An Evaluation of Depression Era Structures on the Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan

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BY

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Abstract

Standing structures that remain from Depression Era construction on the Hiawatha National Forest are described and evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places. Included are ranger station administrative complexes, fire towers, and various recreation related structures. Many were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the relationship between the C.C.C., the Forest Service, and the Great Depression is discussed. A preliminary effort is made to define a style which emphasized wood and a natural appearance and included variations for both forest and small town settings. Some structures are judged not eligible for the National Register because of numerous alterations and others are recommended for further evaluation on a regional basis.
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Chapter 1

Introduction

The establishment of the Hiawatha National Forest and the related activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps are important events in the 20th century history of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Standing structures associated with these events remain at 14 different locales on the forest, ranging from 1 to 15 structures per site (Table 1).

Many structures associated with early Forest Service and C.C.C. activity are gone, and many of the 56 that remain on National Forest Lands are in need of repair or replacement. Even though most of the buildings are less than 50 years old, the National Register of Historic Places criteria state that properties less than 50 years old may be eligible if they are of exceptional importance to a community, state, region, or the nation. A number of W.P.A. and C.C.C. projects associated with the Federal response to the Depression in other parts of the country have already been included under Criteria A, which covers properties "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" (Sherfy and Luce 1979).

Because of this potential, the Regional Forester for the Eastern United States issued a letter (Oct. 12, 1984) directing forests to evaluate depression era structures approaching 50 years old or older prior to renovation or disposal. Rather than focus only on structures where alteration or demolition is being planned, it was decided to include all depression-era buildings on the Hiawatha in our evaluation in order to facilitate comparison and maximize efficiency.

Data was collected by James Wojtala between Oct. 22 and Nov. 23, 1984 from Forest Service files and field visits to all structures. The report was prepared between November 26, 1984 and February 10, 1985.
Table 1 - List of Depression Era Structures on the Hiawatha National Forest.

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<td>74 (modified)</td>
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<td>Oil Storage House</td>
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<td>Clear Lake Organization Camp</td>
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Plan Number

Raco

Ranger Office Special Plan
Three Car Garage
(not avail.)

Warehouse with Shop (south) Special Plan
Warehouse with Shop (north)
Blacksmith Shop 14
Oil Storage House 14

Soldier's Lake Campground

Bathhouse and Shelter 50

Moran Work Center

Office and 3 stall Garage
Garage 26
Warehouse with Shop 14
Oil Storage House 23
Well House
One Car Garage

Lake Michigan Campground

Custodians Dwelling
Garage and Shop

Lookout Towers

Demond Hill
McNearney
Tie Hill
Wetmore
Chapter 2

Historical Background: The Great Depression, The Hiawatha National Forest, and The Civilian Conservation Corps

The construction of the buildings discussed in this report was part of a nationwide federal response to two major problems: 1) environmental degradation caused by decades of destructive timber harvest practices and 2) the economic hardship of the Great Depression.

By the 1930's much of the Upper Peninsula was devoid of timber. Most of the area's pine had been cut in the late 19th century and much hardwood was cut during the first decades of the 20th century. Major fires swept over much of the cutover land, especially through the extremely flammable pine slash. In some areas, logging and subsequent burning damaged the soil and natural reforestation was not occurring. Many loggers let their cutover land revert to the Government for back taxes.

Eyewitness accounts emphasize the extent and severity of the devastation:

"the area lay ravished and exhausted; great stretches had been logged. . . Fires in the '20's and early '30's had left extensive barrens over which the wind whistled and plagued state highway snow removal crews in their first attempts at snow removal; the Raco plains, the thousand acres, the huge snag-dotted areas that stretched from M-28 to beyond the Pine River, the great burned-over barrens south of Strongs and Eckerman" (McIver, n.d., cited in Mid-American Research Center 1984:93)

This situation was common throughout the Great Lakes area and in parts of the west, and contributed to the establishment of the National Forest System.
A number of Congressional Acts were passed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries which were designed to avert future timber shortages through large scale reforestation and scientific forestry (Steen 1976). These acts were also intended to provide for enhanced wildlife populations, soil and water protection, and recreational opportunities on forested lands. It was these acts that ultimately permitted the establishment of the Hiawatha National Forest in 1931.

The Hiawatha National Forest (Figs. 1 & 2) is within the Eastern Region (Region 9) of the National Forest System (Fig. 3). The Region itself was initially established in 1928 as the "Lake States Region" and included only those National Forests within Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Hiawatha National Forest includes two units in Michigan's Upper Peninsula which initially existed as separate National Forests. In an executive order dated February 9, 1962 all lands within the Marquette National Forest (East Unit) were transferred and made part of the Hiawatha National Forest (West Unit) (See McConnell n.d.:10)

The East unit had a long history as an independent entity. Due to delinquent tax payments much land in Chippewa County, Michigan had reverted to the public domain after being intensively logged. On June 17, 1908 this land was temporarily withdrawn from sale and on February 10, 1909 President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the establishment of the Marquette National Forest. This Forest was initially under the supervision of the Regional Office in Denver, Colorado (Region 2).

In 1913 the Regional Office recommended that the Marquette National Forest and the Huron National Forest should be handled as one administrative unit. On July 1, 1918 the Marquette National Forest land was transferred to the Huron, and together they became the Michigan National Forest.
Fig. 1 Key

A. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
B. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
C. Johnson Creek Guard Station Dynamite Storage Magazine
D. Clear Lake Organization Camp
E. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
F. Wetmore Lookout Tower
G. Tie Hill Lookout Tower
H. Dukes Administrative Site

(Key to symbols shown on Fig. 2)

Fig. 2 Key

A. Raco Work Station
B. Soldier Lake Campground Bath House and Shelter
C. Demond Hill Lookout Tower
D. McNerny Lake Lookout Tower
E. Moran Work Station
F. Lake Michigan Campground Custodian's Dwelling
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Edward F. Clark, Chief

NATIONAL FORESTS
EASTERN REGION
1966

LEGEND
- National Forest
- National Forest Headquarters
- Purchase Unit
- Regional Headquarters
- Land Utilization Projects

Fig. 3 Eastern Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
The passage of the Clarke-McNary Act in 1924 allowed additional National Forest lands to be acquired by purchase and in 1925 a 307,500 acre Marquette Purchase Unit was established in Chippewa County to guide this acquisition. An expansion was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1935 and involved an area of 49,500 acres in Chippewa and Mackinac Counties (see McConnell 1963:3). On February 12, 1931 President Hoover re-established the Marquette National Forest. It was administered under the supervision of the Forest Office in Munising, Michigan.

The Hiawatha National Forest (West Unit) had a somewhat less complicated history. Under the 1924 Clarke-McNary Act, the National Forest Reservation Commission established a purchase unit in Alger, Schoolcraft, and Delta Counties, Michigan in 1928. Much of this area was denuded, burned, and abandoned timberland. By January 16, 1931 enough land had been purchased within this unit to warrant the establishment of a new National Forest and on this date President Hoover proclaimed the Hiawatha National Forest.

The early foresters found budgets and manpower small in comparison with the potential projects facing them, and as the cutover devastation reached its climax in the 1930's, the Great Depression swept through the area. Although a federal response to the problems of the cutover in Northern Michigan had already been initiated, the Depression accelerated this response. The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 as part Roosevelt's "New Deal" profoundly influenced the newly created Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests.
As stated by the last director of the C.C.C., "with the inauguration of F.D.R. as president on March 9, 1933, the era of wishful thinking as a depression remedy came to an end -- to be replaced by a program of positive action (McEntee n.d.:49)." After his inauguration Franklin D. Roosevelt met with his secretaries to outline a plan for the rapid deployment of the Emergency Conservation Works program which came to be embodied in the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The President had dedicated his program to the rehabilitation of both land and men.

When the feasibility of the program was agreed upon the plan went to Congress and was passed on March 31, 1933. To achieve his goals the President was authorized: "... to provide for employing unemployed citizens, regardless of race, color or creed, in carrying on the work of a public nature in connection with the forestation of national and state lands, prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion; plant pest and disease control, construction of paths, trails and fire lanes in National Forests and such other work on the public domain or Government reservations as the President deems desirable (McEntee n.d.:5)."

With the approval of Congress Roosevelt organized the various Federal Agencies for carrying out this program. This program was unique in that several agencies participated in its administration though coordinated through a C.C.C. director. (see McEntee n.d.:7). The director not only coordinated the work of the various departments but also issued basic operational directives.

