

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: 93000479

Date Listed: 6/18/93

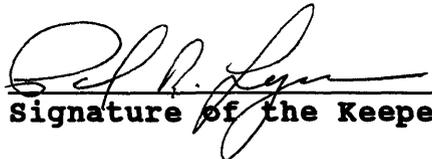
Kabetogama Ranger Station District
Property Name

St. Louis
County

MN
State

Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941
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.


Signature of the Keeper

10/20/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The purpose of this Supplementary Listing Record is to verify that the information contained on the continuation sheet labeled "Section 3, 4, 6, 7" (prepared by the MN SHPO) is included as a part of the nomination documentation.

Classification: The name of the Related Multiple Property Listing is: Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941.

Resource Count: The resource count is revised to add one non-contributing building, the Prefabricated Shed, which was formerly labeled as an intrusion (see below).

Level of Significance: The Level of Significance is local, as noted on the cover sheet accompanying the nomination.

(continued)

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000479

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(continued)

Historic Functions: The Historic Functions are revised to include: Domestic/Camp, Domestic/Institutional Housing, Government/Public Works, and Landscape/Park.

Current Functions: The Current Functions are revised to include: Government/Government Office, Domestic/Institutional Housing, Landscape/Park, and Recreation and Culture/Outdoor Recreation.

Materials: The Wall materials are revised to read: WOOD/Weatherboard, Shingle, and Log and STONE/Granite.

Description: The status of Building #10 on page 7:13, the Prefabricated Shed, is non-contributing.

This information was confirmed with Ben Levy, FPO and Susan Roth of the MN SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAY 04 1993

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
other names/site number FORESTRY DISTRICT 16 PATROL STATION

2. Location

street & number UNORGANIZED TERRITORY not for publication
city, town NEAR RAY (VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK) vicinity
state MINNESOTA code MN county ST. LOUIS code 137 zip code 56669

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ownership of Property <input type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | Category of Property <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object | Number of Resources within Property | |
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| | | <u>6</u> | <u>2</u> buildings |
| | | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> sites |
| | | <u>3</u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | | <u>10</u> | <u>2</u> objects |
| | | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 00

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.

Edna O'Beane 4/13/93
Signature of certifying official Date
Chief Historian National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Ian R. Stewart 3/5/93
Signature of commenting or other official Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Beth Boland 6/18/93
 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____

roof _____
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. See continuation sheet

KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Cat: <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | Sub: <u>state forestry patrol station</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>single dwelling</u> |
| <u>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</u> | <u>multiple dwelling</u> |

Current Functions:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cat: <u>GOVERNMENT</u> | Sub: <u>national park ranger station</u> |
| | <u>maintenance facility</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC</u> | <u>single dwelling</u> |

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
(enter categories from instructions)
NPS rustic architecture

Materials: local granite; pine
foundation: concrete
roof: asphalt shingles
walls: granite and pine
other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Kabetogama Ranger Station District lies in Government Lot 1, Township 69, Range 21, in the southeastern quarter of the southeastern corner of Section 21. It is located in Voyageurs National Park at the western edge of Kabetogama Lake, near State Route 122. In the 1930s, the area comprised District 16 of Kabetogama State Forest. This historic district contains six contributing buildings; including a 1921 patrol cabin re-sited by the CCC, a 1935 forest ranger residence built on the original site of the patrol cabin, an oilhouse, boathouse, warehouse, and privy. The complex originally contained the administrative office and residence of the forestry ranger, as well as divisional maintenance and storage facilities. Noncontributing buildings include a pumphouse and visitor center built by the National Park Service in the 1980s for maintenance and interpretation associated with the operation of Voyageurs National Park.

x See continuation sheet

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The district also contains three contributing structures and one contributing site. The CCC built a stone retaining wall at the lake's western edge, built a tramway with wooden boat cradle for easy removal and storage of large boats, extended a breakwater and dug a boat moorage basin for forestry and public use, and designed a circular road system through the complex. A Multiple Property National Register Nomination entitled "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941," written by Rolf Anderson, includes buildings in this district and those at Woodenfrog Campground as historically significant and representative of the rustic architectural style used by public agencies during the 1930s and early 1940s. Woodenfrog, owned by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, is also described because of its relationship to the facilities at Kabetogama Lake. CCC enrollees from Camp S-81 located near Ray, Minnesota, constructed buildings and structures at both sites for conservation and recreational purposes. Anderson also completed a Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources" which provides excellent contexts for landscape architecture and rustic style architecture in Minnesota. These Multiple Property Nominations provide supplemental historical and architectural contexts for this nomination of the Kabetogama Ranger Station District.¹

Local skilled craftsmen and inexperienced CCC enrollees constructed buildings and structures at Kabetogama Lake, as well as those at Woodenfrog Campground, of native pine and granite for use by the Minnesota Conservation Division of Forestry. Roofs were composed of cedar shingles and wooden buildings were varnished instead of painted to incorporate them further into the forest environment. An unemployed architect from St. Paul, Fred P. Wolff, designed the stone refectory and pumphouse at Woodenfrog Campground while serving as superintendent of CCC Camp S-81 located near Ray, Minnesota. Wolff also was involved in other construction projects carried out by the enrollees at Camp S-81, and may have designed buildings constructed at the Kabetogama Ranger Station during the years 1935 to 1941. The Minnesota Department of Conservation, under its new organizational title Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, owned the Kabetogama Forestry Station complex until 1987. It leased the property to various state and federal agencies until the State of Minnesota donated it to the National Park Service on June 26, 1987, as set forth in Public Law 97-405 dated January 3, 1984.² The complex then officially became part of Voyageurs National Park.

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The site has not been significantly altered since the 1930s by either the addition or demolition of buildings in the district. The enclosed site map provides a current view of the Kabetogama Ranger Station District. Six of its eight buildings were either built, re-sited, or remodeled by the CCC, as were all of the included structures and sites. Two additions were made by the National Park Service in the 1980s. A small pumphouse, building #83, was built to provide a modern water source for the ranger station. Although noncontributing, this building conforms to the picturesque board and batten architecture of the original CCC structures. The Kabetogama Visitor Center, of modern Northland rustic style, sits in the southwestern area of the district. The area contains only one intrusion: a prefabricated, moveable metal shed, designated by the National Park Service as building #84, which stands on a wooden platform at the southwestern corner of the warehouse.

The initial landscape design of the area remains as it was laid out in the 1930s. The CCC created a circular road system for the complex which remains as it was originally designed. Trees planted by the CCC in an effort to "improve" the site have grown over the years. In keeping with CCC practice, the plant selections were native to the area. Two cedar trees were placed in a symmetrical arrangement on either side of the stone pillars at the retaining wall and three pine trees screened the tramway. Others were planted in a naturalistic pattern for the most part, but there is some indication of a line of pine trees planted along the inner circular roadway. A concrete-encased well which serviced the ranger station was removed in the 1980s and grass now covers stone walkways leading from the retaining wall to the cabin. Original buildings retain most of their historic fabric and are currently used by National Park Service personnel. Their descriptions follow, along with those of contributing structures, noncontributing buildings, and one intrusion. Building names, numbers, and photographs are keyed to the enclosed site map of the district.

