

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: 91001892 Date Listed: 12/30/91

McCall District Administrative Site
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 *Autumnella Alice*
Signature of the Keeper

2/27/92
Date of Action

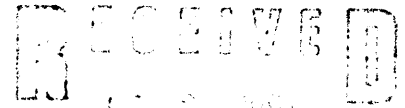
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Amended Items in Nomination:

Location: The nomination is amended to read: Valley for name of county and 085 for code.

This information was confirmed through a letter from Elizabeth Egleston of the Idaho State historic preservation office.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 McCall District Administrative Site
other names/site number 10 VY 311, McCall Ranger District

2. Location

street & number McCall Ranger District not for publication
city, town McCall vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Payette code 075 zip code 83638

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

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.

Evan P. DeBlouis Signature of certifying official 10/11/91 Date
USDA Forest Service State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Thomas J. DeWitt Signature of commenting or other official 5-22-91 Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Quinnell Delee 12/30/91
 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 the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government/Forest Service Administration

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government/Forest Service Administration

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood/Milled Lumber

roof Metal/Tin

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The McCall District Administrative Site consists of eight significant Depression Era buildings located in McCall, Idaho. The administrative complex was originally constructed as headquarters for the Idaho National Forest. Most of the existing buildings were built with Civilian Conservation Corps labor between 1933 to 1938. The site is now used as headquarters for the McCall District Offices of the Payette National Forest.

The McCall District Administrative Site is located on 8.94 acres in McCall Idaho. The site is within the city limits and is bounded by West Lake Street/Highway 55 to the north, Mission Street to the east, Forest Street to the south, and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) to the west. SITPA has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has five CCC buildings constructed during 1937.

The site is situated on a low terrace approximately 275 feet south of the shore of Payette Lake. Most of the site is paved with asphalt, although some marshy areas exist to the south and west. The northwest area has been filled, graded, and landscaped. This area is fenced, planted with grass and bordered with trees on two sides. There are also landscaped areas around Buildings D, F, and I. The wetter areas of the site support conifers, grasses and shrubs.

At present there are fourteen buildings on the site. Eight of these meet National Register standards of eligibility. The Depression Era buildings of the McCall District Administrative Site are constructed according to regionally approved plans for administrative buildings. A range of blueprints was available in each Forest Service region for a variety of building types. Five of the significant buildings within the site are constructed

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Government _____

Conservation _____

Period of Significance

1934 - 1941 _____

Significant Dates

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Significant Person

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

U.S. Forest Service _____

Civilian Conservation Corps _____

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

The McCall District Administrative Site is a significant example of Depression Era and regional Forest Service architecture. The McCall District Administrative Site is the most complete collection of Civilian Conservation Corps structures on the Payette National Forest. The district qualifies under criteria A, for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and by virtue of its identity as a United States Forest Service Administrative complex.

The conservation movement in the United States began in the late nineteenth century. After the Great Depression, conservation of land and resources once again received national emphasis. The United States Forest Service took a leading role in administering the New Deal program that became the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Forest Service developed an architectural idiom that relied heavily on natural resources and a utilitarian style. Extensive use of wood and stone is common in much of the Rocky Mountain region. Use of locally available timber and lithic material was not only cost effective, but subtly reinforced the values of the Forest Service at that time.

As the Forest Service evolved to meet public demands for recreational facilities, commercial and agricultural usage also increased. New facilities were needed to house equipment and staff. Administrative buildings are an important type of property constructed by the Forest Service.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Payette National Forest
Supervisor's Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 8.94 acres

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the McCall Administrative District includes buildings and structures that have been used by the Idaho National Forest and Payette National Forest for administrative purposes.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kate O'Brien Reed
organization _____ date March 19, 1991
street & number 1010 S. Owyhee telephone (208) 336-9340
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83705

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according to standard plans. These plans call for square or rectangular buildings with frame construction, moderately pitched gabled roofs, often a covered entry porch, and banks of horizontally arranged windows. The buildings were sided with local milled lumber, and roofed with cedar shingles. All timber frame structures have clapboard or shiplap siding. Many of the buildings have decorative vents and brick chimneys. In the older buildings, a preference for multiple light windows is evident.