Under the Director, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture were to prepare and supervise the specific work projects which needed to be carried out. As the largest agency within the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service was responsible for developing work projects for a large share of the C.C.C. enrollees.
The role of the War Department was to enroll, feed, clothe, house, transport and condition the men. At the onset of the program Michigan was under the Army's 6th corps area at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. In order to decentralize, the administration for Michigan Camps was transferred to Camp Custer. After April 1, 1935 Camp Custer supervised the program in Michigan's Lower Peninsula while Fort Brady at Sault Ste. Marie took command of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The enrollees were sent to their District conditioning camps and then to their assigned work camps. Some enrollees were sent directly to their work camps however. Work camps were separated into inspection units. The inspection units of the Fort Brady Dist. were made up in part by C.C.C. camps on the Hiawatha National Forest. Twenty-three camps were in existence at various times on the Hiawatha (East and West Units), each with approximately 200 enrollees.

In 1937 the President recommended Corps permanency but the House objected and passed legislation which did the following: gave the Director greater authority, extended the life of the corps by another 3 years, made educational training an important objective, and changed the name to Civilian Conservation Corps, which had been unofficial until this time (see McIntee n.d.:27). By 1940 National Defense Training became a primary objective of the corps. By January 1, 1942 the number of enrollees were drastically reduced due to the war. The program was committed to defense and camps were moved to military reservations and to western timber areas where they were assigned to protect the resources during the war effort (see McIntee n.d.:32). The program continued until June 30, 1942 when further appropriations were denied.

The corps not only transformed the landscape through tree planting and fire control, they also had a direct effect on the local communities near where the camps were built. The inclusion of 25,000 Local Experienced Men (L.E.M.s) usually 8 per camp, helped support local economies. These L.E.M.s were not only
field supervisors who helped acquaint the enrollees with the woods, they also served as construction foremen and clerical assistants as well. Many of the structures evaluated in this report were constructed by C.C.C. crews under the supervision of these Local Experienced Men.

The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps stimulated an increase in purchases for the National Forests because President Roosevelt wanted "plenty of land" for corps work projects (Steen 1976:217). Many forest products companies were more than willing to sell even forested lands during the depression. The Bay De Noquet Company attempted to remain financially secure by selling nearly 100,000 acres to the United States for the newly created Hiawatha National Forest (Mid American Research Center 1984:102).

Potential work projects on the newly acquired land, such as tree planting, blister rust control, fire suppression, road and trail construction, and campground construction were labor intensive, and this labor was forthcoming through the C.C.C. The Forest Service had acquired both the land base and the manpower to begin rehabilitating the cutover in order to produce a variety of resources. Structures needed to be constructed to accomplish this task, and administrative sites, work centers, fire towers, and recreation facilities sprang up in the Forest and in surrounding communities. Many of these structures are no longer standing, but those that remain played a part in a process that transformed the Upper Peninsula. This report documents these remaining structures and attempts to assess their significance.
Chapter 3
Description of Structures

Introduction

The initial task of this project was to inventory all structures on the Forest known or thought to be related the Depression Era (Table 1). Building files from the Forest Engineer's Office in Escanaba and from various districts were most helpful in this task. These files along with site plans, building blueprints, and correspondence were essential in documenting original characteristics and alterations.

Photographs of structures, descriptions based on their current conditions, and the verification of modifications of original plans resulted from a field reconnaissance. The Historic Document files at the Supervisor's Office in Escanaba, Michigan and various written sources were also consulted in efforts to document specific associations between buildings and early Forest Service and C.C.C. activities.

The Hiawatha National Forest is divided into five districts under a Forest Supervisor located in Escanaba, Michigan. These districts are: Manistique, Munising, Rapid River, Sault Ste. Marie and St. Ignace (Fig. 1 & 2). All are located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Because many of the descriptions in this section deal with structures from administrative sites this chapter is organized by administrative district. An exception to this are the fire lookout towers whose similarities in structure and function can be dealt with best as a separate section.
Within each Administrative District, descriptions are subdivided into the administrative, recreational, or special activity sites which each structure is a part of. In this section there is a general discussion giving site location, a brief history of the property, the intended function of the site, any known associations with the C.C.C. or Forest Service activities, and site integrity.

Descriptions have been made in architectural terms of reference as defined in *The Illustrated Old House Glossary* by Massey and Maxwell (1983). Standard Plans and material lists available in Forest Service files were also examined for proper terminology.

Site plans and individual structure plans were prepared by the Regional Office and each forest selected appropriate building sites. Standard plans had to comply with guidelines established by the Forest Service Washington Office *Improvements Handbook* (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937a). Unfortunately, standard plans could not be located for all the structures evaluated in this report. Modifications of Standard Plans were discouraged but they did occur. It seems that standard plans were usually strictly followed unless deviations were formally approved.

Correspondence on file at the Hiawatha National Forest documents some of the interplay between field personnel and the Regional Office during the design stage. On May 14, 1937 the Upper Michigan National Forest Supervisor wrote the Regional Forester requesting approval of revisions to Standard Plans for the Munising Administrative Site dwelling (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937b). He requested permission to replace the colonial porch with a "small enclosed entrance offset from the front door." He argued that "the colonial porch does not fit well into the topography" and would be "of no practical use to the
dwelling." The Regional Office responded that "the porch on standard plan B-72 should be retained because the elimination of it and the substitution of a vestibule would destroy very largely the present architectural features of the building" (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937c). However the same letter approved a request to include a canopy over the basement doors of the warehouse "to improve the appearance of the building and provide a shelter over the doors" (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937c). Field personnel were sometimes allowed considerable latitude as indicated in a letter from the Forest Supervisor to the District Ranger in Rapid River concerning the construction of a blacksmith shop: "there will be a considerable amount of altering of Plan 13 to be worked out other than mentioned above. You and Mr. Ingraham can no doubt work these out on the ground. You should, however, adhere to the general design and details of construction as per Plan #13 as closely as possible (U.S.D.A. Forest Service: 1937d)

The following standard plans for structures still standing on the Hiawatha National Forest are available in files at the Supervisor's or District Office: 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, 40, 50, 68A, 72. Detailed materials lists are available for plans 13, 40, and 50. Additional standard plans are available for other structures not currently present on the Forest.

The Standard Plan number that the construction of each structure was intended to follow and the year each structure was completed are included as part of each description. Available Standard Plans became an important research tool enabling the documentation of modifications. The name in front of each description is derived from its Standard Plan and plan numbers serve to classify the structures which are part of each site. When necessary a common name associated with the current use of the structure or a locational designation was also given to further aid in its identification. Site plan maps were available for all complexes.
Caution is required in reading the descriptions labeled Plan #14-Warehouse. The Standard Plan shows details for a 32'X70' gable roofed structure. Acceptable options that appear throughout the Forest include a gable dormer and the presence or absence of shops. Some of these structures also exhibit a variation in the roof construction which does not appear on the plans or similar structures.

The final inclusion in the building descriptions deals with the alterations in construction and/or materials and the effects these have on the integrity of each structure. Recent photographs of each structure are included in Appendix 1.
Rapid River Ranger District

Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site

Structures originally approved for the Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site, Section 29, T41N, R21W, were completed on March 31, 1938. C.C.C. enrollees of the 3609th Co. C.C.C., Camp Sandstrum, were involved in construction at the site. L.E.M.s or project foremen are unknown. The original 4.98 acre site area has undergone expansion. With this expansion the cohesive unity that once characterized the site was eliminated. A coal storage house and a paint storage house are two structures added to the site after 1945. These structures were built according to Standard Plans but will not be included in the descriptions. A warehouse built in 1958 is inconsistent with other structures in design and materials used. Other alterations which have affected the integrity of the site are specific to the original structures and mentioned in their descriptions.

Ranger Station Office: Plan #68a (reversed); 1938; 26'X30'; rectangular, 1½-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation, basement (see figs. 4 & 11). Gable roof vestibule, north (front) elevation. Stretcher-bond brick interior chimney, offset; straddles center ridge line. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Poured concrete porch platform, exposed and open, two straight steps with vertical sides, north elevation. A poured concrete porch platform and single straight step, exposed, open, centered on the east elevation. Double hung fixed glass wood sash windows. Fixed glass wood sash windows with flanking casements, east and west elevations. One slide-by wood sash window on the south elevation. Poured concrete basement window wells. An architrave surrounds the doorway on the north elevation.
Fig. 4  Plan 68 or 68a
Four Room Ranger Station Office
Rear Elevation Drawing
Fig. 11  Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site, Plan 08a Office and Plan 40 Dwelling, Looking ESE, 1952
Photo No. 473259

Fig. 12  Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site, Plan 14 Warehouse (E. side of compound), West Elevation, 1952,
Photo No. 473261
Sunken panels under the north elevation windows have been covered with clapboard siding. Different window frames have recently been added. The fenestra on the vestibule's east elevation has been obliterated. New asphalt roofing shingles have been applied. A 1952 photo (No. 473259) shows original appearance, including wood shingles (Fig. 11). These recent alterations are obvious and affect the integrity of the structure.

