughout much of the report. However, the McCall District Administrative Site is being evaluated as a historic district in this report rather than as a historic site.

In the following sections of this report, the historic context for the McCall District Administrative Site is first summarized (Section 3.0). A description and history of each building is then provided, with particular emphasis on changes that have occurred since 1991. In light of any changes, each building is evaluated for its integrity and significance in relation to one or more of the four criteria defined above and for its eligibility as a contributing resource in the McCall historic district (Section 4.0). The results of the evaluation are summarized and conclusions are made about the present eligibility of the buildings and the district for the NRHP (Section 5.0).

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MCCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

The McCall District Administrative Site is located on 8.94 acres within the city limits of McCall, near the south shore of Payette Lake in the Payette River valley of west central Idaho. The site is bounded by West Lake Street (State Highway 55) on the north, Mission Street on the east, Forest Street to the south, and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) site on the west.¹ Further location data is contained in Table 2.

Table 2. Location data for the McCall District Administrative Site, Payette National Forest, Region 4, USDA Forest Service.

Smithsonian No.	10 VY 311
USDA Forest Service No.	PY-475
Address	102 Lake Street, McCall
County	Valley County, Idaho
Township, Range, Section	T22N, R4E, S29: NW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼
UTM	Zone 11, easting 578578, northing 5007683 (NAD 83)
Elevation	5009 ft. (1527 m)
Map Source	McCall, Idaho, 7.5' Quadrangle, United States Geographical Survey (1973, rev. 2004)

3.1 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE MCCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

The 1991 National Register nomination (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 pp. 1-7) provides a discussion of the early history of the McCall site and develops a context for the interpretation and evaluation of its Depression Era buildings (Appendix E). Bennett (1984) also provides a detailed history of the establishment of the McCall site and the nearby McCall Nursery and Smokejumper Base (Appendix F). Aspects of historic context and site history addressed include:

- the conservation movement in the United States in the late 19th century,
- the creation of the Forest Service and the establishment of National Forests in the region,
- the history of the Idaho National Forest and the creation of the McCall site, and

¹ The SITPA site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and comprises five CCC buildings constructed in 1937. The proximity of this site strengthens the historic context of the McCall site and its association with 1930s Depression-era architecture on public lands.

- the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Idaho.

Wilson (2004) provides a more broad-based and thorough contextual and architectural history of Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4 of the USDA Forest Service, spanning from 1891 to 1960. To summarize from these documents, “The Idaho National Forest was created in 1908 with an office in Meadows, Idaho. The following year the Supervisor’s Office was moved to McCall Idaho, into a series of rented buildings” (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 p. 3). By the early 1920s, the forest had seen the development of significant infrastructure but remained a de-centralized and relatively inaccessible place, with 414 miles of telephone lines, 701 miles of trails, and only 35 miles of roads (Wilson 2004: 52). It also had 48 buildings, which were presumably scattered around the forest at lookouts and guard stations; centralized administrative sites were not yet well developed. But in 1922,

... the Forest Supervisor proposed a land purchase and construction of an office, barn, blacksmith shop, and nine dwellings. The Boise Payette Lumber Company and the town of McCall made the Idaho National Forest a gift of 8.94 acres of land in 1923. Legal title did not clear until 1924, but under a lease agreement in 1923, construction began. By November 1923 building sites were staked out and office and barn materials had been purchased. Forest Service personnel were attempting to lay a water line to the property and were waiting for green lumber to dry. An office, warehouse and stable were built that winter with Ranger labor [although it appears that the nine dwellings were never built]. In September 1924 the property was officially deeded to the United States government (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 p. 3).

However, these efforts only heralded a much larger transformation and standardization of architecture and infrastructure on the national forests that occurred in the 1930s and early 1940s.

This era saw a dramatic change in the number and quality of improvements constructed on the national forests. Although the nation experienced seriously grim conditions during the Depression, the Forest Service and other federal agencies benefited from increased relief funding and labor pools. In 1932-33, the Forest Service hired hundreds of engineers, architects, landscape architects, and recreation planners to design and supervise construction of roads, trails, buildings, utility systems, communication systems, campgrounds and watershed improvements. These, along with administrative buildings, were usually constructed with relief funds and labor...

The flurry of building activity that started in 1933 received a good deal of planning. The newly hired architects and landscape architects developed standard building plans and guidelines for site layouts...²

² In Region 4, this activity culminated in building construction handbooks issued in 1933, 1935, and 1946 (USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region 1935, Nichols 1946).

Forest officials capitalized on the situation and oversaw construction of many new administrative sites as well as improvements of older ones...

George L. Nichols served as Region 4's first architect, making a significant contribution to the development of many ranger stations, guard stations, and other administrative sites. He developed an architectural identity for the region by designing many, if not all, of its standard plans in the 1930s and 1940s (Wilson 2004: 60-61).

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, many of the relief programs were abandoned and the nation's resources were refocused on the war effort. On the forests, "The emphasis shifted from construction of new facilities to maintenance, reuse, and rehabilitation of existing ones" (Wilson 2004: 72). After the war, monies were focused on rebuilding the forests' infrastructure and administrative sites saw few improvements. Army surplus buildings were sometimes moved onto sites, and underutilized or disused buildings on the forests themselves (frequently from the CCC era) were often relocated to where they could be of more use (Wilson 2004: 74). Region 4 staff actively supported the latter approach:

On those sites where a mistake has been made in the placement of a structure, consideration should be given to the possibility of moving the structure to the proper location so that the group may be properly developed. There may be cases where it will be desirable to abandon the present site and scrap or move present buildings onto new sites (Nichols in Wilson 2004: 75).

After 1960, older buildings continued to be modified and reused as necessary. At the McCall site, a number of older buildings were razed due to age, inutility, or failure to meet modern standards. These were mainly warehouses and smaller support buildings, and many were not replaced. From the 1960s to the present, limited new construction and continued modification of older buildings has continued in order to meet modern health, safety and storage standards (mainly for hazardous material storage and warehousing). Prefabricated buildings were also introduced "as a quick and cost-effective means of providing administrative facilities" (Wilson 2004: 76).

The creation of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (and significant amendments in 1976) had a tremendous impact on the way in which the USDA Forest Service viewed and managed its cultural resources. The NHPA created the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to recognize and manage the built heritage of the country. In particular, Section 106 mandated a review process for all federally funded and permitted projects that might impact sites listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP, in order to minimize potential harm and damage to

them. If a project might adversely affect the historic property, alternative plans had to be considered, and the Forest Service was required to work with the SHPO to ensure that all interested parties were given an opportunity to review the proposed work and provide comments. This process did not prevent the demolition or alteration of any building or site but did encourage the consideration of different approaches and possible solutions. The NHPA was further strengthened by the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which required federal agencies to consider historic buildings and sites when proposing changes to their larger environment, and the addition of Section 110 in 1980, which required federal agencies to establish their own internally funded preservation programs.

With these mandates and regulations in place, buildings and administrative sites on the forests were routinely evaluated as they reached the 50-year mark from the 1970s until the present. Many were deemed eligible for the NRHP and some of these were nominated to and listed on the National Register of Historic Places; among these was the McCall site, listed on the NRHP in 1991 for its significant CCC-era buildings and cultural landscape. This designation slowed that rate of change at McCall and many other sites, as proposed removals, alterations or additions were carefully evaluated for their impact on the integrity of the historic property by the Forest Service in consultation with the Idaho SHPO. Significant new construction was frequently designed to be compatible with the eligible historic properties (or at least to have a neutral impact), as were any alterations or additions to the historic properties themselves. Written records of decisions and measures taken to mitigate any adverse impacts now form an important part of the history of Forest Service properties.

3.2 MCCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT

Using this context, the history of the McCall District Administrative Site can be divided into five periods of development that largely mirror those established for Region 4 sites as outlined by Wilson (2004):

Establishment and Early Development (1923-1932)

This period marks the establishment of the McCall District Administrative Site (although its purpose at the time was to serve as the Supervisor's Office for the Idaho National Forest) and is characterized by informal site development and the construction of non-standard vernacular buildings to suit the needs of the forest.

At the beginning of the period, the Idaho National Forest was relatively remote, but the location of the Supervisor's Office in the logging and tourism hub of McCall made use of the existing infrastructure of the town, including the presence of the Oregon Short Line Railroad (which had arrived in 1914). The growth of the Forest Service in general allowed the Idaho National Forest to abandon its rented rooms and establish an administrative site on donated land in 1923.

During this period at least three buildings were erected on the new McCall site: an office, a barn, and a warehouse. It is unclear whether the blacksmith shop and nine dwellings mentioned in the early correspondence were built (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 p. 5). Whatever the case, most or all of these buildings were razed in the 1930s to make way for more standard Forest Service building types and no buildings from the period remain on the site today.

In Region 4, the architecture of this period was typified by vernacular structures, often "one- or two-cell buildings with gable or hip roofs made of locally available materials and with little or no ornament... Some of the administrative buildings had minor details, such as exposed rafter tails, that make subtle reference to the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts movements" (Wilson 2004: 54). A photograph of the original Supervisor's Office on the McCall site shows a bungalow probably based on a plan from a pattern book or kit (Figure 3).³ The barn and warehouse were probably of simple vernacular construction. The original Supervisor's Office was "replaced during the time Mr. Shank was Supervisor" in the 1930s (USDA Forest Service n.d.); given its young age and quality of construction evident in the photograph, it may have been sold and moved to a new location rather than destroyed. All of the other original buildings were also removed at that time or over the ensuing years.

The Depression Era and the CCC (1933-1942)

After the onset of the Great Depression, the national forests benefited greatly from public relief programs and funding. At the regional level, the Forest Service hired engineers, architects, landscape architects, and recreation planners to design and supervise construction of all manner of infrastructure and buildings. For administrative sites, standard

³ It is unclear where this building was located, but it appears to be on the gently sloping hill facing Payette Lake where the present McCall District Office (Building I) was built in 1936.



Figure 3. The first Supervisor's Office on the McCall site, c. late 1920s. This building was removed or relocated in the mid-1930s.

building plans for dwellings, offices, barns and fly sheds, and support structures were developed, as were guidelines for site layouts.

At the Region 4 McCall site in particular, the new ethos of an orderly hierarchy of standardized building types and materials set in a deliberately informal and naturalistic landscape was fully observed.

Plans were made to redesign the existing complex, adding a new office building, an equipment storage facility, a barn and warehouses, and to landscape the area. The Forest Supervisor attempted to get Civilian Conservation Corps labor to construct the new buildings. Other Forest Supervisors were reluctant to use CCC labor because of problems with labor unions in the intermountain region who felt the CCC was taking job from citizens. Idaho National Forest personnel met with local carpenters and explained that any project would entail working with CCC enrollees. These McCall area residents agreed to supervise CCC boys and construction plans progressed.

Beginning in 1933 several structures were built at the McCall District Administrative Site. Earlier structures were removed, replaced or upgraded. The original office [see Figure 3] was replaced in 1936. During 1936 through 1939 CCC workers helped build a barn, warehouse, machine shop, and cellar. CCC labor was also used to construct a water system and landscape the grounds. By 1956 two CCC built structures had been moved to the McCall Administrative site from the Price Valley Ranger Station (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 pp. 3-4).

During this period seven buildings were constructed on the site that were extant in 1991:

- 1933: Building N, Engineering Storage (removed 1996)
- 1934: Building A, Hay Barn
Building C, Carpenter Shop
Building D, Engineering Facility
- 1935: Building G, Oil House (removed 1996)
Building H, Cap House
- 1936: Building I, Supervisor's Office (now McCall District Office)

The 1982 inventory (Anon. 1982a and 1982b) indicates that at least seven other buildings (warehouse, cellar, fire equipment shed, loading dock, toilet, hydrant house, and scale house) were constructed during this period (copies of historic photos of some of the buildings are contained in Appendix G); it is likely that some of these were constructed to

standard plans. All seven of the buildings were removed from the site between 1942 and 1962.

Two of the extant buildings were constructed to Region 4 standard plans: Building A, Hay Barn (a non-numbered standard design by Arval Anderson) and Building I (R4 Plan 54A). It appears that the standard paint color scheme for buildings located in towns may also have been observed, with white walls, Nile green trim, and green-stained roofs (Wilson 2004: 68).⁴ The site was also laid out according to guidelines developed for Region 4:

To create a pleasing arrangement, a building was to be placed at right angles to, but not lined up with, other buildings on the site. Those that were used most frequently, such as the house, garage, woodshed and cellar, were grouped closely together while others were set towards the back, with the barn being furthest away. For reasons of privacy, housing for temporary men was to be placed away from the ranger's house. To reduce fire hazards, buildings were to be at least 50 feet from each other...

The 1935 manual indicated that a lawn of Kentucky bluegrass, white clover or native grass be planted around the house and enclosed by a yard fence... The entire site was to be enhanced with vegetation that was appropriate to the climate and water conditions. The manual advised the preservation of existing trees or, if there were none, planting of new ones (Wilson 2004: 63-64).

At McCall, the front of the site was considered to be the northeast corner of the lot, closest to the town of McCall. The office was placed here and oriented toward the public street rather than toward the compound; the yard around it was landscaped with grass and trees. Stands of native trees and vegetation were left undisturbed in the northwest and southwest corners of the lot, and many remain today. Warehouses and support buildings were placed in the east central section of the lot, while the hay barn and corral were placed near the west boundary at the "back" of the lot. The cap house and its associated explosives were placed well away from the other buildings along the south boundary of the lot.

The architecture of this period is utilitarian and vernacular, typified by simple rectangular plans, wood frame construction, gable roofs with exposed rafter tails, and regular fenestration with windows grouped singly or in pairs. Porches were often incorporated in residences and offices.

⁴ This basic color scheme is used at the site today. However, no paint analysis was conducted for the project and further research is required to confirm the statement that a standard paint scheme was used historically at McCall.

