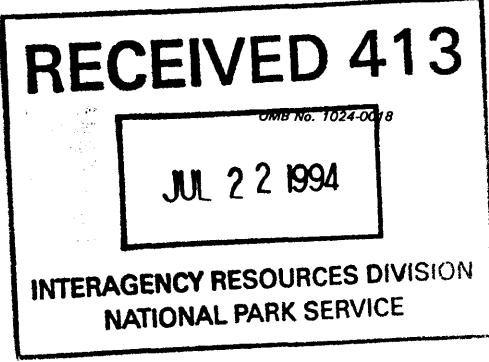


1017



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
other names/site number COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION

2. Location

14 miles southeast of Arctic Point Fire Lookout
street & number Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness not for publication
city or town Payette National Forest Headquarters, McCall vicinity
state Idaho code 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 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ernest J. DeBlasio 7/12/94
Signature of certifying official Date
Forest Service **Federal Preservation Officer**
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 5/19/94
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Idaho State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 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:)

Edwin H. Beall 8.19.94

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
6	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT - Guard Station

GOVERNMENT - Guard Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER - Forest Service Rustic Vernacular

foundation Fieldstone

walls Wood: Log

roof Wood: Shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

Summary

The 3.80-acre rectangular-shaped parcel containing the Cold Meadows Guard Station is owned and maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. The property, which is still used seasonally by FS personnel, consists of six (6) contributing components (five buildings, one structure); a woodshed, flyshed (structure), dwelling, storehouse, bunkhouse, and pit toilet; and one non-contributor; a wash house. The guard/ranger station complex is among the most remote in the lower 48 states. The general appearance has remained unchanged and the facility has retained its key association with the wilderness landscape (Maps A and B).

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Government

Period of Significance

1918 - 1935

Significant Dates

1918, 1923, 1929, 1931, 1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

USDA Forest Service, Payette
National Forest McCall, Idaho

COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
Name of Property

IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.80

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title JOHN ELLIOTT/HISTORIAN and DONNA HARTMANS/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization ELLIOTT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES date March 1994

street & number P.O. Box 728 telephone 209/561-4843

city or town Three Rivers state CA zip code 93271-0728

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)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

General Characteristics

The Cold Meadows Guard Station is situated at 7,000 feet above mean sea level along the eastern edge of a grassy meadow. The site is located 65 air miles northeast of McCall, 3.5 miles south of Dismal Mountain peak in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The soil is largely decomposed granite.

The environs consist of a lodgepole pine forest interspersed with white bark pine and aspens. The nearest water source is Cottonwood Creek, located one-quarter mile west of the station. Precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, averages 25-30 inches annually.

The guard/ranger station complex was built prior to USDA Forest Service Regional guidelines adopted in 1935. Site selection was based on the exigencies of a locale to safeguard wilderness under national forest jurisdiction.

Setting

The historic setting of the Cold Meadows Guard Station has remained essentially unchanged since the completion of the complex in 1935. A wash house with shower was added in 1955. The site is approximately 30 miles from the nearest road, being accessible by pack trail and, after 1933, the Cold Meadows Landing Field.

The dwelling, bunkhouse, wash house, and woodshed are enclosed within a post and rail fence and are oriented facing southwest. The fenced area contains several pine trees. The pit toilet is located 175 feet northwest of the fenced compound; the fly shed is 400 feet north of the compound.

The site contains some associated features east, west, and northwest of the area included in this nomination. These resources consist of a storage tank and spring situated 275 feet east of the compound; an access trail connecting westward with the "Pack Trail" on Map A; and an aircraft landing field located 1,050 feet to the northwest. Water lines from the spring serve the dwelling, bunkhouse, and wash house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Property Components

1. Woodshed (Building No. 1362)

The Woodshed, among the early core buildings, was built in 1923 of log construction. It is rectangular in plan measuring 13 feet (N-S) by 15 feet. No foundation was constructed; log sills and spandrels are placed directly on the ground.