Ranger Dwelling: Plan #40; 1937; rectangular with wing, 2-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation, basement (See Figs. 5, 6, & 11). Shed roof dormer, east (front) elevation. Gable roof vestibule, west elevation. A small, open, exposed, raised porch platform with four poured concrete side steps and a metal hand rail permits access to the vestibule entrance. Roof pitch tapers along east slope covering porch and wing. The porch platform is open, has three straight steps and is all poured concrete. Three squared posts with Tuscan capitals supports the canopy. A stretcher-bond brick exterior end chimney with two tile chimney pots is located along the north elevation. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows are arranged singly and with mullions. A fixed glass picture window on the east facade is framed within the porch. Masonite Colorlok exterior siding. Stretcher-bond brick fireplace. Elliptical arch between living room and dining room. No decoration.

Significant alterations have recently been made to this structure. Most significant has been the relocation of this dwelling and the associated garage approximately 200 yards south of their original site. Masonite Colorlok clapboard siding was applied over the original siding in 1975. The west (rear) entrance and vestibule is a later improvement. A second entrance was originally built on what is now the
Fig. 6  Plan 40  Ranger Dwelling
Country Design
Side Elevation Drawing, 1934
buildings south elevation. An interior chimney was removed after 1965. The chimney stack, which straddled the center ridge line had been removed previously. The picture window and asphalt shingles are newer replacements. Original plans specified "northern white cedar shingles." The original window set consisted of double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows with two mullions, and were flanked by shutters decorated with pine motif cutouts. A 1952 photo (#473259) shows structure was build as specified in plans (Fig. 11). This structure lacks integrity.

Garage: Plan #74; 1938; 22'X22', square, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and floor slab. Masonite Colorlok clapboard exterior siding. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows. Semicircle louvered vents recessed into gable ends. 6 light over two vertical sunken panels on door, offset, north elevation. A single overhead lift door is located on the east elevation.

Recent alterations include the relocation of this structure from its original location. New roofing and siding materials have been applied. The two bay garage has become a single large bay with a single overhead lift door. Due to these alterations this structure, like the dwelling it serves, lacks integrity.

Blacksmith Shop: Plan #13 (modified); 1938; 24'X40'; rectangular, wood frame, 1-story, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation (See Fig. 7). Gable dormer, east elevation. 4 over 3 light steel sash windows. 3 light wood sash window on dormer end. Clapboard exterior siding. A five panel wood door is centered between two vehicle bays with two-leaf hinged vertical
Fig. 7    Plan 13 Warehouse
Front Elevation Drawing, 1935
board doors with exterior cleats and 3 over 2 light windows, east elevation. The east roof slope is broken. Rafters extend forming a canopy covering a poured concrete apron. Bracket supports are plain and angular. No decoration. Original plans specify a cedar shingle roof.

Standard Plan #13 is for a 24'X60' warehouse. Adapting this plan for the proposed blacksmith shop necessitated design and construction modifications. The resulting structure is as much a product of the Forest Construction Team as it is of the designers because much of the planning took place at the site (See discussion at beginning of chapter). The structure's length is 20' less than the Standard Plan's designed length. To make the front of the structure symmetrical the small door was placed directly under the main truss. An 8" beam header over each set of doors was necessary to provide support for the #2 and #3 trusses which cover over the center of the main doors. The gable dormer was reduced in size in proportion to the length of the building. Although the interior partition, trolley door, forge and stove have been removed, the exterior integrity is very good. This structure represents the ability to employ modifications to Standard Plans.

Oil Storage House: Plan #23; 1938; 10'X12'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Rafters are exposed. Two-leaf hinged vertical board doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the exterior surfaces, south (gable end) elevation. Louvered vent, north gable end. Unlighted. No decoration. There have been no obvious alterations to the exterior of the structure. It is currently used for pesticide storage.
Warehouse With Shop (east): Plan #14; 1938; 32'X70'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation (See Fig. 12). Low gable dormer centered on west roof slope. West roof slope is broken, rafters and joists extend forming a canopy over a poured concrete apron. Stretcher-bond brick chimney corbeled chimney stack with tile chimney pot, offset, east roof slope. Masonite Colorlok clapboard exterior siding. Board and batten siding surrounds east and west elevation windows from above the sill to the eaves. Fixed glass wood sash windows with flanking casements. Two fixed glass slide-by windows, offset, east elevation. Double hung fixed glass sash windows on gable ends. 3 over 2 light wood sash window on gable dormer. Flush metal energy efficient door on opposing ends, west elevation. A 1952 photo (No. 473261) shows the original appearance of this structure as built to plan, including wood shingles (Fig. 12).

Originally constructed to plan and used as the district warehouse, this structure is now used for office space. The recent alterations resulting from the conversion of this structure are extensive. The vehicle bays have been sealed and replaced with windows. The exterior siding is not cohesive in color or material type. The integrity of this structure is poor.

Warehouse with Shop (south); Plan #14; 1938; 32'X70'; rectangular with wing, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Low gable dormer centered on north roof slope. North roof slope is broken, rafters and joists extend forming a canopy over a poured concrete apron. Plain angular brackets support canopy. Clapboard exterior siding. 2 over 3 light steel sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Double hung 2 over 3 light wood sash windows on gable ends. 3 over 2 light wood sash
window on dormer. 3 over 3 light steel sash windows on wing. 3 over 2 light paneled doors, offset, west elevation of both main block and wing of structure. Stretcher-bond brick interior chimney with tile chimney pot straddles the center ridge line of the gable roofed wing and the south roof slope of the main block. Four vehicle bays with three single vehicle overhead lift doors and one double vehicle overhead lift door. These doors have 3 and 5 lights, respectively.

This structure originally served as a repair shop. Some interior modifications were incorporated during initial construction but are not clearly identifiable. Recent modifications include the addition, or wing along the west elevation. This serves as a boiler room. The garage doors are recent replacements. It is uncertain whether the one larger bay was an original modification to the plan or a more recent improvement which combined two smaller bays into the one. The integrity of this building is fair, but recent improvements have affected it.

Warehouse with Shop (west); Plan #14; 1937; 32'X70'; rectangular, wood frame, 1-story, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Low gable dormer centered on east roof slope. East roof slope is broken, rafters and joists extend forming a canopy over a poured concrete apron. Plain angular bracket supports. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. 2 over 3 light sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 3 over 2 light sash window on gable dormer. 4 over 3 light wood sash windows and fixed glass aluminum sash windows on west (rear) elevation. Fiberglass awning over one rear window. 3 light wood panel door, offset,
south gable end. Shop doors on opposing ends of east elevation have five sunken panels. Five vehicle bays. Two leaf-hinged vertical board doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats. 6 lights on first and fifth bay doors. Unlighted second and fourth bay doors have cleats above and below the lock rail. Center bay door has 15 lights and is an overhead lift door. Stretcher-bond brick corbeled chimney with the chimney pot, offset, west roof slope. No decoration.

The structure now serves as the Forest's Western Construction and Maintenance warehouse. The door on the south elevation may or may not be a modification incorporated into the original construction. The 15 light overhead lift door and the windows along the west elevation are obviously recent improvements. These modifications of the fenestration affect the integrity of the structure.
Manistique Ranger District

Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site

The Manistique Administrative Site, Section 29 T41N, R16W was built in 1937 on a 5.12 acre area within the Manistique, Michigan city limits. Unlike some other contemporary administrative site improvements on the Forest, the Manistique site was completed entirely by local contractors and not with C.C.C. labor. The Administrative Site now includes additional property on which the current District Office is located. Built by contractors in 1939, this structure served as a main office for the Inland Limestone Company. The Forest Service took possession of the building in the 1960's. Neither the C.C.C. or the early Forest Service programs were involved with the construction or use of the office. It will be excluded from the description and evaluation sections. Except for a new garage the site is cohesive and embodies the distinctive characteristics of Depression Era construction on the Forest.

Four Room Ranger Station Office: Plan #68a; 1937;

26'X30'; rectangular, 1½-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation, basement. Gable roof vestibule centered along south (front) elevation. The poured concrete porch platform in front of the vestibule is open, exposed and raised with two poured concrete straight steps. A similar porch but with one step is centered along the east (gable end) elevation. Clapboard exterior siding. Stretcher-bond brick chimney stack, centered, straddles center ridge line. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions are flanked by vertical board decorative shutters. Sunken panels under-window frames along the south (front) elevation. 2 over 3 light wood sash windows, east vestibule elevation. Louvered vents beneath apex of roof, gable
ends. Architrave and broken pediment surround the front doorway. Gutters present along roof eaves with downspouts.