1. Building: Patrol Cabin -- #2-299 Builders: Minnesota Forest Service
Date: 1921 / 1937 CCC fdtn. Status: Contributing
Photos: #1, #2

Leslie R. Beatty, former Forest Ranger for the Kabetogama District, recalled that "During a lull in the mid-fall fire season [of 1921], the entire district forestry force . . . helped them to erect a 16' x 22' log cabin on the

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new station site, using cedar and pine logs cut from the location together with other materials brought in by boat."³ The Minnesota Forest Service built the cabin, also referred to as a bunkhouse, to provide housing for the ranger stationed at Kabetogama Lake. It was relocated by the CCC in 1933 to a site farther west on the lake, but within the boundaries of the district. It retains its historic fabric and continued in use as seasonal staff quarters into the 1980s. It stands today as it did then, as a single-pen, saddle-notched, round log cabin. It is topped by a low-pitched gable roof, with gables on the southeastern (front) and northwestern (rear) ends. The original cedar shingle roof is now covered with corrugated tin, and nicely finished with a beaded tin ridge pole. Seven round logs support the original roof, three on each side with a log ridge pole in the center. The purlins are exposed, with eaves overhanging supporting walls by approximately 2 feet. An interior brick chimney extends from the northeastern corner of the roof.

The front facade faces southeastward and contains a broken shingled pediment at the gable end. A small rectangular window opening is located at the peak of the gable. Shingle siding on this pediment is covered by tarpaper. The facade has one double size window. An 8'2" x 17'6" screened porch containing a four-bay facade is recessed into the front of the cabin. A solid shingled pediment in the porch facade parallels the cabin's broken pediment. Screens extend halfway down the porch facade and meet shingle siding which continues to the foundation. A doorway leads across the porch to the cabin's entrance. Three granite steps lead to the porch doorway. One log forming a sill extends under the porch where it rests on a foundation of concrete faced with stone. CCC enrollees built this foundation in 1937 after the cabin was moved to its current location.⁴ A wooden rectangular box vent protrudes from the foundation under the porch on the southern side of the building.

The side elevations of the cabin are identical. Each contains one large horizontal window at its center. Logs were originally chinked with wood and paper in-fill, but are now chinked with mortar. The western (rear) gable end also contains a shingled pediment that is broken by a small rectangular window located at the gable peak. A wooden door composed of five horizontal panels is situated on the southern side of this facade. A screen door with two screen panels covers the wooden door. Two wooden steps now lead directly to this rear door because the original 6' x 6' rear open porch no longer exists. Wires extend from the western gable peak, remnants of electrical connections.

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The cabin's interior is undivided. Log walls have never been covered by board paneling or plaster. Wooden shelves used for storage adorn them at strategic points. The interior chimney rests on a cradle in the northeastern corner of the room and is equipped for connection to a wood-burning stove. The cabin remains much as it was in the 1930s.

2. Building: Privy -- unnumbered Builder: CCC
Date: 1937 Status: Contributing
Photos: #3, #4

This 6' x 6' board and batten pit privy stands to the southwest of the log cabin. CCC enrollees built it in 1937 after moving the 1921 patrol cabin to its current location. Its board and batten construction and detailing resembles that of other CCC-constructed buildings in the district. A shingled, low-pitched, front-gable roof tops the privy. Overhanging eaves with exposed beveled purlins complement the fine exterior walls. A door in the center of the eastern (front) facade provides access to the facilities inside. Two irregularly-shaped, screened ventilation windows top the front and rear elevations near the gable peak. Their shapes conform to the central point where roof and walls meet. The western (rear) facade is plain, with the exception of the vent windows. Side elevations are identical, each possessing a small rectangular window near the eastern end of the building and a very small rectangular decorative detail near the western end.

The privy contains a two-hole latrine composed of wooden seats resting on a concrete foundation. CCC enrollees wrote their names and occasionally hometowns and short messages on interior walls. These historic testaments are still visible today. The building leans severely toward the northwest. Its roof is badly decayed and the door hangs open because the building has settled.

3. Building: Ranger Station -- #99 Builder: CCC
Date: 1935 Status: Contributing
Photos: #5, #6, #7, #8

The CCC constructed this picturesque board and batten cabin in 1935 for use by the Minnesota Division of Forestry as a replacement for the 1921 patrol cabin which was relocated within the district. It is situated to the north of the boathouse and south of the oilhouse. Asymmetrically shaped, the station

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measures 28' x 30', with a 12' x 16' kitchen ell extending on the western end of the building, and a 10' x 18' bedroom addition on its eastern end. This bedroom area originally comprised a porch which abutted the original formal front entrance to the building.⁵ An asphalt shingle, hipped roof tops the central portion of the cabin, with gable roof extensions covering the kitchen ell and eastern bedroom. It contains a centrally located interior stone chimney in the main portion of the building and an interior brick chimney extending from the kitchen ell.

An alternate entrance, with concrete stoop, now lies on the western side of the kitchen ell's northern facade. A window is situated to the east of the door on this elevation. The northern facade of the cabin's central section juts out beyond the walls of the ell and bedroom addition. This three-bay facade contains a double window unit on either side of a centrally-located single window. Another single window is located on the eastern wall of the protruding central portion, perpendicular to the northern wall of the bedroom addition. The northern facade of the eastern bedroom addition contains a small rectangular window component of one solid pane. The eastern elevation contains a centrally-located double window unit. Crown molding extends across the facade to form a pediment which is broken by a small rectangular ventilation opening.

The southern facade of the bedroom addition contains another "front" entrance. A wooden door leading to a mudroom is comprised of an upper section with six small panes in a 2 x 3 vertical arrangement and a lower section composed of horizontal wooden panels. A small concrete pad forms a rudimentary stoop in front of this door. The southern facade of the central section also contains three bays, but with windows in a pattern reverse to that on the northern facade. It is composed of a single window on either side of centrally-located double windows. This central portion extends southward, beyond the walls of the bedroom addition and kitchen ell. An identical single window is situated on the western side of this extension, perpendicular to the southern wall of the ell.

The southern facade of the kitchen ell contains a double window unit, as does the western end of the cabin. Crown molding extends across this wall to form a gable pediment, which is broken by a small rectangular ventilation opening. All of the cabin's windows, with exceptions on the bedroom addition,

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contain six-lights-over-one and are covered by storm windows. They were originally covered by screens. Boards placed flat against the board and batten siding outline all doors and windows. A watertable extends around the building at ground level, above the concrete-faced-with-stone foundation. Rectangular ventilation openings on the northern and southern elevations provide limited circulation in the half-basement.

The single-story ranger station has six rooms and a half-basement within its 1000-square feet; including three bedrooms, one bath, kitchen, mudroom, and livingroom. The panelled livingroom dominates the building's interior. Scott Erickson, owner of a lumbermill in Orr, provided its rich local pine woodwork and tongue-in-groove flooring. Knotty pine woodwork with a natural finish and a large, centrally-located fireplace represent key CCC character-defining features. The brick fireplace, with wooden mantle, sits on the northern wall at the heart of the cabin. Iron andirons and a firescreen were crafted specifically for this fireplace. Two built-in bookcases flank the fireplace and two others adorn the southern wall. The original bedrooms and kitchen are panelled with 1/4" plywood and batten walls, while the interior of the bedroom addition was finished with drywall construction. The flooring in this room also differs from that used throughout the cabin. The kitchen has been modernized to contemporary standards. Steps descend from the northern side of the kitchen into the half-basement area where laundry facilities are now housed. "Insulite," a finished wall board made locally in International Falls, was used to insulate the interior of the building.

The Minnesota Division of Forestry used the cabin for administrative housing and office space. It also leased the facility to other state agencies at various times during its ownership. The cabin was originally serviced by a separate latrine, but the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources converted a closet into a bathroom in the mid-twentieth century. The agency enclosed the porch in 1962/3 to provide an additional bedroom for the occupant. In 1991, the National Park Service repaired the stone foundation with concrete wall construction, replaced basement window casings, enlarged the bathroom, and installed a new asphalt shingle roof. The CCC originally designed the grounds to delineate the new ranger facility from the surrounding forest, thus separating cleared and wilderness areas. The district landscape still adheres to this design scheme. Enrollees also planted a cedar hedge between the ranger station and the boathouse, perhaps to separate further administrative from

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maintenance areas within the district itself.⁶

At present, the National Park Service uses the cabin as a residence for the district ranger. Although maintenance needs have required the alteration of some original features, most of the historic fabric and key character-defining features remain. Because of its high level of integrity, this building is included in the Multiple Property National Register Nomination entitled, "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941," as representative of rustic forestry stations built by the CCC.