Building materials followed regional guidelines as outlined by Wilson (2004: 67): foundations of concrete, wood-framed walls clad in novelty or lap siding, and roofs of wood shingles (although these have all been replaced with asphalt shingles or metal roofs). Wood-framed six-light windows were arranged singly or were double-hung, while exterior wood doors were based on a five-panel template, glazed for offices and dwellings and unglazed for warehouses and utilitarian buildings. Large garage and barn doors had exposed “Z” or “X” bracing.

Recycling and Relocation (1942-1961)

The two decades after World War II were a period of reorganization for administrative sites on the forests, driven perhaps most importantly by the ascendance of motorized vehicles and the boom in recreational tourism during the 1950s. Increases in the number and quality of vehicles and the number of people using the forests demanded the construction or improvement of roads, and most resources were devoted to improvements in infrastructure. As a corollary, remote areas became more accessible and the once-isolated and self-sufficient ranger and guard stations became redundant. Forest functions were increasingly concentrated on centralized administrative sites. Site reorganization to serve this new purpose, combined with the investment of most funds in infrastructure rather than new construction, led to the demolition of a number of CCC-era buildings and the relocation of other buildings from ranger and guard stations to administrative sites.

At McCall, the 1982 inventory (Anon. 1982a and 1982b) indicates that at least seven CCC-era buildings (warehouse, cellar, fire equipment shed, loading dock, toilet, hydrant house, and scale house) were completely removed from the site during this period. Two-thirds of Building G were also sold and removed from the site in 1961. Three buildings that are extant today were moved onto the site from other locations on the forest:

- 1952: Building E, Krassel Warehouse (relocated on McCall site 1996)
(constructed as Price Valley Ranger’s Office in 1939)
- 1957: Building F, Bunkhouse
(constructed as Price Valley guard dwelling in 1934)
- 1961: Building B, McCall District Warehouse
[constructed as McCall Nursery Site (now Krassel Yard) nursery building in 1939]

All of these buildings were constructed during the 1930s to standard plans, namely R4 Plan 41 (Building B), R4 Plan 5 (Building E) and R4 Plan 53C (Building F). As such, they are identical in typology and materials to the buildings constructed on the McCall site during the previous period, although modifications made through the years have altered their appearance.

Despite building removals and relocations, the site retained the essential landscape features and spatial arrangements of the 1930s site plan. In fact, these important elements were honored when incorporating the new buildings on site. A case in point is the Bunkhouse (Building F), which was placed at the southeast corner of the lot in 1957, oriented toward Mission Street, and provided with a landscaped yard.

Site Stability (1962-1991)

After the activity and reorganization of the preceding two decades, the McCall site entered a period of stability. One small building was removed from the site at this time, and only one major building (the Fire Warehouse, Building J) and two small buildings were constructed (Buildings L and M). One prefabricated unit (a doublewide trailer, Building K) was moved onto the site. The enactment of the NHPA in 1966 certainly had an impact on site management, and resources were devoted to inventories and assessments of the existing buildings during the 1980s.

Four buildings were constructed or placed on the site during this period and one small structure was removed:

- 1962: Building J, Fire Warehouse
- 1970: Building K, Land Line Surveyor's Building (prefabricated trailer)
- 1981: Building L, Propane Storage Building
Building M, Pesticide Storage Building
- late 1980s: "Building No. 7" (a small shelter for gas pumps located to the north of Building C and identified in Bennett 1982; removed from site in 1990)

The fire warehouse, which was built before the passage of the NHPA, was a vernacular building of modern design with International style details (since highly altered). It was built

to a standard plan (R4 Plan 174) and had multi-level flat roofs, bands of multi-paned steel casement windows, and an emphasis on the horizontal. The warehouse was not especially compatible with the architecture of the preceding decades in terms of form and materials, but it was a mid-century version of the vernacular, rectangular, warehouses and barns built so commonly during the Depression era.

Building K reflects the acceptance and use of prefabricated, portable buildings by the Forest Service. This 1970s-era double-wide trailer provided additional office space at low cost. Typologically it is also a gable-roofed, rectangular, vernacular structure but otherwise bears no relation to the Depression-era buildings on the site in terms of design and materials.

The two small buildings constructed in 1981 (Buildings L and M) were strictly utilitarian and necessary to meet modern health and safety requirements for the storage of hazardous materials. The open wood frame of Building L is enclosed with chain link fencing and is really a structure more than a building. Building M is a simple, rectangular building of concrete block with no windows. The wood-framed gable roofs and exposed rafter tails of both buildings make some acknowledgement of the earlier architecture on the site.

The National Register Site and Regulated Change (1992-2008)

After a period of inventorying, in about 1987 a Memorandum of Agreement was signed with the Idaho SHPO for the long-term preservation of significant administrative sites on the Idaho forests, including the McCall site (Benedict 1987). The MOA included stipulations for new construction and the repositioning of existing buildings that in essence required the Forest Service to consult with the SHPO and to follow approaches recommended in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. The McCall site was officially listed on the NRHP in 1991. The site has continued to change to meet the needs of the forest, but change has been regulated through the efforts of the PNF Heritage Program to meet the requirements of federal regulations, including interactions with the SHPO.

During this period four buildings were constructed (Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 7), two prefabricated units were placed on site (Buildings 4 and 5), one building was relocated on the site (Building E), one building was moved to the site from another part of the forest (Building 6), two buildings were removed from the site (Buildings G and N), and several structures were removed from the site (Building A corral and various fencing types):

- 1992: Buildings 4 and 5, West and East Storage Sheds
- c.1992: Building A corral (removed from site)
 - Building 3, Land Line Surveyor's Shed
- 1994: Building 2, Tree Cooler Building
- 1995: Building 1, C and M Heavy Equipment Maintenance Shop
- c.1995: Site fencing (various types of fences removed and sometimes replaced)
- 1996: Building E, Krassel Warehouse
 - (relocated from east-central area of McCall site)
 - Building 6, Blacksmith Shop
 - (constructed as blacksmith shop on Hornet Creek Ranger Station in 1934)
 - Building G, Oil House (removed from site)
 - Building N, Engineering Storage (removed from site)
- 2003: Building 7, Petrochemical Storage Building

Three new buildings (1, 2, and 7) were designed to be compatible with the historic warehouses and barn on the site. The rectangular buildings have poured concrete foundations, imitation wood siding, cornerboards, and gable roofs, and are painted with white walls and (usually) green trim. The sliding metal windows of Buildings 1 and 2 are a noticeable departure from the historic wooden six-paned windows. The fourth new building (Building 3) is small, utilitarian and impermanent, with wood- and log-framed walls covered with panelized plywood and a shed roof.

The small, prefabricated storage sheds (Buildings 4 and 5) are adjacent to Building 3 in the bone yard area of the compound, and are also intended to be impermanent storage solutions. They are rectangular with gable roofs, panelized composite siding, and metal garage doors.

Building E, which was relocated from the east center to the south boundary of the site (to make way for Building 7), and Building 6, which was moved from the Hornet Creek Ranger Station to the McCall site in 1996, are both CCC-era buildings constructed to standard plans (R4 Plans 5 and 40 respectively). Both are of the same typology and materials as the other CCC-era buildings on the site, although Building E has been modified considerably over the years while Building 6 is nearly unaltered.

Buildings G and N were Depression-era buildings constructed to non-standard plans. Building G, a metal-sided oil house, was in poor condition while wood-framed and sided. Building N had lost its integrity when two-thirds of it were removed in 1961. After mitigation, both buildings were removed from the site in 1996.

3.3 McCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, 1991

In 1991, the McCall site was deemed eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A due to its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Areas of significance were "Government" and "Conservation," while the period of significance was defined as 1934-1941.⁵ The significance of the site was described as follows:

The McCall District Administrative Site is a physical expression of two Federal agencies in a distinct temporal period. Both the Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps played an important role in the development of the American West during the twentieth century. The significance of the McCall District Administrative Site lies in its association with these agencies.

The contained nature of the McCall District Administrative Site has remained constant since 1923. Most extant buildings date from the 1930s. A few later buildings replace similar structures, often performing the same function in the same location. Two of the significant buildings have been moved to the site from the Price Valley Ranger Station. Although the buildings were relocated they are both CCC built structures from the same period. Their physical appearance has been maintained and is consistent with other Depression Era buildings on site. These buildings continue to convey their historic association with the Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Moving buildings was a standard procedure for the Forest Service and reflects the period when administrative sites were consolidated.

Integrity of association is evident in the types of buildings present on the site. Offices, warehouses, shops, garages, dwellings and other buildings indicate the many functions of the Forest Service in the region. Activities represented in the McCall District Administrative Site show consistency in function, and evolution of technology. Stables and smithies have been replaced by garages and shops, but space is still allotted for care and maintenance of transportation systems.

Qualities of design are present in site architecture and setting. The Depression Era buildings of the McCall District Administrative site are constructed according to regionally approved plans for administrative buildings. A range of blueprints was available in each Forest Service region for a variety of building types. Five of the significant buildings within the site are constructed according to standard plans. These plans call for square or rectangular buildings with frame construction,

⁵ The 1934 date is probably a typographic error, as CCC-related planning and building activities began on the site in 1933.

moderately pitched gabled roofs, often a covered entry porch, and banks of horizontally arranged windows. The buildings were sided with local milled lumber, and roofed with cedar shingles. All timber frame structures have clapboard or shiplap siding. Many of the buildings have decorative vents and brick chimneys. In the older buildings, a preference for multiple light windows is evident. The consistency in materials, construction and workmanship make these buildings readily identifiable.

Six buildings do not meet criteria of significance. Buildings I and N are CCC built, but have been extensively modified. Building J replaces three non-extant structures which had a similar function and does not detract from the area's qualities of association and function. The trailer and small storage structures are relatively unobtrusive. Although modifications to existing buildings have occurred, the complex appears much as it did at the time of construction (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 pp. 5-6).

The landscaping and the arrangement of the buildings within the site were also cited as intact features from the Depression era, as was the relationship of the site to the town of McCall and the CCC-era buildings of the adjacent SITPA site. In summary,

The McCall District Administrative Site represents an important aspect of local and Forest Service history. It retains qualities of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and materials necessary for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Place. The site is also significant for its association with a federal agency and New Deal program critical to twentieth century American history. The continuity of association and function evident in the McCall District Administrative Site warrant its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Heritage Program 1991: Section 8 p. 7).

3.4 MCCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, 2008

Today the McCall district can be evaluated in the contexts of architecture and culture, and can be considered significant on the national level; the context can be defined as "The Establishment and Consolidation of Forest Service Administrative Units and Sites, 1933-1961." (Should this prove too broad, the geographic parameters can be narrowed to Region 4 of the Forest Service or the Idaho forests). As in 1991, the McCall district is considered significant under Criterion A due to its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These events are the rise of the conservation movement in the United States, the establishment and growth of Forest Service administrative units and sites, the close relationship of public agencies like the Forest Service and the public relief programs of the 1930s in the development of the sites, and the centralization and consolidation of these 1930s sites in the two decades after World War II, largely in response to the rise of mechanized vehicles and equipment and improvements in infrastructure.

The McCall site's primary area of significance is Conservation for its association with the growth and development of the USDA Forest Service from the 1930s through the early 1960s. Its secondary area of significance is Politics/Government for its association with the CCC and public relief programs of the Depression Era. The period of significance has been expanded from the 1991 NRHP nomination to include both the period from 1933-1941, "The Depression Era and the CCC," and the period from 1942-1961, "Recycling and Relocation." This second period acknowledges the Forest Service's characteristic practice of recycling and relocating buildings and justifies the incorporation of the three buildings that were moved to the site in the 1950s into the period of significance for the site.

4.0 BUILDING AND SITE EVALUATIONS

For each of the buildings (and also the landscape and site features) on the McCall District Administrative Site, an architectural description, history, and determination of eligibility for the NRHP (both in 1991 and in 2008) are provided in Sections 4.1 through 4.21. The results are summarized and evaluated in Section 5.0.

4.1 LANDSCAPE AND SITE FEATURES

The landscape and site features of the McCall District Administrative Site have been altered through the years to suit the changing needs of the forest, but the original lot boundaries and the essential elements of the 1930s Region 4 site planning guidelines were intact in 1991. Since then, significant changes to the landscape and site features include the installation of a public paved access road and parking lot on the north side, additional landscaping, the removal and replacement of fencing, and the addition, removal, and relocation of several buildings. Despite these changes, the site and landscape retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing elements to the site in 2008.

4.1.1 *Description and history, 1991*

A description of the landscape and site was provided in the 1991 NRHP nomination:

Much of the landscape dates to the period of significance. The most developed grounds are in the north and east areas of the site. The public area near the office is carefully maintained and retains many original trees and shrubs. An open area on the northwest quadrant is maintained as lawn, with peeled log barriers, a basket weave fence and a row of trees screening the maintenance areas of the complex.

A large portion of the site is covered with asphalt, but outside the visitor parking area the asphalt is deteriorated, and resembles packed dirt roads. The central portion of the site is a network of roads, storage areas and buildings. This area appears to be maintained as unofficial storage plots for a variety of vehicles and equipment.

The southwestern area of the grounds is undeveloped and overgrown. Remnants of a ditch cut through this section of the site. This marshy area supports a slightly different vegetation than the landscaped areas of the site. The same trees are interspersed with shrubs, native grasses, wild rose, phlox and clover. Over the years this area has been used to dump building components and vehicle parts. Portions of the ditch have been used as a landfill.

Part of the west perimeter of the site is fenced. There is peeled pole fencing on the corral near Building A, and wood and wire mesh fencing in the southwest corner of the site. The south boundary of the site area is fenced along Forest street with wood and wire mesh. There are small stands of aspen near buildings B, H and K, on the south edge of the site...