Another six buildings are considered non-contributing, but do not seriously detract from the historic landscape. The interiors of the buildings have been modified and renovated since they were built. Only building exteriors and the grounds are considered in this National Register nomination.

DEPRESSION ERA BUILDINGS

Building A Hay Barn

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

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

An old corral was replaced at the western end of Building A. A loading chute is situated at the north side of the corral.

Building B McCall District Warehouse

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

The main story has 6 three over six light windows on the north wall and 5 on the south wall. The central window on the south wall was blocked and a small rectangular screened vent inserted. All

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windows in the lower story have storm windows. The cement foundation has 3 screened rectangular openings each on the north and south sides. The openings on the south side have corrugated metal window wells.

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

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

Building C Carpenter Shop

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

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

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

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

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

Building D Engineering Facility

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

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

Building D was originally used as a garage and maintenance shop, and is currently used as a soils laboratory and for engineering storage.

Building E Krassel Warehouse

This warehouse was originally constructed as the Ranger's office at the Price Valley Ranger Station in 1939. The 18 by 30 foot wood frame structure was built according to Region 4 Plan 5 with clapboard siding and a metal gabled roof. The original building had an open porch on the east side. The building walls are white with green trim and the roof is painted green. The foundation is cement. There are 2 six light sliding windows each on the south, east, and west sides. The north side has 2 six light sliding windows and 2 six light casement windows. The main entry faces east and consists of a two light wood door with wood steps. The eastern third of the building was enclosed at some time and a vertical board marks the porch of the original structure. There is a triangular vent under the roof gables on the east and west ends.

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of Building E. A brick chimney extends from the south side of the roof.

Building E was built with CCC labor at the Price Valley where it was used as a Ranger's Office. It was moved to the present location in 1952.

Building F Bunkhouse

Building F was originally constructed as a guard dwelling at the Price Valley Ranger Station in 1934. The 26.5 by 24.5 foot wood frame structure was built according to Region 4 Plan 53C. The building has shiplap siding and a metal gabled roof. There is a triangular vent under the roof gable on the east side of the building. Building F is painted white with green trim.

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

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

Landscaping around building F consists of a maintained lawn and peeled wood barriers separating the grounds from Mission Street to the east. A picnic table is located on the east side of Building F. An enclosed propane tank is fenced off to the north of the building.

Building G Oil house

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

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Building H Cap House

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

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Building I McCall District Office

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

Prior to 1970 the building was re-roofed with metal, composition siding was added, the porches were enclosed, and the decorative shutters were removed. At present Building 1 is painted white with green trim, and the corrugated metal roof has been painted green. There are three rectangular vents under the east and west facing roof gables and the north and south facing porch gables.

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

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

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

Building J Fire Warehouse

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

Building K Land Line Surveyors Building

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

Building L Propane storage

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

Building M Pesticide storage

This 16 by 16 foot structure was built in 1980-81 for storing pesticides. The concrete block building is painted white, and the corrugated metal roof is painted green. The foundation is a

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concrete slab. There are no windows. The steel double entry doors face east.

Building N Engineering Storage

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

Building N was probably constructed with CCC help at a total cost of \$1357.11. It was originally used as a blacksmith shop, and is currently used for road crew equipment storage.

THE GROUNDS

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

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

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

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

Several buildings were removed from the site during the 1960's. Although some existing buildings have been modified (roof and door materials have been replaced) the original character and appearance remain essentially the same as fifty years ago.

Today, the McCall District Administrative Site retains a sense of visual homogeneity that clearly identifies it as a Forest Service - Civilian Conservation Corps compound.

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THE FOREST SERVICE AND NATIONAL FORESTS

In 1891 an act was passed that allowed the President to establish Forest Reserves from public lands. Five years later Congress appointed a committee to study over 20 million acres of Forest Reserve land, primarily in the western United States. As a result of this study, President Cleveland created thirteen more forest reserves. There was strong opposition to this move, especially in the western states. Frontier attitudes prevailed in many areas, and loggers and cattle ranchers resented any attempts by the federal government to regulate timber and range lands. Because of this resistance no money was appropriated to fund the new Reserves.

Attempts to win over opponents and provide funding for administrative purposes resulted in the Pettigrew Amendment. This addition to the 1897 Sundry Civil Bill protected water sources in the Reserves, allowed timber production and made other compromises with private interests. The public was allowed to take timber and stone from Reserve lands, and claimants on designated Reserves were allowed nine months to transfer their claims to other land within the public domain.