4. Building: Oilhouse -- #80 Builder: John "Dad" Dyrhman
Date: 1936 CCC
Photo: #9 Status: Contributing

John "Dad" Dyrhman, a Local Experienced Man (LEM) working with CCC enrollees, constructed the oilhouse with split native stone and pine board and batten siding in 1936. The building measures 10' x 12' and sits in an overgrown area to the north of the 1935 ranger station.⁷ It is topped by a low-pitched, front-gable, asphalt shingle roof with gables on the northern and southern facades. A small gabled vent protrudes from the center of the roof at its peak. The cornice, of heavy crown molding, covers the fascia and enclosed rafters. Closed pediments of board and batten construction, with plain wooden boards acting as horizontal friezes, rest on the stone walls.

The front (southern) facade contains a wooden door on its eastern side and a small rectangular window on its western side. The door rests on a concrete sill. The window is composed of three-lights-over-three on a concrete sill. Interior flooring is also concrete. A "No Smoking" sign on the front door remains from a previous period when the oilhouse was used to store gasoline and dynamite.⁸ The eastern wall contains a rectangular double-size window composed of three-lights-over-three resting on a concrete sill. The northern (rear) and western (side) walls are unbroken by windows or doors.

The National Park Service does not currently use the oilhouse, but instead stores gasoline in the small metal shed near the warehouse. The oilhouse is in excellent condition. Its native stone walls and board and batten pediments comprise outstanding components of regional rustic architecture and are excellent examples of local CCC craftsmanship.

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5. Structure: Retaining Wall Builder: John "Dad" Dyhrman
Date: 1933 CCC
Photos: #10, #11 Status: Contributing

John "Dad" Dyhrman, with CCC enrollee labor, split local stone and led construction of the retaining wall, piers, and steps at the western edge of Kabetogama Lake. This stonework resembles that of the Kabetogama Lake oilhouse as well as the pumphouse and refectory at Woodenfrog Campground. Dyhrman, with CCC enrollee labor, built the wall before the 1921 ranger's cabin was moved to its new site in 1933.⁹ The wall extends along the western edge of the lake. It is broken by two stone piers, measuring approximately 4' square, which extend on either side of eight concrete steps descending eastward to the edge of the lake. The tops of the walls slope upward to the outer sides of the piers, linking the elements in one continuous unit.

At the time of construction, a floating dock extended more than 100' along the lake's edge.¹⁰ This dock no longer exists, so the steps descend directly into the lake. They rise westward to ground level leading to the 1935 ranger's station. Two bent metal pipes serve as rudimentary handrails on both sides of the steps. Remnants of stone walkways extend to the eastern side of the ranger's cabin, to its original entrance, and around the southern side of the cabin, leading to the building's southern entrance. Two cedar trees, probably planted by the CCC, flank the stone piers and walkway in a symmetrical arrangement.¹¹ The retaining wall and piers are in good condition, providing a lasting tribute to the local artisans who constructed them.

6. Building: Pumphouse -- #83 Builder: National Park Service
Date: ca. 1980s Status: Noncontributing
Photo: #12

The National Park Service built this pumphouse in the early 1980s to replace the concrete-encased well as the water source for the 1935 ranger's station. Although a noncontributing building, it conforms to the board and batten construction of original CCC buildings in the district. The pumphouse measures 8'6" x 8'3" and is topped with a low-pitch roof with gables on the eastern and western ends. The building's front (western) facade possesses a plain wooden door on its southern (right) side. A concrete pad, functioning as a step, rests in front of the door. A narrow board runs horizontally around

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the building at the lowest point of the eaves on the northern and southern elevations, and defines pediments on the eastern and western facades. The eastern (rear) facade is plain with one exception. A small screened ventilation window located under the gable peak breaks its small pediment. These architectural features mimic those on the original CCC buildings at Kabetogama Lake. The northern and southern (side) elevations are plain. The ground slopes slightly under the building and so two concrete blocks support its southern side, but the northern side rests on the ground.

7. Building: Boathouse -- #78 Builder: CCC
Date: 1936 Status: Contributing
Photos: #13, #14, #15

The Minnesota Forest Service built a boathouse at Kabetogama Lake in 1929, but it was substantially remodeled by the CCC in 1936. Enrollees poured a concrete floor in strips in the boathouse in 1935, and rebuilt the facility the following year.¹² It sits to the south of the 1935 ranger's cabin and north of the warehouse. The building measures approximately 17' x 44'. It possesses an asphalt shingle gable roof which opens on the eastern and western ends. A brick chimney extends through the southwestern corner of the roof and several ventilation pipes protrude throughout its surface.

This board and batten structure resembles the warehouse. It possesses a band of crown molding at the eaves which defines a decorative space between the wall surfaces and roof line, almost mimicking a rusticated and exaggerated dentil cornice. A small circa 1981 ventilation opening, with hood extension, breaks this pediment near the gable peak. Crown molding also frames the pediment on the western end of the building. A double door component dominates this facade. The existing door unit is obviously smaller than the original opening. Northern and southern (side) elevations are identical. Both contain two windows composed of one-light-over-one in western and central locations and one small window near the eastern end of each facade. The National Park Service added the smaller windows when the attic was finished in 1980.

The eastern facade is the most detailed. It possesses a decorative bracketed feature that extends approximately one foot from the eastern facade. It originally outlined the opening used for boat storage and reflected the

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structural components of the building itself. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources enclosed the original boat opening, however, and added a ground-level entrance to the eastern facade. The National Park Service later interrupted the bracketed component when it added a second-story door to allow access to interior offices. A wooden stairway winds around the southeastern corner of the building and leads to the second-story entrance. A concrete foundation completes the structural composition.

Exterior changes described above reflect alterations made to the interior in 1980. The National Park Service enclosed the eastern portion of the attic to provide lunch and office space for maintenance personnel and built a bathroom in the southeastern corner of the first floor. Once one large storage space, the boathouse now contains five rooms. It is presently referred to as the Maintenance Shop/Office, reflecting current use by Voyageurs National Park personnel.¹³ Although altered, the building possesses some of the finest architectural details in the district. The bracketed detailing on the eastern facade reflects the high level of artistic woodworking design skill and craftsmanship found in Northern Minnesota CCC construction.

8. Structure: Tramway Builder: CCC
Date: ca. 1936 Status: Contributing
Photo: #16

The tramway facilitated the removal of boats from Kabetogama Lake to storage in the boathouse. Tracks extended eastward from a winch located to the west of the boathouse, through the boathouse, and down into the lake. Two men were required to pull a 28' boat, via the winch, out of the lake and into the boathouse.¹⁴ The National Park Service removed tracks from the interior of the boathouse, altered the gauge on tracks extending to the lake, and relocated the winch to the eastern side of the building in 1979.¹⁵ Tracks now extend 45' to the southern edge of the stone retaining wall and 56' farther into the lake. The tramway, which sits on the tracks, measures 18'6" x 13'. A wooden boat cradle measuring 8'4" x 17'9" rests on the tramway. It is constructed of 4' x 4' and 2' x 4' lumber connected to the metal tramway frame. This equipment remains on the site, but is not currently used. Three spruce trees, probably planted by the CCC to shield the tramway from the cabin's view, remain on its northern side and complement the tramway/track unit.¹⁶

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9. Building: Warehouse -- #98 Builder: CCC
Date: 1935 Status: Contributing
Photos: #17, #18, #19

The CCC built this 24' x 40' structure in 1935 to provide storage and repair facilities for the Minnesota Division of Forestry.¹⁷ It is situated to the north of the boat basin and to the south of the boathouse. The warehouse possesses the board and batten construction which characterizes CCC buildings in this district. A high-pitched roof, with gables on the eastern and western ends, tops the warehouse. A brick chimney extends from the southern side of the roof. This building, like the boathouse, has an additional decorative band encircling the building approximately two feet below the eaves and end pediments. This band abuts the top framing elements which surround all of the building's windows and doors. The board and batten pattern continues in the spacing between the decorative band and the edge of the roof. Unbroken pediments on the eastern and western facades are outlined by crown molding.

