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: 94000271

Date Listed: 4/7/94

Warren Guard Station, Building 1206IdahoIDProperty NameCountyState

<u>N/A</u>

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.

L Signature of the Keeper

continued

Geographic Data:

Acreage - The acreage is revised to read: less than one acre.

Verbal Boundary Description - The VBD should read: "See attached site map."

Boundary Justification - The justification statement should read: "The boundaries include only the area immediately surrounding the resource on its historic site and exclude adjacent modern non-contributing buildings."

U. T. M. - The UTM coordinates are revised to read: $11 \quad 604010 \quad 5012870$

This information was confirmed with Evan De Bloois, Forest Service FPO and Larry Kingsbury at Payette National Forest.

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

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: 94000271 Date Listed: 4/7/94

Warren Guard Station, Building 1206 Idaho County Property Name

<u>N/A</u>

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.

 $\frac{4/7}{94}$ h Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

continued

ID

State

Significance:

This resource was evaluated at the state level of significance.

Politics/Government and Social History are added as areas of significance to match the cover form with the narrative text. [The significance relates to the building's role as an important example of early CCC-related Forest Service activity in Idaho.]

The period of significance and significant dates should not predate the resource being nominated and are therefore revised to read:

Period of Significance/1934-1942 Significant Date/1934.

The statement on page 8-3 (paragraph 3) concerning other buildings on the site is revised, in light of the boundary determination, to read: "There are three additional potentially eligible buildings on the Warren Guard Station site:...." [This reflects the unevaluated status of these resources and their exclusion from the currently defined boundaries.]

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: 94000271

Date Listed: 4/7/94

Idaho

County

<u>Warren Guard Station, Building 1206</u> Property Name <u>ID</u> State

<u>N/A</u> 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.

hungen

Action

Location:

The <u>Not for Publication</u> block was inadvertently checked. The locational information is not of a sensitive nature in this case and may be released without special permission.

Boundary:

The boundaries of the nominated site are established as an area approximately twenty-four (24) feet by forty-eight (48) feet, surrounding Building 1206 only. The boundaries are shown on the sketch map attached to the nomination. [Since this information conflicts with other aspects of the nomination, several SLR revisions are provided below.]

Classification:

The resource count is revised to read: One (1) contributing building 0 noncontributing resources. [This reflects the decision to establish boundaries that include building No. 1206 only.]

continued

FEB 2.5 (***)

N 11 Redušti

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NPS Form 10-800 (Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Warren Guard Station; Building 1206

other name/site number: 10-IH-1614, Payette National Forest PY-802

2. Location

street & number: Forest Highway 21 not for publication: <u>X</u> Warren Wagon Road

city/town: Warren, Idaho vicinity: <u>X</u> McCall, Idaho

state: ID county: Idaho code: 049 zip code: 83638

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

A ADIL	21-2093
Signature of certifying official	Date
Idaho 3490	1
State or Federal agency and bureau	

~ ~

Chata an Redenal amazon and housen		
Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer		
Signature of commenting or other official	Date'	
criteria. See continuation sheet.	2/9/94	
In my opinion, the property meets	does not meet the National	Register

State or Federal agency and bureau

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form	OMB 1024-0018
Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho	
4. National Park Service Certification	Page 2
<pre>I, hereby certify that this property is:</pre>	2 A. fisign - 4/7/94
<i>k</i> Signatur	re of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Federal Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u>11</u> buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	<u> 11 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: $_N/A____$

Name of related multiple property listing: ____N/A_____

OMB 1024-0018

Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Page 3

6. Function or Use

Current :	Same	Sub:	Same
HISTOFIC:	Government	Sub:	Office Building
** *		~ .	

7. Description

Architectural Classification: <u>Other: Shevlin-sided cabin.</u> <u>Other: Forest Service Classical Revival.</u>

Other Description: <u>United States Forest Service</u>, <u>Standard Office and Storeroom-</u> /Office and Bedroom, Region 4, Plan No. 51.

Materials: foundation: Concrete roof: Metal/Steel walls: Wood frame/Shevlin Siding other:

Describe present and historic physical appearance. $_X_$ See continuation sheet.

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.)