Qualities of design are also evident in the siting of buildings within the complex. The office remains at the front or most accessible location within the grounds. Other buildings are sited in areas that allow space for their functions. Though functions differ, a uniformity of style was maintained through similarities in construction and finish. This homogeneity contributes to the overall visual impact of the site (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 pp. 8-9, Section 8 p. 6).

4.1.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The significant aspects of the McCall site landscape and site features remain the same as those described in 1991 (see Figure 2 and 1991 site plan in Appendix E). As well, aerial photographs and plans of the site from the late 1930s, 1957, and 1959 indicate that the site has retained its essential landscaping features and building relationships since that time (Appendix H). However, since 1991 a number of changes have been made to the landscape and site features:

- In 1992, two small, prefabricated storage sheds were added to the site (Buildings 4 and 5). At about the same time, a third storage shed was built nearby (Building 3). These sheds are clustered together in the south-central part of the site, just southeast of Building L. The small size and apparently impermanent nature of these buildings results in a low visual and aesthetic impact on the site.
- In 1994-95, two large new buildings (1 and 2) were constructed on the overgrown, marshy southwest quadrant of the site. The size, scale, form and colors of these buildings are compatible with the historic buildings, and the new buildings are effectively masked by the earthen berm to the west, the mature stand of trees to the south, and historic buildings to the north and east.
- In about 1994-95, the wood and wire mesh fences along the west and south boundaries of the site were removed. The west fence was replaced with a high earthen berm, likely fill removed when the foundations were excavated for Buildings 1 and 2. Additional soil was heaped between Building A and the landscaped area to the north. The south fence was replaced with a linear, stacked pole fence, which was extended around the landscaped yard of Building F. The importance of changes to fencing is unclear: fencing is relatively ephemeral and it is uncertain whether the fencing that was removed dated to the periods of

significance for the site. The rustic nature of the present fencing is in keeping with CCC-era aesthetics of informality and the use of natural, local materials.

- In about 1996, a paved access road on West Lake Street and a parking lot were built to the west of Building I to provide additional public parking, access to an information kiosk at the east end of the lot, and access to the new addition and entrance that were built on the west side of the building. A landscaped island was incorporated into the parking area and a buck and pole fence was erected between the parking area and Building D to the south (see Appendix H for the 2003 site plan).
- Probably at the same time, the peeled log barriers and basket weave fence that delineated the landscaped northwest quadrant of the site were removed. The landscaped area remains defined by the lines of mature trees on its east and south edges.
- In 1996, two 1930s-era buildings (G and N) were removed from the north central area of the site. No new buildings have been erected in this area and it has become part of the open yard.
- A historic Blacksmith Shop (Building 6) was moved to the site from the Hornet Creek Ranger Station in 1996. This 1930s standard plan building retains a high degree of integrity in all aspects but location, and helps to reinforce the Depression-era feel of the site.
- Building E, which had been located in east central portion of the site, was moved to the south boundary of the site in 1996. Its present location is very close to that of a similarly sized and oriented woodshed that was present on the site in 1957 (see aerial photo in Appendix H).
- Building 7, the Petrochemical Storage Building, was built near the former location of Building E in 2003. This rectangular, gable-roofed, fireproof building is clad in pre-cast concrete siding (imitating wood) with cornerboards to harmonize with the historic buildings on the site, and it has no adverse impact on the historic site.

4.1.3 Determination of eligibility

The intact Depression-era landscape and site features of the McCall District Administrative Site played a large factor in its evaluation as an NRHP-eligible site in the 1980s and its listing on the register in 1991. While the site had been altered through the years to suit the changing needs of the forest, the original lot boundaries and the essential elements of the 1930s Region 4 site planning guidelines remained in place. The latter included the incorporation of native vegetation; the use of shrubs and lawns areas around offices and residences; the orientation of offices and dwellings toward the public streets rather than to each other or the site interior; the hierarchy of public

buildings toward the front, warehouse buildings in the center, and agricultural buildings/barns to the rear; and the informal relationship of the buildings to each other. Since 1991, significant changes to the landscape and site features include the installation of a public paved access road and parking lot on the west side of Building I, the addition of a landscaped island in the access loop, the removal of fencing from the west and south site boundaries and its replacement with earthen berms and stacked pole fencing in some areas, the removal of two buildings from the site, the relocation of one building on site, and the addition of six new buildings. Despite these changes, the cultural landscape retains integrity of location and essential elements of design, setting, workmanship, and feeling. For this reason, the landscape and site features are considered contributing elements to the McCall site in 2008.



Figures 4a and 4b. The east and north sides (top) and the west and south sides (bottom) of Building A, the Hay Barn (#1320), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.2 BUILDING A: HAY BARN (#1320)

Building A, the Hay Barn, is located near the center of the western boundary of the McCall District Administrative Site (see Figure 2). The one-story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1934 and was considered a contributing resource to the NRHP site in 1991. Since then, the original wooden novelty siding has been encased in Masonite siding with battens over vertical joints and the window and door casings have been deepened as a result of the increase in wall thickness. However, the treatment is reversible and the building otherwise retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. Integrity of materials and workmanship is intact for all building elements except the siding. Thus the Hay Barn remains a contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.2.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Hay Barn was described as follows:

The 96 by 40 foot wood frame structure was built as a hay barn in 1934 at a cost of \$3502.00. Civilian Conservation Corps workers followed Region 4 Plan 37. Building A has white clapboard siding with green trim and an unpainted corrugated metal roof. The building sits on a partial foundation of concrete.

There are 10 six light casement windows on the north wall, and 11 on the south wall. There are wood garage doors on overhead sliding tacks on both east and west walls. There is also a five panel wood entry door with a wood sill in the east wall. There were probably wood steps to this door at one time.

An old corral was replaced at the western end of Building A. A loading chute is situated at the north side of the corral (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 2).

4.2.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The Hay Barn is very different from the Region 4 Plan 37 cited in 1991 and in fact, on a site visit last year, the Region 4 architectural historian noted that the Hay Barn was actually based on a design by Arval L. Anderson, a Forest Service engineer from 1926 to 1963 (Richa Wilson, personal communication). In 1932, Anderson designed an equipment shed “that would be flexible and meet individual Forest’s needs. Although it was assigned no number, the standard plan could be 32 or 42 feet wide and range from 56 to 112 feet long” with a shop in one corner; “it is the only building plan known to have been a Region 4 standard before 1933” (Wilson 2009: 2-3). The plan was further characterized by an elaborate roof framing plan and steel windows with a six-pane hopper sash over a three-pane fixed sash (see Appendix I). The McCall Hay Barn is of similar proportions to

the Anderson plan and has the characteristic roof framing system, although the small six-pane wood windows are more typical of the mid-1930s Region 4 numbered plans.

Otherwise, the Hay Barn remains essentially the same as that described in 1991. It is presently used for storing miscellaneous fire fighting equipment. The form of the building as well as the foundation, roof, doors, and windows are unaltered. However, since 1991 several changes have been made to the building:

- The peeled pole corral on the west side of the building that appears on the 1991 site plan (Heritage Program 1991) was removed in about 1994-95, probably to provide vehicle access to the new Building 1, the Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop. The fencing and location of the corral had been altered between 1957 and 1991 and the structure was not considered historic or a contributing resource to the site (see Section 4.2.1 and site maps in Appendix H).
- Due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement, in 1997 and 1998 the original wood novelty siding was encased with Masonite hardboard drop siding as an interim control.⁶ Building corners and vertical joints between sections of the new siding were covered with wood boards.
- To accommodate the greater wall thickness, the window sashes remained in place but the window casings were deepened by several inches and the original wood trim was brought forward to the new wall plane.
- In 2003, the SHPO approved a proposal to strip the lead paint from the barn doors using alkaline paste products and concurred with the PNF that the procedure would have no adverse effect (USDA Forest Service 2003a).

4.2.3 *Determination of eligibility*

In 1991, the Hay Barn had been relatively unaltered since construction in 1934 and was deemed a contributing resource to the historic site. However, the installation of Masonite drop siding over the original wood novelty siding since 1991 calls for a re-evaluation of the building's status. The

⁶ The siding that is visible in a 1992 photograph (Kingsbury 2003) appears to be novelty siding and its identification as clapboard siding in the 1991 NRHP nomination may be a mistaken use of the term. In fact there is frequently confusion and sometimes disagreement about the correct names for siding types, which may vary regionally. For the purposes of this report, clapboard siding is defined as lap siding with or without a bevel. Novelty siding is defined as shiplap siding with a coved drop on the upper edge of the exposed board; coved drop siding is a synonymous term. The use of the term "shiplap" is limited to applications where the exposed face of the board is squared on the top and bottom edges and the joints between exposed board faces are tight. In early Region 4 buildings, the use of shiplap siding is largely confined to interior wall faces.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation recommend the repair of deteriorated material rather than replacement, meaning that the most appropriate treatment would have been the removal and abatement of the lead paint, the repair of deteriorated sections of novelty siding, and the repainting of the original siding with historically accurate colors. But the costs associated with lead abatement prohibited this type of treatment; encasement of the damaged and hazardous historic material was considered a better option. When replacing historic materials (and, by extension, encapsulating them), the *Secretary's Standards* call for replacement "in kind," meaning that to retain the integrity of the Hay Barn, the original siding should have been encased in wood novelty siding to match the original. Joints should have been staggered rather than aligned, and should not have been covered with a vertical wood batten. While the use of Masonite and the presence of the battens have diminished the material integrity of the building, the diminishment is not sufficient to change the status of the building from a contributing to a non-contributing resource. Importantly, the PNF's approach is reversible: the original siding remains beneath the Masonite siding and in the future it can be re-exposed and repaired. Also, the Hay Barn retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, and also integrity of materials and workmanship for all building elements except the siding (i.e., foundation, roof, eaves, doors, and windows).⁷ Thus, despite a significant alteration, the Hay Barn remains a contributing resource to the historic McCall site in 2008.

⁷ Most or all of the 1930s-era roofs on site would have been covered with wood shingles, as specified in the standard building plans of the era. The corrugated metal roofs were probably installed directly over the wood shingles as a more fire resistant and cost effective replacement. It is unclear when the metal roofs were installed but they may have reached historic age themselves. Thus the corrugated metal roofs are said to have integrity because they may be historic themselves and/or may be sheltering the original shingles.



Figures 5a and 5b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building B, the McCall District Warehouse (#1503), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.3 BUILDING B: MCCALL DISTRICT WAREHOUSE (#1503)

Building B, the McCall District Warehouse (also called McCall District Storage), is located near the center of the southern boundary of the McCall District Administrative Site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one and one-half story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1939 and moved to the McCall site in 1961, when its original open nursery bays were enclosed. It was considered a contributing resource to the site in 1991. In 1997, the original wood novelty siding was encased in like material and the original window and door trim was moved out to the new wall plane. A new, ridged metal roof was installed at about the same time to replace a deteriorated corrugated metal roof. Some of these changes comply with recommendations in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and the building otherwise retains integrity of location, design (c. 1961), setting, and feeling. Thus the McCall District Warehouse remains a contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.3.1 Description and history, 1991

In 1991, the McCall District Warehouse was described as follows:

This two story 60 by 30 foot wood frame structure was built in 1939, according to Region 4 Plan 41. The shiplap siding is painted green and the corrugated metal, gabled roof is unpainted. There are three dormers on the north side and three on the south side of the roof. Each dormer has a six light casement window.

The main story has 6 three over six light windows on the north wall and 5 on the south wall. The central window on the south wall was blocked and a small rectangular screened vent inserted. All windows in the lower story have storm windows. The cement foundation has 3 screened rectangular openings each on the north and south sides. The openings on the south side have corrugated metal window wells.

The east wall has a ground level double wood door with a cement ramp leading up to it. There is a single wood upper door centered in the wall under the gable. There is no external access to this door. The west wall has a double wood door with unattached wood steps on the lower level. There is a double wood upper door with a block and tackle located under the west gable.

Building B was originally constructed at the McCall Nursery yard, south of the present administrative site. It was moved to the present location in 1961. The building was originally designed to house nursery operations and contained a compost pit and storage racks. It is now used for a warehouse. This building was built by Forest Service or CCC personnel, at a cost of \$1769.38 (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 pp. 2-3).

4.3.2 *Description and history, 2008*

Further research into the history of the McCall District Warehouse was conducted for an Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form for the Krassel Yard/Smokejumper Housing Site (PY-811) just south of the McCall District site (Wilson 2008):

Class Room/Carpenter Shop: This 30' x 60' building, which appears on a 1956 site plan, was the 1939 nursery building. HWC (probably Harry W. Caughlin) designed the building, which was designated as R4 Plan 41 [available in Appendix I]. The structure was characterized by three open bays and three shed dormers on each side of the main gable roof. Lloyd Johnson, who arrived in 1943, recalled "Our base was started on the forest property above an old nursery building that was used for raising trees. It was abandoned at that time, so we took over this building. A cook shack was set up in one corner of the building. It had an upper story that we set the smokejumpers up in." In later years, several smokejumpers recall having classes in the building.

In 1961, HWG (unknown) under the review of Regional Architect William P. Turner, developed architectural plans for the remodeling of the R4 Plan 41, which he labeled "Carpenter Shop." It was likely moved to its current location in the southwest corner of the McCall District Administrative Site at that time. This is supported by the design and bill of materials for a new concrete foundation. As part of the remodeling, the three bays were enclosed.

The former nursery building is now known as the McCall District Warehouse (#1503) and was determined to be a contributing resource on the National Register-listed site. Although not noted in the National Register Nomination, it has special significance as the first building, indeed the only remaining building, associated with the formative years of the McCall Smokejumper Base (Wilson 2008: Continuation Sheet pp. 4-5).

The warehouse remains as described in the 1991 National Register nomination. Errors and omissions in that description include the facts that the original siding is more accurately described as novelty siding rather than as shiplap siding, and that a brick chimney rises from the center of the gable ridgeline. Presently, PNF recreation staff use the building as a workshop and storage facility.