Three doors are arranged asymmetrically on the northern side of the building. The door on the eastern end of this facade is broken into three segments, with one segment used as an entrance to the rear of the building. Two garage doors on the western side of this facade provide access to vehicle bays. The windows in all of these doors are arranged with three components of two-over-two that form a collection of twelve lights in the top section of each door unit. The western elevation contains a pedestrian entrance. A single window of one-light-over-one sits on the southern side of this facade. Electrical wires attach to the building at the gable peak. The southern side of the warehouse contains three windows. Two are near the western end of this facade and one stands alone near its eastern end. The eastern facade contains two windows in a bilaterally symmetric arrangement. All windows contain six-lights-over-one, characteristic of CCC construction. A watertable extends at ground level around the building to delineate the top of the concrete foundation.

The interior of the warehouse is sub-divided between storage space in the rear (eastern) end and a garage area which dominates the rest of the building. It possesses the highest level of integrity of all CCC buildings in the Lake Kabetogama district. The chimney was moved, however, in the 1950s. The National Park Service continues to use the warehouse for automobile and machine

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storage/maintenance facilities. Thus, the structure has remained in continuous use, and as originally intended.

10. Building: Prefabricated Shed -- #84 Builder: National Park Service
Date: unknown Status: Intrusion
Photo: #17

The metal shed sits on a wooden platform at the southwestern corner of the warehouse. The National Park Service erected the temporary structure for storage purposes. It is considered to be a removeable intrusion in the Kabetogama Lake district. Its Dutch gambrel roof opens on the front (western) and rear (eastern) sides. Double doors dominate its front facade. The structure is otherwise plain, a standard type of prefabricated metal storage facility.

11. Structure: Breakwater and Moorage Basin Builder: CCC
Dates: 1936 / 1939-41 Status: Contributing
Photos: #20, #21, #22, #23

The CCC built a combination breakwater/dock measuring 12' x 300' in 1936 to shield the boat moorage basin from high waves in Kabetogama Lake. Enrollees replaced it with another breakwater in 1939 because it did not function satisfactorily.¹⁸ It now extends eastward into the lake, to the southeast of the tramway and to the northeast of the moorage basin. Enrollees rip-rapped stones and encouraged grass to grow over them in order to stabilize the structure. The National Park Service extended the breakwater in the 1980s. Although recently lengthened, the breakwater possesses a high level of integrity. It contributes to the visual and functional unity of the district.

The CCC constructed a dock for the Kabetogama Ranger Station in the spring of 1936, but the Division of Forestry required more substantial mooring facilities.¹⁹ The boat basin, built over a period of years from 1938 to 1941, satisfied their needs. It lies to the south of the warehouse and east of the Voyageurs National Park Kabetogama Lake Visitor Center. The CCC excavated an area measuring 200' x 285' x 12'. Moorage facilities became available for use by the Minnesota Forest Service as work progressed.²⁰ CCC enrollees added wooden piling and retaining walls in 1940-41. Final grading and planting around the basin also occurred in the spring and summer of 1941.²¹ The basin

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was drained and re-excavated in 1950/51 by the Minnesota Forest Service. Individuals removed the wooden retaining wall and rip-rapped the shore in order to rebuild the marina.²² Although re-dug in the mid-twentieth century, the facility retains its original CCC design and remains in continuous use by the National Park Service.

12. Site: Road System Builder: CCC
Date: ca. 1935 Status: Contributing
Photo: #21, #24

CCC enrollees designed a circuitous road system with two major traffic patterns, which are shown on the enclosed site map. One winds around the perimeter of the district, past the 1921 patrol cabin and 1937 privy. The other forms a circle in the center of the district, linking the 1935 ranger station, boathouse, warehouse, and moorage basin. The road system appears today as it was laid out in the 1930s and continues to be used by Voyageurs National Park personnel.

13. Building: Kabetogama Lake Visitor Center Builder: National Park Serv.
Date: 1988 Status: Noncontributing
Photo: #25, #26

Michael Fees, an architect in the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service, led the team that designed this building. Construction was completed in 1988. The Kabetogama Lake Visitor Center of Voyageurs National Park provides space for exhibits, gift shop, interpretive information, and administrative offices.²³ It faces southward, located west of the boat moorage basin and southwest of the original CCC buildings. Although noncontributing, this modern facility complements the Kabetogama Ranger Station District.

The two-story modern Northland rustic building possesses a cedar shingle roof with gables on the northern and southern facades. The closed eaves overhang approximately one foot on the eastern and western (side) facades. A small gable roof extends beyond the southern (front) facade and covers the entrance alcove. This facade is broken by two elements of three rectangular single pane windows. One element sits on the western side of the facade and the other sits near the gable peak. A triangular ventilation opening frames the gable peak. Another gabled protrusion on the eastern facade functions as a

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small ell extension that houses a rear entrance and window component. A wooden deck extends north of this entrance to the rear of the building.

The plain western facade remains unbroken by any decorative detail or opening. The rear (northern) facade contains a window component composed of three rectangular, single pane windows located near the gable peak similar to those on the front facade. A ventilation opening, like that on the southern facade, sits at the peak of the wall. Four smaller square windows, spaced in two groupings, lie at roofline level across this gable end. A rear staff access door completes this side of the building. Parking facilities for visitors, flagstaff, sign, and National Park Service brochure/map stand occupy the area in front of the visitor center. The building functions as one of four entry points into Voyageurs National Park.

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1. Rolf Anderson, "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. An overview of the Kabetogama district is presented in Section E, The Civilian Conservation Corps, E-18. Please see Sub-Section C, Forestry Stations, Associated Property Types, Conservation Structures, F-18 for a discussion of the Kabetogama Lake Ranger Station. Please also see Rolf Anderson, "Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Associated Historic Contexts Sections I, III and IV.
2. Mary Graves, Cultural Resource Specialist, Voyageurs National Park, personal communication with Rachel Franklin, 6 July 1992.
3. Leslie R. Beatty, "A Forest Ranger's Diary," Part XVI, Conservation Volunteer, Volume 28, Number 161 (May-June 1965), 61.
4. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Building Inventory Cards, Voyageurs National Park Files.
5. A historic photograph in the Voyageurs National Park Files shows the original eastern facade. Please see photograph #8.
6. Mary Graves, Cultural Resources Specialist, Voyageurs National Park, personal communication with Rachel Franklin, 15 July and 4 August 1992.
7. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Building Inventory Cards, Voyageurs National Park Files.
8. Art Friberg interview with Rachel Franklin, 25 June 1992.
9. Otto Eggert, Oral History Interview with Jeannine Coulombe, CCC Project, Voyageurs National Park Files, 32. There is also a historic photograph in the files which shows Mr. Dyhrman leaning on one of the stone piers during its construction and the 1921 ranger station sitting in the background.
10. Art Friberg, interview with Rachel Franklin on 25 June 1992.

