

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page ____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000895

Date Listed: 8/28/2007

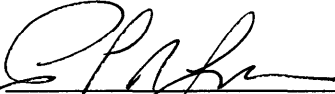
Region Six Personnel Training Station
Property Name

Skamania
County

WA
State

USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the State of
Oregon & Washington Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. MPS
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

8/28/2007
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification/Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

The nomination is submitted under the *USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the State of Oregon and Washington Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, MPS*.
[The themes and contexts outlined in the 1991 MPS are consistent with those in the proposed nomination.]

Historic Function:

Historic Function is amended to read: *Government: Government Office (administration building), Education: School, and Domestic: Institutional Housing (dormitory)*.
[These terms represent available data elements as per NPS/NRHP guidelines.]

Significance:

Government/Politics is added as an Area of Significance.
[Government/Politics is an appropriate area of significance for sites associated with the development of important Federal government programs and policies such as the CCC, modern forest management and administration practices, and Forest Service educational services, as all outlined in the current nomination.]

(continued)

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

(continued)

Significance:

The correct level of significance is: *State (Regional)*

[The current documentation places the property within the broad patterns of history associated with early twentieth century Forest Service development, but fails to develop any sort of comparative context to establish the relative importance of this site beyond the regional area that it served. National significance connotes a significant leadership role on the national level in comparison with other similar properties or sites. The current nomination fails to provide comparative information that would place this site in context with the broader history of Forest Service training and educational programs at the national level. Were other such training sites common? Was the Region 6 site or program unique in some way? How many are left? Were other types of training or education provided to FS personnel? Was the training received here vital to the establishment of new, nationally significant forest management practices? What role did the educational programs play in the formative development of FS leadership, as seen in the substantial number of future leaders who attended sessions at the site? An excellent case is made for the role of this property within the regional/statewide context of Region 6 and specifically the states of Washington and Oregon.]

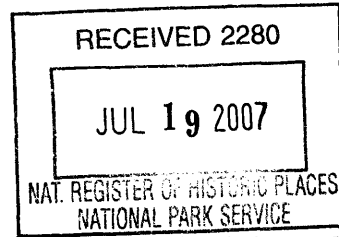
These clarifications were confirmed with the Federal Agency offices.

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

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 Region Six Personnel Training Station

Other names/site number Ranger Training School, Hodgson-Lindberg Training Center

2. Location

street & number Wind River Work Center, 1262 Hemlock Road not for publication

city or Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest vicinity

town Stabler (Carson)

State Washington code WA county Skamania code 059 zip code 98610

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.)

Allyn M 6.20.07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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.)

Richard C. Hansen 7/16/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Forest Service
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:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 8/28/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Administrative building

GOVERNMENT/Dormitory

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Administrative building

GOVERNMENT/Dormitory

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: NPS RUSTIC

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

Rustic/drop siding

roof WOOD (Cedar Shakes)

other STONE CHIMNEY

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

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.)

- X 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.
X 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.
X G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

CONSERVATION

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937 - 1960

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

US FOREST SERVICE ARCHITECTS GROUP

CCC (BUILDERS)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 Engineering
Record#

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
X Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 0.001 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	10 Zone	5 8 3300 Easting	5 0 72430 Northing	3	 Zone	 Easting	 Northing
2	10 Zone	5 8 3270 Easting	5 0 72420 Northing	4	 Zone	 Easting	 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard McClure – Heritage Program Manager
organization Heritage Program, Gifford Pinchot National Forest date March 12, 2007
street & number 2455 Highway 141 telephone (509) 395-3399
city or town Trout Lake state WA zip code 98650

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name USDA Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest
street & number 10600 NE 51st Circle telephone (360) 891-5000
city or town Vancouver state WA zip code 98682

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Narrative Description

The Region Six Personnel Training Station, also known historically as the Ranger Training School or Hemlock Training School, includes two buildings, the Administration Building, now known as the Hodgson-Lindberg Training Center (#2815), and the adjacent G.F. Allen Dormitory, now simply known as the Bunkhouse (#1317). The Training Station is located on federal land administered by Gifford Pinchot National Forest near the unincorporated community of Stabler, approximately ten miles north of Carson, Washington. The site is at an elevation of 1100 feet. Maintained lawn areas encircle both buildings. The surrounding forest is dominated by second-growth Douglas-fir trees. Principal forest understory flora include salal, Oregon grape, and vine maple. Trout Creek, a tributary of the Wind River, is located some two hundred feet north of the buildings. The Wind River Highway, Hemlock Road, and Martha Creek Road provide access to the site from the town of Carson. A 200-foot asphalt loop driveway extends north from Martha Creek Road to the front of Administration Building.

Administration Building

The Administration Building (#2815) is a symmetrical, Rustic Style, two-story wood-framed building, with a rectangular plan. The building measures 29 feet by 41 feet in size, with a full concrete basement and foundation. The exterior wall material is wide clapboard siding on the ground floor with undulating vertical board and batten siding above and into the gable ends. The clipped gable bellcast roof is covered with cedar shakes, and runs the length of the building, with projecting cross gable dormers..

An uneven flagstone walkway extends from the circular asphalt driveway at the front of the building to a set of flagstone steps and a covered flagstone porch that runs the length of the building. The base of the porch has a veneer of random rubble stone. The porch is open-sided and is covered by a roof

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extension. The porch is supported by 10-inch square posts with flaring brackets in groups of three across the front of the porch, and singly on the ends. The porch ceiling is tongue-and-groove paneling, with quarter-round moulding around the edges. The main entrance is comprised of two doors flanking a centered pair of six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. The matching wood doors include nine-light windows over a single recessed moulded panel. The symmetry of the entrance is enhanced by the doors opening in opposite directions. One six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window is located eight feet to the left of the left door. Above the entrance, the front gable contains pairs of eight-panel casement windows flanking a single eight-panel casement. Three decorative pine tree cutouts are located five feet above the center casement window. False shutters with pine tree cutouts flank the windows on the ground floor of the north, east, and west elevations. The pine tree cutouts on these false shutters are identical to those on the companion G.F. Allen Dormitory building.

A massive central exterior stone chimney (square-rubble, coursed) dominates the north elevation. The chimney is flanked by a pair of single six-over-nine double-hung windows. These, in turn, are flanked by ten-light, wood-framed French doors (double doors). In the gable, directly above each of the ground floor windows are single eight-panel casement windows. Outside the gable, projecting from the slope of the hip-on-gable roof, are matching hipped-wall dormers. The dormers are flush with the exterior wall, each having pairs of eight-panel casement windows. The west elevation contains a pair of centered six-over-nine, double-hung wood sash windows with single, double-hung wood sash windows on either side. In the gable are two ribbons of three eight-panel casement windows, equally spaced. Nearly the same window configuration is found on the ground floor east elevation as on the west, except that the southernmost window is a six-light fixed sash window, rather than a double-hung window. In the gable, a

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ribbon of four eight-panel casement windows are centered with two more casements to the north, and one to the south.

The symmetrical design of the exterior is carried through to the interior. The two main entrances open in a wide entry hall with doorways to either side. To the left is a restroom (originally an office) and to the right are stairwells leading upstairs and to the basement. The entry leads directly into the large assembly room, open to the second floor ceiling, with flanking side rooms. Originally, folding doors were present, allowing the side rooms to be closed off from the central meeting room for use as individual classrooms. The focal point of the main room is the large stone fireplace. Stone for the fireplace, walkway, stairs, and porch were collected from a talus slope near Drift Creek, in the Paradise Hills area in the upper Wind River drainage. Over the fireplace hearth is a rustic mantle made from a large yew wood plank supported by four projecting yew wood posts. Other fireplace features include a brass flue adjusting mechanism composed of a knob, chain, and plate, a cast iron log grate, and the stone hearth.

Interior walls on the ground floor are covered with vertical knotty pine boards of varying widths with decorative flush moulding between each board. All of the interior doors are faced with this same paneling, making them inconspicuous when closed. Baseboards are plain boards, as is the trim around the doors and windows, with quarter-round moulding. The ten-foot ceilings are tongue-and-groove pine boards. The ceiling is crossed by large exposed square beams with quarter-round brackets at each end, flanked by small quarter-round moulding. All of the woodwork has been stained a reddish-brown color and sealed with varnish. The hemlock strip floors were originally covered with linoleum, later carpeting, and were recently exposed and refinished. Few of the original small "schoolhouse" type ceiling lights remain. Fluorescent box lights installed in the 1970s were recently removed and replaced with replica "schoolhouse" lights to match the originals.

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An enclosed dog-leg stair with a mid-flight landing leads upstairs from the right of the entry door. The railing of the first run is a plain round wood handrail. That of the second run is of beveled pine with a square newel post, beveled at the top. Balusters are formed by vertical boards with stylized decorative pine tree cutouts angled in the upward direction of the stairs. The upstairs floor plan is U-shaped, built around the opening of the ground floor assembly room. Four rooms are placed around the perimeter of the upstairs, with a lavatory located in the middle of the east side, at the top of the stairway. These rooms were designed for overnight accommodation of instructors and training staff. All of the rooms are paneled with the same material as the ground floor. Ceilings in the upstairs rooms are covered with 4-foot by 4-foot beveled plywood panels.

An open hallway with a railing forms a gallery overlooking the fireplace and assembly room. The railing has large square posts with beveled tops, a beveled wood handrail, and board balusters with pine tree cutouts. The large beams below the balcony are decorated with undulating appliqué boards. The upstairs floors are made of loosely-fitted wide fir boards. The walls in the hallway are the same as those downstairs. The gallery ceiling is open-beamed, just as it is downstairs, except that the area between the beams has been covered with white acoustical tile. Track lighting has been installed to illuminate the assembly room below. Original light fixtures remain in the upstairs hallway ceiling and in the individual upstairs rooms. These are similar to the original "schoolhouse" type lights and fixtures used on the ground floor.

