NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000688 Date Listed: 11/19/92

Krassel Ranger Station
Property Name

Valley ID
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Antoinette J. Lee 11/19/92
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification: The category of property is amended to read "district."

This information was confirmed with Evan DeBloois of the USDA Forest Service.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED
MAY 07 1992
NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Krassel Ranger Station
other name/site number: 10-VY-492 and PY-584 (agency number)

2. Location

street & number: Krassel Ranger District, Payette National Forest, Forest Road No. 674
[ ] not for publication
city/town: Yellowpine, Idaho [X] vicinity of: 11 air miles west of Yellowpine
state: Idaho code: ID county: Valley code: ID 085 zip code: NA

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Category of Property: Historic	Prehistoric	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[ ] private	[X] building(s)	[ ] building(s)	4		buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	[ ] district	1		sites
[ ] public-state	[ ] site	[X] site	1		structures
[X] public-Federal	[ ] structure	[ ] structure	____	____	objects
	[ ] object	[ ] object	6		TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: None
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ✓ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[signature] 4/29/92
Signature of certifying official Date

Forest Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[signature] 4/29/92
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register [signature] 11/19/92
[ ] See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain):

for Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions):
Prehistoric functions:
Domestic
Fishing/Hunting camp

Historic functions:
Government
USDA Forest Service Administration

Current functions:
Government/Forest Service administration

Sub: Maintenance/equipment storage

7. Description (enter categories from instructions):
PREHISTORIC

HISTORIC

Architectural Classification	**Materials**
Late 19th and 20th Century American	foundation - concrete
Other: Vernacular	roof - shingle
Other: Government/Administrative	walls - frame, shevlin siding
	other -

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Krassel Ranger Station and prehistoric site are located on an alluvial fan on the east bank of the South Fork of the Salmon River. Indian Creek, a tributary of the South Fork, flows through the site and Krassel Creek flows into the South Fork just north of the site. The South Fork valley is narrow and the mountains rise steeply on either side. The immediate site area is grassland with ponderosa pine on the terraces. Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are the dominant trees on the surrounding hillsides. Soils are sandy loam with colluvium on the higher terraces. On the grounds of the ranger station and in the immediate area are natural salt-licks which draw game animals. Of significance to the prehistoric populations and early historic occupants were the anadromous fish runs.

The historic part of the property includes the main administrative area with four frame buildings and a CCC-constructed pack bridge. All of the buildings are CCC-constructed, although only the ranger's residence (Building #1113), the warehouse (Building #1316) and the pack bridge were constructed on-site. The other two structures were constructed by the CCC for similar use at other sites in the area (Poverty Flat and Lake Fork) and were moved to Krassel in 1954. All of the buildings are good examples of structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for the Forest Service between 1935 and 1942. The two CCC-constructed buildings moved from Poverty Flats and Lake Fork to Krassel in 1954 illustrate the Forest Service efforts at re-use of structures and consolidation of certain administrative roles in the 1950s and 1960s.

The prehistoric site is a buried fishing and hunting campsite on this river terrace which was occupied at least three times between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1750. Artifactual remains include stone tools and lithic debris from stone tool manufacture and refurbishing. Fire-cracked rock and intact hearths indicate the site's use as a campsite which was occupied in a semi-permanent manner and not just for an overnight stop.

[X] See continuation sheet

Architectural Description (cont.)

Prehistoric Site

The prehistoric part of the Krassel Ranger Station (24VY492) has been extensively tested and has produced significant materials and features. Based on a total of 20 square meters of excavation in the vicinity of the ranger's residence (#1113) during two episodes of testing (in 1989 and 1990), the site yielded over 700 lithic artifacts, including blades and blade-like flakes, two small arrow points, a midden, fire-cracked rock (FCR), a small amount of bone, and potential for macrofloral materials. Another projectile point, an Eastgate Expanding Stem, was found on the surface but is thought to have been brought in, probably in historic times and lost on site (Mesrobian and Dureka 1990:4). Three 1 m x 1 m test units were put in in 1989 and one Late Prehistoric period corner-notched projectile point, lithic debitage, several bifaces, and FCR were recovered. In order to better assess the extent of the buried deposit and to assure that no significant materials were disturbed by the installation of a new septic tank, an additional 17 test units were put in in 1990. The 1990 testing better defined the subsurface component and demonstrated that three archeological components are in the prehistoric occupation.