The McCall District Warehouse has undergone several significant changes since 1991:

- Due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement (Kingsbury and Swan 1997), the original novelty siding on the first floor walls (visible in a 1991 photo, see Kingsbury 2003 in Appendix G) was encased with wood siding of a like profile in 1998. The SHPO had concurred with the PNF that the action would have no adverse effect (USDA Forest Service 1997).

- Original window sashes and doors remained in place but the original wood trim was brought forward to the new wall plane (USDA Forest Service 1997).
- The wood siding on one south dormer (the westernmost) and half of a second dormer (the center dormer) has been encased with Masonite hardboard siding. The dormers on the north side of the building have not yet been re-sided and the original wood siding remains exposed.
- The eaves of the westernmost dormer on the south side have been boxed with Masonite hardboard. All other dormers retain their original open eaves with exposed rafter tails.
- Also in about 1996, the corrugated metal roof was replaced with a pale green, ridged metal roof. It is doubtful that the corrugated metal roof was original to the building; it likely covered or replaced the original cedar shingles that were called for in the R4 standard plan. Wood shingles may still be present beneath the current roof covering.

4.3.3 *Determination of eligibility*

In 1991, the McCall District Warehouse had been relatively unaltered since it was moved to the site in 1961, when the open nursery bays were enclosed. Despite this major change, the building was deemed a contributing resource to the historic McCall District Administrative Site. Regarding changes since 1991, encasing the original (and/or 1961) siding and its lead-based paint in like material complies with the recommendations of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The use of Masonite siding to encase one and one-half of the dormers and to box an originally open eave does not comply with *Standards* but these are relatively minor, reversible changes that do not significantly diminish the material integrity of the building. The replacement of the corrugated metal roof with a green, ridged metal roof again does not comply with the *Standards* but the material and style of the original roof covering (and whether or not the corrugated metal roof had achieved historic status in its own right) requires further research, and the diminishment in material integrity is not sufficient to change the status of the building from a contributing to a non-contributing resource. Importantly, the PNF's approaches are reversible: the original novelty siding remains beneath the present mixture of wood and Masonite siding and in the future it can be re-exposed and repaired. Also, evidence of earlier roof coverings probably remains under the present metal roof and, with research, the original roof covering can be recreated in the future. The warehouse otherwise retains integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association, and also integrity of materials and workmanship for all building elements except the siding (i.e., 1961 foundation, 1939 eaves, doors, and windows).

The building was moved from its original location in 1961, but as discussed in Section 3.4, the movement of buildings on and between USDA Forest Service administrative sites is actually an important aspect of the agency's history. The movement of the warehouse falls within the second period of significance for the site, and that period is defined by the practice of recycling and moving buildings. Thus, despite being significantly altered and relocated, the McCall District Warehouse remains a contributing resource to the historic McCall site in 2008.



Figures 6a and 6b. The east and north sides (top) and the west and south sides (bottom) of Building C, the Carpenter Shop (#1336), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.4 BUILDING C: CARPENTER SHOP (#1336)

Building C, the Carpenter Shop (also called the Automotive Shop), is located just east of the center of the McCall District Administrative Site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1934 and was considered a contributing resource to the NRHP site in 1991. Since then, the original wood novelty siding has been encased in Masonite covered drop siding with prominent battens masking vertical joints. The window and door casings have been deepened as a result of the increase in wall thickness. However, the treatment is reversible and the building otherwise retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Thus the Carpenter Shop remains a contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.4.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Carpenter Shop was described as follows:

The Carpenter Shop was originally constructed in 1934 at a cost of \$3342.00. The 96 by 40 foot wood frame structure was built according to non-standard plan with clapboard siding and a composition shingle gabled roof. The foundation is concrete. At present the roof is corrugated metal and the exterior walls are painted white with green trim.

There are 6 six light windows on the south side and 5 six light windows and one sliding window on the north side of the building. There is an overhead sliding metal garage door and a single light steel door on the east side. There is also a recently added porch or sheltered area consisting of a sheet metal roof supported on upright milled lumber on the east side of Building C. There is a metal garage door and a separate steel door on the west side of the building. A crudely cut, small rectangular vent lies in the west wall above the door.

A shed has been added to the south side of the woodshop. The walls are false tongue and groove paneling and the roof is fiberglass. This shed sits on wood beams or joists over bare ground. Entry is from inside Building C.

This building was built with CCC labor. Enrollees received \$783.77 of the \$3342.00 spent to construct it.

Building C was used for equipment storage until the late 1960s when it was used as a garage. In 1978 it was set up as a woodshop for the YACC (Young Adult Conservation Corps) program. At present the east end is used as a carpenter shop and the west end is an automobile shop (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 pp. 3-4).

4.4.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The Carpenter Shop remains essentially the same as that described in 1991. The form of the building as well as the foundation, roof, doors, and most windows are unaltered. However, since 1991 several changes have been made to the building:

- In about 1996, due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement, the original wood novelty siding⁸ was encased with Masonite hardboard drop siding as an interim control. Building corners and vertical joints between sections of the new siding were covered with wood boards.
- To accommodate the greater wall thickness, the window sashes remained in place but the window casings were deepened by several inches and new wood trim was installed.
- The paneled walls of the shed addition on the south side of the building were also clad in the Masonite siding.
- On the south side, a window that was bisected by the east wall of the shed addition was completely covered when the new siding was installed. A window at the west end of the south wall was also completely covered.
- The earlier corrugated metal roofs on the main building and on the shed-roofed shelter on the east side were replaced with pale green, corrugated metal roofs.
- On the south side, the fiberglass roof on the shed addition was replaced with a mixture of pale green, ridged metal and corrugated metal roofing.

4.4.3 *Determination of eligibility*

In 1991, the Carpenter Shop had been relatively unaltered since construction in 1934 with the exception of two contiguous shed-roofed additions on the south side and an open, shed-roofed area on the east side. The building was deemed a contributing resource to the historic site. However, the installation of Masonite drop siding over the original wood drop siding since 1991 calls for a re-evaluation of the building's status like that described for Building A, the Hay Barn (see Section 4.2.3). The use of Masonite siding instead of wood has diminished the material integrity of the building and the battens over the vertical joints disrupt the simple design of the building, but not sufficiently to change the status of the building from a contributing to a non-contributing resource. Importantly, the PNF's approach is reversible: the original siding remains beneath the Masonite

⁸The siding that is visible in an undated (c. 1930s) photograph and in 1989 photographs (Kingsbury 2003; copies of these photographs are provided in Appendix G) appears to be novelty siding and its identification as clapboard siding in the 1991 NRHP nomination may be a mistaken use of the term.

siding and in the future it can be re-exposed and repaired. Also, the Carpenter Shop retains integrity of location, other important elements of design, setting, feeling, and association. The new siding and metal roof on the south shed addition has helped to make the addition more compatible with the original building. Thus, despite significant alterations, the Carpenter Shop remains a contributing resource to the historic McCall site in 2008.



Figures 7a and 7b. The south and east sides (top) and the north and west sides (bottom) of Building D, the Engineering Facility (#1504), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.5 BUILDING D: ENGINEERING FACILITY (#1504)

Building D, the Engineering Facility (also called the Fire Truck House), is located just northeast of the center of the McCall District Administrative Site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one and one-half story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1934 and was considered a contributing resource to the NRHP site in 1991. Between 1997 and 2003, the original wood novelty siding was encased in like material and the original window and door trim was moved out to the new wall plane. These changes comply with recommendations in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and the building retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. Thus the Engineering Facility remains a contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.5.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Engineering Facility was described as follows:

This 40 by 32 foot non-standard plan wood frame structure was built in 1934. The shiplap siding and corrugated metal roof are painted green. The foundation is concrete. There are 17 six over six double hung sash light windows: 11 on the north wall, 1 on the south wall, 2 on the east wall [originally there were three], and 3 on the west wall. The entry faces south and consists of a metal garage door and 2 steel doors. One of the steel entry doors is located in a previously blocked garage door. There are steel tracks set into the concrete ramp at the base of the existing and non-extant garage doors. Forest Service records indicate a hydraulic lift was once located on the east wall of the building. There is a cinder brick chimney extending from the east side of the roof. There are two metal chimneys protruding from the north wall.

Building D was constructed for \$3059.06. The CCC enrollees who helped received \$555.00 of this sum.

Building D was originally used as a garage and maintenance shop, and is currently used as a soils laboratory and for engineering storage (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 4).

4.5.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The Engineering Facility remains essentially as described in the 1991 National Register nomination,⁹ although it has undergone several significant changes since 1991:

⁹ The siding that is visible in an undated (c. 1934) photograph appears to be novelty siding and its identification as shiplap siding in the 1991 NRHP nomination is probably a mistaken use of the term (see Appendix G).

- Due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement, the original wood novelty siding was encased with wood siding replicating the original profile between about 1997 and 2003. The decision to re-side with wood was probably based on prior success with Building B, the McCall District Warehouse (see Section 4.3).
- Original window sashes and doors remained in place but the original wood trim was brought forward to the new wall plane.
- To protect the wood siding from snow or water, vertically oriented ridged metal paneling was installed to about half the wall height on the east elevation. Whether this was installed over the original siding or over the new siding is uncertain.
- After 2003, the cinderblock chimney on the east side of the roof was removed and the roof was patched with a section of corrugated metal to match the existing roof. The chimney was not original to the building and had replaced an earlier stovepipe (see Kingsbury 2003 and a c. 1934 historic photograph in Appendix G).

4.5.3 *Determination of eligibility*

By 1991, the Engineering Facility had been significantly altered from its original design with the removal of one garage door on the south side and its replacement with two man doors, as well as the removal of a window on the east side. However, the building retained enough integrity to be considered a contributing resource to the historic McCall District Administrative Site. Since 1991, changes have been limited to encasing the original wood siding with like material, protecting the east side wall base with metal paneling, and removing the non-historic cinderblock chimney. The Engineering Facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association, and remains a contributing resource to the historic McCall site in 2008.



Figures 8a and 8b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building E, the Krassel Warehouse (#1205), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.6 BUILDING E: KRASSEL WAREHOUSE (#1205)

Building E, the Krassel Warehouse (also called the Krassel District Storage Building), is located along the southern boundary of the site, just east of Building B (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1939 and moved to the McCall site in 1952. It was considered a contributing resource to the site in 1991. In 1996 the building was moved to its present location on the McCall site. In about 2003, the original wood novelty siding was encased in Masonite hardboard siding of a similar appearance, the windows and door were replaced, and the open eaves were boxed. These changes do not comply with the recommendations outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and, as a result, the building has lost integrity of materials, workmanship and feeling to the point where it is considered a non-contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.6.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, prior to its relocation on site in 1996, the Krassel Warehouse was described as follows:

This warehouse was originally constructed as the Ranger's office at the Price Valley Ranger Station in 1939 [see Appendix H for a 1941 plan of the site indicating the original location of the building]. The 18 by 30 foot wood frame structure was built according to Region 4 Plan 5 with clapboard siding and a metal gabled roof [see Appendix I for a copy of the plan]. The original building had an open porch on the east side. The building walls are white with green trim and the roof is painted green. The foundation is cement. There are 2 six light sliding windows each on the south, east, and west sides. The north side has 2 six light sliding windows and 2 six light casement windows. The main entry faces east and consists of a two light wood door with wood steps. The eastern third of the building was enclosed at some time and a vertical board marks the porch of the original structure. [It appears that the original door and windows were brought forward into the new wall at this time. A side door visible in a period photograph (USDA Forest Service 1996a) may also have been converted to a window at the same time]. There is a triangular vent under the roof gables on the east and west ends of Building E. A brick chimney extends from the south side of the roof.

Building E was built with CCC labor at the Price Valley where it was used as a Ranger's Office. It was moved [to] the present location in 1952 (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 pp. 4-5).

4.6.2 Description and history, 2008

The Krassel Warehouse has been significantly altered since 1991. The form of the building, with its rectangular plan and gable-fronted design, are the only unaltered aspects of the historic building. Changes are detailed below:

- In 1996, the PNF consulted with the SHPO about moving the building from its location in the east central section of the McCall site to an area just northwest of the Hay Barn (Building A) because it was “an obstruction to large semi-tractor trailer trucks backing up to the loading dock of the Fire Warehouse [Building J]” (USDA Forest Service 1996a). The PNF opined that the move would have no adverse effect “since Building E no longer retains its original location of integrity [having been moved to the site from the Price Valley Ranger Station], and since this contributing element to the NR property remains on the NR property;” the SHPO concurred. At some point the PNF decided to move the building to the south boundary of the site, just east of the McCall District Warehouse (Building B) rather than near the Hay Barn, and it sits here today on a temporary foundation of concrete blocks and three 6” x 6” wood beams. It has been rotated 180° from its previous orientation such that the entry faces west.
- After the move, the condition of the siding was poor (see Kingsbury 2003 in Appendix G). Due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement, the original lap siding was encased with Masonite covered drop siding as an interim control. Compliance for residing was carried out in 1999 but no action was taken until after 2002 or 2003 (Kingsbury 2003; Hersel, personal communication). Building corners and joints between sections of the new siding (both vertical and horizontal) were covered with wood boards. The evidence of the historic porch that had been enclosed (in the form of battens on the sides of the building marking the abutment of the original siding and the porch enclosure siding) was not retained when the Masonite siding was installed.¹⁰
- The originally open eaves with their exposed rafter tails were enclosed to create boxed eaves, again probably an effort to deal inexpensively with the lead paint issue by containing it rather than removing it.

¹⁰ The original porch is visible in a historic photograph of the building in its original location on the Price Valley Ranger Station (see Appendix J: Heritage Program, Payette National Forest 1998) and in the R4 Plan 5 drawing (see Appendix I). The standard plan also called for a secondary exterior door to a storeroom on the side of the building. The door, or evidence of its former location, may also have been covered with siding at this time.