On the main floor next to the stairs leading to the second floor, is a door opening to a dog-leg stairway to the basement. The stairway has a beveled wood handrail and newel posts with beveled tops, without balusters. Only one side of the six-light casement windows built into the top of the foundation remain. The window wells have been covered from the outside.

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Interior furnishings on the ground floor include several long wooden tables and different types of chairs. Two of the tables appear to be original, and are stamped with information indicating their manufacture by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees at the Rock Creek CCC camp, near Stevenson. The walls of the ground floor, stairway and upstairs balcony are decorated with framed photographs of Forest Service personnel who attended classes at the Training Station. The photographs span the period from the 1930s to 1960, and represent virtually all of the agency leadership in the region during that time. A large portrait of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service, hangs above the fireplace mantle and overlooks the assembly room. The upstairs rooms are vacant, with the exception of the northwest corner room, which houses a small Forest Service library.

G.F. Allen Dormitory

Located 50 feet west of the Administration Building is the G.F. Allen Dormitory (#1317), a long rectangular Rustic Style building measuring 73 feet 8 inches by 24 feet 8 inches with the long axis oriented in an east-west direction. The Dormitory exhibits many of the same decorative and stylistic elements featured in the architecture of the companion Administration Building. The exterior wall material is rough-sawn tapered drop siding with undulating vertical board and batten siding at the hip ends. The clipped gable roof is covered with cedar shakes, and features a projecting gable roof over the front porch.

An asphalt walkway extends from the vehicle parking area in front of the building to a set of three flagstone steps to the porch and main entrance. The steps match the flagstone veneer of the porch. The projecting gable roof over the porch is supported at the corners by pairs of 8-inch square posts with rustic brackets, identical to those at the Administration Building. The porch ceiling is covered with v-groove lap siding, and quarter-round moulding. Plain trim boards are used to make the transition between the ceiling

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and vertical surfaces inside the porch. The porch covers the main entrance to the building, a single wood door with nine lights over a solid single panel base. The door is flanked by 8-pane sidelights, and simple boards form the door and window trim.

The main façade spreads out symmetrically from each side of the porch on the south side. Three six-over-six windows are present to each side of the porch, providing light to the dormitory rooms. These windows have the same simple trim as the door, but also feature false shutters to provide contrast and decoration. The CCC pine tree cutout is a decorative element of the shutters. Two window wells on each side of the porch provide light to basement spaces. These openings are filled with glass blocks, and are fitted with removable plywood covers to keep snow out of the wells during the winter. The poured concrete foundation is covered with a stone veneer to match the stonework on the front porch. On the main façade, the rafter tails are exposed behind the metal rain gutters. The only asymmetrical element on this façade is the placement of the chimney, which is offset slightly to the west from the building centerline. The chimney provides venting for the furnace in the basement. The chimney is veneered in stone, with an arched cap typical of other chimneys at this administrative site.

The east elevation rises 1-1/2 stories to the clipped gable. A ribbon of three six-light casement windows provide light to the attic space. These windows are centered in the façade and have plain trim board. Below the windows is a slightly recessed door leading to the central hallway of the building. The door is similar to the main entry door, with nine lights over a single panel. The original brass hardware is intact. This side entrance is framed by pairs of engaged posts, mirroring those of the front porch. The posts nearest the door have brackets similar to those on the front porch posts. A projecting drip edge is present above the door, and is embellished with a small dentil course. The door is approached by a flagstone walkway from the Administration Building, which ends in a set of three steps to the landing outside the

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recessed entry. These steps are veneered with flagstone. The concrete foundation is exposed on this elevation, without the stone veneer that is present on the main façade.

The north elevation is similar to the south in material and composition. A series of seven double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash windows provide linear rhythm, each with a pair of false shutters featuring the pine tree cutout designs. The concrete foundation is exposed. A single concrete window well runs nearly the entire length of the building, and is sloped to provide drainage toward the center of the façade. The basement openings (four total) are infilled with glass blocks, and the two original openings at the west end of the building have been filled with concrete. These are located in the kitchen area, and the cabinets at the interior cover these former openings. Five exhaust vents have been added to the north elevation to service the bathrooms, laundry room, and kitchen. These vents were added in 1985.

The west elevation is an exact duplicate of the east side, with two notable exceptions. The first is the use of stone veneer on the foundation, which extends from the flagstone steps to the corner of the building, matching the finish on the main façade. The second exception is the addition of a 13-riser poured concrete stairway to the basement level, also a 1985 addition. Steel pipe posts are set into the concrete at grade level to serve as supports for a two-line guardrail of 2-inch by 4-inch dimensional lumber. A four-foot square landing provides space outside the basement entry, featuring a steel door with a large wire window in the top half. The door provides access to the kitchen.

The main Dormitory entrance leads into an entryway that projects slightly from the rest of the building toward the front porch. Inside the entrance, stairs to the left provide access to the basement level. The short entryway hall leads to the main east-west hallway. A drinking fountain on the east side of the entry hall and a small coat closet with original two-panel door and hardware are the only notable features. The walls of the entry and main hallways are finished with horizontal wood planks below the level of the

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windowsills, and vertical knotty pine beaded boards above the level of the sills. A projecting chair rail provides a transition between the two wall finishes. The floor is covered with linoleum tile and the ceiling is finished with 12-inch wide “Beaver Board” paneling. Decorative moulding makes the transition between the pine paneling of the walls and the ceiling paneling, which features decorative “v” shaped grooves to give the ceiling texture. The panels and groove patterns are oriented perpendicular to the hallway. The ceiling steps down approximately one foot at the transition from the entry to main hallway. This provides space for ductwork. The east-west hallway has a carpeted floor. There are six doors on the south side of the hall for individual dormitory rooms, and seven on the north side. Original ceiling light fixtures are present in the hall, and smoke alarms and emergency lighting have also been installed.

The doors to the individual rooms are hollow core wood doors hung with original door hinges. The rooms are all typical, and are designed for occupancy by two people. Flanking the door on either side is an open closet constructed of plywood, with a single shelf approximately six feet off the floor. Beyond the closets and further into the room is space on either side for a bed. Each room features a central double-hung window. Below the window is a shelf at the level of the sill and a heat vent. A second vent is located above the door. The ceilings in the individual rooms are higher than the hallway ceiling to allow for the vents. Ceilings are covered with 4-foot by 4-foot “Beaver Board” panels. The floors are carpeted, and the walls are clad entirely with vertical knotty pine beaded boards.

The stairway to the basement from the entryway retains its original finishes, with some additions. The wood treads have had rubber pads nailed to them to provide traction, and the west side of the stair below the level of the first floor has been recently infilled and sheetrocked. The east wall retains the original knotty pine paneling. A newel post with a rectangular wood handrail is present on the west side of the stair.

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The basement has been completely remodeled. The area to the east of the stairs contains storage, laundry, and bathrooms. Directly west of the stairs is the furnace, and the base of the brick chimney. The west end of the basement houses a modern kitchen at the north half and a lounge area in the south half. The basement has been completely sheetrocked and painted, and fluorescent lighting has been installed. The shower stalls and lavatories in both the men's and women's restrooms have been installed on platforms to facilitate plumbing without cutting into the concrete floor.

Historic site plans indicate a flagpole in the small island formed by the loop drive in front of the Administration Building. The flagpole is no longer extant, and the island now contains a wooden sign mounted on a stone base. The sign reads: "Hodgson-Lindberg Training Center – Gifford Pinchot National Forest" and features the Forest Service emblem.

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Statement of Significance

The Region Six Personnel Training Station qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of regional history (Criterion "A"). Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the buildings are directly associated with the New Deal work relief programs established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the widespread unemployment and economic despair of the Great Depression. Designed for use as a regional Ranger Training School, the station is directly associated with the policies and practices of forestry science and conservation in the management of the national forests of the Pacific Northwest. The Training Station is also eligible for National Register listing because the buildings embody the distinctive physical characteristics of an historic resource type (Criterion "C"). They are among the best surviving examples of the Northwest expression of Rustic Style architecture designed by Forest Service architects in Washington and Oregon. Both buildings retain a high level of associative and architectural integrity. The Training Station functioned continuously from 1937 to 1960 as a regional personnel training facility. This period of use defines the Period of Significance, a portion of which is within the last 50 years.

The Training Station buildings are within the Wind River Administrative Site, a work center compound including 24 historic buildings and associated landscape features on 65 acres of federal and county-owned land near the community of Stabler, Washington. A Forest Service ranger station was first established at the administrative site in 1906, a year after the agency was created. Beginning in 1912, the Wind River Administrative Site was developed as a regional research and experiment station. The first Forest Service tree nursery in the region was also established here in 1909. As early as 1910-1912, the Forest Service sought to use the site as a training ground for foresters. As academic programs were

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developed at the University of Washington and the Oregon State College during this period, the Forest Service hosted field schools and training sessions at Wind River, and the educational institutions reciprocated with a structured “Short Course” program for Forest Rangers in an academic setting. By 1930, the agency endeavored to develop its own regional training program and in 1931 hosted the first annual Ranger Training Camp at the Wind River Administrative Site. The regional training was organized by Alan Hodgson and Ray Lindberg, Personnel Management staff with the Forest Service Regional Office in Portland, Oregon. Each year from 1931 through 1936, a tent camp was erected in the nursery fields for the Ranger Training Camp. As the program grew, the development of a formal Forest Service training facility at the Wind River Administrative Site was a logical improvement upon the tent camp for annual training events. Hodgson and Lindberg are credited with the proposal to construct a facility at Wind River to serve regional Forest Service training needs.