- <u>X</u> 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.
- <u>X</u> 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 \underline{X} in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Page 4

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: Conservation

Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1933---1942

Significant Dates : <u>1933</u> <u>1934</u>

Significant Person(s): <u>N/A</u>

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Architect: United States Forest Service, Region 4, Engineering Department, R.H. Rutledge, Regional Forester

Builder: Civilian Conservation Corps

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

İ

- _ 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 Buildings Survey # _____ _ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Page 5

Primary Location of Additional Data:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 5 acres.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

 A
 11
 604252
 5013265
 B

 C

 D

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: William D. Yehle, Principal Investigator Organization: Yehle Associates Date: August 23, 1993 Street & Number: P.O. Box 171 Telephone: 208-558-7280 City or Town: Macks Inn State: ID ZIP: 83433

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form: Continuation Sheets

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Page 6

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating 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 of FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name USDA Forest Service Payette National Forest

street and number P.O. Box 1026 106 W. Park

city or town McCall

state

Idaho

zip code 83638

telephone 208-634-0750

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

NPS FORM 10-900a (3-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page #3

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

The Warren Guard Station is located within the limits of the historic town of Warren, Idaho, an early gold mining area, significant in the history of the State of Idaho both in mining and Chinese history. The Station, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1934, is a <u>Shotgun</u> ("Rocky Mountain Cabin") style building, with classical refinements such as the temple front, columns with capital moldings, and six-over-six sash. It is of wood frame construction on a concrete foundation, with a north facing corrugated metal (steel) gable roof. The siding is Shevlin log cabin siding (developed by Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Co. to emulate log construction), Both front and rear porch ceilings are tongue and groove beadboard. The station fronts on the historic Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 21), and features an antique water cannon, which was used in the placer mining operations of the area. The guard station is surrounded on three sides by the eleven other buildings which comprise the whole of the Station.

The North elevation of the 16'0 x 40'0 building consists of the 6'0 x 16'0 front porch, covered by the enclosed gable, supported by three 7" x 7" x 90 1/2" wood columns 8'0 on center. The north-facing principal facade is interrupted by a six-over-six double-hung window on the left and a right side (32" x 6'7") door with four glass panels over three wood panels. There is a triangular wood vent in the gable end of the north elevation. The east elevation features two six over six double-hung windows, and a 6'0 porch with a 7' x 7' wood column on the right side. The south elevation features a small one over one bathroom window on the right and a small porch (5'0 wide x 6'0) deep with a five panel wood door, (32" x 6'7"). The west elevation is the 6'0 porch, two six-over-six double-hung windows and the six foot back porch. There is a square 7" x 7" wood column on each end of the west elevation.

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

NPS FORM 10-900a (3-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page #3

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Statement of Significance

Building 1206 of the Warren Guard Station is significant under Criteria A in the areas of conservation, Politics/Government, and Social History. The building, erected in 1934 was <u>one of the first</u> Civilian Conservation Corps projects in the State of Idaho, and in the Nation. The CCC played a major role in the conservation work of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service from its creation in 1933 through 1942 when it was disbanded with the advent of the United States entry into World War II. The CCC was a major part of the solution to the unemployment problems of the Great Depression, and therefore qualifies under the Politics/Government catagory. The Organization has had a lasting impact on the Social History of the United States and the State of Idaho. The conservation work done by the CCC has been a major factor in the reforestation and management of forests, parks, and public lands throught the State of Idaho and the United States.

Under Criteria C, the building is significant as an exceptionally well preserved example of the standard building design developed by the Forest Service to meet the burdgening needs of it's physical plant requirements. This building, in use today (1993), is a testimony of the excellent design, and the excellence of work performed by the CCC for the Forest Service.

There are three additional contributing buildings on the Warren Guard Station: Building 1102: residence, Building 1307: Bunk House, Building 1312: Barn all of which need to be evaluated for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Building 1312, the barn is especially interesting. It is a peeled log structure with dovetail notching. These buildings may or may not be of sufficient age for nomination. Further study by the Forest Service is indicated. The remaining eight buildings are utility structures, including three mobil homes, a latrine and a two car garage. Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho FORM 10-900a (8-86) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET Section number: 8 Page #3 Name of Property: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The construction and continued use of Building 1206 at the Warren Guard Station is a symbol of the significant roll in the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the USDA Forest Service, the State of Idaho and the United States.

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The Significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the History of the United States, The State of Idaho and The USDA Forest service.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, approximately 30% of the work force was unemployed. After his election in 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent several initiatives to Congress designed to get the country back to work. FDR was known for his accomplishments in conservation while he was Governor of the State of New York. There were several proposals at the State level to form a conservation force, and reclaim various wastelands throughout the United States. Roosevelt used the best of these and constructed a model for the Civilian Conservation Corps on a National basis.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created as Appendix C of Public Law No. 5, (73rd Congress), and signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 31, 1933. The purpose of the CCC was to give employment to young men1 as part of Roosevelt's recovery program for the Great Depression. From 1933 through 1942, the CCC had a total enrollment of 3,465,766 men.²

The Honorable Robert Fechner was named Director of the newly formed Civilian Conservation Corps. Fechner immediately named an advisory council which

¹There were strict age limits for enrollment in the CCC, however in 1934 these limits were modified to include unemployed Veterans of the World War.