The component closest to the surface and just below the sod level was noted in only one area and appears to represent the most recent Native American occupation. The next level is about 20-45 cm below surface and the earliest at 55-65 cm below surface, although the cultural levels may vary because of the natural slope of the site area. The depositional situation on-site is important to the archeological record in that there have been periodic accumulations of alluvial materials during high flows of Indian Creek which have buried previous soil surfaces. This has established the stratigraphy at the site and buried the sequential occupations.

The horizontal extent of the prehistoric site on this river terrace is based on the extent of the lithic scatter and exposed materials in road cuts and cutbanks.

Contributing Buildings and Historic Features

Building #1113. Building #1113 is a gabled-roof, frame-constructed dwelling for the District Ranger. It is sided with shevlin siding trimmed by corner boards. The roof is shingled with wood. The eaves are enclosed. Windows consist of nine 6-light double casements, one 2-light and a single light to the right of the backdoor. The foundation is concrete with three 3-light windows and there is a porch covered by a shed roof awning. A smaller porch on the back has no covering. Decorative gable vents are located in the gable ends and the building has a centrally located chimney. The house was constructed in 1937 by the Civilian Conservation Corps using U. S. Forest Service Standard Plan No. 8 (Investment and Depreciation Record 309). The dimensions are 32.5 ft by 25 ft.

Architectural Description (cont.)

Building #1316. Building #1316, is a frame-constructed, gable-roofed warehouse or garage with shevlin siding and sawn wooden shingles. It has a concrete foundation and exposed eaves. There are two 6-light windows on the eastern elevation and two sets of 6-by-6 side opening windows on the western side. The southern elevation is characterized by a single panel garage door. A walk-in door and concrete stoop is located to the left of the garage door. The garage was built according to U. S. Forest Service Standard Plan No. 26 by the CCC in 1938. The building dimensions are 24 ft by 18 ft.

Building #1115. Building #1115 is a frame-constructed, gable roofed Fire Control Officer's residence on a concrete foundation. It was created in 1954 and 1955 from two CCC-built buildings that were moved from Lake Fork and Poverty Flat (Investment and Depreciation Record 71). The dwelling is sided with shevlin siding trimmed by corner boards. It has exposed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has seven sets of 6-by-6 light side opening windows and one 4-light window. There are also two picture windows on the the front facade. It was constructed from two structures built according to U. S. Forest Service Standard Plan No.7 and joined to make a more-or-less T-shaped building. The top of the "T" is 32 ft with the sides 18 ft. The vertical part of the T is 18 ft across and 32 ft in length.

Building #1204. Building #1204, is a frame-constructed, gable-roofed ranger station office with shevlin siding trimmed by corner boards. It is roofed with sawn wooden shingles and has exposed eaves. The building has a cinder block foundation. One window is 6-light window and another is a 6-by-6 light, side opening window. There is a single entrance door on a gable end. In 1990 the cross-braced garage doors were removed and the structure is now used as living quarters. The structure has a centrally located chimney. Using U. S. Forest Service Standard Plan No. 23, the structure was constructed in 1934 by the CCC at Poverty Flat where it served as a guard station. It was moved to the Krassel Station in 1954. The building is rectangular and the dimensions are 24 ft by 18 ft.

Packbridge. A wooden plank, suspension pack bridge was built to span the South Fork of the Salmon in 1941 by CCC labor (Ortman 1975). It is 118 ft long and 7 ft wide and is hung by a system of cables from two towers constructed of wooden "I" beams. Connections are riveted or bolted. A set of four guardrails made from 2 x 4's run the length of the bridge on both sides.

A rock-lined flower garden (of unknown origin) is part of the general landscape.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties [ ] nationally [ ] stateside [X] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C and D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : B

Areas of Significance: Conservation/Architecture/Politics-Government/Prehistoric archeology

Period(s) of Significance: 1937-1941, Late Period Prehistory Significant Dates: NA

Significant Person(s): NA Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: U. S. Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Krassel Ranger Station is eligible for the National Register under **Criterion A** for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This has regional significance because it represents a major expansion in activities and change in philosophy of the Forest Service and because Krassel was, and continues to be, a significant administrative site along the South Fork of the Salmon for the Payette National Forest . The Krassel administrative site is also illustrative of changing Forest Service administrative sites because of its accessible location and because of the CCC constructed road. It continues to be a significant administrative location while other Forest Service administrative sites were scaled down from their role as guard stations in the 1930s and 1940s. Poverty Flat, for example, was eliminated as an administrative site and Lake Fork has been reduced to a seasonally and occasionally used guard station.