The Bureau of Forestry was created in 1901, and was administered by the Department of the Interior. In 1905 forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. This was the beginning of the modern Forest Service.

In the west, there was still resistance to the idea of a federal agency overseeing forest use. The 1910 fire which devastated Montana and much of northern Idaho brought about a change of public attitude. Congress began to regularly channel funds into the agency to implement a system of firefighting. Eventually Forest Service activities were expanded. As the role of the Forest Service became more complicated, management needs required a system of regional, zone and district offices. Facilities were needed to house staff, equipment, and serve the public.

At present there are portions of fifteen National Forests in Idaho. Over the years shifting populations and wilderness accessibility led to changes in forest boundaries. The Weiser National Forest, established in 1905, and the Idaho National Forest, established in 1908 were forerunners of the Payette National Forest. The current Payette National Forest was formed

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when the Idaho and Weiser National Forests were consolidated in 1944.

SITE HISTORY

The Idaho National Forest was created in 1908, with an office in Meadows, Idaho. The following year the Supervisors Office was moved to McCall Idaho, into a series of rented buildings. In 1922, the Forest Supervisor proposed a land purchase and construction of an office, barn, blacksmith shop, and nine dwellings. The Boise Payette Lumber Company and the town of McCall made the Idaho National Forest a gift of 8.94 acres of land in 1923. Legal title did not clear until 1924, but under a lease agreement in 1923, construction began. By November 1923 building sites were staked out and office and barn materials had been purchased. Forest Service personnel were attempting to lay a water line to the property and were waiting for green lumber to dry. An office, warehouse and stable were built that winter with Ranger labor. In September 1924 the property was officially deeded to the United States government.

During the 1920's automobiles became common in Idaho. Many families travelled to the mountains during the summer and there was a push to develop roads into the wilderness. Camping was a popular activity, and resorts, picnic areas and hot springs were developed to meet new recreational demands. Many mines were operating and rangers were required to make regular rounds of the outlying populated areas. More personnel were needed to cope with the increased and diversified workload.

Within ten years the Idaho Forest required extra housing for staff, and additional workspace. Plans were made to redesign the existing complex, adding a new office building, an equipment storage facility, a barn and warehouses, and to landscape the area.

The Forest Supervisor attempted to get Civilian Conservation Corps labor to construct the new buildings. Other Forest Supervisors were reluctant to use CCC labor because of problems with labor unions in the intermountain region who felt the CCC was taking jobs from citizens. Idaho National Forest personnel met with local carpenters and explained that any projects would entail working with CCC enrollees. These McCall area residents agreed to supervise CCC boys and construction plans progressed.

Beginning in 1933 several structures were built at the McCall District Administrative Site. Earlier structures were removed,

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replaced or upgraded. The original office was replaced in 1936. During 1936 through 1939 CCC workers helped build a barn, warehouse, machine shop, and cellar. CCC labor was also used to construct a water system and landscape the grounds. By 1956 two CCC built structures had been moved to the McCall Administrative site from the Price Valley Ranger Station. The present administrative site area retains a majority of Depression Era buildings.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN IDAHO

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act of 1933 was a New Deal relief program that authorized the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was created to employ a portion of the population during the Great Depression and to manage conservation problems in the United States. The CCC was a joint effort of the United States Departments of Labor, Interior, Agriculture, and the War Department and individual states' departments of forestry and parks. The CCC trained unskilled young men and placed them in a variety of work situations on federal, state and private land. CCC enrollees were provided with educational, vocational, and athletic opportunities as well as room, board, and an allowance. A small salary was sent home to their families.

The CCC was active through 1942. At that time an improved economy and the onset of World War II decreased the number of enrollees. Congress failed to appropriate funds and the CCC program was discontinued by 1943.

Idaho ranked second nationwide in Civilian Conservation Corps expenditures. Approximately 40 percent of all CCC camps worked on projects administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, under Forest Service direction. In Idaho, CCC enrollees were used to build lookout towers, roads, dams, campgrounds, telephone lines, administrative offices, and other buildings. They fought forest fires, planted trees, and helped control insect damage and white pine blister rust.