Walls consist of peeled lodgepole pine logs eight inches in diameter. Corners are square notched and fastened by spikes. The walls are chinked with poles nailed to the logs; the entire surface is finished with a reddish brown stain. The end logs cantilever beyond the top plate of the sidewalls and support the butting poles. A third log positioned in the center of the cabin lends additional support. The three cantilevered logs have squared ends. (Three other buildings in the complex exhibit similar roof detail.)

The roof is comprised of 12 purlins and the ridgepole which extends beyond the gable ends. The original shake roof was later replaced with sheathing and wooden shingles painted green. Painted ridgeboards finish the gable roof.

The door is constructed of sawn boards. A single window opening on the east wall has been boarded over; no glass is present. The interior is open to the roof structure. The earthen floor is unfinished.

2. Fly Shed

The Fly Shed, the earliest structure erected at the site, was built in 1918 of horizontal logs and canvas. It is rectangular in plan and measures 21 feet (N-S) by 30 feet. There is no visible foundation though some fieldstone was employed as informal footings. The walls are comprised of unpeeled, unfinished logs. Corners are half-notched. Walls are chinked with poles nailed to the logs. The height of the walls measure approximately six and one-half feet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

2. Fly Shed (cont.)

The top log on the north and south walls exhibit notches which once accommodated ceiling joists. (The joists are no longer extant.) The structure was covered with canvas to shield livestock from insects. After the end of the insect season the canvas was removed.

The structure does not contain windows; doorways were situated on the east and west wall. These structural openings were once covered with canvas. Today, the openings have been boarded up.

3. Dwelling (Building No. 1157)

The Dwelling, among the early core buildings, was constructed in 1923 of logs similar to the Woodshed. It is a rectangular two room structure measuring 16 (E-W) feet by 24 feet. Walls are comprised of peeled lodgepole pine logs, square-notched and spiked. Logs are stained reddish brown and are chinked with poles daubed with concrete.

The squared ends of the log partition wall dividing the interior are evident on the exterior of the building (east and west walls). The ends of the floor joists are also squared and visible on the east and west sill logs. The sill and spandrel logs are placed on mortarless fieldstones.

The roof system is similar to the Woodshed having 14 purlins and a ridgepole which extends beyond the gable ends. The eaves are boxed and the gable ends are covered with four courses of stained wooden shakes. Roof shingles are painted green.

The Dwelling is accessed by two doors, one at the north and south ends. A small door at the south gable provides an entry to the attic storage area. Two pairs of six light sliding sash windows (east and west walls) illuminate the south half of the building; a single pair (east and west walls) illuminate the northern portion. Window and door trim are painted green.

The interior of the cabin is divided into two rooms. The south room is a kitchen with a wood burning cook stove. The north portion is a bedroom. The floorboards are covered in linoleum. The ceiling is finished with painted Masonite.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Property Components (cont.)

4. Storehouse (Building No. 1361)

The Storehouse, added later among the early core buildings, was constructed ca. 1929 of logs similar to the Woodshed and Dwelling. It is a rectangular one room structure measuring 15 feet (N-S) by 19 feet. There is evidence that the building was formerly used as sleeping quarters.

Sill and spandrel logs rest directly atop fieldstones. The log walls are composed of peeled lodgepole pine with spiked, square-notched corners. The walls are pole chinked, daubed with concrete, and stained reddish brown.

The roof system is similar to the Dwelling; 14 purlins and a ridgepole extend beyond the gable end. The eaves are boxed; gable ends are finished with four courses of shakes stained reddish brown.

An entryway with a solid wood door is centered on the facade; a deck extends outward from this side (west wall). A six light window on the south wall was later covered with steel bars as a security measure.

The interior is open to the roof structure. The flooring is composed of unfinished milled lumber.