It is also eligible under **Criterion C**, as a well-preserved example of Depression Era Forest Service architecture. The architecture of the contributing buildings is distinctive and consistent with the simple frame construction. However, at the Krassel Ranger Station shevlin siding (a pseudo-log siding) was used instead of the standard shiplap siding found at most CCC-constructed Forest Service administrative sites. Two buildings and the pack bridge were built on-site by the CCC. The other two buildings are also of CCC-construction but were moved from other sites where they were not needed. Because they are similar in construction, are from similar settings and were built for the same purposes as the others, they do not detract from the overall setting, are not intrusive and contribute to the historic administrative setting. The general landscaping at the site has changed little since the late 1930s-early 1940s, although the roads were probably altered when the additional buildings were brought in in 1954. The Krassel Ranger Station is one of the two best examples of CCC work on the Payette National Forest.

The prehistoric site is eligible for the NRHP under **Criterion D** -- it has the potential to yield further information on the local prehistory. The buried cultural deposits appear to retain good integrity even though there has been some disturbance from historic construction and rodent activity. The prehistoric component has good potential for stratigraphic separation -- possibly of three occupations within the Late Prehistoric period on this alluvial fan.

[X] See continuation sheets

Statement of Significance (cont.)

There is a high probability that materials for dating the cultural horizons (e.g., charcoal, burned bone) will be recovered. The site contains relatively large quantities of lithic materials and has the potential to address questions on trade and population movement during the Late Prehistoric period. The potential for macrofloral remains is good and these materials can provide valuable information on prehistoric resource use and seasonality. Fire-cracked rock indicates food preparation activities. These hearth and hearth-related features (e.g., boiling pits, refuse dumps) can provide important documentation on intrasite patterning at the various prehistoric occupation levels. Although the acidic soil suggests faunal materials may not be recovered, the site has the potential to further our understanding of intrasite patterns, resource use, season of occupation and demographics of Late Prehistoric groups in the South Fork drainage.

The Prehistoric Context

The mountainous terrain of the Salmon River drainage was the home of Shoshoni-speaking peoples, primarily the Tukudika or Sheepeater Shoshoni in historic times. Because of the apparent continuity of archeological materials through time in excavated sites, some archeologists assume the Shoshoni-speaking people occupied this area for the last 8000 years. In historic times the Spokane, Nez Perce and Flathead are also known to have enjoyed the resources of the Salmon River drainages on a seasonal or scheduled round and in prehistoric times other Native American cultural groups followed similar patterns of land and resource use.

The resources of the Salmon River drainage and the South Fork in particular included an abundance of mountain sheep and deer as well as wild plants and anadromous fish. Most of the excavated archeological sites along the Salmon River and the South Fork are thought to be associated with fishing, a seasonal resource. However, the scheduling of resource exploitation by various cultural groups through time is a question which is just being addressed in the archeological record. The hypothesized model is based on the ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature of the Tukudika, Bannock and Lemhi Shoshone. For the Tukudika the ethnographic model of resource procurement indicates that small groups of Tukudika moved into the area in the summer months to hunt and fish for salmon. Fish weirs and dams were used to entrap salmon and steelhead. Deer and mountain sheep, the primary ungulate resource, were taken all year round. Numerous greens, roots, and berries were gathered seasonally. This model has yet to be rigorously tested through archeological means.

The Late Prehistoric Period begins around A.D. 1250 and is characterized by small side- and corner-notched arrow points (e.g., Desert side-notched) and ceramics. This follows the Middle to Late Archaic Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1250) which is characterized by sharply barbed corner-notched points, e.g., Rose Spring and Eastgate series. Most prehistoric sites along the South Fork and the main Salmon fall within the Middle Archaic to Late

Statement of Significance (cont.)