Undated preliminary sketches of the Training Center and Dormitory by an unidentified Forest Service architect are preserved in the historic collections of the Engineering Division, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Forest Service, in Portland, Oregon. These sketches probably date from 1935, and bear the approval signatures of Alan Hodgson, Division of Personnel Management, Ray Grefe, Division of Engineering, F.V. Horton, Division of Lands, M. Merritt, Division of Lands, and Regional Forester C.J. Buck. Five buildings were initially envisioned, including a pair of dormitories, two utility buildings, and a “Class-rooms & Lounge Building.” As drawn, the dormitory buildings are similar to the final execution of the design for the G.F. Allen Dormitory, with a few exceptions in detail. The preliminary sketches, for example, indicate wood shingle siding, as opposed to drop siding, and gable ends show a single multi-light window rather than a group of three. The “Class-rooms and Lounge Building” is the preliminary design for the Administration Building. The sketches indicate a building of similar size and form to the final

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design, again with differences in detail and execution. The massive stone chimney, for example, is shown at the front of the building rather than the rear, and the ground floor exterior of the main façade is stone, rather than clapboard. The initial plans were obviously scaled back, as only two of the five buildings were ultimately constructed. Cost was undoubtedly a factor.

Site clearing and building construction began in the fall of 1936 and both buildings were completed by February 1937. Architects and engineering staff from the Forest Service Regional Office provided an oversight role during the construction. Labor was provided by CCC enrollees from Company 944, based at nearby Camp Hemlock (F-40). Forest Leaders, also known as “Forestry Personnel” or CCC foremen, supervised the enrollees. Typically, these men had technical experience in carpentry, construction, or mechanics. CCC camp records list Roy Brown and Carl Pearson as the C & M [Construction and Maintenance] foremen in February 1937. These two men probably directed much of the construction work at the Training Center and Dormitory. Clifford Barnes, another CCC foreman who specialized in stone masonry, was likely responsible for the construction of the stone fireplace and chimney in the Training Center. Barnes is known to have supervised other stonework construction at the Wind River Administrative site in 1937 and 1938 and it is assumed he also directed the masonry work for the Training Center.

The first training session held in the newly completed facility was a two week-long Ranger Training Camp in February and March 1937, involving more than 70 trainees and instructors, including C.J. Buck, Regional Forester, members of his staff from Portland, Oregon, and Forest Rangers from several national forests. Among the attendees of this first session in the new building was Edward P. Cliff, who would later become the ninth Chief of the Forest Service. A variety of regional training sessions and meetings of Forest Service staff were held at the facility annually between 1937 and 1960. In addition to

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the annual Ranger Training, other sessions included fire management topics, engineering, silviculture, timber scaling, aerial photograph interpretation, resource management, and general administration. Foreman training was held at the facility, and "Guard School," the basic firefighter training that is still an important aspect of Forest Service employee orientation, was also taught. Meetings and conferences of Forest Service staff from throughout the region, visiting university faculty and students, and forestry professionals were regularly scheduled at the facility, which was often used as a base of operations for field trips to study areas in the local area. Lyle Watts and John McGuire, seventh and tenth Chiefs of the Forest Service, respectively, were among those who attended sessions at the Training Station early in their careers with the agency. The lists of people who attended training sessions and meetings at the facility between 1937 and 1960 include virtually every District Ranger and Forest Supervisor in the Pacific Northwest Region (Region Six) of the Forest Service, as well as Regional Foresters, key Regional Office staff, and regional heads of the agency's Research branch.

The regional ranger training program was discontinued in 1960 and Forest Service use of the facility declined. From 1962 to 1978 the two buildings were used as housing for a Youth Conservation Corps crew. Forest Service use of the Training Station was renewed after 1978, and it has become a popular location for meetings of Gifford Pinchot National Forest staff and Mt. Adams Ranger District personnel. The Dormitory has been used as housing for seasonal Forest Service employees since 1978. Use of both buildings has become more infrequent since 1997-1999, when the Wind River Nursery closed and consolidation of the Wind River Ranger District and Mt. Adams Ranger District resulted in the movement of local personnel to offices in another county. Until recently, the Administration Building also served as the official election polling place for the local unincorporated community of Stabler. The buildings are also used annually by faculty, students and staff of the University of Washington and other

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forestry researchers, including scientists involved in ongoing projects at the nearby Wind River Experimental Forest, T.T. Munger Research Natural Area, and canopy crane research facility.

Although initially known as the Administration Building for the Training Station, the classroom building was renamed the Hodgson-Lindberg Training Center about 1978, to recognize Alan Hodgson and Ray Lindberg, the men who developed the regional Forest Service training programs.

The Region Six Personnel Training Station buildings retain a substantially high overall degree of physical integrity. There have been relatively few alterations to the two buildings over time and the majority of the architectural fabric is original. The general appearance of the buildings and setting evokes the Depression Era (1933-1942). No permanent exterior alterations to the Administration Building have occurred. A detached wheelchair ramp of wood construction was added to the east elevation in 1995, providing access to one side of the front porch. The only significant interior alterations consist of the removal of interior folding doors intended to separate classrooms, the installation of acoustical tile and track lighting on a portion of the ceiling, installation of fluorescent box lights, and the placement of carpeting over original flooring material. The box lights were removed in 2003 and replaced with replicas of the original lighting. Carpeting was also removed in 2003 and the wood flooring refinished. The first floor office was converted to use a wheelchair-accessible restroom in 1995. Principal alterations to the Dormitory exterior are limited to bathroom and kitchen exhaust vents in the rear elevation and concrete basement steps in the west elevation. Interior building modifications are limited to the basement utility space, remodeled in the 1970s for use as a kitchen, dining, shower and bathroom area.

The Region Six Personnel Training Station is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "A" because of its direct association with the political and legislative events of President

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Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. These events signify the unprecedented intervention of the federal government in the economic life of the country and in the welfare of its citizens. Specifically associated with the CCC, the buildings are a tangible reminder of the agency created to put unemployed young men to work reclaiming and developing the nation's national resources, and exemplify CCC contributions to relief, recovery, and reform (Throop 1979, 1984). The two buildings particularly illustrate the pattern of labor-intensive handcrafted construction that was a hallmark of the CCC, the means of providing work and relief to unemployed craftsmen as foremen as well as training and experience for unskilled young CCC enrollees.

The Great Depression was one of the turning points of 20th century American history. Affecting all sectors of the American population, the Depression had a profound impact on the economic, social, and political make-up of the nation. Unemployment and dislocation were commonplace, and industrial disruption was unexceptional. Unable to find work in their home environments, almost two million men and women adopted a vagrant existence. Depression unemployment fell disproportionately to on young workers just entering the labor force. Untrained, unskilled, and unable to obtain necessary experience, they found themselves singularly unqualified for placement in a nonexistent job market. On March 21, 1933, the President's message on the "Relief of Unemployment" went to Congress with a bill to create a civilian conservation corps for public works projects. Ten days later the relief measure passed, creating Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), the agency more popularly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (the title was officially changed in 1937). More than any other New Deal agency, the CCC bore the personal stamp of President Roosevelt.

The CCC organization was designed to operate through the existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and the Interior. Labor was to select enrollees through local relief agencies; the War Department was to enroll the men, feed, clothe, house and condition them, and transport them to

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work camps. Agriculture and Interior, through their various technical agencies, such as the Forest Service, were to design and select work projects, provide supervision, and administer the camps. The tasks of building, equipping, staffing, and operating the camps were initially given to the technical agencies, but almost immediately reassigned to the Army, which alone had the resources and experience to handle the logistics and meet mobilization schedules. Program coordination was the responsibility of ECW Director, Robert Fechner.

The Region Six Personnel Training Station buildings were constructed by enrollees of CCC Company 944 from CCC Camp Hemlock (F-40). Erected in 1933, Camp Hemlock was one of the first Emergency Conservation Work camps established in the state of Washington. Company strength was approximately 200 men. Between 1933 and 1942, when the CCC disbanded, enrollees from Camp Hemlock constructed 24 buildings at the Wind River Administrative Site, included an office, mess hall, residences, storage buildings, and several garages. In 1935, CCC enrollees built Trout Creek Dam, to provide hydroelectric power for the expanding facilities. Enrollees from Camp Hemlock were also involved in the development and construction of local recreation facilities.

The Training Station also qualifies for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion "A" because of its association with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The creation of the National Forest system (initially Forest Reserves) and the establishment of the Forest Service resulted in a radical change in the methods and approaches to the management of forest resources on public lands. Conservation of resources became a focal point of Federal land management increasing both employment and economic development of local communities who were directly tied to these public resources. From its inception, the Forest Service had a marked effect on the historic development of the Pacific Northwest.

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This increased during the Great Depression when the agency, through work relief programs such as the CCC, became a major employer of local citizens, and changed its overall management philosophy from one of custodial treatment to one of intensive resource extraction and development. The result was a vast public resource base actively managed for the economic benefit of the region, with effects so strong that exploitation of Federally-managed resources remains a major economic factor in more than half of the counties in Oregon and Washington (Throop 1984).

The policies and practices of Federal forest management were implemented by Forest Supervisors, District Rangers, and staff of each national forest. To ensure consistency and uniform application of national and regional policy, annual training sessions and meetings were held to convey new information and direction and to discuss a wide range of issues related to the management of the national forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The Training Station buildings also qualify for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion "C" because they embody the distinctive characteristics of the Rustic style of architecture particular to the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest Region and exclusive to the Depression-era, 1933-1942. In the early years of the Great Depression, Forest Service evaluation studies identified critical deficiencies in facilities development as well as in resource conservation work. Analysis of the broad architectural tendencies of existing Forest Service buildings revealed dissatisfactions with their appearances, primarily because they were not considered representative of the Service itself. At the same time, it was recognized that forests were not only areas of economic value, but also areas which were developing an increasing social value. This amplified awareness of the need to safeguard the aesthetic qualities and to preserve the natural aspects of the forests. Accordingly, an architectural idiom was sought that would possess Forest

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Service identity, and express its ideals and purposes. Additional design criteria included harmony with the natural environment, economy of materials, and appropriateness to specific function.