During the 1930s, the McCall District Administrative Site was included in the Idaho National Forest. In 1933 there were four CCC camps in that forest. There was a State CCC camp (Camp S-223) located immediately north of the McCall District Administrative Site, on the edge of Payette Lake. The Civilian Conservation Corps was very active in McCall from 1933 through 1939.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE McCALL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

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

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

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

Qualities of design are present in site architecture and setting. The Depression Era buildings of the McCall District Administrative Site are constructed according to regionally approved plans for administrative buildings. A range of blueprints was available in each Forest Service region for a variety of building types. Five of the significant buildings within the site are constructed according to standard plans. These plans call for square or rectangular buildings with frame construction, moderately pitched gabled roofs, often a covered entry porch, and banks of horizontally arranged windows. The buildings were sided with local milled lumber, and roofed with cedar shingles. All timber frame structures have clapboard or shiplap siding. Many of the buildings have decorative vents and brick chimneys. In the older buildings,

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a preference for multiple light windows is evident. The consistency in materials, construction and workmanship make these buildings readily identifiable.

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

Qualities of design are also evident in the siting of buildings within the complex. The office remains at the front or most accessible location within the grounds. Other buildings are sited in areas that allow space for their functions. Though functions differ, a uniformity of style was maintained through similarities in construction and finish. This homogeneity contributes to the overall visual impact of the site.

Much of the original landscaping on the site is intact. Many shrubs around the office are original and the stand of ponderosa and lodge pole pine, maple, western larch, and Engleman spruce are native to the site. Small stands of aspen on the south boundary of the site are remnants of native stands. There are many types of fencing on the site, and the peeled log barriers, pole rails, mesh and toenailed lumber fencing are in keeping with the Depression Era aesthetic.

Materials used in the McCall District Administrative Site are consistent in content. Most significant buildings are wood framed and metal roofed. Most buildings are painted white and trimmed with a green shade associated with the Forest Service. Other Depression Era buildings in the region are similarly constructed. This combination of material, design and workmanship are a signature of Forest Service - Civilian Conservation Corps built structures on the Payette National Forest.

The location of the McCall District Administrative Site within the town of McCall, on a main thoroughfare, makes the complex a highly visible landmark in the area. The central location of the McCall District Administrative Site, in the town of McCall and in the Payette National Forest ensures that the site continues to retain importance locally and regionally. The adjacent Southern

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Idaho Timber Protective Association compound also contributes to the visual impact of the area. There are five CCC constructed buildings in the SITPA compound. The presence of these buildings subtly reinforces the Depression Era quality of the entire area.

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

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Photo Record

1. Building A, Barn. East elevation. Photo by Tom Durkea.
2. Building B, McCall District Warehouse. South and east elevations. Photo by Tom Durkea.
3. Building B, McCall District Warehouse. North elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
4. Building B, McCall District Warehouse. North and west elevations. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
5. Building C, Carpenter/Auto Shop. North and east elevations. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
6. Building C, Carpenter/Auto Shop. West elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
7. Building D, Engineering Facility. South elevation. Photo by Tom Durkea.
8. Building D, Engineering Facility. North elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
9. Building D, Engineering Facility. Detail of windows. North elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
10. Building E, Krassel Warehouse and Fisheries. East elevation. Photo by Tom Dureka.
11. Building E, Krassel Warehouse and Fisheries. South and east elevations. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
12. Building F, Bunkhouse. North and east elevations. Photo by Tom Durkea.
13. Building F, Bunkhouse. East elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
14. Building G, Oil Storage. North and east elevations. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
15. Building H, Cap House. East elevation. Photo by Tom Dureka.

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16. Building H, Cap House. East elevation. Photo by Larry Kingsbury.
17. Building I, McCall District Office. North elevation. Photo by Tom Dureka.
18. Building J, Fire Warehouse. South and east elevations. Photo by Tom Dureka.