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11. Although contemporary reports filed with the Department of Conservation mentioned planting plans, none were located. Planting information was obtained from historic photographs from 1941, 1950/51 and 1988 located in the Voyageurs National Park Files. This information, correlated with an on-site inventory during the summer of 1992, made it possible to identify extant historic plant material. The inventory was conducted by Mary Hughes, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, Sherda Williams, Historical Landscape Architect, and Mark Weekley, Seasonal Historical Landscape Architect, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division.

12. George Gaylord, "Report for the Month of November [1935]," Division of Forestry for the Department of Conservation, Minnesota Historical Society Research Center. Information may also be obtained from Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Building Inventory Cards, Voyageurs National Park Files and from Leslie R. Beatty, Summary CCC Work, 1933-1938.

13. National Park Service Individual Building Data Report, Maintenance shop/office, "12 CCC Complex - West Kab," Voyageurs National Park Files.

14. Art Friberg interview with Rachel Franklin, 25 June 1992.

15. Mary Graves, Cultural Resources Specialist, Voyageurs National Park, personal communication with Rachel Franklin, 15 July 1992.

16. Planting information was obtained from historic photographs from 1941 and 1988 located in the Voyageurs National Park Files, as well as from a site visit in the summer of 1992.

17. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Building Inventory Cards, Voyageurs National Park Files. Information may also be found in Leslie R. Beatty's, Summary CCC Work, 1933-1938. George Gaylord also refers to the completion of the warehouse in his "Report for the Month of November [1935]," Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation, Minnesota Historical Society.

18. Harold Ostergaard, In Charge of Recreation and Lands, "Report for the Month of February [1939]," for the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation Monthly Reports, Minnesota Historical Society. Please also see a clipping in the Voyageurs Files from the 1937 Tourist Edition, The Daily

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Journal, International Falls, Minnesota.

19. Earl E. Eddy, District Ranger, District 16, "Report of Activities, March 1936," for the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation Monthly Reports, Minnesota Historical Society.

20. Harold Ostergaard, In Charge of Recreation and Lands, Division of Forestry, Monthly Reports for the Department of Conservation, November 1938, February 1939, April 1939, July 1939, March 1940, and May 1940, Minnesota Historical Society.

21. Robert W. Sharp, "Fisheries Research Investigational Report No. 30," Report of the Investigation of Biological Conditions of Lakes Kabetogama, Namakan, and Crane, as Influenced by Fluctuating Water Levels, 3 May 1941, photographs no. 20 and no. 21, Voyageurs National Park Files. Information on preparations for planting around the mooring may be found in Harold Ostergaard, "Report for the Month of March [1940]," 1.

22. This excavation is shown in a historic photograph in the Voyageurs National Park Files (please see photograph #21). It was also corroborated by Art and Esther Friberg of Ray, Minnesota, in an interview with Mary Graves, Cultural Resource Specialist, Voyageurs National Park Files, 29 January 1991.

23. Michael Fees, Architect, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, Division of Maintenance and Energy, Planning and Resource Preservation, personal communication with Rachel Franklin, 17 July 1992.

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8. Statement of Significance

=====
Applicable National Register Criteria: (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the
criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in
our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type,
period, or method of construction or represents the work of a
master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a
significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack
individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important
in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the
past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
CONSERVATION
SOCIAL HISTORY
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance: 1933-1941

Significant Dates: 1933, 1935, 1936, 1940

Significant Person: _____

Cultural Affiliation: _____

Architect/Builder: Wolff, Fred P.
Dyhrman, John "Dad"
Civilian Conservation Corps

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Statement of significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

CRITERION A --

The Kabetogama Ranger Station District is significant because it represents both the conservation and construction activities carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Work relief projects were completed for the Minnesota Division of Forestry by men stationed at Camp S-81 at Gappa's Landing on Kabetogama Lake. Their work is significant in the history of conservation because they oversaw 459,300 acres of forest land. Management of this vast area involved planting trees according to reforestation plans, controlling blister rust, disposing of slash, extinguishing fires, making lake and lineal surveys, as well as recording game and fish populations. Enrollees also built ranger support facilities, fire trails, public campgrounds, docks, a moorage basin, fire towers, and installed communications networks between fire towers and ranger stations. This work was crucial to the successful management of the Kabetogama State Forest by the Minnesota Division of Forestry. It was also crucial to the economic survival of people and towns in Northern Minnesota. Federal relief programs like that of the CCC affected the social history of the United States by providing employment opportunities, professional training, and much-needed income to areas hit by the Great Depression.

Conservation --

Conservation efforts at Kabetogama Lake pre-date the strict 1933 to 1941 period of significance associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and Minnesota Division of Forestry. Leaders in northern Minnesota recognized the importance of abundant forests and wildlife in the late-nineteenth century. Fire damage in the region in 1894 raised additional alarms for conservation so the state authorized the establishment of forest reserves in 1899. The Minnesota Forest Service, now a component of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, was created in 1911. Three years later, officials sanctioned the addition of vacant public land and trust-fund reserves to state

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forests.²⁴

A large reserve consisting of 23,116.45 acres, known as the Minnesota State Forests, resulted from these efforts and incorporated the Kabetogama Ranger Station District.²⁵ A patrol station, complete with ranger housing and boat moorage facilities, was built here at the western edge of Kabetogama Lake. Forestry personnel planted trees, cut and burned slash, maintained strict fire control regulations, extinguished fires, conducted deer and wildlife counts, and built permanent structures for fire control and administrative needs. As Elizabeth Bachmann concludes in a history of Minnesota state forests, "The promotion of forestry had been secured by the creation of state forests. Provision had been made in the management of state owned timber for maximum productional and scenic assets."²⁶

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), mandated through federal legislation which created Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) in April 1933, carried forth the evolving state program of forestry management. This was one of a multitude of federal relief programs instituted in the 1930s as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to eradicate the Great Depression. Several federal agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Labor, Agriculture, and War, worked together under the rubric of ECW using CCC enrollee labor. Although the ECW program did not officially become the CCC until 1937, both names were used interchangeably in the early 1930s.

States like Minnesota quickly took advantage of the opportunity offered by the Roosevelt administration to establish CCC labor camps for the completion of conservation projects. As J.H. Hubbard put it in a state forestry publication in January 1935, "We should more fully realize that through our President's Emergency Conservation Work program, these idle acres are being put to their highest and most productive long-time use for the permanent good of the greatest number of people."²⁷ The ECW enhanced the pre-existing push for the maintenance of forest reserves, state parks, and public campgrounds. It provided the means to achieve goals that state conservationists had already identified. As Robert "Skip" Drake points out, "The Division of Forestry, in 1933, had less than 50 fulltime employees in the field to protect against

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forest fires and to provide forest management to all of the state's almost 20 million acres of forest land."²⁸ With CCC labor, Minnesota had the proper means to monitor and improve this acreage, and to create facilities for forestry and public use. To do this, however, the state first had to establish additional state parks and forests in order to indicate the need for such widespread conservation work. In 1933, the area known as the Minnesota State Forests was subdivided into Kabetogama, Grand Portage, and Minnesota State Forests.²⁹

Rolf Anderson, consultant to the Minnesota Historical Society, completed a thorough Multiple Property National Register Nomination entitled "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941" in 1991. It provides an excellent overview of the operation of the CCC and the significance of its work in the state, including permanent improvements and conservation work completed in the Kabetogama Ranger Station District. Emergency Conservation Work benefitted both the people and environment of northern Minnesota. The program brought short-term economic and social benefits and long-term gain through the improvement of the infrastructure of the region. Men built roads, bridges, fire breaks, fire towers, ranger stations, campgrounds, and a concessioner facility. They installed radio communication systems and strung telephone lines which facilitated rescue and fire suppression efforts.