Each Forest Service region undertook to design buildings appropriate to climatic characteristics, vegetation and forest cover, utilizing the predominant native building materials. Some regions were able to take advantage of their traditional or native architecture while others found it necessary to develop original designs based only in part on Regional prototypes. The style that emerged in the Pacific Northwest Region had no clearly identifiable regional architectural prototype, but drew heavily upon rural vernacular models. The character of the old growth forest environment provided inspiration, as well. The Region 6 expression conveyed a feeling of enduring substance in sturdy designs with a vocabulary that spoke of big timber, and communicated the wealth of a timber-rich Region in an almost lavish use of wood. While the architecture's outward appearance adhered to traditional forms, albeit stripped of superfluous decorative elements, Forest Service rustic was very modern in terms of interior arrangements and planning. Distinguished by a symbolic vocabulary which established Forest Service identity, the overall architecture suggested the agency's pragmatic mission in its strictly utilitarian design. The extensive use of wood and wood products was simultaneously economical and associative, underscoring the agency policy of promoting the production of wood for construction.

The Region 6 expression of rustic architecture was intended to characterize the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. The Architecture Group in the Regional Office responsible for all building design and site planning included architects Linn A. Forrest, Howard L. Gifford, James Pollock, W.I. "Tim" Turner, and Landscape Architect Emmett U. Blanchfield.

The Rustic Style of architecture is temporally diagnostic. A wholly American architectural movement, rustic is an expression of the early 20th century. On national forest lands, rustic is exclusive to

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the period 1933-1942. Subsequent design philosophies have supplanted Rustic: concepts which include non-intrusiveness but emphasize simplicity and structural honesty. They were ideas which, as they emerged in the late 1930s and early 1940s, were in line with changing economic conditions and new building materials. With increasing emphasis on efficiency and functionalism, rustic was viewed in some quarters as an affectation, deliberate and self-conscious, overly sophisticated, and romantic. Harmony with nature could be achieved as well through modest functional design with less cost in terms of labor and material.

As a thematic group, Forest Service Depression-era administration buildings in Washington and Oregon represent a finite resource. Although the actual number of buildings constructed in the region by the CCC is unknown, about 722 remain. Of these, approximately 547 retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic identity. The buildings were evaluated in 1983 using a numerical system of fixed scores that rated each building using a series of criteria oriented toward architectural values (Throop 1983). The criteria included building integrity, stylistic character, and quality of design and execution. Total scores possible ranged from 0-200, but actual scores ranged from 30-199. The Administration Building, Region Six Personnel Training Station, was rated the highest in the region, and was the only building with a score of 199 points. The G.F. Allen Dormitory received a score of 176 points. Both were ranked as Primary historic resources, and determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under the 1983 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for Depression-Era Administrative Structures.

In 1984, a National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared for *USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in the State of Oregon and Washington built by the Civilian Conservation Corps* by agency historian Elizabeth Gail Throop. An initial set of representative properties was listed in the

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National Register with the submission of the thematic nomination, and incremental listings of additional properties were to follow on an annual basis. Forest Service records show that 293 out of 547 properties were actually listed before the practice of incremental submissions was suspended in the early 1990s. The Region Six Personnel Training Station buildings were never included in the initial or subsequent incremental nomination submissions.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The physical boundary of the nominated property is presented on Attachment 2 and conforms to the maintained landscape immediately surrounding the Administration Building and Dormitory Building, approximately 200 x 250 feet.

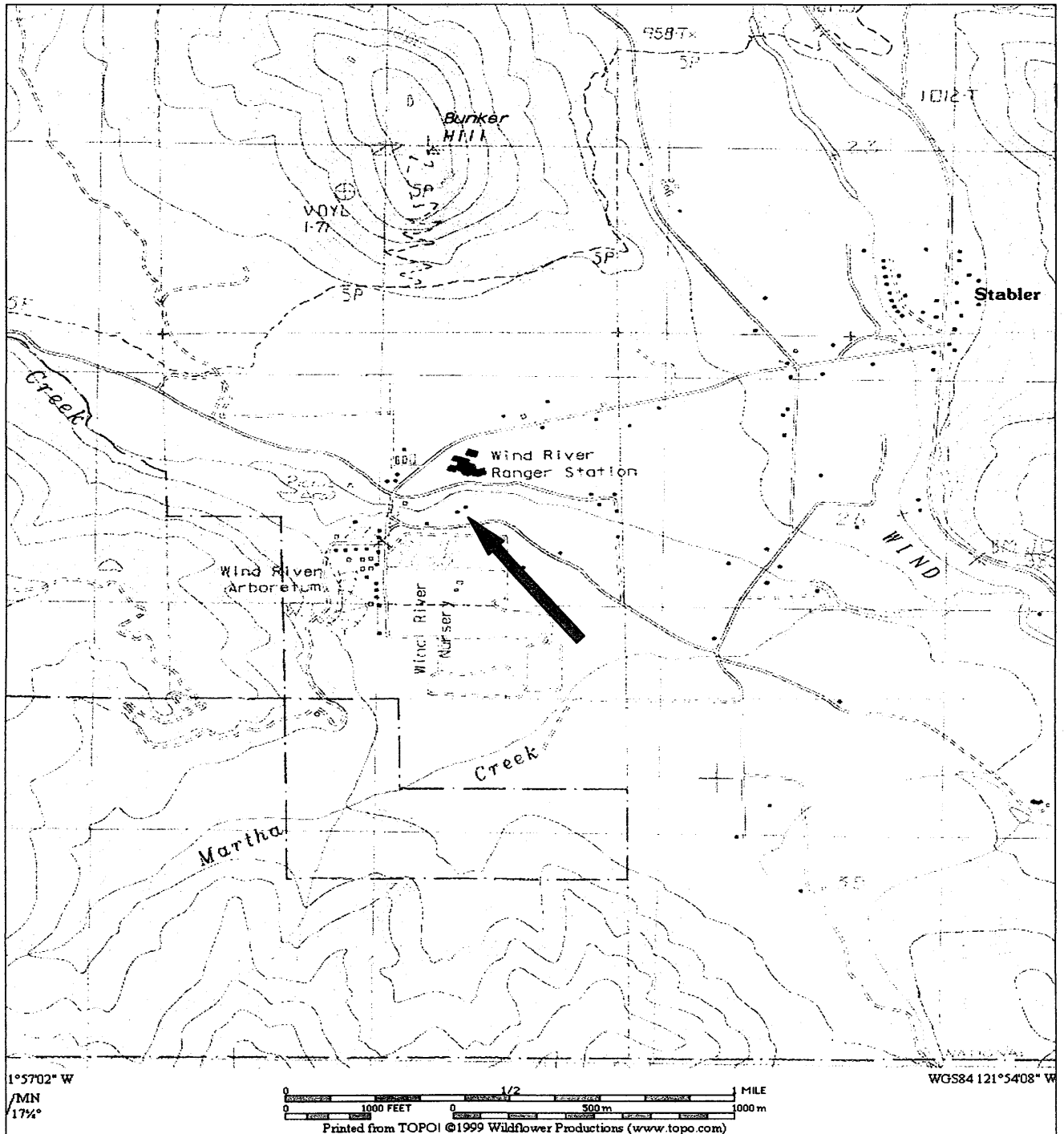
Verbal Boundary Justification

The physical boundary encompasses the Administration Building and Dormitory Building and the immediate landscape that provides a sense of the property's historic setting.

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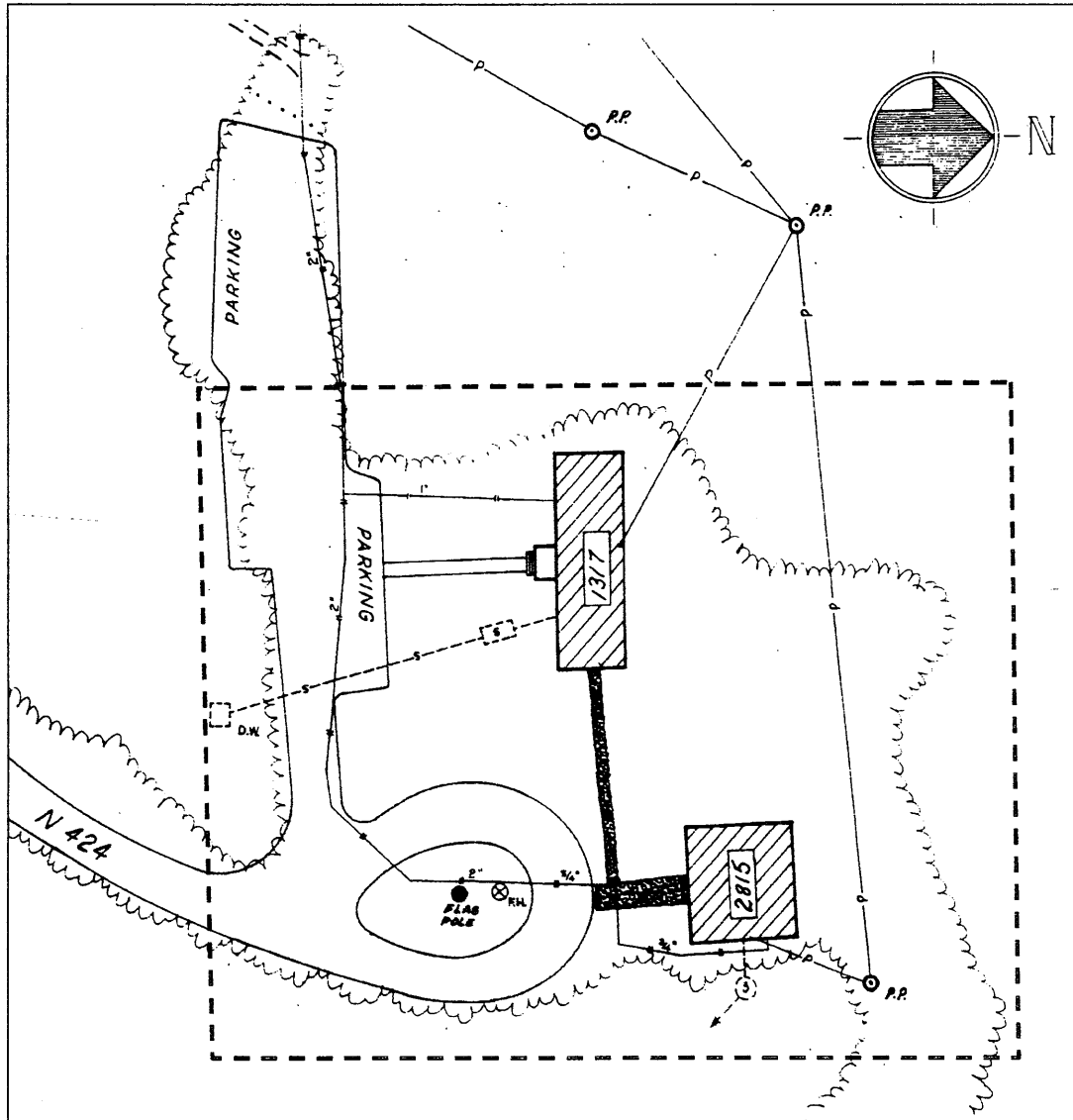