5. Bunkhouse (Building No. 1111)

The Bunkhouse, added later among the early core buildings, was constructed ca. 1931 of logs similar to the Woodshed, Dwelling, and Storehouse. It is rectangular in plan measuring 12 feet (N-S) by 14 feet. Sill and spandrel logs rest directly on a mortarless fieldstone foundation.

Walls are comprised of peeled lodgepole pine logs, square-notched and spiked. Logs are stained reddish brown and are chinked with poles daubed with concrete.

The roof system consists of 12 purlins and a ridgepole. Extended end logs support butting poles. Gable ends are finished with three courses of shakes. The roof is finished with "1 x 8" wooden sheathing; shingles and ridgeboards are painted green.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Bunkhouse (cont.)

An entryway, centered on the facade (west wall), contains a white painted wood paneled door with a four light window. A single six light window on the south wall illuminates the interior. The window and door trim is painted green.

The interior is open to the roof and painted white. Interior walls are chinked with poles nailed to the logs. The milled floorboards are painted gray. A wood burning stove is located in the southwest corner of the room.

6. Pit Toilet

The Pit Toilet or privy, added to an area outside (approx. 225 feet north of Dwelling) the early core buildings, was built in 1935. The wood frame building is a Plan R-4, No. 170, "Ready Cut type" single seat latrine. This type of prefabricated privy is still in use being developed for Region 4 construction guidelines in 1934.

It is rectangular in plan measuring approximately four feet (N-S) by five feet. The structure measures nine feet in height from the ground to the peak of the roof. The Douglas fir and pine frame is supported by milled timbers placed directly on the ground. Wire nails are used as fasteners; the framing utilizes full "2 x 4s." The exterior is finished with rustic siding and cornerboards.

The gable roof has exposed rafter ends and is finished with wood shingles and ridgeboard. The roof and corner boards are painted green. The siding and five panel door are painted white. Four circular (floor level) and two diamond-shaped vents (eaves) provide air circulation.

7. Wash House

The Wash House, built in 1955, has been designated as a noncontributor since it does not meet the 50 year criterion under NR guidelines. Although its log construction is compatible with the other six buildings (contributors), its lack of significance as an individual component within the district context does not justify being an exception to the 50 year criterion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Wash House (cont.)

The log building is rectangular-shaped and measures 12 feet (E-W) by 14 feet. It was added (1955) to the compound principally to provide a modern shower facility. The foundation is a concrete pad with footings upon which rest the sill and spandrel logs. The walls are composed of peeled lodgepole pine logs. The corners are shallow ventral saddle notches. Unnotched logs fit between the notched logs to provide a tight wall eliminating the need for chinking and daubing. The logs are stained reddish brown.

The wood frame gable roof with exposed rafter ends is supported by two log purlins and a ridgepole. Roof sheathing is plywood; the shingles, ridgeboard, and bargeboard are painted green.

An entryway with a solid wooden door is centered on the facade (north wall). Single light sliding sash windows provide ventilation on the east and west walls. All trim is painted green.

The interior is open to the roof. The floor is unpainted concrete. A wood burning stove is employed to heat water; a propane tank supplies gas for refrigeration.

Alterations

The seven components of the property have not experienced any significant alterations (U.S. Forest Service:1934). The Woodshed (No.1) originally had a shake roof; it was later reroofed with wood shingles though the date of the work is unknown. In 1933, the Dwelling (No.3) had a galvanized metal roof; it was also later reroofed with wood shingles. In recent years, the original doors were also replaced in the Dwelling. Routine maintenance by forest service personnel has ensured an excellent state of preservation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Summary

The Cold Meadows Guard Station was formally determined eligible for NR listing by SHPO review on March 11, 1991 (PY91-526). The property qualifies for NR listing under Criterion C, as the complex embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction..." The remote wilderness station represents the last surviving ranger complex in the Payette National Forest comprised exclusively of log construction.