This structure has been converted into a dwelling and another building not included in this report now serves as the district office. This structure maintains very good exterior architectural integrity.

Dwelling: Plan #72; 1937; 24'X32'; rectangular, 2-story, wood frame, poured concrete and brick foundation, basement. Two gable dormer windows, east (front) elevation. Recessed 4 light semicircle attic window with muntins radiating from a center hub located on gable ends. Double hung 3 over 4 light sash windows. 4 over 4 light sash windows along east elevation, main story, with vertical board decorative shutters. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Walls diverge slightly at foundation base. Alternating vertical and horizontal row brick on chimney stack. A poured concrete porch with two straight steps, open and exposed along the east elevation. Doorway along east elevation is offset; decoration includes architrave and broken pediment.

No obvious exterior alterations. Structure has been re-roofed and painted. Integrity appears to be very good.

Garage: Plan #74; 1937; 22'X22'; square, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and floor pad. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows. 4 light windows on vertically paneled door, offset, east elevation. Semi-circular louvered ventilators on gable ends. Two vehicle bays with
overhead lift doors. These doors have 6 over 2 light windows with a repeating pattern of sunken wooden panels.

No obvious exterior modifications. Integrity appears to be very good.

Oil Storage House: Plan #23; 1937; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete and cement block foundation. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces (found on eastern corners) and vertical boards (found on western corners). Two-leaf hinged vertical board doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats on exterior surfaces, east gable end. A metal weather guard door, centered, with poured concrete approach, west elevation. Louvered vents on gable ends. Unlighted. No decoration.

The integrity of this structure has been diminished by the construction of an addition to the west elevation. Aside from adding to the length, materials such as the concrete blocks and metal door and ventilator alter the original structure's appearance.

Warehouse with Shop (East); Plan #14; 1937; 32'X70'; rectangular 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation, floor slab, and approach apron. Low gable dormer within attic level along west roof slope. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. 4 over 3 light sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 2 over 3 light sash windows on gable ends. 3 over 2 light sash window on gable dormer. West roof slope is broken; rafters and joists extend forming canopy over the apron. Plain angular brackets support overhang. Louvered vents beneath apex of roof on gable ends. Five vehicle storage bays. Two-leaf hinged vertical board doors enclose bays. First, third, and fifth garage doors
have 6 lights above a section of vertical boards with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the exterior surface. The second and fourth garage doors are unlighted with diagonal cleats crossing above and below a horizontal lock rail on the exterior surfaces. Two wooden shop doors located on opposite ends along the west elevation have five sunken panels each. Stretcher-bond brick chimney stack, offset, east roof slope. No decoration.

The structure has been re-roofed recently. There appear to have been no other significant modifications to the structure since construction. The building has good integrity.

Warehouse with Shop (North); Plan #14; 1937. The description for this structure is the same as the warehouse with shop previously described. However, the front facade of this warehouse faces south rather than west and a two-leaf hinged vehicle bay door has been replaced with a 3 light overhead lift door.

Johnson Creek Guard Station

Located in Section 27, T42N, R19W, this station was constructed by enrollees from the 688th Co. C.C.C. Camp Polack Lake. This station originally included 2 warehouses, a cabin, oil house, latrine and dynamite storage magazine when completed some time in 1936 or 1937. The dynamite storage magazine is the only structure that remains standing on the site. It is also the only existing guard station structure, with the exception of four lookout towers, known of on the Hiawatha National Forest.

Standard plans demanded that this building be located where it was accessible by truck, preferably in a concealed park, not less than ¼ mile distant from main
roads and dwellings or other areas of public use. The construction materials and observable detail of the Johnson's Creek Dynamite Storage Magazine are precise. Perhaps this is one reason why it remains standing. This building represents strict observance to a standard plan.

Dynamite Storage Magazine: Plan #27; 1936 or 1937; 7'X7'; square. 24 gauge flat galvanized iron exterior siding. Corrugated galvanized iron gable roof. Two screened ventilators to a side, below the interior floor level. 3"X8" screened ventilators on gable ends.

The condition and integrity of this structure is very good, but its original context of associated structures is lacking.
Munising Ranger District

Munising Ranger District Administrative Site

Located in Sections 2 & 11 T46N, R19W, the site occupies an area just under three acres inside the Munising, Michigan city limits. A recent oral history study confirmed the involvement of the C.C.C. in construction at this site. "In 1937 Harry Person came to Evelyn [3613th Co., C.C.C.] as a construction foreman. . . He and Con Liephart along with Evelyn enrollees, built the Munising Ranger Station that summer (LaValley 19:1983)." Person and Liephart were Local Experienced Men that supervised C.C.C. enrollees.

The integrity of the overall site is good. The cohesive unit of the compound remains unaltered as all of the original structures are still standing. The sloping topography at the site made it necessary to incorporate some significant modifications to Standard Plans. These modifications will be discussed in the descriptive sections as they apply.

Ranger Station Office: Plan 68a; 1937; 26'X30'; rectangular, 1½-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation basement. Gable roof vestibule, east (front) elevation. Small, open, exposed raised platform, poured concrete porches, each with a single straight step, centered on east and north elevations. Poured concrete interior chimney. Stretcher-bond brick corbeled chimney stack with tile chimney pot, offset, east roof slope, just off center ridge line. Double hung 3 over 4 light sash windows with mullions, false muntins. Louvered vents beneath roof apex on each gable end. Two louvered vents, offset, beneath roof line at attic level, north and south elevations. Poured concrete bulkhead, south elevation.
Aluminum exterior siding, soffit and fascia. Metal weather shield doors. No exterior decoration.

Recent modifications include the following: windows have been installed in place of the originals and frames have been altered. Aluminum exterior siding covers the original clapboard siding. A bulkhead has recently been added to provide an alternate access for the basement. Ashpalt shingles and metal ice guard are recent improvements. These modifications diminish the integrity of the structure.

Dwelling: Plan B-72 (supercedes Plan 40); 1937; 24'X32"; rectangular, 2-story wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation basement. Shed dormers, north and south roof slopes. Poured concrete stoop, south (rear) elevation, covered by a shed roof canopy supported by chamfered brackets. North roof pitch tapers to cover front porch. The porch is open and the canopy is supported by five round posts with tuscan capitals. The poured concrete porch platform is raised and extends the full length of the north elevation. Coursed rough cut stone rubble exterior chimney, offset, along east elevation. The fireplace mantel is uncoursed rough cut stone rubble, metal fireback. The hearth is made up of 4" square tiles. Chimney at basement level is common bond brick. Aluminum exterior siding, soffit, and fascia. Double hung 3 over 4 light and 3 over 2 light wood sash windows arranged singly and in combinations with mullions. Elliptical arch between living room and dining room. No exterior decoration.

The first floor of this structure is now being used for office space. The interior has not undergone any structural modifications. The recent application of aluminum siding is the most obvious modification affecting
the integrity of the structure. A 1948 photo (No. 325) on file at the Forest Supervisor's Office shows this dwelling and the associated garage had wood shingle roofs.

Garage: Plan 74 (modified); 1937; 22'X22'; square, 1-story wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and floor slab. Two vehicle bays with overhead left doors, north elevation. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows. Vertical board door, offset, east elevation. Louvered semicircle ventilators, east and west gable ends. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces terminates on all walls at ground level along the south elevation. The wall sections below this line are poured concrete. Portions of this exterior surface are exposed due to the sloping topography at the site.

This structure represents a ability to employ modifications in Standard Plans to fit the sloping topography at the site. Similar modifications were used at the Bessemer Ranger District on the Ottawa National Forest. The vehicle bay doors are a recent improvement. The integrity of this structure is good.

Oil Storage House: Plan #23; 1937; 10'X12'; rectangular, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and floor slab. Rafters are exposed. Clapboard exterior siding. Two-leaf hinged vertical board doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the exterior surfaces, west elevation. Unlighted. No decoration.

Recent improvements include new asphalt shingles and a louvered vent on the west elevation. The integrity of this structure is good.
Warehouse with Shop: Plan #14 (modified); 1937; 32'X70'; rectangular, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation walls and floor slab. Low gable dormer on south roof slope. South roof slope is broken, rafters and joists extend forming a canopy over a poured concrete apron. Bracket supports are chamfered. A canopy over the basement doors extends across the entire length of the north elevation. Bracket supports are also chamfered. Clapboard exterior siding ends on all walls at ground level along the south elevation. Poured concrete walls are exposed due to the slope of the topography.