Region 6 Personnel Training Station
Gifford Pinchot National Forest
Portion of USGS Stabler, Wash., 7.5' series topographic map (1983) showing location of property (arrow).

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station
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Site plan (1970) showing Administration Building (#2815), G.F. Allen Dormitory, connecting flagstone walkways, loop driveway, and parking area. Boundary of National Register property indicated as dashed line.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Richard McClure, photographer, US Forest Service
2002

Contemporary view of main façade (south elevation) from loop driveway. Digital image, Heritage Program
electronic files, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Richard McClure, photographer, US Forest Service
2002

Contemporary view of main façade (south elevation) from loop driveway. Digital image, Heritage Program
electronic files, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Robert Heims, photographer
1999

Main façade (south elevation) from loop driveway. Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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Robert Heims, photographer
1999

East elevation. Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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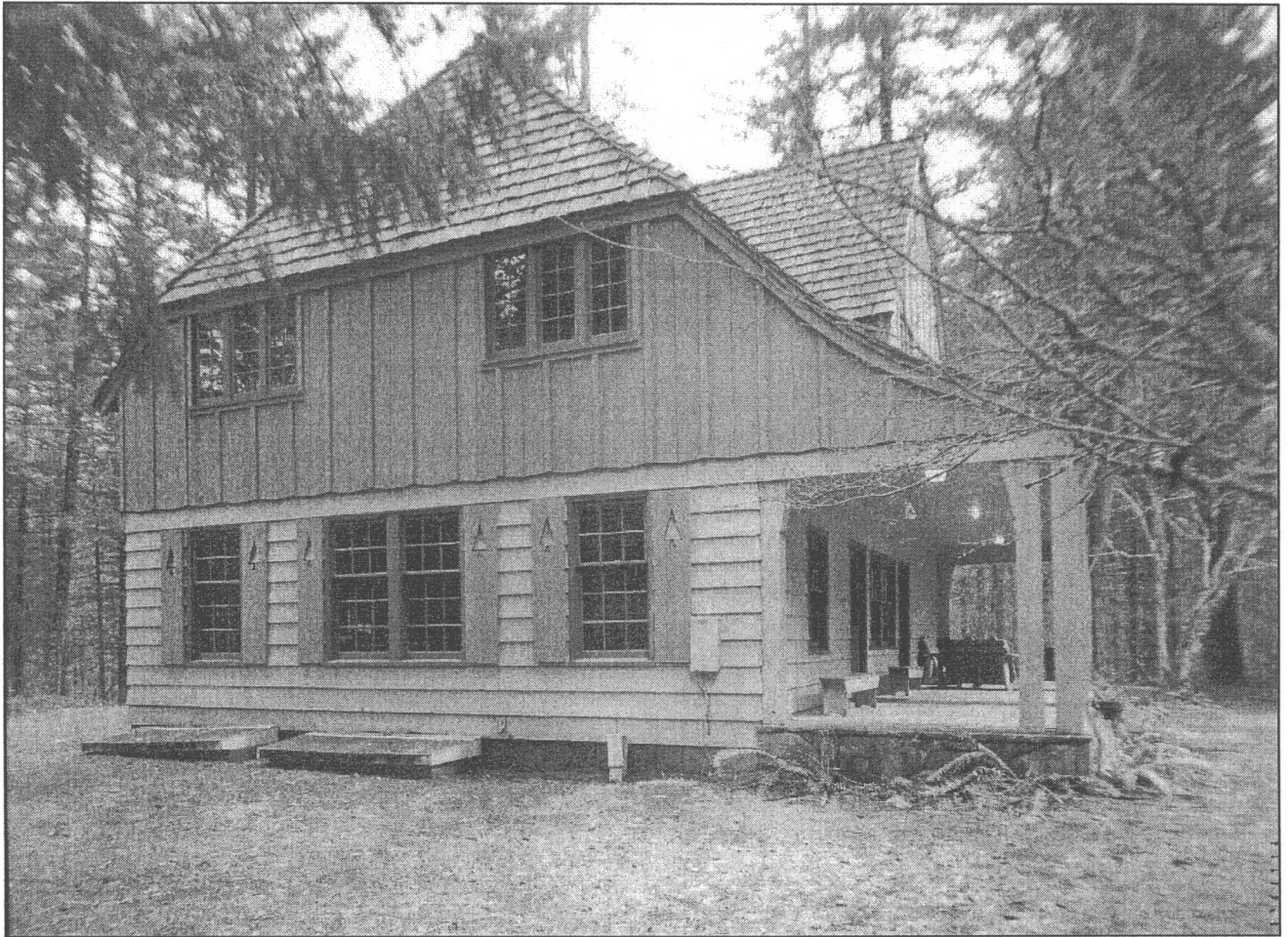
Robert Heims, photographer
1999

North elevation (rear). Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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Robert Heims, photographer
1999

West elevation. Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Robert Heims, photographer
1999

Main façade (south elevation). Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Robert Heims, photographer
1999

Main façade (south elevation). Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