Prehistoric time frame (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1850) and site density is relatively high. A total of thirty-two prehistoric sites are recorded along the portion of the South Fork of the Salmon River that flows through the Payette National Forest (Wright 1991). An inventory of the Middle Fork of the Salmon in 1978 recorded 60 prehistoric sites. A large percentage of the sites on the Middle Fork and those known in the South Fork are of Late Prehistoric age but few have been excavated and some have been disturbed through historic actions or natural erosional processes. Site types include trails, campsites on the lower bars, rock shelter occupations, hunting blinds in the talus slopes and rock art sites. Permanent or seasonally occupied camps such as at Krassel are found along the South Fork, Middle Fork and the main Salmon especially at the mouths of major tributary streams.

Lithic materials found on sites in the South Fork and other portions of the Salmon River are all imported. Along the South Fork cobbles of fine-grained basalt or quartzite might be found; they are not in abundance. The primary materials brought in by the prehistoric occupants are obsidian, cryptocrystalline silicates (e.g., cherts, chalcedonies), and fine-grain basalt. Test excavations at 23 sites on the South Fork in 1989 (Dureka, Mesrobian, and Wright 1989) indicated obsidian was most prevalent followed by basalt; cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS) were uncommon. At 10VY165, 24 miles south of Krassel on the South Fork, obsidian was most prevalent (54%), basalt second (37%) and CCS again rare at 8% (Boreson 1979). Inventory along the Middle Fork of the Salmon yielded a very different lithic distribution: 71% chert/chalcedony, 29% obsidian. The testing at Krassel indicated a lithic distribution similar to the Middle Fork sites 56% CCS, 30% basalt and 14% obsidian. Although some of the above statistics are the composite information from many sites (i.e., 60 along the Middle Fork) the distribution illustrates the fact that lithic use is probably a cultural, temporal and probably geographic phenomena in the area and studies can provide documentation on trade routes or routes of movement of the various populations through time.

Blades and microblades are thought to be part of the tool kit of people relying on the anadromous fish resource. The ten blades from Krassel support this hypothesis and the site has the potential to add further information on tool function and use. Other tools recovered at Krassel included utilized secondary reduction flakes, bifaces, granitic tools (made from local indigenous granites) and cores of locally acquired materials of poor quality. The majority of lithic debitage was tertiary reduction, supporting the fact that most of the material was imported and the tools finished or re-tooled on-site (Mesrobian and Dureka 1990).

Statement of Significance (cont.)

History of the U.S. Forest Service and the Payette

The current Payette National Forest was formed in 1944 when the Weiser and Idaho National Forests were consolidated and the name was changed to the Payette (Hockaday 1968:28). The Idaho National Forest was created in 1908 and by 1915 there were seven ranger stations in the district. Krassel, which was built in 1938, was not one of the seven (Ortman 1975: 4). One of the first rangers on the Idaho National Forest was James D. McCall whose duties included locating appropriate sites for forest service administrative areas. His visit in 1908 to, what is now, the Krassel Ranger District was the first mention of the site in Forest Service records. Up until the 1930s administration of the Idaho National Forest (and other western forests) was essentially custodial and included fire protection, replanting areas cut for timber, and the regulation of grazing, timber and mining. The main philosophy was to maintain the forests for the people and not just for big corporations or one industry to exploit. Fire protection was especially important after the summer of 1910 when much of the forested lands in Idaho and Montana burned.

The creation of the Idaho and other forest reserves came about as public concern arose regarding conservation of resources on public lands. Numerous forests were destroyed by private corporations for their own profit, primarily in the South and upper Midwest, and public reaction forced Congress to enact some changes. A division of forestry was created within the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1881. Sixteen years later Congress set aside 13 forest reserves covering 21 million acres of virgin timber. Gifford Pinchot, a professional forester and friend of future president Theodore Roosevelt, was appointed to head the Division of Forestry. However, the Department of Interior continued to maintain control over the forest reserves. Frustrated by this bureaucratic system, Pinchot streamlined the administration of the forests by giving more autonomy to the districts. Forest supervisors were instructed to give more responsibility to the local ranger, because in most cases the "man on the ground" was the best judge of what was appropriate action for most situations (Steen 1976).