4 over 3 light steel sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 2 over 3 light wood sash windows on gable ends. 3 over 2 light wood sash window on gable dormer. Stretcher-bond brick chimney with tile chimney pot, offset, south roof slope. Three and five vehicle bays on the south (upper) and north (lower) elevations respectively. 3 light overhead lift doors on all vehicle bays. 4 light wooden shop doors with three sunken panels offset, on north and south elevations. Louvered vents at apex of roof on gable ends. No decorations. Plans and a 1948 photograph show building with a wood shingle roof (Fig. 13).

The concrete basement represents the ability to employ modifications in the Standard Plans to fit the sloping topography at the site. Recent improvements include the vehicle bay doors, asphalt shingles, metal ice guards, insulation, and minor interior alterations. These improvements have a minimal affect on the integrity of the structure.
Fig. 13  Munising Ranger District Administrative Site, Plan 14
Warehouse (modified), 1948, Photo No. 325
Clear Lake Organizational Camp

This site occupies a twenty five acre area on the east shoreline of Clear Lake, Section 34 T45N, R17W. The camp was constructed for the purpose of providing a facility for "organizations of welfare purposes and low income groups whose financial standing would ordinarily prevent the renting of a camp for meetings and outings." (Symon 1980:74). L.E.M.s Harry Person and Con Liephart were project foremen over detailed enrollees of the 3613th Co. C.C.C., Camp Evelyn. "Large stone fireplaces were built by Sheppard, an accomplished stone mason.... (LaValley 20:1983)". Ground was broken on July 1, 1938. Fifteen main buildings were standing upon the completion of construction in 1939.

With the exception of a ninth cabin, built some time after 1971 and the reconstruction of the utility building, the site itself remains intact. Maintenance improvements have affected the exterior of a few structures. However, these improvements were completed with an objective towards maintaining the architectural integrity of the complex.

Administration Building: Plan #U67 (reversed); 1938-1939: 28'X60', rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. 2 over 4 light wood sash windows with mullions. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboards on both gable ends. Uncoursed stone rubble exterior end chimney with tile chimney pot, centered along the north elevation. The rafters and roof slope extend to form a small canopy over all doorways. A chamfered and hand-routed cross brace and angular brackets support these canopies. One of the doorways on the east elevation has a steel gutter nailed to the fascia on its canopy. Two porches on the west elevation, both with a raised platform, straight steps, uncoursed
stone rubble masonry and poured concrete surfaces are open and partially exposed. No decoration.

The chimney masonry is obviously a more recent improvement. Its construction materials are in accordance with other masonry on this structure and do not upset its architectural balance. However, Standard Plans were unavailable for this structure so it can not be determined whether it still represents the original design. Re-roofing and possibly residing have taken place but these apparently do not detract from the integrity of this structure.

Mess Hall: Plan #U68; 1938-1939; rectangular; 1-story wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. 2 over 4 light and 3 over 2 light wood sash windows with mullions. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboards on gable ends. Louvered vents on gable ends. Large galvanized metal blower, offset, straddles center ridge line. Rafters and roof slope extend forming small canopies over doorways on the east and west elevations. The canopies are supported by a chamfered and hand routed cross brace and angular brackets with the exception of the canopy over the large doorway offset along the east elevation. This doorway has a sloping poured concrete approach. Raised porch platform, offset, west elevation, has four straight steps, uncoursed stone rubble masonry with poured concrete surfaces. Porch is partially exposed. Screened vents below the floorline along the exposed foundation. A shed roof canopy supported by squared posts covers a poured concrete platform with two poured concrete straight steps is centered on the south elevation.

Originally this structure was 28'X60' in area. An addition to the south end has made the structure somewhat larger. This addition is noticable at the
foundation but not in the exterior siding or roofing material suggesting that these were applied after the construction of the addition. An interior chimney was removed and the interior walls repartitioned but the exterior integrity of this structure is good considering these improvements.

Infirmary: Plan #U71; 1938-1939; 22'X23'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete pier foundation. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends. Stretcher-bond brick interior center chimney. Uncoursed cobblestone rubble chimney stack with tile chimney pot straddles center ridge line. 3 over 3 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Wood porch platform, exposed, open and raised on poured concrete piers; wood hand rails, five wooden open string straight steps, west elevation. Vertical board door with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the interior surface. Door features a hand-forged handle with thumb latch. No decoration. Interior walls, room partitions and ceiling covered with knotty pine paneling.

There are no obvious alterations affecting the integrity of this structure.

Custodians Dwelling: 1938-1939; 22'X30'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete pier foundation. 3 over 3 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends. Stretcher-bond brick interior chimney. Chimney stack centered, straddles center ridge line. Exposed, open and raised wood porch with three open string straight wood steps, north elevation. Wooden stoop in front of centered doorway on west elevation. Vertical board doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the interior surface.
Improvements have included the re-roofing and possible residing of the structure. These improvements do not notably affect the exterior integrity of the structure.

Bath House: 1938-1939; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends. Rafters and roof slope extend forming small canopies over doorways. These are supported by a chamfered hand-routed cross brace with angular brackets. Coursed rubble chimney stack with tile chimney pot, offset, straddles center ridge line. 3 over 2 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Two leaf hinged vertical board door, offset, east elevation. An addition to the south elevation of this structure has increased its length from its original 18'X24' dimensions some time after 1978. The window frames along the west and south elevations of the addition were all located on the south wall of the structure prior to its removal during the improvement. The two-leaf hinged doors are also an improvement associated with this later construction. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends.

Construction materials are compatible with the original materials and do not significantly alter the integrity of the structure. The addition has created a close similarity in shape between the two bath houses that did not exist previously.

Comfort Station Bath House: Plan #U72 (Reversed); 1938-1939; 18'X34'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Rafters and roof slope extend forming canopies over doorways. Coursed
Cobblestone rubble chimney stack with tile chimney pot, centered, straddles center ridge line. 3 over 2 light wood sash windows with mullions. Louvered vents on gable ends. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends. No decoration.

The interior of this structure is currently equipped with laundry facilities. No obvious alterations affect the exterior integrity of this structure.

Cabins: Plan #U70; 1938-1939 & Post 1971; 22'X23'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete pier foundation. Board and batten exterior siding with horizontal clapboard siding on gable ends. 3 over 3 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Louvered vents on gable ends. Wood porch platform, exposed, open, raised on poured concrete pier supports, wood hand rails; one to five open string straight or side steps (these vary between cabins). Vertical board door with horizontal and vertical cleats on the exterior surfaces. Doors feature hand-forged handles with thumb latches. No decoration.

Eight of these cabins are part of the original camp construction. A ninth cabin was constructed after 1971 and is compatible with the other eight. These buildings have all been re-roofed and possibly re-sided. This maintenance has not significantly altered the integrity of the structures.

Dukes Administrative Site

The Dukes Experimental Forest was established under the Branch of Research and was active in northern hardwoods research. The Administrative Site was initially located 1 mile east of Dukes on State Hwy 94 in Section 25, T46N, R23W. The
Administrative Headquarters were moved to Skandia, Michigan, Section 29 T46N, R23W, and then again to the city of Marquette, Michigan. Operations have since been moved to Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Available plans of the initial Administrative Site indicate that the site consisted of an office, warehouse, cottage, dwelling, garage, oil house, pumphouse, shop, cabin, wood shop and fire look out tower. Various ruins at the site evidence the former existence of some of these structures.

In the following descriptions no date of construction is given for two structures standing at the initial Dukes' site. It has been reported that the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. made the gift of this Forest to the Branch of Research in 1937 (Aaron 5:1981). This and the nature of the structures make it likely they are contemporaneous with other late 1930's sites discussed in this report.

The date on the warehouse at the site has been documented by correspondence found in the improvements file at the Supervisors Office of the Hiawatha National Forest. This facility was built in 1940. L.E.M. on duty was Mr. Hartman who was detailed from C.C.C. Camp Cooks on May 27, 1940. Construction was handled by enrollees from the 3607th Co. C.C.C., Camp Au Train. Lumber salvaged from the Dukes' garage was used for the warehouse. Site integrity is minimal.

Warehouse Without Shop: Plan #13; 1940; 25'X60'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. South roof slope is broken, rafters and joists extend forming a canopy over the vehicle bays. Plain angular brackets support the canopy. Clapboard exterior siding. 4 over 3 light wood sash windows with mullions. 2 over 3 light wood sash windows, attic level on gable ends. Louvered vents are set within the frame of these upper windows. Four vehicle bays, south (front) elevation. 12 light overhead lift doors. Open-spaced stretcher-
bond brick chimney stack with tile chimney pot, offset, north roof slope.
5 sunken panels on door offset along west elevation. No decoration.