- The original six-light, sliding wood windows, casings, and trim were removed and replaced with nine-light, sliding vinyl windows with false muntins sandwiched between the double glazing. New wood trim was also installed; the bottom member is a flat-mounted board rather than a narrow, slightly projecting sill like the original. The new windows are also mounted nearly flush with the wall plane rather than recessed like the historic windows.
- The entrance door on the west elevation had been a single-panel wood door with two horizontal lights (see Kingsbury 2003 in Appendix G). It is unclear if this door was original to the building, as it does not match the three-panel, four-light door drawn in the standard plan, but it was replaced in about 2003 with a two-panel metal door with a single vertical light.

4.6.3 *Determination of eligibility*

In 1991, the Krassel Warehouse had been relatively unaltered since it was moved to the site in 1952 (which may have been the time when the porch was enclosed, the door and windows on the façade were brought forward into the new wall, and the side door was converted to a window) and the building was deemed a contributing resource to the historic McCall District Administrative Site. The relocation of the building in 1996 had no adverse effect on its contributing status. However, changes since 1991 have had a significant impact on the building's integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* recommend the repair of deteriorated material rather than replacement, meaning that the most appropriate treatment for the siding, windows, and door would have been the removal and abatement of the lead paint, the repair of deteriorated sections of wood, and repainting with historically accurate colors. But the costs associated with lead abatement prohibited this type of treatment; encasement of the damaged and hazardous historic siding and removal and replacement of the door and windows was the chosen option. When replacing historic materials (and, by extension, encapsulating them), the *Secretary's Standards* call for replacement "in kind," meaning that to retain the integrity of the Krassel Warehouse, the original lap siding (or more likely beveled lap siding) should have been encased in wood lap siding to match the original and joints should have been staggered (rather than aligned and then covered with battens). As well, the windows should have been replaced with six-light wood windows, with wood casings recessed in the wall plane and trim to match the original. The door should have been replaced with a wooden, glazed door of like appearance (or with a wood door matching that drawn in the standard plan if research revealed that the plan had been followed).

For other buildings on the site, the use of Masonite siding and the presence of the battens have resulted in a diminishment of integrity, but a diminishment insufficient to change the status of the building from a contributing to a non-contributing resource. A mitigating factor was the fact that the approach was reversible: the original siding remains beneath the Masonite siding and in the future it can be re-exposed and repaired. However, the use of a Masonite siding of inappropriate type (drop siding rather than lap siding) in combination with the complete replacement of the windows, window casings, window trim, and door, and also the boxing of the once-open eaves, has substantially diminished the building's integrity of material, workmanship and feeling. For these reasons, the Krassel Warehouse is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative Site in 2008. However, because it retains its essential form (and thus some of its integrity of design as of 1991) and setting, it does not detract from the integrity of the McCall site as a whole.



Figures 9a and 9b. The south and east sides (top) and the north and west sides (bottom) of Building F, the Bunkhouse (#1135), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.7 BUILDING F: MCCALL DISTRICT BUNKHOUSE (#1135)

Building F, the Bunkhouse, is located on the southeast corner of the site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1934 and moved to the McCall site in 1957. It was considered a contributing resource to the site in 1991. In 1996, correspondence with the Idaho SHPO indicated that the PNF had reversed its position and considered the building non-contributing because it had lost its integrity of location. The SHPO concurred and approved the residing of the building with Masonite hardboard. At this time or later, the building was re-roofed in-kind with corrugated metal, the brick chimney was removed and the open eaves were boxed. While the building's loss of integrity in terms of location is a debatable point (see Sections 3.4 and 5.0 for discussion), cumulative changes have caused a loss of integrity of material, workmanship and feeling to the point where the Bunkhouse is considered a non-contributing resource to the site in 2008.

4.7.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Bunkhouse was described as follows:

Building F was originally constructed as a guard dwelling at the Price Valley Ranger Station in 1934 [see Appendix H for a copy of the 1941 site plan indicating the building's original location]. The 26.5 by 24.5 foot wood frame structure was built according to Region 4 Plan 53C [see Appendix I].¹¹ The building has shiplap siding and a metal gabled roof. There is a triangular vent under the roof gable on the east side of the building. Building F is painted white with green trim.

There are 2 double hung sash windows on the south, east, and west sides. The north side has 1 double hung sash window and 1 two-light sliding window. The entries face east and west. The east entry has a wood single light door and an aluminum storm door. The entry [stoop] is enclosed with a small gable roof and has cement steps. The west entry has a wood single light door and wood steps. This entry is not enclosed. There are 2 single light casement windows and a boarded up coal chute in the west foundation. There is 1 single light casement in the east foundation. A chimney extends from the north side of the roof.

Building F was constructed with CCC labor for a total cost of \$2256.27. It was moved to its present location in 1957 from Price Valley where it was used as a dwelling.

¹¹ Deviations from the standard plan included the use of a simple gable roof rather than a cross gable over the front bedroom, triangular wood vents in the gable peaks rather than circular windows, and simpler window trim (see historic photos in USDA Forest Service 1996e, Appendix J).

Landscaping around Building F consisted of a maintained lawn and peeled wood barriers separating the grounds from Mission Street to the east (although the 1991 site plan shows the wood barriers only along Forest Street to the south). A picnic table was located on the east side of Building F. An enclosed propane tank was fenced off to the north of the building (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 5).

4.7.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The Bunkhouse has been significantly altered since 1991. The form of the building with its rectangular plan and gable-fronted design, the foundation, the east door, and the single-light, double-hung windows are the only unaltered aspects of the building from that time. (Interestingly, neither the building's form nor its windows are original to construction and were not of historic age in 1991.)¹² Changes since 1991 are detailed below:

- In 1996, the PNF consulted with the SHPO about covering the original siding and its lead-based paint with Masonite siding. The PNF felt that the undertaking would have no effect: "This building was moved to McCall in the 1960's and placed on the corner of Park & Mission Streets. Later, this building was removed to the corner of Forest & Mission Streets. Because this building no longer retains integrity of location, we consider it as a non-contributing element to the National Register property" (USDA Forest Service 1996e). This justification contains several unsubstantiated departures from the 1991 NRHP nomination, which stated that the building was moved to the site in 1957; that it was moved only once, from the Price Valley Ranger Station to its present location;¹³ and that the building was a contributing resource to the historic McCall site despite its relocation.
- Due to concerns about lead paint and the costs associated with full abatement, the original wood novelty siding¹⁴ was encased with Masonite hardboard covered drop siding in 1996 (USDA Forest Service 1996e). Building corners and vertical joints between sections of the new cladding were covered with wood boards. The evidence of the historic porch that had

¹² Between 1957 and 1991, the original six-light, double-hung windows had been replaced with metal double-hung windows. Also, the entrance porch had been enclosed and the gabled stoop had been added on the east elevation, shifting the main entrance from the south to the east side and transforming what had originally been a side-gabled building to a front-gabled one [see historic photos in USDA Forest Service 1996e (Appendix J) and the standard plan (Appendix I)].

¹³ This statement is apparently supported by a 1957 aerial photograph of the site which shows a building of the same size and scale, albeit without the entrance hood addition on the east elevation, on the corner of Mission and Forest streets and later identified as the "Ranger office" in the 1980s (see annotated 1957 aerial photograph in Appendix H).

¹⁴ The siding that is visible in several photographs (Kingsbury 2003) appears to be novelty siding and its identification as shiplap siding in the 1991 NRHP nomination may be a mistaken use of the term.

been enclosed on the southeast corner and the addition of the projecting, gabled stoop (in the form of shifts in the wall plane on the south wall) was not retained when the Masonite siding was installed.

- The corrugated metal roof was replaced in kind in about 1996. The brick chimney on the north side of the roof was removed at that time.
- Probably at the time when the building was re-roofed, the originally open eaves with their exposed rafter tails were enclosed to create boxed eaves, again probably an effort to deal inexpensively with the hazardous lead paint on the wooden eaves.
- The entrance door on the east elevation was retained but the glazed, single-light wooden west door was replaced with a two-panel, nine-light metal door. It is unclear if the east door was original to the building, as it does not resemble the vertical plank door with strap hinges and small window drawn in the standard plan (a Forest Service U-108 door), or if the west door was original (scheduled to be a U-274 door).
- The wood fence along the south boundary of the Bunkhouse grounds was removed and replaced with a stacked pole fence that enclosed the south, east, and north sides of the grounds.
- The propane tank to the north of the building was removed after 2003.

4.7.3 *Determination of eligibility*

Between 1957 and 1991, the McCall District Bunkhouse had apparently been altered by the enclosure of the southeast porch, the addition of the east entrance hood, and the replacement of the wood multi-paned windows with metal single-paned windows. Nevertheless, the building was deemed a contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative Site in 1991. The decision to reclassify the building as non-contributing in 1996 did not appear to be based on a thorough understanding of the building's history or on a rigorous application of the National Register criteria and criteria considerations.

But the 1996 decision opened the door to an accumulation of changes that have led to a significant impact on the building's integrity of materials and feeling. The new Masonite hardboard siding is an inappropriate replacement for the original wood novelty siding, an adverse effect compounded by the facts that the exposure width of each new board is noticeably greater than that of the original siding and that battens were used to cover vertical joint alignments. As with other buildings on the site, the resultant diminishment of integrity is insufficient to change the status of the building from a contributing to a non-contributing resource, particularly in light of the fact that the original siding

remains beneath the Masonite siding and, in the future, can be re-exposed and repaired. However, the use of Masonite siding in combination with the loss of visual evidence of the enclosure of the southeast porch and the addition of the east stoop (in the form of shifts in the south wall plane), the replacement of the west door, the boxing of the once-open eaves, and the removal of the brick chimney has further diminished the building's integrity of material and feeling. For these reasons, the McCall District Bunkhouse is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative Site in 2008. However, because it retains its essential form (and thus some of its integrity of design as of 1991) and integrity of location, it does not detract from the integrity of the McCall site as a whole.

4.8 BUILDING G: OIL HOUSE (REMOVED)

Building G, the Oil House, was located just northwest of the center of the site (see 1991 site plan in Appendix E or H). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building clad in corrugated metal siding was built in 1935 and removed from the site in 1996 after consultations between the PNF and the Idaho SHPO. The building was considered contributing to the site in 1991, 1993, and 1996 evaluations; its removal diminished the historic integrity of the McCall District Administrative Site but not sufficiently to jeopardize the site's NRHP listing.

4.8.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, prior to its removal in 1996, the Oil House was described as follows:

The oil house is a 15 by 21 foot wood frame structure with corrugated metal walls and gable roof. Building G was constructed in 1935 for \$423.57, according to a non-standard plan. The foundation is concrete and there are 2 six light sliding windows on the south wall. There are two metal doors mounted on an overhead sliding track. The one room interior is unfinished. This building may have been constructed with CCC labor (Heritage Program 1991, Section 7 p. 5).

4.8.2 *Description and history, 2008*

In March of 1991, the PNF submitted compliance documents regarding the removal of clutter from around the base of the Oil House, wire brushing of its corrugated metal walls, and repainting with white and green paint to match the other historic buildings on site (USDA Forest Service 1991b; see Appendix J). The Idaho SHPO concurred that the proposed work would have no effect on the historic integrity of the building, but it is unclear if the work was ever completed.

In 1993, the PNF prepared compliance documents regarding the complete removal of Building G (a contributing resource) and adjacent Building N (a non-contributing resource) to make way for construction of a larger metal building (see USDA Forest Service 1993 in Appendix J). No record of the SHPO's response was contained in the PNF Supervisor's Office files and no action was taken by the PNF.

However, in 1996 the PNF submitted compliance documents pertaining to "the complete removal of Building G, Oil House, and hazardous materials within the soils... The lead based paint on the

building is considered a health hazard. Spilled oil and gasoline on location will be dug up, removed, and [the soil] replaced. We want to remove the pole-framed and metal sided building in total" (USDA Forest Service 1996b). To mitigate the adverse effects of this action, the SHPO requested that the PNF prepare a Memorandum of Agreement stipulating the following documentation prior to removal: Kodachrome color slides of each elevation, 4 x 5 photographs of each elevation and of the building within the context of the site, and HABS drawings of each elevation (Idaho State Historic Preservation Office 1996b; see Appendix J). A site map and measured drawings of the building were located in the PNF files and it is assumed that the slides and photographs were archived by the SHPO. The building was removed from the site in 1996; no other building has been erected in its place.

4.8.3 Determination of eligibility

In 1991, Building G was considered a contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative site and it retained that status throughout subsequent Section 106 evaluations. This resulted in graphic and photographic documentation requirements to mitigate the adverse effects of removing the building from the site. The removal of the building, an intact element of the 1930s cultural landscape, in 1996 diminished the historic integrity of the McCall District Administrative Site but not sufficiently to jeopardize the district's NRHP eligibility.



Figures 10a and 10b. The east and north sides (top) and the north and west sides (bottom) of Building H, the Cap House (#1378), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.9 BUILDING H: CAP HOUSE (#1378)

Building H, the Cap House, is located along the south boundary of the site, near the west end (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, square, concrete building was constructed in 1935 and was considered contributing to the site in 1991. Since then, a simple wooden shelter has been erected over the deteriorating concrete structure. While this diminishes the historic feeling of the building and obscures its design and materials, it is a necessary and reversible interim measure to preserve and protect the deteriorating concrete. The building otherwise retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association; it remains a contributing resource to the McCall site in 2008.

4.9.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Cap House was described as follows:

This 8 by 8 foot concrete structure was built in 1935 according to a non-standard plan. The roof is domed concrete and the steel door faces east. There are small square metal vents in the east and west walls. Pieces of rebar protrude from the eroding concrete near the top of the building. Building H was originally constructed to store blasting caps. It is now used to store paint and fuel. This structure was built by Forest Service and/or CCC personnel. Building costs in 1935 totaled \$252.01 (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 6).