When Theodore Roosevelt became president after William McKinley's assassination, he immediately took up the cause of forest conservation of public lands. With the president's full support, the administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture in 1905 and renamed the U. S. Forest Service. Pinchot wanted the new agency's name to reflect its commitment to serving the people. Two years later the forest reserves were renamed national forests, as Pinchot felt the term "reserve" implied the federal forests were to remain untouched. This action was to decrease the bureaucratic inefficiency which put foresters in the Department of Agriculture and the forest reserves in the Department of the Interior. Placement in the former department was preferred since, it was argued, forests were crops and should be overseen as such (Steen 1976). About this same time Pinchot issued the *Use Book*. This 142 page

Statement of Significance (cont.)

volume contained regulations as to how forest lands were to be regulated. Policies concerning timber sales, grazing, mineral leases and forest fires were set in this pocket sized book, and many are still used today.

The Forest Service and the CCC

The Great Depression had a profound effect on the nation and on the Forest Service throughout the West. The drought had caused unemployment and human suffering but it also served to emphasize the past generations of unchecked land exploitation, the results of which were over-grazed lands, large portions of clear cut timberland and exhausted soil and absence of vegetation as the result of poor agricultural practices. In 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work Act, one of many emergency relief measures, was enacted. This allowed President Roosevelt to issue Executive Order #6101 which established the official existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps which would use unemployed workers for public works projects to improve environmentally damaged lands through construction of roads and telephone lines, tree planting efforts, fire control, and construction of permanent facilities for recreation and better management of the forests. The CCC recruited young, unemployed men, often from urban areas, and these men received training and acquired a variety of job skills. The CCC was hired by the Department of Labor, mobilized, fed and clothed by the Department of the Army, and employed by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The forests in Idaho were profoundly affected by the CCC and coincidental new forest policies with new directives and greater responsibility as described in the Copeland Report. The Copeland Report called for the Forest Service to evaluate the timber supply, as well as actively manage the timber for greater sale. The timber industry was expanding and looking for new sources of wood for plywood, veneer and a greater range of paper products. The Forest Service also was to further emphasize recreation and construct campgrounds and facilities to serve the public. As a result of all of these factors, construction began on forest roads and administrative sites in Idaho and throughout the west. Idaho was second in the nation in CCC expenditures, and 40 percent of the camps in Idaho worked on USDA Forest Service projects.

Krassel and the Ranger Station

The first known whitemen in the Salmon River Drainage were two trappers, Francois Payette and Jack Weiser, who worked for the Pacific Fur Company. These two men probably entered the general area sometime between 1818 and 1822. In 1862 gold was discovered in Warren and miners flocked to the Idaho Territory (Ortman 1975). Later, homesteaders came to the area, attracted by the rich grassland and plentiful water.

Statement of Significance (cont.)

The first Forest Service sponsored activity at the mouth of Indian Creek was by James D. McCall, District Ranger, in 1909 when he surveyed a 40 acre area for the "Indian Creek Ranger Station". At that time McCall noted the existence of a trail coming down to Indian Creek and then south along the river (presumably an Indian trail) and a trapper's cabin. His description of the site area included yellow (ponderosa) pine, "a thick growth of Douglas fir" and open pasture land. He also notes that the land is "non-mineral in character" (McCall 1909a and 1909b). On December 18, 1909 the site was appropriated for administrative purposes but it was not approved (Woods 1917). The next evidence indicating action on the site is in 1936 when H.M. Shank (sp. ?) notes that the crew of 18 men working under the auspices of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act (ERA) are clearing the area at the mouth of Indian Creek for the ranger station and landing field. On August 12, 1936 he requested permission to approve construction of the ranger station at the site. This followed the construction of roads into the area by the CCC. In 1934, the Corps began constructing a road from Knox, Idaho north along the South Fork. A road was also completed from McCall to Lake Fork and many others were improved. The road to Krassel by way of Lick Creek was not completed until 1944.

Construction on the Krassel District Ranger Station was begun in 1938 under the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on Forest Service appropriated land. Prior to that time, attempts were made to construct small stations throughout the area (Ortman 1975). Unfortunately, these early efforts were unorganized and the facilities, like most other national forests in the West, were primitive or nonexistent. In order to remedy this situation and to provide work for people during the Depression years of the 1930s, Congress created the Emergency Conservation Work Act. This legislation and other contemporary legislation such as the ERA established a national work force dedicated to the conservation and improvement of American national forests and parks. Passed in 1933, the bill created the Civilian Conservation Corps and Idaho was a primary recipient of federal conservation projects (Shovers 1991).