This structure has been re-shingled and re-painted. These improvements
do not detract from the integrity of the structure.

Storage House: rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof,
poured concrete foundation and floor slab. Centered gable cupola straddles
center ridge line. Louvered ventilators on east and west elevation of
cupola. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Rafters exposed.
Wall lintels are extended and chamfered along the north and south elevations.
Metal ridge roll with decorative end pieces. 5 sunken panels on centered
door, north elevation. Firebox.

The integrity of this structure is good. However, its condition is
deteriorated.

Cabin: Special Plan; rectangular, 1-story, low horizontal log construction,
asphalt shingled gable roof. Asphalt shingled gable ends. 6 over 2
light wood sash windows, east and west elevations. 3 over 2 light wood
sash window, south (gable end) elevation. Vertical board door, offset,
south elevation. Pre-fab chimney stack, west roof slope.

This structure is deteriorating. The chinking is loose and the northeast
corner is collapsing. Administrative site plans indicate that the
original Dukes' office was a log structure. Whether this structure functioned
in this capacity is unknown. The integrity of the structure can not be
determined, but its condition is poor.
Sault Ste. Marie Ranger District

Raco Work Station:

The Raco Work Station, Section 24, T46N, R4W is the location where the first Ranger Station on the Marquette National Forest was built in 1912. When the original office was demolished and replaced in 1931 with a newer office the station changed its name from Norway to Raco, for a town 1 mile east established in 1914 by the Richard and Avery Company. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan became the District headquarters in 1954 and Raco became a work station.

Along with the new office a ranger's dwelling was built and completed in 1932. The office remains in use at the site but the dwelling has been removed. The degree of C.C.C. involvement in construction projects at the site is unknown. It was located in close proximity to the 667th Co. C.C.C., Camp Raco.

Ranger Office: Special Plan; 1931; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Poured concrete stoop, north (rear) elevation. A small centered gable roof canopy supported by angular brackets covers stoop on north elevation. A poured concrete raised platform open porch extends along the south (front) elevation and is protected with a shed roof canopy supported by 4 squared posts. A single small straight concrete step is centered in front of porch platform. Double hung 3 over 4 light wood sash windows. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. Louvered vents on gable ends. A small cellar space under the structure's northeast corner is accessible only through a sunken window on the structure's east elevation. No decoration.
This building was re-sided in 1964. The arrangement of window frames was probably altered at this time. A 1934 photo shows shiplaped drop siding and completely different window arrangement along the East elevation (Fig. 14). These represent significant modification of the structure's exterior integrity. Interior paneling and a drop ceiling were also installed. Restroom facilities, a forced air furnace, and pre-fab chimney are also recent improvements. The roof has been re-shingled. These improvements further detract from the integrity of the structure.

Three Car Garage: Special Plan; 1928; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled shed roof, concrete block foundation. 2 over 2 steel sash windows, north elevation. Clapboard exterior siding. Three overhead lift doors, 6 lights each; lighted shop door with three sunken panels; doors located on south elevation.

Originally this structure had a dirt or gravel floor. In 1963 contractors added a new roof and a concrete floor and cement block foundation. Exterior siding and vehicle bay doors were also replaced at this time. These improvements compromise the integrity of this structure.

Warehouse with Shop (south): Plan #14; 1934: 32'X70'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Clapboard exterior siding. 2 over 3 light steel sash windows arranged singly and in pairs with mullions. 2 over 2 light wood sash windows, attic level, gable ends. Concrete block chimney with tile chimney pot, offset, south roof slope. Five vehicle bays, north elevation. 3 light overhead lift doors. 2 light wood panel shop door on opposing ends of north elevation. Two louvered vents just above the eave line along the gable ends. Four metal roof ventilators, north roof slope. No decoration.
Fig. 14  Rangers Office at Norways Ranger Station (Raco), South Elevation, with Supervisor R.B. McKenna and Ted Hoffmeyer, N.I.R.A. Inspector, 1934, Photo No. 291155
Obvious recent improvements include the concrete block chimney which has replaced the original brick chimney, asphalt shingles, and metal ice guard. The latter do not significantly detract from the integrity of the structure. The roof vents and overhead lift doors are also later improvements and have altered the buildings appearance.

Warehouse with Shop (north): Plan #14: 1935; 32'X70'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Five vehicle bays with lighted overhead lift doors, south elevation. 2 over 3 light steel sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 2 over 2 light wood sash windows, attic level, gable ends. Clapboard exterior siding. Pre-fab chimney, offset, north roof slope. Veneer shop door, offset, south elevation.

This structure has recently been re-roofed, re-sided, and equipped with overhead lift doors. The overhead lift doors are not keeping with the original materials list and affect the integrity of this structure.


This structure has been altered considerably since its original construction. It was rebuilt and converted into a carpenter's shop in 1963. Improvements included a new roof, siding and windows. More recent improvements were
undertaken when the structure was converted into a soils lab. The single vehicle bay was sided over and an offset window was replaced with the present shop door and frame on the south elevation. Due to alterations this structure lacks integrity.

Oil Storage House: 1940: rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and floor slab. Clapboard exterior siding with metal end pieces. 2 over 2 light wood sash window, east (gable end) elevation. Two-leaf hinged vertical board door with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the exterior surfaces, east elevation. Louvered vent, west gable end.

This structure has been re-roofed and re-sided since originally constructed. These improvements do not significantly influence the integrity of the structure.
Soldier's Lake Picnic Shelter

Public campground improvement was a task initiated early in the C.C.C. program. The Soldier's Lake Bathhouse, Section 25 T46N, R5W, is the only example of rustic log design known standing on the Forest. It represents an architectural style that was more common in C.C.C./Forest Service architecture of the West. Enrollees from the 668th Co. C.C.C. Camp Strongs were responsible for the recreational development at Soldier's Lake. Photos are available showing the building under construction in 1936 (Fig. 15).

Bath House and Shelter: Plan #50 (See Fig. 8); 1937; 20'X32'; rectangular, horizontal peeled log, asphalt shingled gable roof, flagstone floor, curb (at shelter opening) and piers supporting split log seats. Poured concrete floor slabs in changing and storage rooms. Coursed squared rubble masonry fireplace and chimney south elevation. The pine tree motif so common in the western United States is crudely represented in arranged stone on inner chimney face. Brick fireback; flagstone hearth. Three log slab doors with hand-forged handles with thumb latch; 6" flagstone stoops; located on north elevation. Purlins and rafters are exposed. Wood sash window frames covered with heavy gauge wire. Louvered vent, north gable end.

The original materials list for Standard Plan #50 specifies roof of wood shingles or shakes. Other than the change in roofing, the structure retains integrity. However, this structure is in poor condition. Most of the sill logs have rotted away and purlins and rafters are in need of extensive repairs.
Fig. 8  Plan 50

Bath House and Shelter
Perspective Drawing, 1935
Fig. 15  Soldier Lake Bath House - Shelter. Plan 50, under construction 1936, Photo No. 324

Fig. 16  Demond Hill Fire Lookout Station, 1929, Photo No. 236073
Moran Work Center:

The Moran Work Center, Section 32, T42N, R4W, served as the District Ranger Station until this function was transferred to St. Ignace. The site formerly included an office and dwelling. The office was sold in 1954 and the dwelling was removed prior to this. A plan U-87 pit toilet once located near the south of the warehouse has also been removed. The area of the site has been reduced and the compound fenced in. The relationship between the C.C.C. and this site is unknown. The overall integrity of the site is poor.

Office and 3-stall Garage: rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. 2 over 2 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Gable roof canopy supported by plain angular brackets, covers a raised stoop with two straight steps of poured concrete. Doorway is offset, east elevation. 6 light overhead lift door on all three vehicle bays, east elevation. Pre-fab chimney, offset, west roof slope. Clapboard exterior siding. No decoration.

This structure was initially constructed in 1935 as the Army Supply Building at C.C.C. Camp Raco. The building was moved to its present location in 1947. Modifications involving the construction of vehicle storage bays are probably associated with the relocation of the structure. The degree to which this and other modifications has affected the integrity of this structure is unclear.
Garage w/Wood Shed: Plan #26; 1936; 12'X24'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof. One vehicle bay. 3 light overhead lift door, east (gable end) elevation. Two-leaf hinged vertical board door with horizontal and diagonal cleats on the exterior surface, poured concrete apron, west elevation. Clapboard exterior siding with vertical boards on corners. Rafters exposed. Unlighted. No decoration.

The overhead lift door on the east elevation is a recent modification probably associated with the enclosing of the compound. The structure has been re-roofed recently. This structure lacks integrity.