J.C. "Buzz" Ryan, who worked with the program, claims that forestry in Minnesota was advanced at least twenty-five years as a result of the CCC program. "In fact," Ryan says, "during the eight years of the Civilian Conservation Corps, from 1933 to 1941, over three and one half million man days were put in to carry out the forest management work in our Minnesota state forests."³⁰ Many called the CCC "Roosevelt's Tree Army" because approximately 37% of all camps, nationwide, were employed in either forest protection or improvement by national, state or private forests.³¹ The camps in northern Minnesota fit into this national context. Goals of forestry officials at Kabetogama Lake correlated with those of a national conservation program of reforestation, disease suppression, fire prevention, and control. From 1933 to 1938, CCC enrollees in Minnesota spent a total of 2,617,466 "man-days" on conservation and construction activities.³² In the summer of 1937, the

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national director of the CCC, Robert Fechner, visited camps in the Superior National Forest and others near Duluth.³³ His visits brought additional attention to and praise for the accomplishments of enrollees in northern Minnesota.

Social History --

The ECW established three camps in the Kabetogama State Forest; Camp S-52 at Cusson, Camp S-94 at Vermillion River, and Camp S-81 at Gappa's Landing on Kabetogama Lake. The number of enrollees at each camp fluctuated with each six-month term, but it usually averaged 180-200 men per camp. Throughout the CCC's tenure, an average of 51 camps operated in Minnesota.³⁴ The ECW also hired older and more experienced workers, known as Local Enlisted Men (LEMs), to train inexperienced enrollees in a variety of skills. In northern Minnesota, LEMs supervised and instructed enrollees in carpentry, forestry, survey, and masonry techniques.

CCC training programs and construction projects served multiple purposes. They provided employment for men suffering in the Great Depression, taught valuable job skills, created facilities required by the Minnesota Division of Forestry, and created public campgrounds and concession facilities to enhance tourism in the area. In 1933, twenty-nine percent of Minnesota's workforce was unemployed. The number increased to seventy percent in the Iron Range, a region in Northern Minnesota containing rich iron ore deposits.³⁵ Thousands of men signed up as either enrollees or LEMs to work in CCC camps throughout the state. Emergency Conservation Work, however, reached far beyond the men it directly employed. It had a tremendous "pump-priming" value for both local and regional economies. Income paid to CCC workers put \$85 million into circulation. Each enrollee was required to send \$25 of \$30 home to his family. Since room, board and clothing were provided, the rest was spent on entertainment and "luxuries."

Businesses in the nearby towns of Duluth and Ray profited tremendously from the influx of cash from enrollees. The greatest benefit, however, came through supplying the CCC camps themselves. In the midst of the Great

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Depression, there was suddenly a market for meatpacking products, baked and dairy goods, machine/automobile parts, fuel, shoes, clothes, and hand tools. The transportation industry also boomed because enrollees traveled home to their families on certain weekends. Railroad, bus, and trucking lines benefitted from the increased transportation of both men and supplies. The demand for weekend entertainment also boosted traffic in movie theatres, local bars, and dance halls. As a result, diverse segments of Minnesota's economy enjoyed a period of prosperity because of the influx of federal spending via the CCC.

The program also improved human resources in the area. Men from a variety of towns throughout Minnesota provided ready labor for projects commissioned by the Minnesota Division of Forestry. John "Dad" Dyhrman, a local mason and LEM for the CCC, taught enrollees the art of rock splitting and construction in evening classes held at Camp S-81. He also directed the construction of a stone retaining wall on the western edge of Kabetogama Lake, an oilhouse, stone foundations of the 1921 and 1935 ranger cabins, as well as the stone refectory, walkways and pumphouse at Woodenfrog.³⁶ These projects provided additional experience for enrollees outside of the classroom. Scott Erickson's lumber mill in Orr produced fine pine panels, cedar woodwork, and some prefabricated components for the frame buildings. CCC enrollees cut less-refined lumber at a portable sawmill at Camp S-81.³⁷ A local mill, the International Lumber Company in International Falls, provided a relatively new product called "insulite" which was used in the 1935 ranger's cabin at Kabetogama Lake and in the refectory at Woodenfrog Campground.³⁸ These are but a few examples of local individuals who contributed to the construction of buildings in this district. Their involvement demonstrates the broad social impact of the CCC in Northern Minnesota.

CRITERION C --

Although products of local talent, the buildings in this district represent fine examples of rustic architecture characteristic of federal relief program park structures built throughout the nation in the 1930s. Albert H. Good first defined this as a "style which, through the use of native materials

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in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools."³⁹ The use of native materials was of utmost importance in the overall design scheme. Stone and wood dominated "parkitecture." Its success relied on the ability to integrate materials, design, and setting in a unified whole. In addition, a specific structure, according to William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law, was "designed to harmonize visually with its immediate environment, but it was also intended to harmonize in a cultural sense."⁴⁰ Regional cultural context added local style, character, and integrity to this non-intrusive architecture. It also allowed further adaptation by local design and function.

Architecture --

Work proceeded at Kabetogama Lake between 1933 and 1941. The rustic architecture of the buildings reflected both the function and setting of the ranger complex. The pine board and batten and stone buildings at the Kabetogama Ranger Station, for example, blended into the cleared forest environment. Enrollees relocated the first patrol cabin at Kabetogama Lake in 1933, rebuilt its foundation, and built new facilities at the original site in 1935. Workers completed a warehouse in 1935, boathouse and oilhouse in 1936, and created a boat moorage basin from 1938-1941. They also built the refectory, pumphouse, and campground at Woodenfrog during this time. John "Dad" Dyhrman, an experienced mason, directed all of the stone work executed at Kabetogama Lake and Woodenfrog. Fred P. Wolff, an unemployed architect from St. Paul, served as superintendent of Camp S-81 and supervised the projects completed by its enrollees. This camp was unique because Wolff designed temporary quarters suited for the harsh climate of northern Minnesota. He grouped all facilities under one roof, including the latrine, barracks, library, dining hall, and kitchen. Wolff also designed the refectory at Woodenfrog Campground, notably the only dining/concessioner facility built by the CCC in Minnesota, and may have designed the buildings at Kabetogama Lake.⁴¹ These two sites are linked because construction projects at each involved the same experienced professionals, objectives, design elements, labor source, and materials.

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"Rustic architecture achieved its goals," Tweed, Soulliere and Law conclude because "it allowed the development of necessary park facilities without needless disruption of the natural scene."⁴² Buildings and structures on Kabetogama Lake and at Woodenfrog exemplify vernacular expressions of rustic architecture. They blend into the restored wilderness and primitive landscape that still characterize the Kabetogama Ranger Station. Pine board and batten buildings were originally varnished instead of painted so that they would reflect the relationship between the patrol station and the surrounding forest. The stone retaining wall and oilhouse further reinforced this design scheme. Through these buildings and structures, Wolff, Dyrhman, and CCC enrollees fully expressed the architectural aphorism, "form follows function."

Landscape Architecture --

Landscape architecture also became a priority in ECW projects. CCC workers became more attuned to the entire environmental scope of their work, be it reforestation, or the design of a campground or ranger patrol station like at Woodenfrog and Kabetogama Lake. The CCC engaged in landscape naturalization, which involved intelligent grading and contouring of roads, planting in harmony with buildings and structures, cleaning roadsides, clearing vistas, and screening intrusions to enhance the scenic qualities of the area. These designed elements complemented the rustic architecture of CCC constructed buildings and structures.⁴³ At the Kabetogama site, enrollees planted spruce to balance the pillars of the stone retaining wall at the western edge of the lake and planted cedar trees partially to shield the tramway. This fit into the general CCC practice of using native species in designs which complemented rustic structures and buildings.