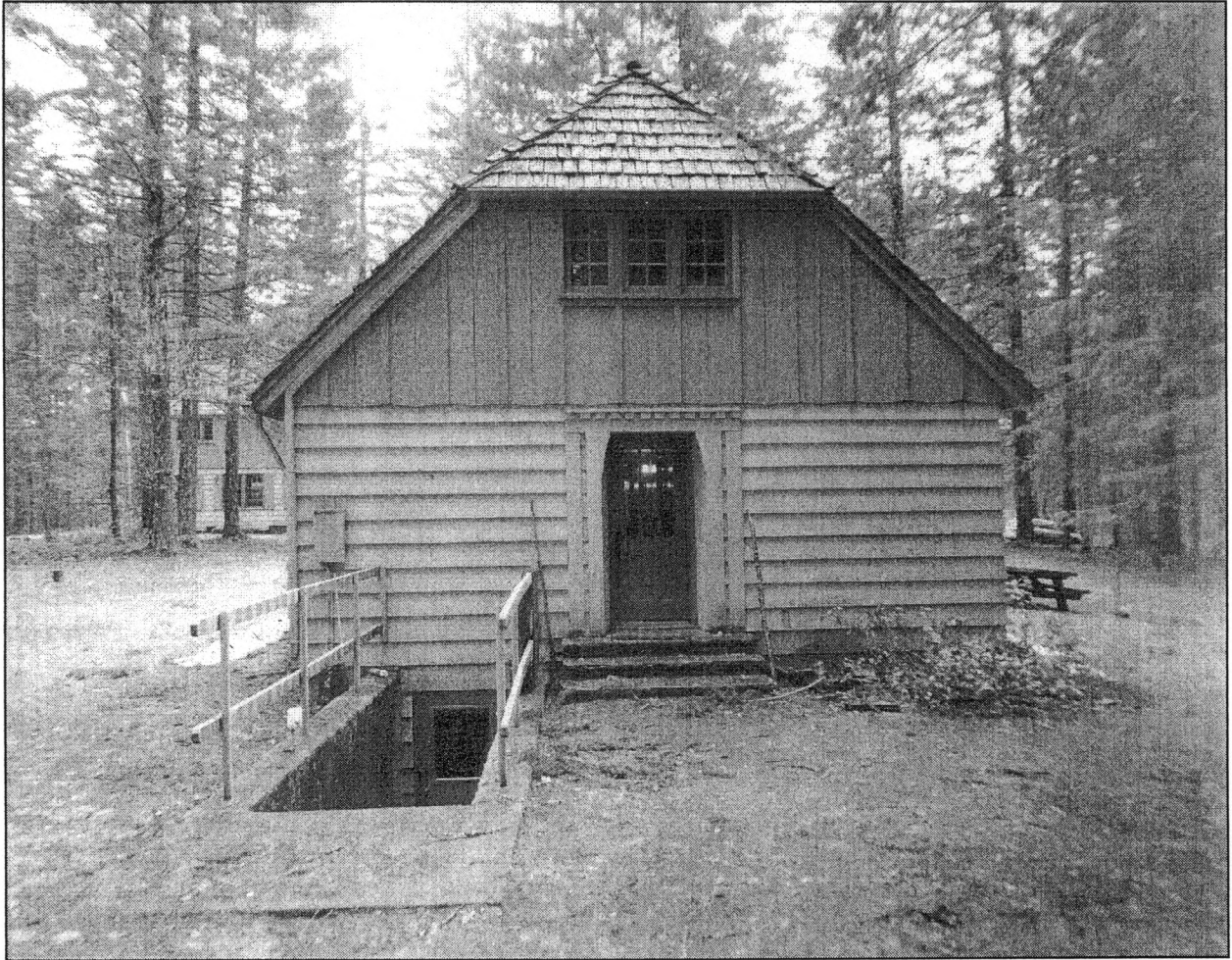
Robert Heims, photographer
1999

North elevation (rear). Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

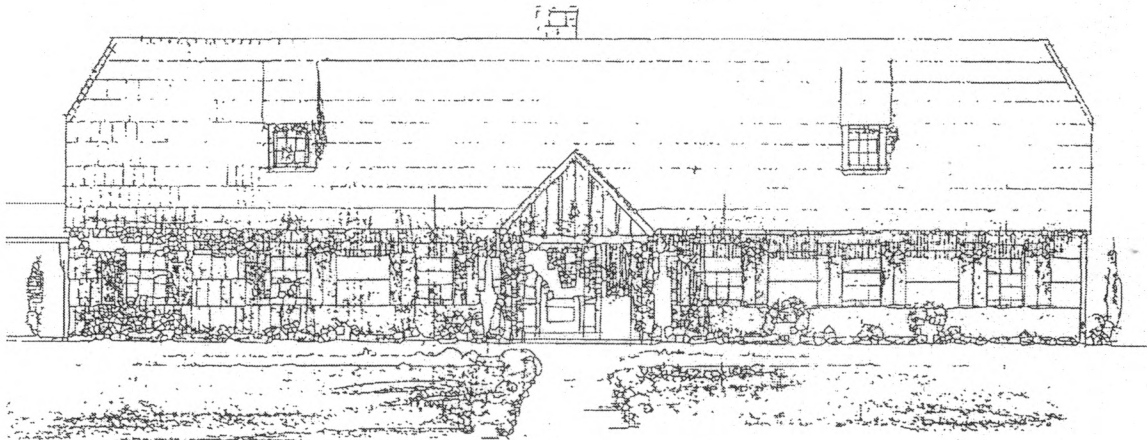
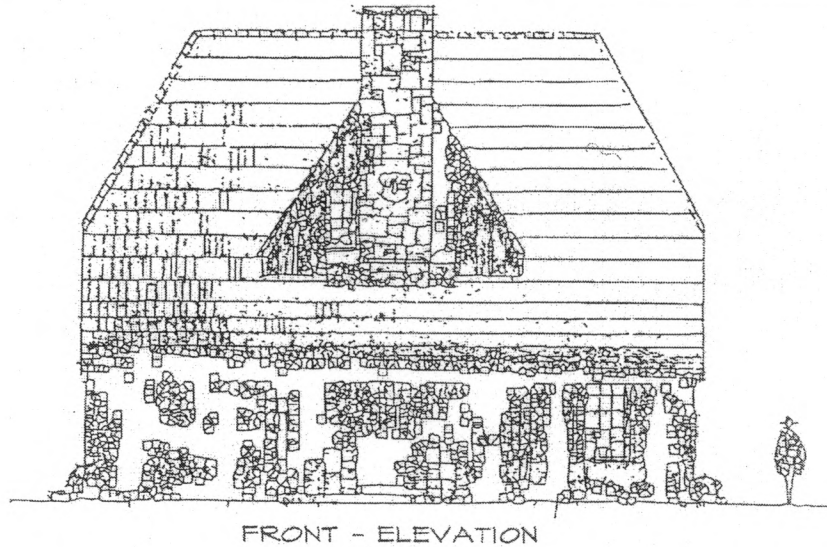
Robert Heims, photographer
1999

West elevation. Scanned from original print, Historic American Building Survey documentation file for Wind River Administrative Site Historic District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

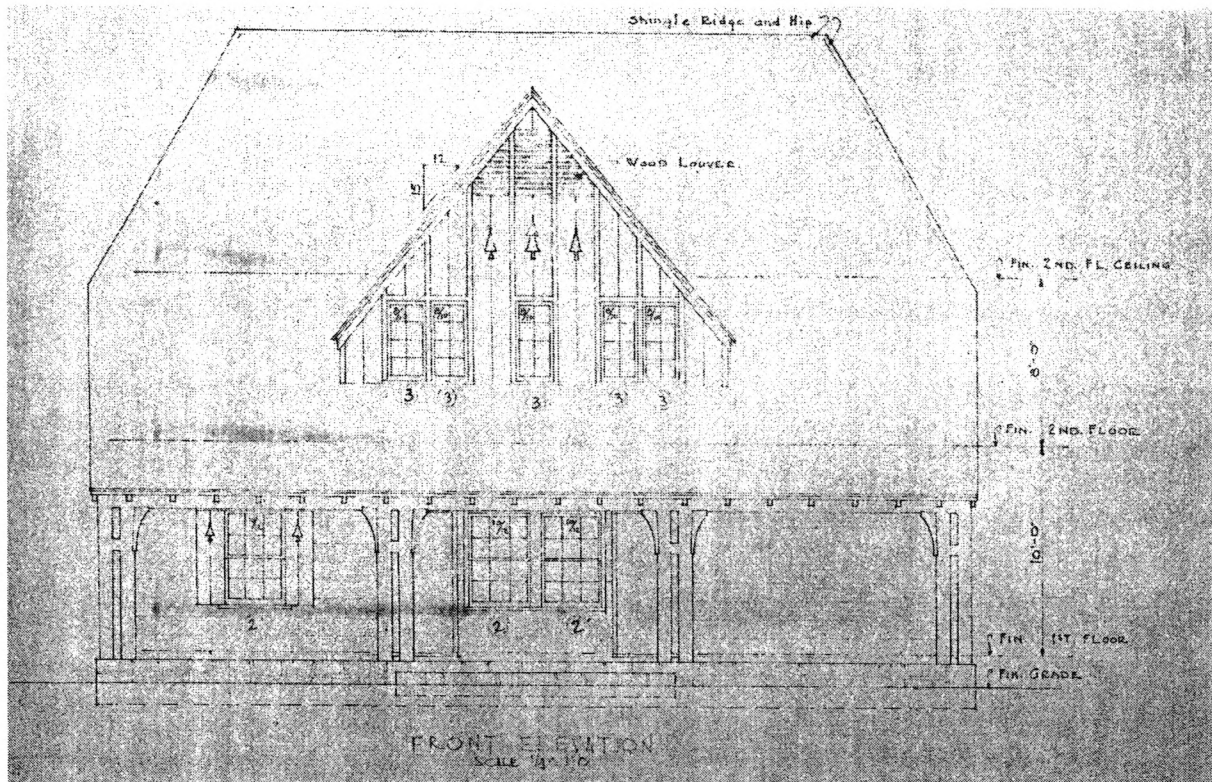
Preliminary sketches of "Class-rooms & Lounge Building" (upper) and "Dormitory" (lower)
1935

Scanned from original drawings on file, Division of Engineering, USDA Forest Service, Region 6, Portland,
Oregon.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

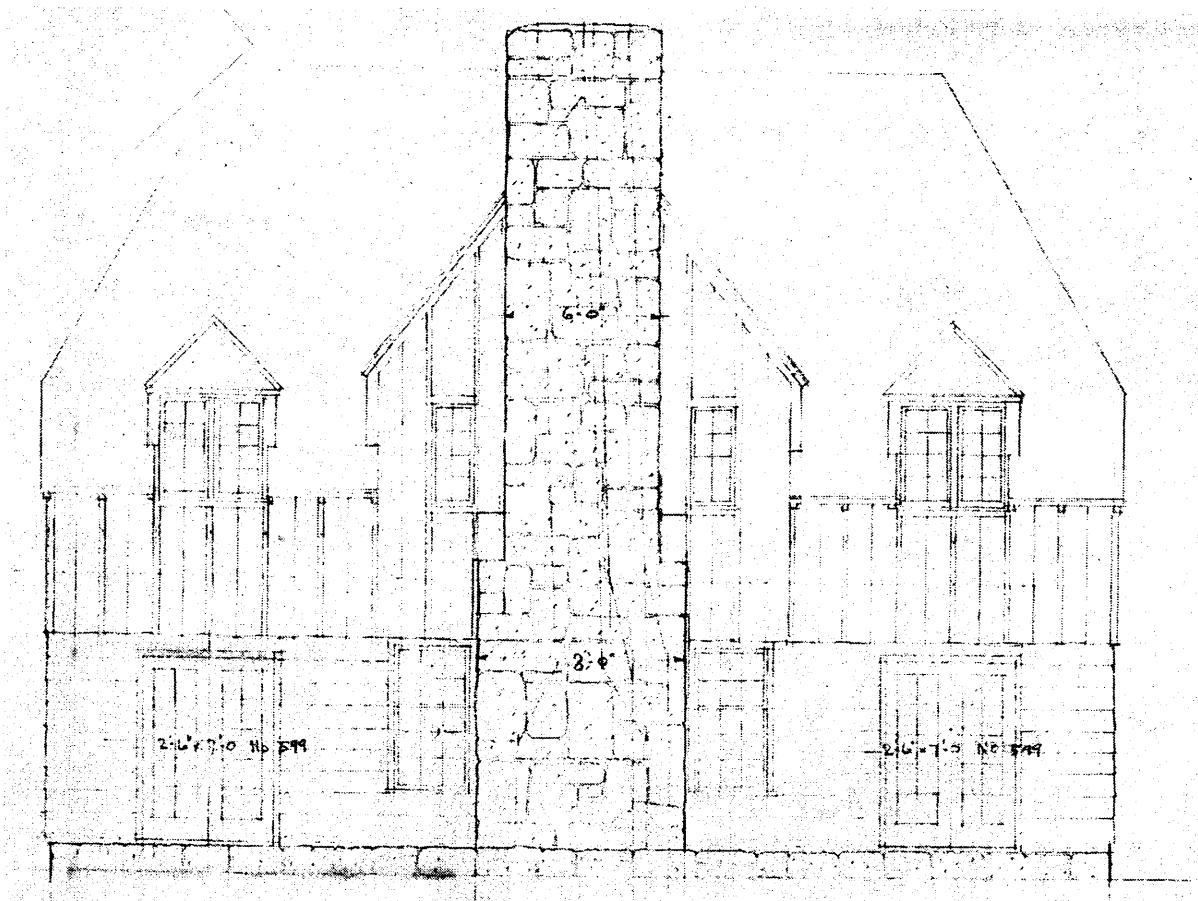
Building plans
1936

Main façade (south elevation). Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