Warehouse with Shop: Plan #14; 1936; 32'X70'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation, floor slab, and approach apron. Medium gable dormer, west roof slope. 2 over 3 light sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 3 over 2 light sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. 3 over 2 light wood sash windows, attic level, all gable ends. A five sunken panel door and a veneer shop door at opposing ends of the west elevation. Five vehicle bays; 3 light overhead lift door on each bay. Rafters exposed. Gutters on rafter ends, west elevation only. Stretcher-bond brick chimney with tile chimney pot, offset, east roof slope. No decoration.

Exterior modifications not associated with the original construction of this structure include the veneer shop door, the vehicle bay doors, gutters, asphalt shingles and metal ice guard. These improvements do affect the appearance of the structure. The integrity is fair to good.

This structure has recently been re-roofed. This improvement does not seriously affect the significance of the structure. No other obvious exterior alterations exist. The integrity of the structure is good.

Lake Michigan Campground

Located on the north side of U.S. 2, Section, 31 T42N, R5W, are two structures associated with the Lake Michigan Campground. Construction of the campground took place during 1939 and 1940 by enrollees from the 3628th Co. C.C.C., Camp Round Lake. The custodians' dwelling and garage were presumably also constructed at this time. Copies of the original building plans were obtained from the district files. These plans made the documentation of modifications possible.

Custodian's Dwelling: Plan is reversed; 1940; 24'X32'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation and half cellar (Figs. 9 & 10). Offset medium gable forms canopy over wood platform porch, south elevation. Six 4"X4" square wood posts arranged in three's support canopy. Single straight wooden step centered on porch. Rafters are exposed. Rafters and roof slope extend to form a small canopy over the north (rear) doorway. Chamfered hand-routed cross brace with angular brackets support canopy. Poured concrete stoop with two straight steps. Board and batten exterior siding, flush siding on gable ends. Double hung
Fig. 9 Custodian Dwelling
Front Elevation Drawing, 1937
Fig. 10 Custodian Dwelling
Side Elevation Drawing, 1937

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
3 over 4 light wood sash windows arranged singly and with mullions. Louvered vents on main gable ends. Stretcher-bond brick interior chimney, uncoursed rubble chimney stack, offset, straddles center ridge line. Poured concrete bulkhead, north elevation, offers access to half cellar. 3 light windows over three sunken wood panels on rear door. 2 over 2 light windows on vertical board front door. No decoration.

Initial construction modifications to this structure included a half cellar and bulkhead. The materials list for the Standard Plans of this structure call for cedar shingles or shakes. The integrity of this structure is very good except for the change in roofing material.

Garage and Shop: 1940; 24'X30'; rectangular, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt shingled gable roof, poured concrete foundation. Vertical board shop door, offset, west elevation. Three vehicle bays along south elevation west bay serves as shop area and has a poured concrete floor slab. Two-leaf hinged vertical board doors with 1"X6" horizontal and diagonal cleats on the interior surfaces cover the vehicle bays, south elevation. Rafters exposed. Aluminum gutters attached to ends of rafters on south roof slope. Board and batten exterior siding with flush siding on gable ends. 6 over 2 light wood sash windows with mullions. Wood slab locking shutters, hinged. No decoration.

Like that of the dwelling, the original plans call for cedar shingles or shakes. The addition of gutters is the only other obvious exterior alteration. Aside from these changes, the integrity of the structure remains very good.
Protection from fire is fundamental to the management of National Forests. Fire lookout towers played an integral part in this plan during the early years of the Hiawatha National Forest. Fire towers were constructed on high points within the Forest to give the maximum amount of visibility for fire detection. Telephone communication systems connected the towers with Ranger Stations and C.C.C. camps. This increased the efficiency of fire suppression. The C.C.C. camps throughout the Forest were highly integrated into the construction, detection, and suppression aspects of fire prevention. The fire lookout towers still remaining on the Forest are significant representations of the C.C.C. and its relationship with the Forest Service. At least 16 firetowers were constructed on the forest in the late 30's and early 40's (Aaron 1981) but only four towers remain. Dwellings were associated with towers in more remote locations, but none of these remain.

**Demond Hill Fire Lookout Tower:** Section 27, T46N, R4W; 7'X7'X60'; steel, ladder, 5' tower cab. This tower was erected in place of a 3-legged 50' tower at the same site. An associated dwelling and a Plan #26 Garage are no longer standing. A photo dated September 1929 shows the tower and associated buildings (Fig. 16). The tower is presently used for an antenna base. The structure is reasonably sound but there has been some vandalism to the cab.

**McNearney Fire Lookout Tower:** Section 33, T47N, R5W; 120'; steel, stairway. This tower was one of the newer towers on the Forest in 1937. C.C.C. enrollee's built the structures here. The company that was responsible for this is
unknown. A 3-room log dwelling was constructed on the site in 1937. A standing log structure near the tower may be this dwelling but there are no plans to confirm this and the structure is now on private land. A log utility building, Plan #26 garage, and latrine no longer exist on the site. The tower presently serves as a radio relayer for the Forest Service and the Chippewa County Sheriff's Department. Integrity is good.

**Tie Hill Tower:** Section 25, T44N, R19W; 7'X7'X80'; steel, ladder. Built after 1934 by C.C.C. enrollees, the tower site included a Plan #16 14'X16' 1-room dwelling, a Plan #26 garage and woodshed, and a Plan #19 latrine. The structures are no longer standing but the tower is structurally sound and its integrity is good.

**Wetmore Tower:** Section 24, T46N, R19W; 100'; steel; stairway. This tower is structurally sound. No other structures were associated with this tower. The policy on the construction of dwellings for guards and lookouts was prohibitive unless they were in isolated areas, and this tower is relatively close to the town of Munising.
Chapter 4

Preliminary Analysis of Architectural Style

Buildings communicate information about the people (or institutions) who designed and built them. Architecture often reflects the interactional expectations, status, lifestyle, and ethnicity of the occupants (Rapaport 1982:183). In doing so it functions within systems that relate its occupants to both the surrounding community and the natural environment (Glassie 1975:116). Briefly examining the Depression Era architecture on the Hiawatha within this context may help us evaluate their significance, especially in relation to National Register of Historic Places Criteria "C". This criteria allows the listing of properties "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction".

The choices made by policy makers, designers, and builders can be used to define the distinctive type of architecture on the Forest and understand its institutional context. The ideas in this chapter should of course be considered tentative pending further research at the Regional level.

In keeping with the agency's name and mission, Nation-wide policy strongly encouraged the use of wood:

The Forest Service in its own construction work should use wood to the fullest practicable degree. The use of other materials in lieu of wood should be considered and authorized only when their suitability and durability clearly exceed that of wood, or where the use of such substitute materials is made necessary by the general type or design of the structure, or where the first cost plus maintenance cost of wood would so greatly exceed the first cost plus maintenance of other materials that it cannot be justified on any demonstrational or economical basis or where the use of lumber is at variance with City, County, and State building codes (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937a:71).
The Improvement Handbook (1937:299) also emphasized that "wood shingles provide a durable and satisfactory roof for most Forest Service buildings" and that they "may be used for covering an old roof which has previously been covered with wood or composition shingles."

Horizontal clapboards and vertical boards and battens dominate exteriors on the Hiawatha, with the latter limited to more remote, forested locations. Regardless of location, wood shingles are indicated for every structure for which we have plans, materials lists, or photographs. Given the widespread availability and popularity of asphalt or composition roofing materials in the 1930's, this preference for wood is distinctive. The simple cottage-like style of the small plan 68a offices and the facades of warehouses dominated by doors with horizontal and diagonal cleats would add to the "rustic" or "country" appearance of a Ranger Station compound.

Paints and stains also perpetuated a rustic and natural appearance and probably also identified the institutional nature of the buildings. Some general color guidelines were supplied for all Regions in the Improvement Handbook (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937a:402): "For residences or buildings of architectural pretension, white or light colored paints are most popular" and when "deep colors are appropriately dominant" exterior stains are recommended. They conclude (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937a:403) by stressing that "colors for exterior surfaces should be selected with reference to the particular setting of the building, as well as to the type of finish of the wall or exposed surfaces".

A Plan 40 Ranger's Dwelling designed for a "country" setting was built at Rapid River and specified brown stain for the exterior, cream color paint for the outside trim, moss green paint for the outside sash and shutters, and moss green stain for shingles. Material lists for plans 72 and 73 (labeled as
"small city designs) specify lead and oil paint for exteriors and creosote stain for shingles, but no colors are mentioned. A 1937 letter (U.S.D.A. Forest Service 1937e) specifies the color scheme for a plan 68a office located in a small town (Munising): the body and outside doors - silver grey, trim - colonial ivory, blinds, sash, and screens - colonial green, shutters - colonial green with ivory trim, and roof - weathered grey shingle stain.