Two photographs taken in 1989 further document the appearance of the Cap House (see Appendix G).

4.9.2 *Description and history, 2008*

The Cap House remains essentially the same as that described in 1991. The form of the building as well as the walls, vents, roof, and door are unaltered. However, later in 1991 a shelter was erected over the building to protect the deteriorating poured concrete roof. This shelter takes the form of a wood-framed, plywood-decked gable roof supported by four 4 x 4 treated posts that are set next to the four corners of the building. The gable ends are finished with vertical plywood paneling, the rafter ends are covered by a raking fascia, and the roof is finished with ridged green metal. The door has also been painted, obscuring the words "EXPLOSIVE NO SMOKING" visible in the 1989 photographs. A metal, flammable-liquid storage cabinet abuts the north wall.

4.9.3 *Determination of eligibility*

In 1991, the Cap House was considered a contributing resource to the historic McCall site. The only significant change since then has been the addition of a gable-roofed shelter over the building. While this diminishes the historic feeling of the building and partially obscures its design and materials, it is a necessary and reversible interim measure to preserve and protect the deteriorating concrete. The building otherwise retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and it remains a contributing resource to the McCall site in 2008.



Figures 11a and 11b. The north and west sides (top) and the south side (bottom) of Building I, the McCall District Office (#1201), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.10 BUILDING I: MCCALL DISTRICT OFFICE (#1201)

Building I, the McCall District Office, is located on the northeast corner of the site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1936-37. The building was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in both 1991 and 2008 because of significant alterations and additions through the years that have compromised its historic integrity.

4.10.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the McCall District Office was described as follows:

This building was originally constructed as the Supervisors Office in 1936-37. It is an 80 by 32 foot frame structure built according to Region 4 Plan 54A, with shiplap siding, two open porches, and decorative window shutters. There is one floor and a poured concrete basement. The original roof was composition shingle.

Prior to 1970 the building was re-roofed with metal, composition siding was added, the porches were enclosed, and the decorative shutters were removed. At present Building I is painted white with green trim, and the corrugated metal roof has been painted green. There are three rectangular vents under the east and west facing roof gables and the north and south facing porch gables.

There are 28 six over six light double hung sash windows on the main floor. The cement foundation has 10 three light casement windows on the north and 11 on the south side. Most of these 21 windows are barred, and some are screened. There are 2 cement window wells in the west side of the foundation. Each of these window wells has 2 six light casement windows. There are no windows in the east side of the foundation, but there is an old door to a coal cellar. The enclosed porches are in the north and south building centers. The porches have central doors, single light casements on either side of the door, and two light sliding windows on the porch sides. The main entry on the north side of the building faces West Lake Street. There is an eighteen light wood door and an aluminum storm door at this entry. The back, or south door faces the parking lot and has one metal framed glass entry door.

Building I was built with CCC labor. In 1936-37 a total of \$17,973.84 was spent on construction costs. The CCC received \$2511.00 of this sum. This building has been used as a Ranger's Office, administration building, and Idaho National Forest Supervisor's Office. The building currently serves as the McCall District Office of the Payette National Forest.

Landscaping around Building I includes maintained lawn, original shrubs, and trees. Lodgepole and ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, maple, and western larch trees surround the grounds. An interpretive display consisting of a sign and pamphlets is located in a graveled area near the south entrance. A flagpole and Forest Service sign are located near the north entrance. A picnic area is situated to

the west of the Office. Peeled log barriers divide the Office grounds from the parking lot and western area of the site (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 6-7).

Photographs from 1989 of the north and east elevation of the building are available in Kingsbury (2003) and a c. 1935-1940 aerial view is available in Kingsbury (2007). A photograph of the south and east elevations, c. 1935-1940, was located in the Region 4 archives in Ogden. Copies of all of these photographs are contained in Appendix G.

4.10.2 Description and history, 2008

Since 1991, several additions and alterations have been made to the District Office and its surrounding landscape:

- In April of 1991, the PNF submitted compliance documents regarding the construction of a concrete and wood handicap access ramp at the rear (south) entrance of the building (USDA Forest Service 1991a, Benedict 1991, and Green 1991; see Appendix J). The Idaho SHPO concurred that the proposed work would have no effect on the historic site because the building was a non-contributing resource, but it is unclear if the work was ever completed.
- In 1993, a small, rectangular addition measuring about 9' x 13' was built at the center of the east elevation to provide an enclosed stairway to the basement. The design of the addition is highly compatible with the main building; design details and materials are similar to those described for the west addition (see below).
- In 1996 the PNF submitted compliance documents regarding a large addition to the building: "In order to remove USDA personnel from the radon gas environment (health hazard) of the basement, an addition is to be constructed onto the west side of the existing building. Shiplap siding and white with green trim paint colors will be retained, so that the complex will continue to be uniform in color and similar in construction." A similarly worded document with the same Cultural Resource Report number also stated that, "The existing vehicle parking area will be improved upon with landscaping and a highway entrance/exit" (USDA Forest Service 1996; see Appendix J). The SHPO concurred that the actions would have no adverse effect on the historic integrity of the site.
- In 1997, after compliance documents were reviewed, a large addition measuring about 32'6" x 48' was constructed on the west side, forming an "L" with the original building. The addition is very compatible in size, scale, form and details, including the cross-gable roof, the projecting entrance bay, the fenestration pattern, and the treatment of the gable

ends with pedimented returns, vertical paneling, and triple rectangular vents. At this time, the entire building was re-clad in Masonite hardboard siding similar in appearance the original novelty siding (and a better match than the intervening composite/asbestos siding). The older corrugated metal roof was replaced with a light green, ridged metal roof. The original main entrance doors on the north side of the building were replaced with a pair of windows and a new public entrance was established on the west side of the west addition. Most of the windows on the main building were replaced with single-pane sashes fitted with internal muntins to simulate the original six-light over six-light appearance. Basement windows were replaced with one by one sliding vinyl windows.

- The new access road to West Lake Street, with its landscaped central island and public parking lot on the west side of the building, was added at this time.

4.10.3 Determination of eligibility

In 1991, Building I was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative site due to significant non-historic alterations, including the enclosure of the north and south porches, the installation of composition or asbestos clapboard siding in place of the original novelty siding, and the removal of the pine tree-logo shutters. The building has retained its non-contributing status throughout subsequent Section 106 evaluations, and recent alterations and additions have further distanced the building from its original appearance. Significant changes since 1991 include the construction of a small east addition and a large west addition, the replacement of the original north entry with windows, and the shifting of the main entry to the west addition. The McCall District Office remains a non-contributing resource on the McCall site in 2008.



Figures 12a and 12b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building J, the Fire Warehouse (#1304), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.11 BUILDING J: FIRE WAREHOUSE (#1304)

Building J, the Fire Warehouse (also known as the Fire Cache Warehouse), is located along the eastern boundary of the site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed building was constructed in 1961-1962. The building was considered non-contributing to the site in 1991 due to its recent date of construction. Today, the building is nearly of historic age and falls just within the second period of significance for the site (1942-1961), but it has been extensively altered and is considered a non-contributing resource to the site in 2008 due to its loss of integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

4.11.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Fire Warehouse was described as follows:

This 60 by 173 foot wood frame structure was built in 1961-62 according to Region 4 Plan 174. The vertical plywood siding and flat corrugated metal roof are painted green. The foundation and loading dock are concrete. There are 10 multiple light casement windows. The warehouse is used to store fire and office supplies (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 7).

Photographs from 1991 (Heritage Program 1991) and 1992 (Kingsbury 2003) show that the building had five consecutive garage bays on the south end of the west elevation, with a sixth bay towards the north end (see Appendix G). The windows were eight-paned (probably metal) casements grouped singly, in pairs, and in strips on the north, east, and south elevations. The flat roof was stepped, with the eastern quarter being several feet lower than the western three-quarters. The standard plan is available in Appendix I.

4.11.2 *Description and history, 2008*

In 1993, numerous changes were made to the exterior of the Fire Warehouse (Wayne Hersel, personal communication):

- The roof was raised on the eastern quarter of the building to create a single flat roof of uniform height.
- The paneled plywood walls were replaced or covered over with Masonite hardboard paneling. The joints between the upper and lower sections of paneling is visible at about mid-height on the building walls.

- Two garage doors on the east elevation (at the north end of the group of five) were removed and replaced with a solid expanse of wall.
- Also on the east elevation, the four remaining 15-panel garage doors (with three rectangular windows in place of the center row of panels) were replaced with flat metal garage doors with three small oval windows near the center. The two man doors were probably replaced at this time as well with single-light steel doors.
- The windows on the south elevation were replaced with a solid expanse of wall.
- All of the remaining multi-paned windows were replaced single-pane vinyl windows, often configured with a fixed center pane flanked by sliding windows.

4.11.3 Determination of eligibility

The Fire Warehouse was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in 1991 due to its recent date of construction. Today, the building is nearly of historic age and falls just within the second period of significance for the site (1942-1961), but it was extensively altered in 1993. What was once a characteristically mid-20th century modern building, with multi-level flat roofs, multi-paned metal casement windows, and asymmetrical but rhythmic bands of doors and windows, has been converted into a uniform box. Thus the Fire Warehouse is considered a non-contributing resource to the site in 2008 due to its loss of integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figures 13a and 13b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building K, the Land Line Surveyor's Building (#1212), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.12 BUILDING K: LAND LINE SURVEYOR'S BUILDING (#1212)

Building K, the Land Line Surveyor's Building (also known as the Landline Office Trailer), is located in the southeast quadrant of the site between Buildings E and F (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, doublewide trailer was placed on the site in 1970. The building was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in 1991 due to its recent date of construction. As of 2008 it may be approaching historic age (assuming it was moved to its present location in 1964) but it falls outside the periods of significance for the site and is still considered a non-contributing resource.

4.12.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Land Line Surveyor's Building was described as follows:

This 52 foot by 24 foot double wide trailer was placed at this location between 1964 and 1979. It is an aluminum sided residential type trailer with north and south entries. The foundation is concealed and surrounded with aluminum skirting. The trailer serves as additional office space. The trailer is painted white with brown trim (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 7).

Photographs of the building taken in 2004 are available in Kingsbury (2007; see Appendix G).

4.12.2 *Description and history, 2008*

Current records in the PNF Facilities Engineering files indicate that the trailer was moved onto the site in 1970 (Wayne Hersel, personal communication). At some point after that, a shed-roofed, plywood-paneled addition with sliding metal windows was added to the south side. Shed-roofed wooden entrance porches were also added around the north and south entries.

In 2007, the PNF submitted compliance documents to the SHPO regarding the complete removal of the double-wide trailer from the property. "The removal of this non-contributing, non-historic element from the National Register property will improve on the over-all character of the NRHP listed historic site" (USDA Forest Service 2007). The SHPO concurred that the action would have no effect on the site. The trailer was abandoned but still in place during the 2008 site visit for this project, but it is assumed that it will be removed shortly.

4.12.3 Determination of eligibility

The building was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in 1991 and again in 2007 due to its recent date of construction. As of 2008 it may be approaching historic age (assuming it was moved to its present location at the earliest possible date, 1964) but it falls outside the periods of significance for the site and remains a non-contributing resource.



Figures 14a and 14b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building L, the Propane Storage Building (#1377), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.13 BUILDING L: PROPANE STORAGE BUILDING (#1377)

Building L, the Propane Storage Building, is located near the center of the site, just south of Building M (see Figures 1 and 2). The small, one story, rectangular, wood-framed cage structure was constructed in 1980-81. The building was considered non-contributing to the site in both 1991 and 2008 because of its recent date of construction.

4.13.1 Description and history, 1991

In 1991, the Propane Storage Building was described as follows:

This 10 by 12 foot open wood frame structure was built in 1980-81 for propane storage. The corrugated metal roof is painted white, and the walls are mesh fencing. The foundation is a poured concrete slab. The entry faces west (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 7).

4.13.2 Description and history, 2008

There have been no significant changes to the Propane Storage Building since 1991, other than the construction of a small, shed-roofed storage building immediately to the south (Building 3).

4.13.3 Determination of eligibility

The Propane Storage Building was deemed a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in both 1991 and 2008 due to its recent date of construction and failure to fall within either period of significance for the site.



Figures 15a and 15b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building M, the Pesticide Storage Building (#1383), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.14 BUILDING M: PESTICIDE STORAGE BUILDING (#1383)

Building M, the Pesticide Storage Building, is located near the center of the site, just north of Building L (see Figures 1 and 2). The small, one story, rectangular, concrete block building was constructed in 1980-81. The building was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in both 1991 and 2008 due to its recent date of construction.

4.14.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, the Pesticide Storage Building was described as follows:

This 16 by 16 foot structure was built in 1980-81 for storing pesticides. The concrete block building is painted white, and the corrugated metal roof is painted green. The foundation is a concrete slab. There are no windows. The steel double entry doors face east [*sic*, the doors actually face west] (Heritage Program 1991: Section 7 p. 7-8).

4.14.2 *Description and history, 2008*

There have been no significant changes to the Pesticide Storage Building since 1991. A photograph of the west side of the building taken in 1992 (and identified as Building L rather than M) shows the same building that is there today (Kingsbury 2003; see Appendix G).

4.14.3 *Determination of eligibility*

The Pesticide Storage Building was deemed a non-contributing resource to the McCall site in both 1991 and 2008 due to its recent date of construction and failure to fall within either period of significance for the site.

4.15 BUILDING N: ENGINEERING STORAGE (REMOVED)

Building N, Engineering Storage, was located just north of the center of the site and west of Building D (see 1991 site plan in Appendix E or H). The one story, rectangular, wood-framed and wood-sided building was constructed in 1933 and removed from the site in 1996. The building was considered non-contributing to the site in 1991 and its removal had no impact on the historic integrity of the McCall District Administrative Site.