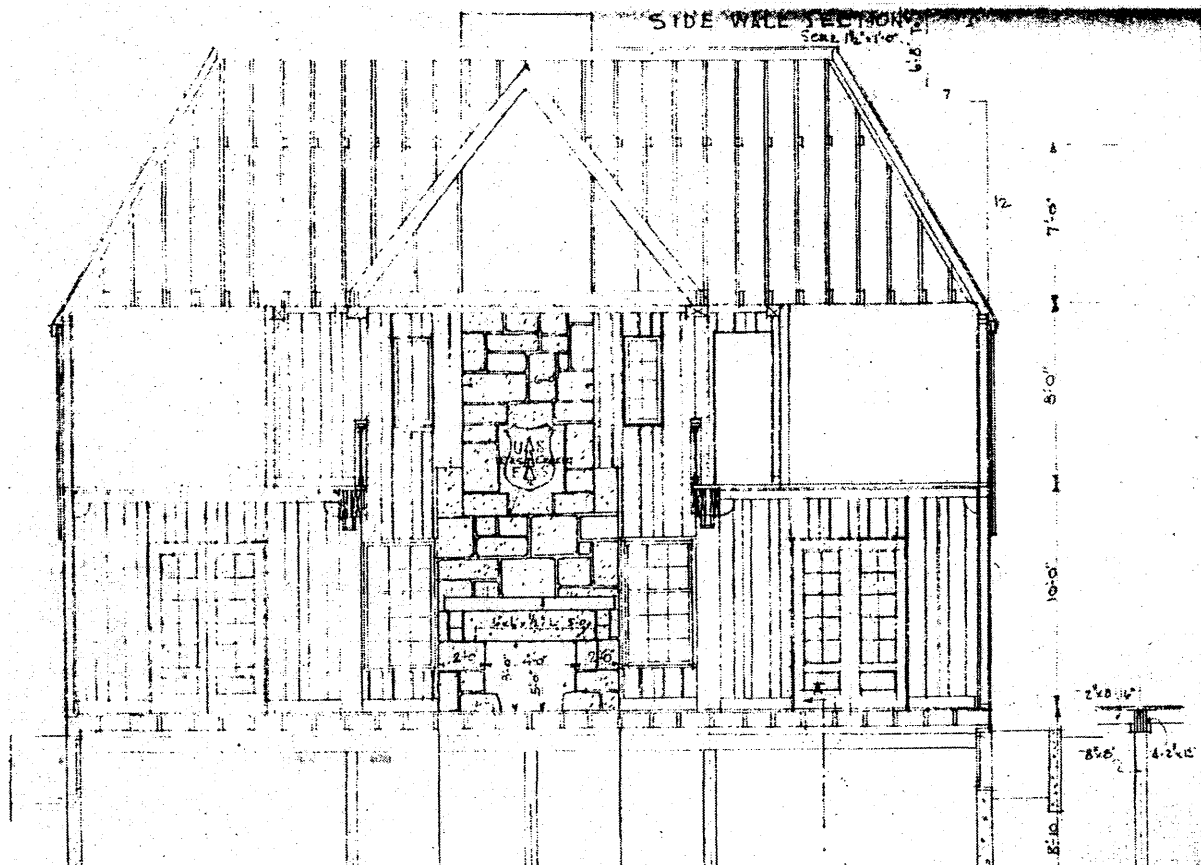
Building plans
1936

North elevation (rear). Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District,
Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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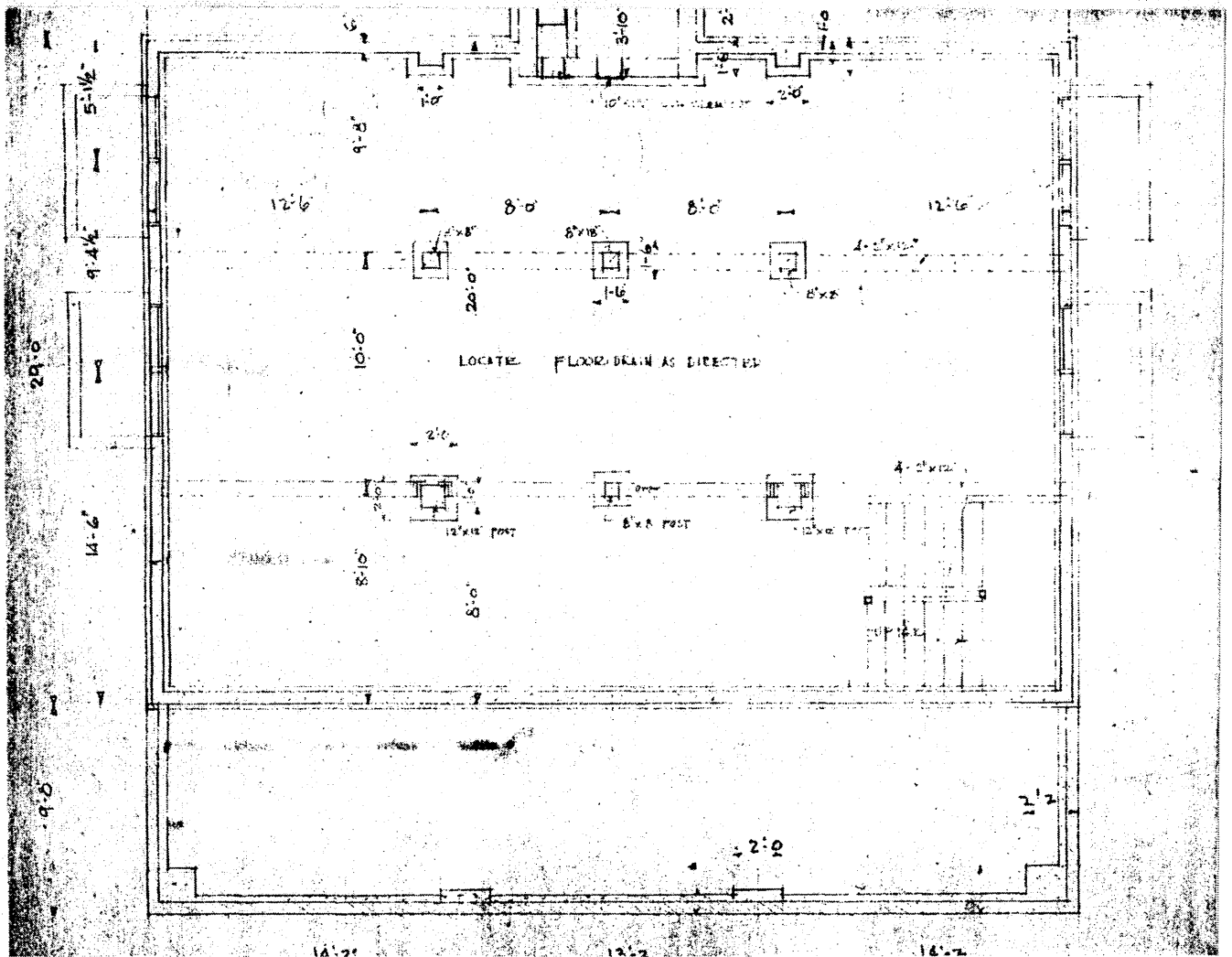
Building plans
1936

Interior section showing north wall of assembly room with central fireplace. Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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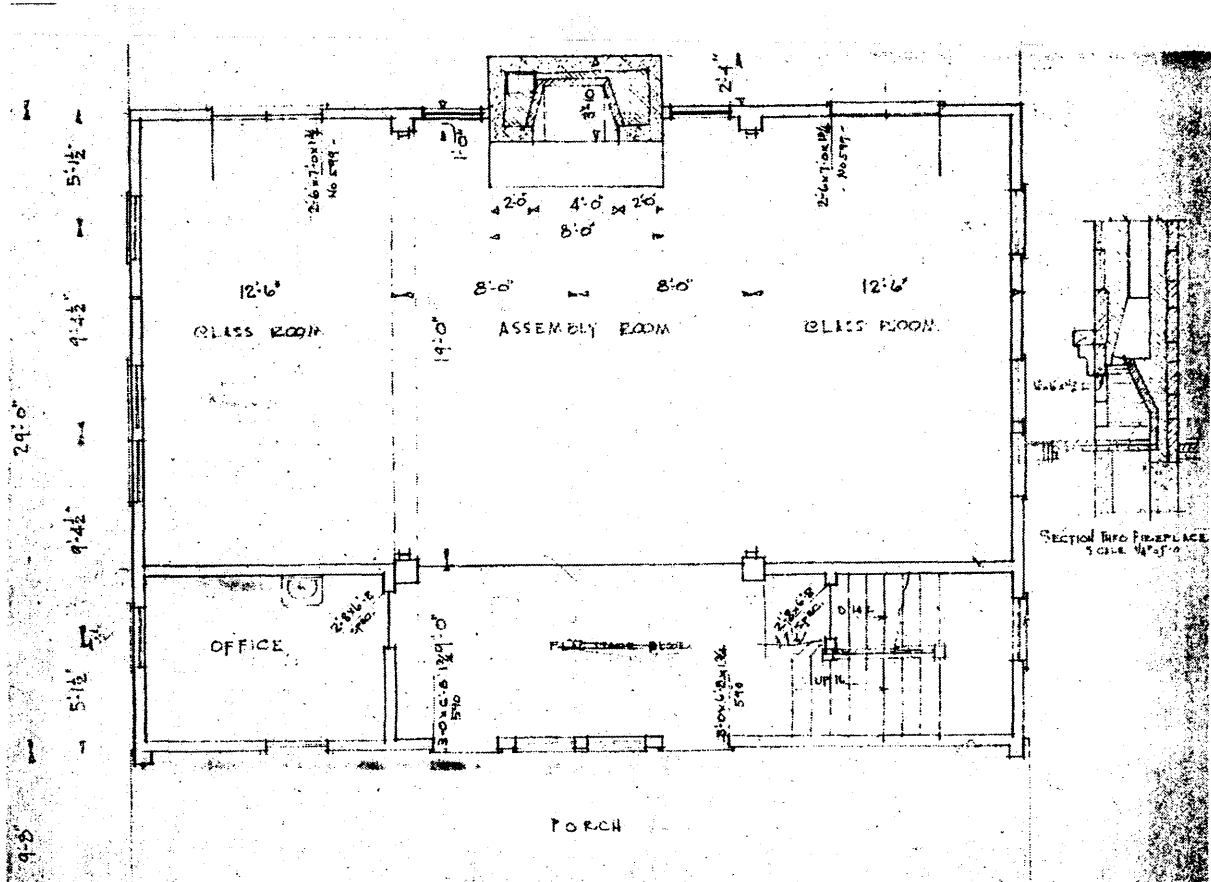
Building plans
1936