Historic Context

The history of Cold Meadows Guard Station forms important associations with the embryonic development of the United States Forest Service. Envisioned in the 1870s by conservationists, "forest reserves" were created by Presidential proclamation in 1891 under a provision of the Act of Congress of March 3. Active management and development of the reserves began under the "Organic Act" of June 4, 1897 (West 1992:13).

The reserves were shifted from the General Land Office to the Bureau of Forestry (renamed Forest Service) in the Department of Agriculture under the Transfer Act of February 1, 1905. Major advances were made in the administration of these vast forest tracts including a powerful sense of mission for the public good and decentralization of authority (Tweed 1980:2).

The terms "National Forest" and "Forest Service" adopted officially in 1907, epitomized Chief Gifford Pinchot's philosophy that public forest lands were to be utilized and not merely reserved. Pinchot's policy allowed reasonable amounts of free wood to area residents, logging, grazing, and water power development under regulation. Other priorities included the controlling of fire, erosion, and pilfering so that forests would remain productive and renewable (ibid.)

Many early settlers and users, especially in the West, found themselves at odds with the new Forest Service regulations. Within this backdrop, the fledgling national forests began to establish "guard" stations to administer their vast holdings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Contextual History (cont.)

The wilderness which included the site of the Cold Meadows Guard Station was originally part of Payette National Forest; in 1908 it was transferred to the newly created Idaho National Forest. In 1931, the wilderness environs were named Idaho Primitive Area. The Idaho National Forest was reorganized in 1944 and the Cold Meadows site once again became part of Payette National Forest.

The Cold Meadows Guard Station was first used ca. 1910 as an administrative tent camping site of the Idaho National Forest. The construction of "permanent" buildings began in 1923. The period of significance 1918-1935 reflects those years in which the six contributing core buildings of the district were constructed.

Prior to the completion of the airstrip in 1933, all supplies had to be packed in via mule. Today, the facility has remained a strategic outpost for the seasonal administration of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. (The Idaho Primitive Area was renamed for Frank Church in 1980.)

Applying Criterion C

Architecturally, the site exhibits a continuity of materials, construction techniques, color, and details. The use of peeled lodgepole pine logs, square notching, and spiked corners is present in the Woodshed, Dwelling, Storehouse, and Bunkhouse. The gable roof form, utilizing the ridgepole-butting pole detail, is also a common attribute of the four primary buildings. This type of log construction originated with the Scandinavian design tradition (Jordan 1978:84).

The oldest structure at the site is the Fly Shed. The "temporary" corral is a unique building type which offers a glimpse of the resourcefulness of early FS personnel. It is an innovative example of vernacular craftsmanship.

The Pit Toilet represents a transitional period of standardization of FS rustic architecture. The 1920s trend was accelerated by the use of regional plan books in the 1930s. The Pit Toilet was built in 1935; its "prefab" style was influenced by the standardization which was, in part, a by-product of the use of the "C's" during the era of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Applying Criterion C (cont.)

The Wash House, built in 1955 and designated a noncontributor, does not detract from the feeling or association of the district grouping. Its scale, roof form, and materials reflect an effort to integrate the building into the existing complex.

Cold Meadows Guard Station is representative of the "log cabin era" in the history of forest service construction. The use of local building materials, i.e. fieldstones, lodgepole pine logs, and shakes illustrates the ingenuity required of forest service personnel in the establishment of early administrative facilities.

Collectively, the district has retained excellent integrity of workmanship and historic fabric. Although these buildings had an estimated life span of 20 years, preventative maintenance by FS personnel has preserved the facility and enabled a continuous use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS 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 10 Page 1 Name of Property COLD MEADOWS GUARD STATION
County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Cold Meadows Guard Station district measures 300 feet (east-west) by 600 feet (north-south) encompassing 3.80 acres of meadow along the east bank of Cottonwood Creek. Forest Service Trails 038 and 040 converge at the guard station complex (See Maps A and B).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries contain the fenced compound of the five core buildings and the two outlying buildings to the north. The rectangular-shaped district includes the area with a concentration of historical resources and landscape present during the period of significance.