²Merrill, Perry H., Roosevelts Forest Army: A history of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933 - 1942, Pg. 94.

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page #3

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

consisted of the Secretarys of Labor, War and Interior, each of whom appointed a personal representative to work with the new Director.

Enrollees were given room and board, uniforms, medical care and a salary of \$30 per month. Of the salary, \$25 was sent home as an allotment to the family of the enrollee. The enrollee retained \$5 a month for personal expenses. The enrollees were first sent to an indoctrination program run by the Army. Here physical conditioning was emphasized to get the men into top condition to allow them to perform in their new active environment. The majority of these young men were city dwellers, and many had been idle since 1929. They would be assigned to high mountain forest areas as well as deserts where they would be living in tent camps and doing hard physical labor in construction and conservation work throughout the United States.

In Idaho, there were fifty-one CCC camps. Of these, thirty-three were on National Forests, five on State Forests, one on a private forest, and one on the State Park.³ The enrollment included 20,292 Junior and Veteran (World War I), 1,038 Native American enrollees, and 6,744 non enrollees who worked as camp officers and supervisory employees from Idaho. The total number of individuals who worked in CCC in Idaho (From all States) 1933 through 1942 was 86,775.

These men built 236 fire lookout towers and houses, 91 impounding and large diversion dams, 3,034 miles of telephone line, planted 28,614,000 trees, spent 484,149 man days fighting forest fires, rehabilitated 641,464 acres of disease and insect infected lands, and did rodent and predator control work on an additional 4,049,971 acres. The total expenditure for the Civilian Conservation Corps in Idaho was \$82,145,878 of which \$4,134,899 was sent home as allotments, and pumped directly into the National economy.4

³Paige, John C., The Civilian Conservation Corps And The National Park Service, 1933 - 1942: An Administrative History, Pg. 187.

4 ibid Pg. 124

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page #3

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

The Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States during the Great Depression furnished 3,450,766 jobs for unemployed men. There were a total of 4,500 CCC camps with an average of 1,643 camps operating at any given time. In reforestation, 2,356,000,000 trees were planted, 126,000 miles of road and trail built, 89,000 miles of telephone line constructed, 6,459,000 man days spent fighting forest fires, 6,660,000 man days spent building erosion control and check dams, and 21,000,000 acres rehabilitated from disease and insect infested land.⁵

With the advent of the United States entry into World War II, CCC enrollees formed a cadre of physically fit, tough minded young men to serve in the armed forces. The CCC enrollees were given military longevity benefits and retirement credit for their prior service to the Nation.

Forest Service Benefits From the Civilian Conservation Corps

The Forest Service, after it's birth early in the 20th Century, discovered a great need for facilities of all types. The fire storms of 1910 in N. Idaho showed a need for fire lookout facilities that varied from crude mountain top facilities to sophisticated towers equipped with Osborn Fire Finders and telephone systems. There was a need for physical plant facilities for ranger stations, guard stations, pack stations, roads and trail, telephone communication systems, and reforestation of lands that had been clear-cut as well as those destroyed by insects, disease and fires.

To accommodate these requirements for physical facilities, the Forest Service in it's Regions developed standard building plans for the myriad of plant facilities it required for the day to day operation of the National Forest system. This development coincided with the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps which furnished a 3,000,000 man work force to supplement the permanent employees of the Forest Service.

⁵ibid Pg. 196.

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Property Name: Warren Guard Station County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 8 Page #4

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

As a result of this fortunate union, Idaho has been left a legacy of Forest service designed buildings, bridges, lookout towers, roads, trails, and observation points. built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This legacy includes the subject of this nomination, the Warren Guard Station.

The architects of Region 4, under the direction of Regional Forester R.H.Rutledge, had developed various standard building plans and specifications. The Warren Guard Station is the result of one of these cooperative efforts utilizing Forest Service architectural design⁶ and Civilian Conservation Corps skilled and unskilled labor. This collaboration also pumped money into the Great Depression economy through the purchase of the building materials required for the building construction.

Building 1206 of The Warren Guard Station embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of building designed by the Forest Service, during the Great Depression, and built by the CCC. It is the result of a political solution to a portion of the great social problems of the day. It remains today, a working installation in the management and conservation of our National natural resources. The Warren Guard Station today is a symbol of the Civilian Conservation Corps contribution to the history of the USDA Forest Service, and it's impact on the social history of the State of Idaho and the United States.