Interior floor plan, basement. Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
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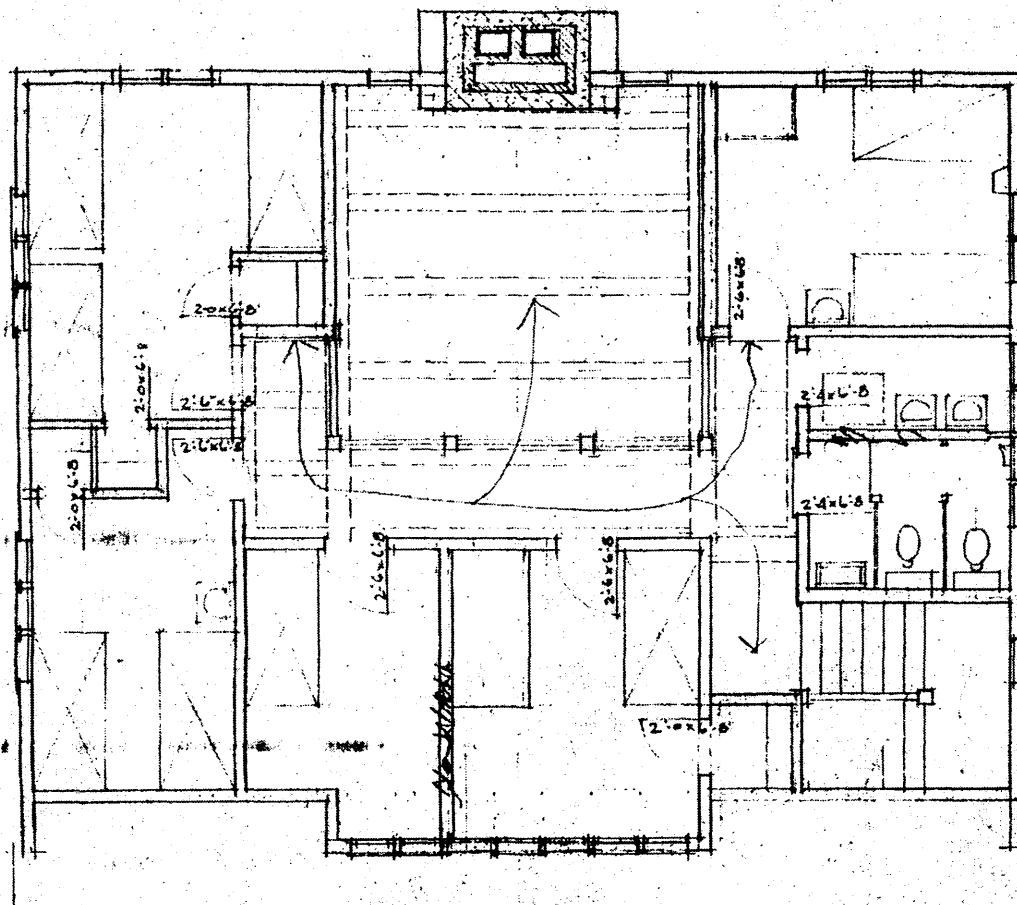
Building plans
1936

Interior floor plan, first floor. Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

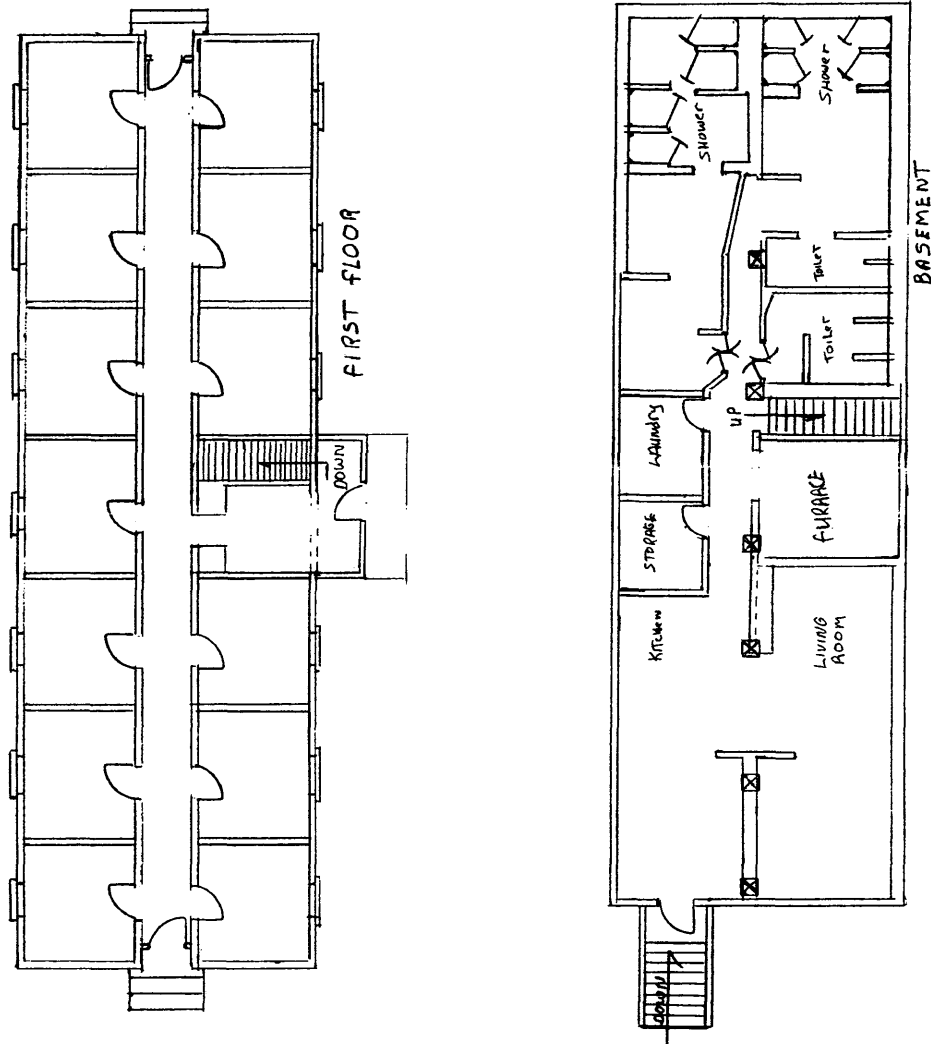
Building plans
1936

Interior floor plan, second floor. Scanned from reduced copy of original blueprints on file, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Floor plans (sketch plans)
ca. 1995

Interior floor plans, first floor and basement. Scanned from original pencil drawings on file, facilities maintenance office, Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Emma H. Morton, photographer, US Forest Service
March 29, 1937

Historic photographic view of main façade (south elevation). Scanned from original print, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD (Archives II), RG 95, Records of the Forest Service, WO #344090.

Original label reads: "O – Improvements, Adm. Structures – Washington. Columbia [crossed out] Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Administration Building – Hemlock Training School."

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Emma H. Morton, photographer, US Forest Service
March 29, 1937

Historic photographic view of Administration Building interior. Scanned from original print, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD (Archives II), RG 95, Records of the Forest Service, WO #344091.

Original label reads: "O – Improvements, Adm. Structures – Washington. Columbia [crossed out] Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Administration Building – Hemlock Training School. Ray Lindbergh [sic] – Training Officer."

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Region 6 Personnel Training Station, G.F. Allen Dormitory
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Emma H. Morton, photographer, US Forest Service
March 29, 1937

Historic photographic view of main façade (south elevation). Scanned from original print, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD (Archives II), RG 95, Records of the Forest Service, WO #344091.

Original label reads: "O – Improvements, Adm. Structures – Washington. Columbia [crossed out] Gifford Pinchot National Forest. G.F. Allen Dormitory – Hemlock Training School."

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Attachment –

REGION 6 PERSONNEL TRAINING STATION
SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Attachment 24 of 24



Region 6 Personnel Training Station, Administration Building
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

US Forest Service, photographer unknown.
June 1938

Historic photographic view of main façade (south elevation). Scanned from original print, Gifford Pinchot National Forest archives.

Original label reads: "Guard School Group – Wind River (Hemlock) 1938."