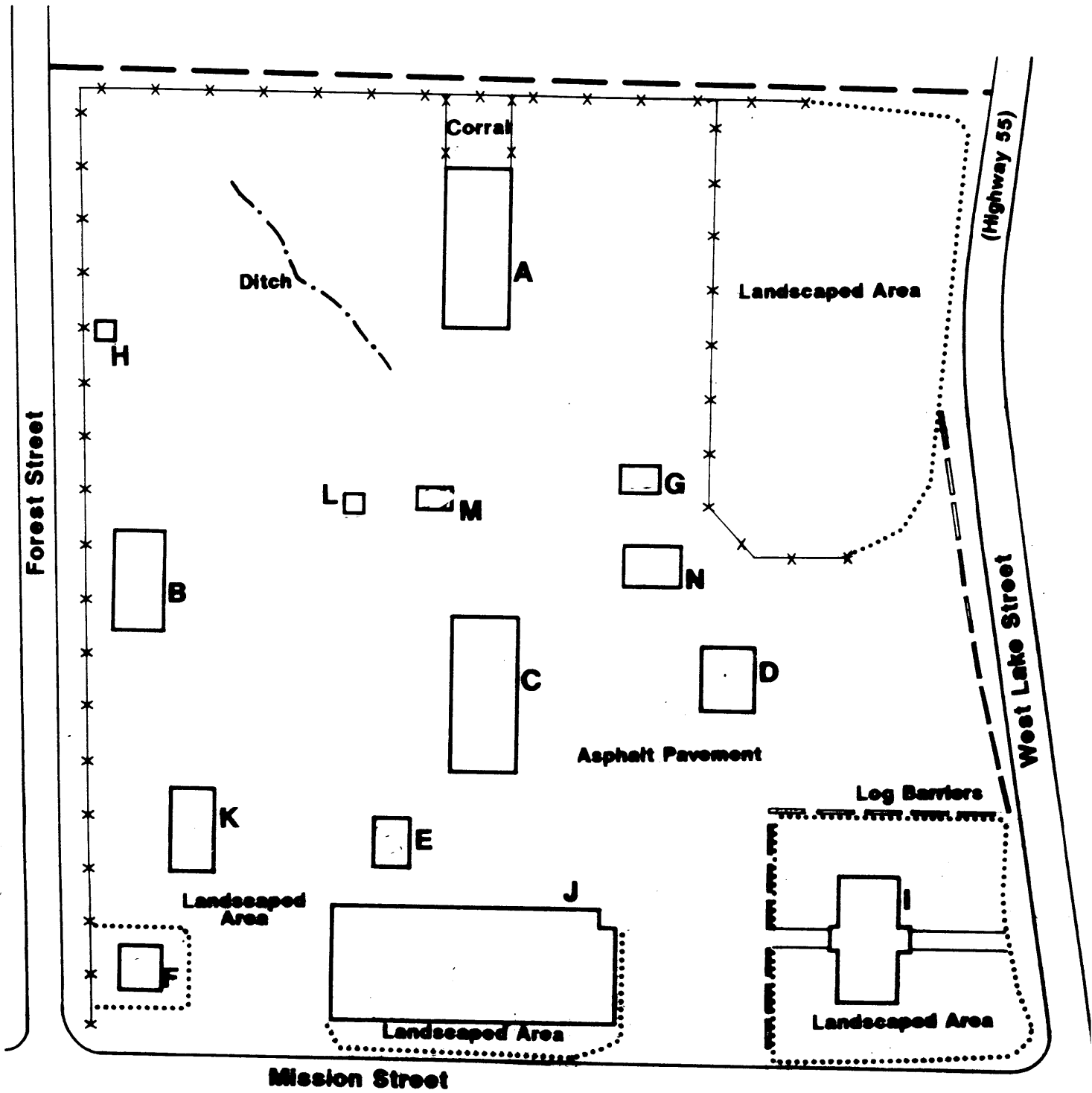
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The McCall Administrative District is located in Township 18 North, Range 3 East, Section 8 of the Boise Prime Meridian. The boundary is as follows;

Beginning at an iron pin at the Southeast corner of Government Lot 6, thence North 0 degrees, 3 minutes West on the east line of said Government Lot 6 632.2 feet along the center line of the north and south highway to the center line of the east-west highway as surveyed and travelled: thence South 80 degrees 57 minutes West 480.1 feet; thence North 80 degrees 41 minutes West 188.5 feet along said center line of the east and west highway; thence South 0 degrees 3 minutes East 589 feet to the south line of said Government Lot 6, thence North 89 degrees 53 minutes East 660 feet to the place of beginning. (Deed Book 12, Valley County, Idaho. Page 283).



McCall Administrative District
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