4.15.1 *Description and history, 1991*

In 1991, prior to its removal in 1996, Engineering Storage was described as follows:

This [originally] 24'8" by 92 foot wood frame structure was built in 1933 according to a non-standard plan. The clapboard siding and metal gabled roof are painted green, and sit on a wood foundation. The southern 2/3 of the building was sold and removed in 1961. The remaining building measures 24'8" by 30'7". There are no windows in the extant structure. The east wall has two large wood sliding garage doors on an overhead track. There is a wood entry door on the north wall of the building. There is a rectangular hinged wood flap cut out of the siding on the west wall of the building. This flap has been nailed shut.

Building N was probably constructed with CCC help at a total cost of \$1357.11. It was originally used as a blacksmith shop, and is currently used for road crew equipment storage (Heritage Program 1991, Section 7 p. 8).

4.15.2 *Description and history, 2008*

In 1993, the PNF prepared compliance documents regarding the complete removal of Building N (a non-contributing resource) and adjacent Building G (a contributing resource) to make way for construction of a larger metal building (see USDA Forest Service 1993 in Appendix J for photographs of the buildings). No record of the SHPO's response was contained in the PNF Supervisor's Office files and no action was taken by the PNF.

However, in 1996 the PNF submitted compliance documents pertaining to "the complete removal of Building N, Engineering Storage" due to deterioration of the wood foundation and the presence of hazardous lead-based paint (USDA Forest Service 1996d; see Appendix J). The SHPO concurred that the removal of the non-contributing resource would have no adverse effect on the McCall site and the building was removed in 1996. No other building has been erected in its place.

4.15.3 Determination of eligibility

In 1991, Building N was considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative site due to significant alterations (namely the removal of two-thirds of the building in 1961) and it retained that status throughout subsequent Section 106 evaluations. The removal of the non-contributing building in 1996 had no impact on the historic integrity of the McCall District Administrative Site.



Figures 16a and 16b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building 1, the C and M Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop (#1509), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.16 BUILDING 1: C AND M HEAVY MACHINERY MAINTENANCE SHOP (#1509)

Building 1, the C and M Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop (referred to as Building N in Bennett and Kingsbury 2007), is located along the western boundary of the site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one and one-half story, rectangular, wood framed building was constructed in 1995. The building is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site due to its recent date of construction. However, the building has a low impact on the integrity of the McCall site due to its relatively low visibility and compatibility with the historic buildings.

4.16.1 Description

The gable-fronted, one and one-half story Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop is a rectangular building measuring 36' by 70' (see plans and elevations in Appendix I). Most of the building is of one story, with high ceilings to accommodate large vehicles. A small second story storage area is located at the southwest corner of the building. The building is sited on flat ground; the earthen berm that now marks the western boundary of the site rises to the west. The foundation is of poured concrete with a stem wall, and concrete approach/parking pads are located on the north and south sides. The wood-framed walls are clad in Masonite hardboard drop siding, with vertical wood boards used for cornerboards and to cover the aligned joints of the siding at regular intervals. Metal louvers and exhaust fans are located in the gable ends of the north and south walls. The roof is covered in ridged green metal and the boxed eaves are of aluminum. All windows are vinyl sliders of one pane by one pane and have plain wood-board trim. On the first story, there are four windows on the east side, five on the west side, and one on the south side. One window on the south and one on the west light the second-story area in the southwest corner. Two tall, vinyl, overhead garage doors open on the north side while a single garage doors opens on the south. Steel man doors with single-pane glazing are located on the south and east sides.

4.16.2 History

The Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop was built in 1995 to a design by PNF Engineering. No compliance was submitted regarding the impact of the new construction on the historic McCall District Administrative Site.

4.16.3 Determination of eligibility

Building 1 is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site due to its recent date of construction. However, the building has a low impact on the integrity of the McCall district due to its reasonable level of compatibility with the historic structures (mainly the adjacent Hay Barn, Building A) in terms of form, scale, and finishes, and its relatively low visibility on the most remote corner of the site.



Figures 17a and 17b. The east and north sides (top) and the west side (bottom) of Building 2, the Tree Cooler Building (#1392), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.17 BUILDING 2: TREE COOLER BUILDING (#1392)

Building 2, the Tree Cooler Building (referred to as Building M in Bennett and Kingsbury 2007), is located in the southwest corner of the site (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood framed building was constructed in 1994 and is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site due to its recent date of construction. The building has a low impact on the integrity of the McCall site due to its relatively low visibility and compatibility with the historic buildings.

4.17.1 Description

The gable-fronted, one story, rectangular Tree Cooler Building measures 38' by 80' and is sited on ground that slopes gently upward to the south to meet the grade of Forest Street (see plans and elevations in Appendix I). The foundation is of poured concrete with a high basement wall to provide concrete loading docks on the northeast corner and on the east side. The wood-framed walls are clad in Masonite hardboard drop siding, with vertical wood boards used for cornerboards and to cover the aligned joints of the siding at regular intervals. Metal louvers are located in the gable peaks on the north and south walls to ventilate the attic space. The roof is covered in ridged green metal and the boxed eaves are of aluminum. All windows are metal sliders of one pane by one pane and have plain wood-board trim; there are two windows on the east side, two on the west side, and one on the north side. One vinyl, overhead garage door opens onto the sheltered loading dock on the northeast corner, as does a steel man door with single-pane glazing. Poured concrete stairs, with handrails of tubular metal and mesh panels, provide access to the dock. A pair of solid steel man doors open onto the concrete loading platform and ramp on the east side. The platform has a treated wood curb and the ramp is lined with tubular steel handrails.

4.17.2 History

The Tree Cooler Building was built in 1994 to a design by PNF Engineering. No compliance was submitted regarding the impact of the new construction on the historic McCall District Administrative Site.

4.17.3 Determination of eligibility

Building 2, the Tree Cooler Building, is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site due to its recent date of construction. However, the building has a low impact on the integrity of

the McCall site due to its reasonable level of compatibility with the historic structures (mainly the nearby Hay Barn, Building A) in terms of form, scale, and finishes, and its relatively low visibility on the most remote corner of the site.



Figures 18a and 18b. The north and west sides (top) and the east and north sides (bottom) of Building 3, the Land Line Surveyor's Shed (#1385), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.18 BUILDING 3: LAND LINE SURVEYOR'S SHED (#1385)

Building 3, the Land Line Surveyor's Shed, is located near the center of the site, just south of Building L (see Figures 1 and 2). The small, one story, rectangular, wood framed building was constructed in about 1992. The building is considered non-contributing to the site due to its recent date of construction.

4.18.1 Description

The shed-roofed, one story, rectangular Land Line Surveyor's Shed measures 17' by 11' and is sited on flat ground just south of Building L, the Propane Storage Building. The log corner posts of the shed are set on poured concrete pads and the floor is of dirt, covered with wood pallets in some areas. The wood-framed walls (dimensional lumber except for the log corner posts and posts at the center of the east and west walls) are clad in plywood with a paneled finish. The shed roof slopes down to the east; it is framed with log rafters, fly rafters and sills, and purlins of dimensional lumber. The roof is covered in ridged green metal and has open eaves that reveal the rafters and purlins. The shed has no windows, but on the west side is a pair of wood-framed sliding doors finished with paneled plywood and mounted on galvanized metal tracks.

4.18.2 History

The Land Line Surveyor's Shed was built in about 1992 by the Land Line Survey group. No formal plans or drawings were submitted (Wayne Hersel, personal communication).

4.18.3 Determination of eligibility

Building 3, the Land Line Surveyor's Shed, is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site due to its recent date of construction. However, the building has a low impact on the integrity of the McCall site due to its small size and temporary nature of construction.



Figures 19a and 19b. The south and east sides (top) and the east and north sides (bottom) of Building 5, the East Storage Building (#1401), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.19 BUILDINGS 4 AND 5: WEST AND EAST STORAGE BUILDINGS (#1400 & #1401)

Buildings 4 and 5, the West and East Storage Buildings respectively, are located near the center of the site, just southeast of Buildings L and 3 (see Figures 1 and 2). The small, one story, rectangular, wood framed sheds were moved onto the site in 1992. The sheds are considered non-contributing to the historic McCall site due to their recent date of manufacture and installation on the site.

4.19.1 Description

The gable-fronted, one story, rectangular West and East Storage Buildings each measure 12' by 14' and are sited about six feet apart on flat ground just southeast of Building 3, the Land Line Surveyor's Shed. The prefabricated buildings were manufactured by or for "Stor-Mor Systems" of Boise, Idaho. The foundations are poured concrete slabs and the walls, probably wood-framed, are finished with vertical paneling of composite or plywood boards. The cornerboards are of wood. The wood-framed gable roofs are finished with ridged green metal; the eaves are finished with plain board fascias and the gable ends are finished with wood rake boards. Each building has an octagonal, wood-framed, wood-louvered vent on the south gable end and a rectangular, louvered metal vent on the north gable end. The south side of each building is nearly filled by an overhead garage door of ridged brown metal with wood trim.

4.19.2 History

The West and East Storage Buildings were moved onto the site in 1992. No compliance was conducted prior to the purchase and installation of the units, but after the Forest Archaeologist became aware of the activity, he determined that that there would be no adverse effect to the contributing buildings of the McCall site (USDA Forest Service 1992; see Appendix J).

4.19.3 Determination of eligibility

Buildings 4 and 5, the West and East Storage Buildings, are considered non-contributing resources to the McCall site due to their recent date of manufacture and installation. However, the buildings have a low impact on the integrity of the McCall site due to their small size and impermanent nature of construction.



Figures 20a and 20b. The north and west sides (top) and the south and east sides (bottom) of Building 6, the Blacksmith Shop (#1348), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.20 BUILDING 6: BLACKSMITH SHOP (#1348)

Building 6, the Blacksmith Shop (referred to as Building G in Bennett and Kingsbury 2007), is located near the southern boundary of the site, just north of Building E (see Figures 1 and 2). The one story, rectangular, wood framed building was constructed in 1934 at the Hornet Creek Ranger Station on the PNF and moved to the McCall site in 1996. The building is a fine example of a Depression-era Region 4 standard plan and the fact that it has been moved from its original location is in keeping with the long-standing practice of the Forest Service. However, the building was moved to the McCall site only twelve years ago and thus lies outside the periods of significance for the site. Thus the Blacksmith Shop is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative Site.

4.20.1 *Description*

The gable-fronted, one story, rectangular Blacksmith Shop measures 14'3" by 16'2"; it was built to Region 4 Plan 40 (see Appendix I). It is sited on ground sloping gradually to the south amid aspen trees and grasses; Building E, the Krassel Warehouse, is located immediately to the south. The Blacksmith Shop's poured concrete foundation dates from 1996 when the building was moved to the site. The wood-framed walls are clad in double drop siding (horizontal shiplapped boards made to look like beveled lap siding with two "clapboards" per board) with curved bottom edges and a 2" to 2 1/2" exposure; wood corner boards and a wood cornice finish the walls. Presently all wood elements are painted white except for the cornerboards, window sashes, door framing members, and window and door trim, which are painted green. The wood-framed roof has board decking and is finished with green corrugated metal; the open eaves feature exposed rafter tails and fly rafters on the gable ends. On both the south and north walls is a pair of six-paned wood windows with wood trim, casings, sill, and lintel; the lintel ends are slightly angled. A single sliding, wood-paneled door with cross-bracing on the lower half is mounted on a metal track on the west side. The door is approached by a poured concrete stoop.

4.20.2 *History*

The Blacksmith Shop was originally built on the Hornet Creek Ranger Station of the Payette National Forest in 1934, following Region 4 Plan 40 (see the 1941 Hornet Creek site plan in Appendix H). "It was built as part of a cooperative project between personnel of the Weiser National Forest and the [CCC]" and was an important building in "an era when horse patrols were a

necessity in the backcountry of the national forests” (Anon n.d.). By the early 1990s the blacksmith equipment had been removed and the building was used for storage.

In 1995, the Forest Service proposed to dispose of the Hornet Ranger Station (10AM127) and its associated buildings. Because the site was considered eligible for the NRHP, the Forest Service entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ACHP and the Idaho SHPO that required photographic, graphic, and written documentation of the complex and the buildings (USDA Forest Service 1995a). The Forest Service chose to relocate one of the buildings, the Blacksmith Shop, to the McCall District Administrative Site and thus entered into a second MOU because the action would have an adverse effect (USDA Forest Service 1995b). The PNF agreed to photographically document the building, provide an architectural drawing, prepare a written description of its architectural character and proposed adaptive reuse, and monitor the ground disturbing activity required to prepare the new concrete foundation on the McCall site.

Since 1934, it appears that very few exterior changes have been made to the Blacksmith Shop other than its relocation and the concurrent pouring of a new foundation. The standard plan called for wood shingles, which were covered in the 1960s with a corrugated metal roof like many buildings on the PNF; it appears that a new corrugated roof was installed after the building was relocated. The standard plan also called for a metal stove pipe and smoke jack toward the present southeast or northeast (rear) corner, stabilized with guy wires, but this had been removed by c. 1995 (and probably much earlier, when the building was re-roofed).

4.20.3 Determination of eligibility

The Blacksmith Shop is a fine example of a Depression-era Region 4 standard plan with a high degree of integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The fact that it has been moved from its original location is in keeping with the long-standing practice of the Forest Service. However, the building was moved to the McCall site only twelve years ago and thus lies outside the period of significance for the site that is partially defined by the recycling and relocation of buildings, namely the period from 1942-1961. Thus the Blacksmith Shop is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall District Administrative Site.



Figures 21a and 21b. The east and north sides (top) and the west and south sides (bottom) of Building 7, the Petrochemical Storage Building (#1431), McCall District Administrative Site, 2008.

4.21 BUILDING 7: PETROCHEMICAL STORAGE BUILDING (#1431)

Building 7, the Petrochemical Storage Building, is located in the southeast quadrant of the site, just west of Building J and southeast of Building C (see Figures 1 and 2). The small, one story, rectangular, prefabricated concrete building was erected on site in 2003. The building is considered non-contributing to the site because of its recent date of construction.