These men, who were mostly from New York and New Jersey, constructed 300 miles of trail, laid 80 miles of telephone line and erected the Council Ranger Station Headquarters, the Mill Creek Guard Station, the Krassel Ranger Station and the Hornet Creek Ranger Station. Many other historic features found on the Payette National Forest have their origins during the 1930s and can be linked to the work of the CCC (Sutherland 1968). The Corps had a profound impact on the Payette National Forest and marks a significant era in the forest's history.

After only three years, the CCC had put millions of unemployed Americans to work and had laid over 44,000 miles of telephone line, cleared over 11,000 miles of truck trails, maintained almost 63,000 miles of trail, constructed over 600 lookout towers and planted 570 million trees nationwide. The activities of the CCC on the Payette National Forest

Statement of Significance (cont.)

between 1933 and 1942 set precedence for future work on the forest. Although personnel numbers and tasks on the forest took a quantum leap in the early 1960s, the 1930s remain a golden era of accomplishment on the Payette National Forest.

The Ranger's Residence, Building No. 1113 (Feature 1), was built in 1937 with CCC labor. One year later, Building No. 1316 (Feature 3), a warehouse/garage, was constructed. In 1941 a small suspension foot bridge (Feature 5) connected the Krassel Ranger Station to the southern bank of the South Fork of the Salmon River.

Building No. 1204 (Feature 2) was formerly the warehouse and garage at the Poverty Flat Guard Station. It was moved to the site in 1954 and used as an office. In 1990 it was made into a dwelling. A CCC-constructed building (originally built in 1933) was also moved from the Poverty Flat Guard Station in 1954. The following year, another structure (built a year later than the first) was moved from the Lake Fork Guard Station and combined with the Poverty Flat portion to create Building No.1115 (Feature 4) (Investment and Depreciation Records, pp. 71, 309, 315).

The buildings that create the Krassel Ranger Station are representative examples of federal government architecture from an important era of U. S. Forest Service history. This architecture is characterized by a simplicity of design appropriate to the building's function and these structures are fine examples of this style.

The Architecture

The site retains integrity since all four frame buildings and associated landscaping have received minimal alteration. None of the original structures have been removed and the two structures which were moved to Krassel in 1954 were similar in design, construction techniques and function and added to, rather than detracted from, the overall administrative site setting. The design qualities of the buildings were all constructed according to approved plans and blueprints developed in the early 1930s. All plans are vernacular in architectural style -- square to rectangular buildings with gabled roofs. The siding in most cases is shiplap, although the Krassel buildings used shevlin siding which gives a log structure look to the buildings. Exterior design elements on these CCC-constructed buildings are basic and the windows are mostly multiple lights. The materials, workmanship and design make these buildings easily recognizable as Depression Era Forest Service administrative structures.

Statement of Significance (cont.)

Summary

The buildings that create the Krassel Ranger Station are representative examples of federal government architecture from an important era of U. S. Forest Service history. The complex is significant in the context of the administrative history of the Payette National Forest in that they are examples of CCC craftsmanship and a visual reflection of the political change brought about by the New Deal which enlarged the government's role in American society and increased the role of the Forest Service in the local and regional economy. This architecture is characterized by a simplicity of design appropriate to the building's function and these structures are fine examples of this style. CCC-constructed structures are rapidly being replaced by structures adapted to contemporary activities.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_ previously listed in the National Register
_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_ designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_ State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
x Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho

10. Geographical Data

SW1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4 Section 21, T19N R6E

Acreage of Property: 6.2 acres

UTM References:

A. Zone 11 Easting 6001600 Northing 4980340
B. 11 599920 4980340
C. 11 599920 4980150
D. 11 600160 4980150

[ ] See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: The site is roughly triangular and is bordered on the east and south by the South Fork of the Salmon River, and the north and west boundaries consist of the extent of surficial prehistoric remains. The remains are mostly on the southern terrace of Indian Creek but continue on to the northern terrace for approximately 100 ft.

[ ] See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries are essentially the extent of the CCC Forest Service facilities and the late period prehistoric site.

[ ] See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Lynn Fredlund/Archaeologist and Dale L. Decco/Historian

Organization: GCM Services Date: May 9, 1991

Street & Number: P.O. Box 3047 Telephone: (406) 723-4387

City or Town: Butte State: MT ZIP: 59702

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Major Bibliographical References (cont.)