A second Multiple Property Nomination prepared by Rolf Anderson entitled "Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources" provides excellent summaries of the approach adopted by the CCC pertaining to landscape architecture.⁴⁴ Federal agencies in the 1930s developed designs for grounds in line with the ideals of rustic architecture. Anderson quotes the 1918 Report of the Director of the National Park Service, which says, "In the construction of roads, trails, buildings and other improvements, particular attention must

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be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape."⁴⁵ CCC enrollees from Camp S-81 carried out landscape plans developed by the Minnesota Department of Conservation for the Kabetogama Ranger Station and Woodenfrog Campground.⁴⁶ They completed a retaining wall, breakwater, moorage basin, campground, and road systems. The designs of these sites and structures facilitated the integration of human activity within the natural environment.

Native materials were used in a uniquely creative way which fit the landscape and needs of Northern Minnesota. In a paper entitled "Landscape Architecture of National and State Parks," Linda Flint McClelland comments that "Developed areas, such as ranger stations or village centers, were part of a large plan that specified not only their location, form, and character, but also designated other areas as 'sacred' and 'wilderness' areas that were to remain untouched."⁴⁷ The integrity of style, function, and landscape design therefore delineated the district as separate and distinct from the surrounding forests. The CCC arranged buildings and resources on Kabetogama Lake in order to create a cohesive operating unit for local officials and tourists within the surrounding forest and lake environment.

CONCLUSION --

The CCC provided the means for past and future generations to maintain forestry and human resources so valued in Minnesota. The lasting significance of its accomplishments is now represented in the buildings, sites, and structures in the Kabetogama Ranger Station District built during the period 1933 to 1941. Their historic functions continue under the purview of the National Park Service as personnel at Voyageurs National Park continue to use these resources for maintenance, administrative, and residential purposes. The district's resources represent the rustic architectural and landscape design elements of CCC work. Moreover, they attest to an ecological attitude that prevailed in the work of the CCC, an attitude exemplified by its conservation activities, landscape design, and architectural expression.

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24. Elizabeth Bachmann, "Minnesota State Forests of the Border Country," Naturalist, n.d., n.p., Voyageurs National Park Files and "The Origins of Forest Management," Conservation Volunteer, Sept.-Oct. 1960, 38-43.
25. Acreage found in the "Land Acquisition Report," Monthly Report filed by the Department of Conservation, February 1935, Minnesota Historical Society.
26. Elizabeth Bachmann, "Early Days of The Forest Service," Conservation Volunteer, Nov.-Dec. 1960, 18.
27. J.H. Hubbard, "The Development of Our State Forests," The Smoke Screen, Vol. XI, No. III, January 1935, 8.
28. Robert "Skip" Drake, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: A Brief History," in Edward P. Nelson and Barbara Sommer, eds., It Was a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Northeastern Minnesota, A Guide to the Arrowhead Civilian Conservation Corps Documentation Project, Duluth: St. Louis County Historical Society, 1987, 10.
29. Elizabeth M. Backmann, "Minnesota State Forests of the Border Country," Naturalist, Voyageurs National Park Files, n.d., 19.
30. J.C. "Buzz" Ryan, "Just Who Benefited from the C.C.C.," Preface to Edward P. Nelson and Barbara Sommer, eds., It Was a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Northeastern Minnesota, 3-4.
31. John A. Salmond, The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study, Durham: Duke University Press, 1967, 121.
32. Harold Ostergaard, "C.C.C. Work Program, June 1933-March 1938," Forest Division Bulletin, Volume III, No. 4, Minnesota Department of Conservation, May 1939.
33. Leslie R. Beatty, "A Forest Ranger's Diary," Conservation Volunteer, Part XXXI, Vol. 31, No. 177 (Jan.-Feb. 1968), 59-61.

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34. Robert "Skip" Drake, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: A Brief History," in Edward P. Nelson and Barbara Sommer, eds., It Was a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Northeastern Minnesota, 12.
35. Robert "Skip" Drake, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: A Brief History," in Edward P. Nelson and Barbara Sommer, eds., It Was a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Northeastern Minnesota, 9.
36. Otto Eggert, Oral History Interview by Jeannine Coulombe, Voyageurs National Park Files, CCC Project, 20 July 1989, 32. Art Friberg also related this information to Rachel Franklin, Seasonal Historian, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, in an interview at Woodenfrog Campground on 25 June 1992. A historic photograph in the Voyageurs National Park Files shows Dyhrman working on the stone piers of the retaining wall at the Lake Kabetogama site.
37. Scott Erickson, Oral History Interview by Mary Lou Pearson, Voyageurs National Park Files, 18 May 1975, 9 and Reinhold Holmer, Oral History Interview by Jeannine Coulombe, n.d., 4.
38. "Insulite" and "The Early Days of Insulite" reports in Miscellaneous History Topics, Voyageurs National Park Files, n.d., n.p. See also Fred Boeckh, Oral History Interview with Mary Lou Pearson, CCC Project, Voyageurs National Park Files, 17 November 1975 and 22 June 1976.
39. Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures, Boulder, Colorado, Graybooks, 1990 reprint of 1938 edition, I-5.
40. William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, February 1977, 35.
41. Leslie R. Beatty, Summary Minnesota CCC Work, 1933-1941, Minnesota Historical Society Research Center, n.p. Wolff's original plans are in the Engineering Department of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in St. Paul, Minnesota.
42. Tweed, Soulliere, and Law, National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 106.

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43. Linda Flint McClelland, "The Historic Landscape Architecture of National Parks," unpublished paper, n.d., 5-6.

44. Rolf Anderson, "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1991. Please see Section E- Statement of Historic Contexts, Part II- The Civilian Conservation Corps, 11-26. Specific work in the Kabetogama State Forest is covered on Page E-18.

45. Rolf Anderson, "Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Section E, 2.

46. Reports submitted by Harold Ostergaard, of the Division of Forestry, to the Department of Conservation throughout the period 1935-1941 mention planting plans and refer to improvement projects.

47. Linda Flint McClelland, "Landscape Architecture of National and State Parks," unpublished paper, 1.

KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Voyageurs National Park
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

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Anderson, Rolf. "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1991.

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_____. Summary Minnesota Civilian Conservation Work, 1933-1941. Department of Agriculture. United States Forest Service. Minnesota Department of Conservation. Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minnesota.

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- Civilian Conservation Corps Project. Oral History Interviews. Voyageurs National Park Files. International Falls, Minnesota.
- Good, Albert H., ed. Park and Recreation Structures. Volumes I, II and III. Boulder, Colo.: Graybooks, 1990 reprint of 1938 edition.
- Hogg, Thomas C., William D. Honey, Kimberly K. Lakin and Alison T. Otis. The Forest Service and the CCC, 1933-1942. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture. United States Forest Service, 1986.
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- Lacy, Leslie Alexander. The Soil Soldiers: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression. Radnor, Penn.: Chilton Book Company, 1976.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. "Landscape Architecture of National and State Parks." unpublished paper, n.d.
- Merrill, Perry H. Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Montpelier, Vt.: privately published by author, 1981.
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Building Inventory Cards. Voyageurs National Park Files. International Falls, Minnesota.
- Nelson, Edward P. and Barbara Sommer, eds. It Was a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Northeastern Minnesota. A Guide to the Arrowhead Civilian Conservation Corps Documentation Project. Duluth, Minn.: St. Louis County Historical Society, 1987.
- Ostergaard, Harold. Monthly Reports of the Director of the Division of Forestry to the Commission of Conservation for 1933-1940. Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Salmond, John A. The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1967.