4.21.1 Description

The gable-fronted, one story, rectangular Petrochemical Storage Building is a prefabricated, pre-cast concrete building manufactured by CXT Precast Products of Spokane, Washington (see Appendix I for plans and elevations). It measures 25' by 10'6" and is actually composed of two pre-cast units abutted in the center and connected with four post-tension cables inside the roof and floor slab (Wayne Hersel, personal communication). The building is sited on flat ground and is surrounded by a concrete skirt or sidewalk that forms a transition from the asphalt parking lot to the east and north and the graveled yard to the south and west. A large, rectangular fuel tank is located south of the building. The building's foundation is a poured concrete slab supporting walls clad in concrete siding that has been molded to look like wood lap siding. Concrete "boards" finish the corners. The roof is also of concrete, but it is ridged and painted green to look like the ridged metal roofs elsewhere on the site. The building has no windows but four louvered metal vents are located on both the north and south sides. Solid steel doors are located on the east and west gable ends, each with a fire extinguisher mounted on the wall just to the north.

4.21.2 History

The Petrochemical Storage Building was constructed in 2003 after the PNF submitted compliance documents to the Idaho SHPO requesting a determination of no adverse effect on the historic McCall site (USDA Forest Service 2003b). The building was erected near the former location of Building E (Krassel Warehouse). The latter had been moved to the south boundary of the site in 1996 to provide more room for large trucks to turn and make deliveries to the loading bays on the west side of Building J (Fire Warehouse).

4.21.3 Determination of eligibility

Building 7, the Petrochemical Storage Building, is considered a non-contributing resource to the McCall site because of its recent date of construction. However, the building has a low impact on the integrity of the McCall site due to its small size and relative compatibility with the historic structures (mainly the nearby Carpenter Shop, Building C) in terms of form, scale, and finishes.

Table 3. Status of the McCall District Administrative Site buildings as contributing or non-contributing resources within the NRHP-listed historic site, 1991 and 2008.

Building #	Common building names	Year built	Status within site 1991	Status within site 2008
-	Landscape and Site Features	1933-1961	Contributing	Contributing
A	Hay Barn	1934	Contributing	Contributing
B	McCall District Warehouse McCall District Storage	1939 (moved to site 1961)	Contributing	Contributing
C	Carpenter Shop Automotive Shop	1934	Contributing	Contributing
D	Engineering Facility Fire Truck House	1934	Contributing	Contributing
E	Krassel Warehouse Krassel District Storage Building	1939 (moved to site 1952, relocated on site 1996)	Contributing	Non-contributing
F	Bunkhouse	1934 (moved to site 1957)	Contributing	Non-contributing
-	Oil House	1935 (removed 1996)	Contributing	-
H	Cap House Concrete Explosives Building	1935	Contributing	Contributing
I	McCall District Office	1936-37	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
J	Fire Warehouse Fire Cache Warehouse	1961-62	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
K	Land Line Surveyor's Building Landline Office Trailer	1970	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
L	Propane Storage Building	1981	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
M	Pesticide Storage Building	1981	Non-contributing	Non-contributing
-	Engineering Storage	1933 (removed 1996)	Non-contributing	-
1	C & M Heavy Machinery Maintenance Shop	1995	-	Non-contributing
2	Tree Cooler Building	1994	-	Non-contributing
3	Land Line Surveyor's Shed	c. 1992	-	Non-contributing
4 and 5	West and East Storage Bldgs.	1992	-	Non-contributing
6	Blacksmith Shop	1934 (moved to site 1996)	-	Non-contributing
7	Petrochemical Storage Building	2003	-	Non-contributing

† dem. = demolished or removed from site

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Since 1991, NRHP standards and guidelines have been refined and clarified in attempts to standardize what is admittedly a subjective process and provide consistency in the evaluation of historic properties. Thus the 2008 evaluation requires even greater clarity and rigor in evaluating the McCall site and its component buildings, identifying the property's areas of significance and the criteria under which it qualifies for the NRHP, and applying criteria considerations when appropriate (in particular Criteria Consideration B, which addresses moved properties). Thus the conclusions of the 2008 evaluation are similar to the conclusions of 1991, but the justifications for certain decisions have been expanded or changed.

5.1 TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McCall district is a characteristic Region 4 Forest Service administrative site that was consciously designed and developed in the Depression Era and then modified through the 1950s to suit the changing needs of the agency. Modifications included both the removal of non-utilitarian CCC-era buildings and the relocation of other CCC-era buildings to the site from outlying ranger stations and other forest properties that had become redundant due to the rise of automobiles and motorized equipment and concurrent improvements in infrastructure and accessibility. Moving and recycling buildings was extremely common in the Forest Service, and at McCall the moved buildings were incorporated easily into the Depression-era cultural landscape and in fact consolidated the 1930s feeling of the site, particularly after the removal of so many CCC-era accessory structures had left holes in that very landscape.

As noted in section 3.4, the McCall district can be evaluated in the contexts of architecture and culture, and can be considered significant on the national level; the context can be defined as "The Establishment and Consolidation of Forest Service Administrative Units and Sites, 1933-1961." (Should this prove too broad, the geographic parameters can be narrowed to Region 4 of the Forest Service or simply to the Idaho forests). As in 1991, the McCall district is considered significant under Criterion A due to its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.¹⁵ These events are the rise of the conservation movement in the

¹⁵ In 1991, the site might also have been considered significant under Criterion C because it embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and represented a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lacked individual distinction. The architectural qualities of the CCC-

United States, the establishment and growth of Forest Service administrative units and sites, the close relationship of public agencies like the Forest Service and the public relief programs of the 1930s in the development of the sites, and the centralization and consolidation of these 1930s sites in the two decades after World War II, largely in response to the rise of mechanized vehicles and equipment and improvements in infrastructure.

The McCall site's primary area of significance is Conservation for its association with the growth and development of the USDA Forest Service from the 1930s through the early 1960s. Its secondary area of significance is Politics/Government for its association with the CCC and public relief programs of the Depression Era. The period of significance has been expanded from the 1991 NRHP nomination to include both the period from 1933-1941, "The Depression Era and the CCC," and the period from 1942-1961, "Recycling and Relocation." This second period acknowledges the Forest Service's characteristic practice of recycling and relocating buildings and justifies the inclusion of the three buildings that were moved to the site in the 1950s into the period of significance for the site.

5.2 CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: MOVED PROPERTIES

Because four CCC-era buildings have been moved to the site from other locations on the forest (Buildings B, E, F and 6) during or after the two periods of significance, the NRHP's "Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties" must be applied. Consideration B states: "A moved property significant under Criteria A or B must be demonstrated to be the surviving property most importantly associated with a particular historic event..." In fact, moved buildings on the national forests often ARE the historic event and may require exemption from Consideration B:

Recent research has proved that moving and reconfiguring buildings is a historical trend for Forest Service administrative sites. Nineteen percent of surveyed historic facilities on the Dixie National Forest have been relocated. Compare this to the Bridger-Teton (21%), the Boise (25%) and the Humboldt-Toiyabe (27%) forests... A 1930s, standard-plan building moved to an administrative site of other standard buildings from the 1930s would likely retain six of the seven aspects of integrity, diminishing only the aspect of location.

era buildings, original and moved, embodied the distinctive characteristics of Region 4 standard plans and designs that were developed in the 1930s and often constructed with public relief funding and CCC labor. While the buildings lacked individual distinction, they represented a significant and distinguishable architectural typology: a Region 4 Forest Service administrative compound constructed during the 1930s with public funds and CCC labor. However, the accumulation of changes between 1991 and 2008 has resulted in a general loss of architectural integrity at the level of the individual buildings, and the district no longer qualifies for the NRHP under Criteria C.

Relocation of buildings, carried out since the first years of the Agency, was important in accommodating changing administrative needs and management of public lands, particularly as funds to construct new buildings were limited. For that reason, the relocations of Forest Service buildings are considered part of a historically important pattern or trend. Consequently, relocation should not be the sole reason for a determination of ineligibility (Wilson 2004: 85).

Moved buildings on the forest remain a living part of the Forest Service community, just not the community where they began, and often remain within a similar site context. During the periods of significance for the McCall site, the PNF moved buildings not for purposes of interpretation, protection or maintenance, nor to create a false sense of history, but simply to meet changing needs with pragmatism and limited budgets.

5.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF 2008 EVALUATION

Since its listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991, the integrity of the McCall district has been compromised by the removal of one contributing building (Building G, the Oil House), the significant alteration of two contributing buildings to the point where they are no longer considered contributing resources (Buildings E and F), and the addition of seven new buildings (Buildings 1-7) (Table 3). However, the district remains eligible for the NRHP because it retains sufficient integrity to reflect its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the community, the region, and the nation. The remaining contributing buildings possess substantial integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association, while most of those considered non-contributing are sufficiently compatible in terms of location, design, setting, materials, and feeling that they do not disrupt the integrity of the district as a whole. In summary, of the 19 buildings on site, six would be considered contributing resources to the site (32%) and thirteen would be considered non-contributing to the site (68%).

By contrast, eight of fourteen buildings (57%) were considered contributing resources in 1991. While this may seem to be a drastic reduction in the percentage of contributing resources, four of the post-1991 new structures in the district are very small storage buildings with a low impact on the district's integrity of feeling and association (Buildings 3, 4, 5, and 7). One building dates to the 1930s and possesses very high integrity in all aspects but location, but was moved to the site only 12 years ago and thus cannot be considered a contributing resource (Building 6). One non-contributing building is about to be removed from the site (Building K). If these six buildings are removed from the equation, the percentage increases to 43%. The two new large, warehouse-type buildings (Buildings 1 and 2), which had the greatest potential for impacting the integrity of the site,

are located on the least visible corner of the property and are obscured from public view by mature vegetation and contributing buildings. These factors, combined with the overall integrity of the McCall site and landscape features and the reasonably compatible nature of new construction and changes made to non-contributing structures, weigh in favor of maintaining the NRHP status of the district.

The McCall district as a whole also possesses integrity in terms of its setting and thus its association with the events that have made it significant. This integrity is evidenced by continuity in the use and function of the buildings and open areas of the site; in the spatial relationships of the buildings and access roads; in the natural features and topography; and in the semi-rural character of the area. The design integrity of the 1930s to 1950s cultural landscape is also intact, including character-defining features like the incorporation of native vegetation into the landscape; the use of more formal shrubs and lawn areas around offices and residences; the orientation of offices and dwellings toward the public streets rather than to each other or the site interior; the hierarchy of public buildings toward the front, warehouse buildings in the center, and agricultural buildings/barns to the rear; and the informal relationship of the buildings to each other.

Also, as a Supervisor's Office (SO), or headquarters, the McCall site is a relatively rare property type within the Forest Service because each forest only had one (or at least one at a time). By contrast, there are numerous examples of other property types, like guard stations, ranger stations, and fire lookouts, on each forest. Over the years forest boundaries have been reconfigured and forests have been reorganized and merged, but historically four other forests in Idaho had SOs that were constructed or redeveloped during the 1930s that can be compared to the McCall site. On the Sawtooth and the Targhee, the properties have been sold out of Forest Service ownership and are no longer eligible for the NRHP. The two other historic SOs are eligible: the Challis (15 contributing and 8 non-contributing resources) and the Salmon (7 contributing and 4 non-contributing resources). Thus, although the McCall site has lost integrity since 1991, it is one of the few remaining examples of a relatively rare property type, a 1930s SO in Idaho.

Thus, despite several changes since 1991, the cultural landscape of the McCall site retains its integrity of setting, feeling and association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. The buildings within the district have undergone numerous changes since 1991, but as a whole they retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to reflect the events that define the history of the district. In

short, the McCall District Administrative Site remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

In a large and compartmentalized organization like the USDA Forest Service, it can be difficult to ensure compliance with the NHPA due to lack of communication between groups and lack of funding for historic preservation staff and projects. At McCall, many of the changes that have diminished the integrity of the buildings since 1991 could have been avoided through increased or earlier communications between the staff of the PNF Heritage Program and the staff of the McCall District. In the short term, increasing the McCall District staff's awareness of preservation priorities and protocols, perhaps through a short training program or regular meetings with Heritage Program staff, may help to improve communication and ultimately the preservation of the McCall district.

As a long-term solution, it is recommended that the PNF create a site management plan or a preservation plan for the McCall District Administrative Site. The plan should identify short-term and long-term goals for the district, including the preservation of character defining features and historical integrity, the stabilization and maintenance of existing structures, adaptive reuse (including any physical changes to existing buildings), new construction, and funding.

Within the plan, it will be important to create an explicit written statement of the preservation philosophy for the district that clearly defines the important preservation issues to all caretakers (e.g., PNF administrators, McCall District managers, maintenance staff, outside contractors). The written philosophy will also help to maintain continuity through the years and provide some degree of protection against undesirable or irresponsible action in the future. The philosophy should be based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation* and should address both the buildings and the cultural landscape.

A crucial element of the management or preservation plan will be a maintenance and treatment plan, which should include recommendations for the appropriate methods and materials for cyclical maintenance and repair as defined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and further explicated in *Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/rhb/>). The cyclical tasks should be put into a multi-year schedule to allow for appropriate planning, programming, and funding for each year.

The plan should also include standard procedures to document maintenance and repair work. To reduce the burden of paperwork and time on the staff, the documentation can be very simple, a plain statement in a standard format documenting, each year, all damages, maintenance, repairs, and improvements made to the building, including who, what, when, where, how and why, and accompanied by photographs before and after work when appropriate (particularly when any changes are made to the historic components of the building). The documentation should form a part of the building archives because maintenance and repairs become an important part of the physical history of the structure. A computerized database and digital images will make the creation, upkeep, and retrieval of this information simpler and faster.

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APPENDICES