A brief history of the U. S. Forest Service and the Payette National Forest.

The National Forest system was created March 3, 1891 with the establishment of the Forest Reserves. Congress was receiving increasing public pressure for conservation of the natural resources of the Nation. Many forest areas, owned

⁶U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Building Construction Manual, Region Four, Revised 1935.

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Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

by the Federal government, had been destroyed by inappropriate logging techniques employed by private corporations. These companies ignored conservation practices in favor of increased profits. Then, when clear cutting had taken place, no reforestation was done, making the raw lands susceptible to wind and water erosion. In addition, fire was taking a dreadful toll. The Peshtigo (Wisconsin) fire had raged across the upper Midwest, killing 1200 people, and burning 2400 square miles of forest land.

Conservationists had been lobbying for establishment of Federal Forest Reserves since before the Civil War. However positive action was not taken until 1876, when Dr. Franklin B Hough was appointed by Congress as the first Federal Forestry Agent. His multi-volume *Report on Forestry*, (1878 - 1884) called for management of Federal timber lands. In 1881, he was named as Chief of the Division of Forestry, a division of the Department of Agriculture.

Subsequently, Gifford Pinchot, a professional forester and friend of future President Theodore Roosevelt, was appointed to head the Division of Forestry. However the Department of Interior continued to maintain control over the forest reserves. Frustrated by this bureaucratic system, Pinchot streamlined the administration of the forests by giving more autonomy to the districts. Forest supervisors were instructed to give more responsibility to the local ranger. Pinchot believed in most cases the "man on the ground" was the best judge of what was appropriate action for most situations. About this same time Pinchot issued the Use Book. This 142 page volume contained regulations as to how forest lands were to be regulated. Policies concerning timber sales, grazing, mineral leases and forest fires were set in this pocket sized book, and many are still used today.

When Theodore Roosevelt became president after the assassination of William McKinley, he immediately took up the cause of forest conservation on public lands. In 1905, with the president's full support, The Forest Transfer Act

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became law, transferring Federal Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. On March 3rd, the Bureau of Forestry became the U. S. Forest Service, and the Reserves were subsequently renamed National Forests. By 1908, The United States Forest Service had 1500 employees, and 150 million acres of National Forest resources under its jurisdiction and management. This began the period known as the Custodial Era, (1905 - 1942. Since 1942 through the present, the Forest Service has been in the Commodity and Production era. The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 set the basic guidelines for management practices in use today. USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form OMB 1024-0018
Property Name: Warren Guard Station
County and State: Idaho County, Idaho
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(8-86)
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National Park Service
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The Idaho National Forest with its seven Ranger Districts was created in 1908. In 1944, the Idaho and Weiser National Forests were combined to form the new Payette National Forest, headquartered in McCall, Idaho.

Bibliography

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Paige, John C., The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service 1933 - 1942: An Administrative History, (National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1985).

Salmond, John A., The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933 - 1942, Durham, Duke University Press, (1967).

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West, Terry L., Centennial Mini-Histories of the Forest Service, USDA Forest Service FS-518, (1992).

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES National Park Service

Section number: Additional Documentation

Name of Property: Warren Guard Station

County and State: Idaho County, Idaho

Exhibit "A", Photograph List

1. Warren Guard Station, Idaho County, Idaho, Photo by Larry Kingsbury, July 22, 1993, Negatives on file at the Supervisor's Office, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. View facing south at the north elevation.

2. Warren Guard Station, Idaho County, Idaho, Photo by Larry Kingsbury, July 22, 1993, Negatives on file at the Supervisor's Office, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. View facing southwest, looking at the antique water cannon used in placer mining activities.

3. Warren Guard Station, Idaho County, Idaho, Photo by Larry Kingsbury, July 22, 1993, Negatives on file at the Supervisor's Office, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. View facing southwest at the east and north elevations.

4. Warren Guard Station, Idaho County, Idaho, Photo by Larry Kingsbury, July 22, 1993, Negatives on file at the Supervisor's Office, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. View facing northwest at the south and east elevations.

5. Warren Guard Station, Idaho County, Idaho, Photo by Larry Kingsbury, July 22, 1993, Negatives on file at the Supervisor's Office, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. View facing southeast at the west and north elevations.

Exhibit "B" Topographic Map

USGS Warren Quadrangle, Idaho, Idaho County, 7.5 Minute Series, 1989

Exhibit "C" Engineering Map

USDA Payette National Forest, Idaho, Warren Guard Station