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"The Early Days of Insulite." Unpublished document compiled from material prepared for the Insulation Board Institute's commemoration of the Industry's 50th Anniversary, 18 May 1964. Miscellaneous History Topics File. Voyageurs National Park Files. International Falls, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous History Topics. Voyageurs National Park Files. International Falls, Minnesota.

Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942. National Park Service. Western Regional Office. Division of Cultural Resource Management. February 1977.

Wirth, Conrad L. Parks, Politics, and the People. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA

10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property: 16.7 acres, approximate

UTM References:

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
|----|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 15 | 497605 | 5365720 | 5. | 15 | 498040 | 5365440 |
| 2. | 15 | 497660 | 5365700 | 6. | 15 | 497785 | 5365460 |
| 3. | 15 | 497675 | 5365745 | 7. | 15 | 497605 | 5365560 |
| 4. | 15 | 497905 | 5365645 | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description:

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See Section 10, page 2.

Boundary Justification:

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
See Section 10, page 2.

=====

11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title: Rachel Franklin, Seasonal Historian

organization: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office date: 01/14/1993

street & number: 1709 Jackson Street telephone: 402-221-3426

city or town: Omaha state: NE zip code: 68102
=====

Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 2 KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
name of property
ST. LOUIS, MINNESOTA
county and State

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES:

See Map of Tract 62-111
Taken from: United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
Division of Land Acquisition
Land Acquisition Plat
Plat 62
Sheet 1 of 1

A tract of land situated in Government Lot 1, Section 21, Township 69 North, Range 21 West, St. Louis County, Minnesota, more particularly described as: That part of said Government Lot 1 lying northerly of the centerline of C.S.A.H. 123 and southerly of the following described line: 3

Commencing at a 3" capped iron pipe being the southeast corner of said Section 21 from which the southwest corner of said Section 21, a 3" capped iron pipe, bears North 88 degrees 56 minutes 26 seconds West, said bearing based on the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, North Zone; thence North 88 degrees 56 minutes 26 seconds West along the south line of said Section 21 a distance of 1,310.10 feet to the southwest corner of said Government Lot 1; thence North 00 degrees 57 minutes 33 seconds East along the west line of said Government Lot 1 a distance of 1,270.09 feet to a 3/4" iron rod and the point of beginning; thence South 69 degrees 02 minutes 27 seconds East 157.00 feet; thence North 20 degrees 57 minutes 33 seconds East 240 feet; thence South 69 degrees 02 minutes 27 seconds East 779 feet, more or less, to the water's edge of Kabetogama Lake and there terminating.

Said tract contains 16.7 acres, more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

Buildings included are those built by the CCC and associated with the historic Kabetogama Ranger Patrol Station, located in Forestry District #16. Noncontributing buildings constructed by the National Park Service are also included. The site incorporates both contributing and noncontributing resources in a functional and architectural unit which currently provides residential, maintenance and interpretive facilities for the Kabetogama Lake Visitor Center of Voyageurs National Park.

**KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

=====
=Property Owner
=====

=(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name/title:

organization:

Date:

street & number:

telephone:

city or town:

state:

ZIP:

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

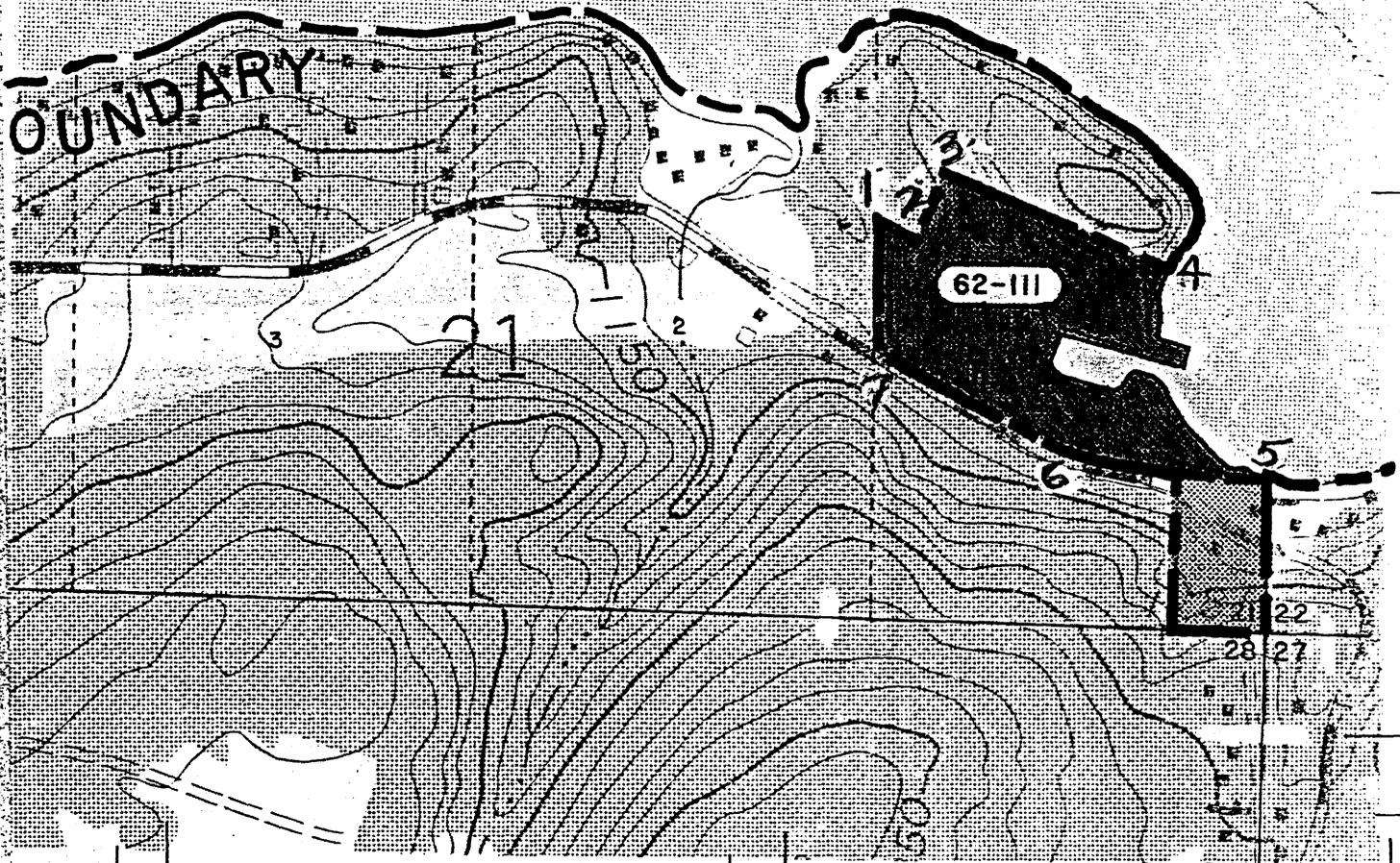
KABETOGAMA RANGER STATION DISTRICT

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MN

UTM COORDINATES:

- 1. 15 497605 5365720
- 2. 15 497660 5365700
- 3. 15 497675 5365745
- 4. 15 497905 5365645
- 5. 15 498040 5365440
- 6. 15 497785 5365460
- 7. 15 497605 5365560

O G A M A



| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| PRIOR | DN. BY <i>W.K.M.</i> | CK. BY <i>R.R.P.</i> |
| | APPR. BY <i>E.P. - 1/17/73</i> | |
| | REGION | MIDWEST |
| | DRAWING NO. 172 30,062-B | |
| | SHEET 1 OF 1 | |

VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
MINNESOTA