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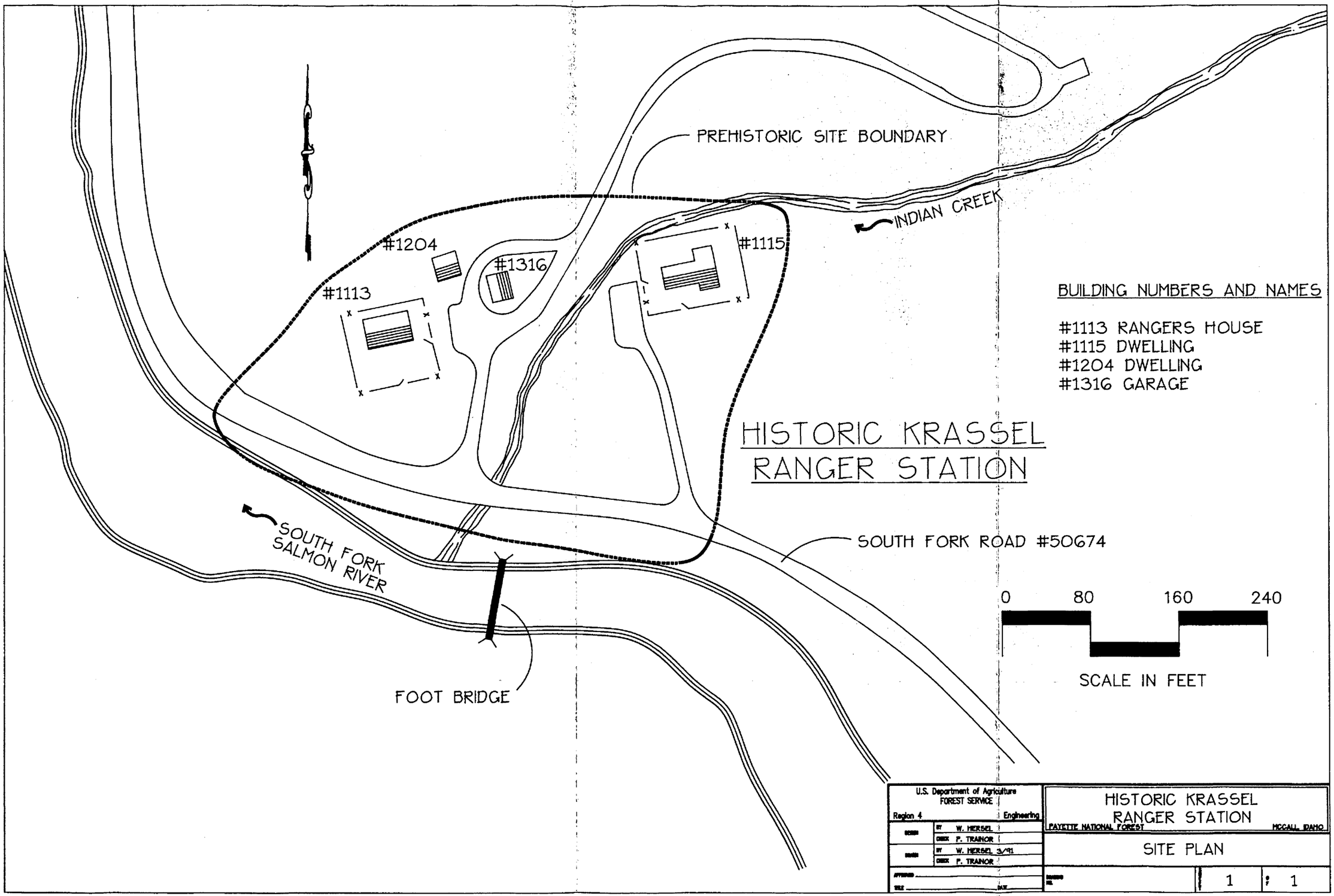

BUILDING NUMBERS AND NAMES

#1113 RANGERS HOUSE
#1115 DWELLING
#1204 DWELLING
#1316 GARAGE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
FOREST SERVICE
Region 4 Engineering

DESIGN	BY	W. HERSEL
	CHECK	P. TRAINOR
DRAWN	BY	W. HERSEL 3/91
	CHECK	P. TRAINOR
APPROVED		
TITLE		DATE

HISTORIC KRASSEL
RANGER STATION
PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST MCCALL, IDAHO

SITE PLAN

DRAWING NO. 1 ; 1