Besides the preference for wood and a natural appearance, plans, correspondence, and manuals also emphasized the need for buildings to fit their surroundings. In more remote, forested areas these needs were directly compatible, but in a small town mediation of potentially conflicting desires was necessary. As is common throughout the Eastern Region two Ranger Stations were located in small towns (Munising and Manistique). Ranger dwelling plans 72 and B72 were apparently designed specifically for a small town setting.

Although copies of plan B72 (Munising Dwelling) were not discovered, it exhibits similarities to plan 40, and the copy in our files had a hand written notation, "superceded by plan B72." It appears plan 40 may have been redesigned for a "small town" rather than a "country" setting.

Plan 72 (Manistique Ranger Dwelling) is available and appears to be part of a series of designs intended for more settled areas. Plan 73 (not built on Hiawatha) has the legend "Small City Dwelling" and is very similar the plan 72. Contrasting features such as the rather ornate pediment on plan 72 and the pine tree motif cutouts on plan 40 shutters may illustrate city versus rustic or country decoration.
A matching pediment is included on the plan 68a office at Manistique and if this is original it also contrasts with the simpler door framing at the Rapid River Office built from the same plan. It appears elements like color and decoration were used to adapt similar designs to different settings.

In summary, the buildings discussed in this report seem to reflect the desire of designers (and in some cases builders) to 1) emphasize wood as a building material; 2) identify occupants as a government agency; 3) establish the link between this agency and the forest resource; and 4) make buildings harmonize with their setting. These desires could be reflected to different degrees. Recreation related structures at Clear Lake and Lake Michigan are uniformly a very rustic appearing board and batten style. Rapid River represents a ranger station administrative site designed for a "country" setting and Munising and Manistique represent an attempt to balance rustic, institutional design with a small town residential setting.

Conflicting design influences may reflect the forces affecting the identity of the Forest Service as it adapted to changes of the 1930s. A great expansion of activity in the Eastern United States resulted in more public contact, more recreational development, and more of a presence in settled communities. The Forest Service mission was becoming more varied and complex. With the arrival of the Civilian Conservation Corps the agency became heavily involved in the New Deal public works program. Simple resource protection was changing to more active resource manipulation. The agency has continued to change, and as our structure descriptions have indicated, so have its buildings.

Changes in roofing material, siding material, color schemes, windows, and doors have effectively eliminated much of the distinctive character of
administrative architecture on the Hiawatha. All are painted white and none have the wood shingle roofs that were once common. In many cases exterior wood siding has been replaced with man-made siding. The architecture of administrative sites no longer helps to identify who the occupants are or what they do. A few rustic appearing signs are now relied upon for identification. The predominant use of man-made materials in a sense denies any link with nature and argues against the validity of wood as a building material. Seeking a balance between creating a distinct and often rustic architectural identity for the Forest Service and blending with the surrounding community has apparently been abandoned.

In many cases Depression Era Forest Service structures now appear very similar to privately owned small town dwellings of the same age. Our evaluation of these structures will hinge on the extent to which they retain the distinctive Region 9 style tentatively defined in this chapter, as well as their link to the major events of this era.
Chapter 5

Evaluation of Significance

According to Throop (1979:32), each Region within the Forest Service developed its own architectural style because architects in each Regional Office were responsible for designs throughout the Region. In addition, portions of Region 9, such as the Lake States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota share similar Depression Era histories. Because of these factors, a thematic evaluation of Depression Era structures throughout the region is being planned. Evaluations of structures on the Hiawatha in this report are intended to err on the side of caution so as to preserve future options, but at the same time take into account the need for structures less than 50 years old to be of "exceptional" importance in order to be eligible for the National Register.

The relevant National Register criteria for the evaluation of these structures are Criteria "A" ("associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history") and "C" ("embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction").

Comparative judgements of individual structure integrity, site integrity, and the extent of associations with the Federal response to the Depression were used for evaluating structures in relation to these criteria. Since each structure was designed, constructed, and utilized as part of a site complex, the integrity of the site was an important part of evaluation. Specific judgements are presented in the descriptive section of this report.
We believe none of the structures on the Hiawatha can be considered eligible for the National Register at this time. We believe the structures within the following complexes are clearly not eligible because of the great number of alterations to individual structures and to site complexes: Rapid River Ranger District Administrative site, Munising Ranger District Administrative Site, Johnson Creek Guard Station Dynamite Storage Magazine, Dukes Administrative Site, Raco Work Center, and Moran Work Center. Although all original structures remain at Munising, their appearance has been altered by changes in doors, windows, and siding. Other complexes are compromised by moved or missing structures, as well as alterations to existing structures.

We believe the structures at the following sites warrant protection pending further evaluation in a Regional Context: Manistique Administrative Site, Clear Lake Organization Camp, Soldier's Lake Bath House and Shelter, Lake Michigan Campground, and the Demond Hill, McNearney Lake, Tie Hill, and Wetmore Lookout towers. The Manistique Administrative Site buildings have the best integrity of the major site complexes that are associated with the expansion of Forest Service activity on the Hiawatha in the 1930s, but ironically they were not constructed by the C.C.C. like some other less well preserved sites. The Federal response to the Great Depression and the devastation of early lumbering have certainly made "a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history". These sites identified for further evaluation and those on other forests serve as a resource from which to select tangible reminders of this part of our heritage.
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1937d Letter (Jan. 15) from Forest Supervisor to District Ranger, Rapid River. On file at Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba, MI

1937e Letter (May 1) from Forest Supervisor to Munising Ranger. On file at Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba, MI
Appendix I
Recent Photographs

1. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, North Elevation

2. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, East Elevation

3. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, East Elevation and
   Garage, Plan 74

4. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, West Elevation

5. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, North Elevation and
   Garage, Plan 74

6. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, South Elevation

7. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Blacksmith Shop, Plan 13, 1984, Looking NW

8. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Blacksmith Shop, Plan 13, 1984, West Elevation

9. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, Looking NE

10. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
    East Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation

11. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
    South Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking SE

12. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
    West Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NW

13. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking NW

14. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan 72, 1984, Looking NE

15. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan 72, 1984, East Elevation

16. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Garage, Plan 74, 1984, West Elevation

17. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Garage, Plan 74, 1984, Looking NW

18. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, Looking NE
19. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
   East Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation

20. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
   North Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, South Elevation

21. Johnson Creek Guard Station Dynamite Storage
   Warehouse, Plan 27, 1984, Looking SW

22. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking WSW

23. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking NNW

24. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking ESE

25. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking SW

26. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking ESE

27. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking NE

28. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking WNW

29. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Garage, Plan 74, 1984, Looking SW

30. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, Looking S

31. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NE

32. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking SW

33. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
    Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NW

34. Clear Lake Organization Camp
    Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, North Elevation

35. Clear Lake Organization Camp
    Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, East Elevation

36. Clear Lake Organization Camp
    Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, South Elevation

37. Clear Lake Organization Camp
    Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1970, Looking SSW

38. Clear Lake Organization Camp
    Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1984, Looking W
39. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1984, Looking N

40. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Infirmary, Plan u71, 1984, Looking NE

41. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Infirmary, Plan u71, 1970, Looking E

42. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Custodian's Dwelling, 1970, Looking N

43. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1984, Looking ESE

44. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1984, Looking SE

45. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1970, Looking ENE

46. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Cabin No. 7, Plan U70, 1984, Looking W

47. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Cabin No. 8, Plan U70, 1984, Looking ESE

48. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Cabin No. 3, Plan U70, 1970, Looking ENE

49. Dukes Administrative Site
   Warehouse, Plan 13, 1984, Looking N

50. Dukes Administrative Site
   Warehouse, Plan 13, 1984, Looking NW

51. Dukes Administrative Site
   Oil Storage House, 1984, North Elevation

52. Dukes Administrative Site
   Cabin, Special Plan, 1984, Looking SW

53. Raco Administrative Site
   Ranger Office, Special Plan, 1984, Looking NNW

54. Raco Administrative Site
   Ranger Office, Special Plan, 1984, East Elevation

55. Raco Administrative Site
   Three Car Garage, Special Plan, 1984, South Elevation

56. Raco Administrative Site
   Warehouse, (South), Plan 14, 1984, North Elevation

57. Raco Administrative Site
   Warehouse, (North), Plan 14, 1984, South Elevation

58. Raco Administrative Site
   Blacksmith Shop, 1984, South Elevation
59. Raco Administrative Site
   Oil Storage House, 1984, East Elevation

60. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
   Plan 50, 1981, Looking NW

61. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
   Plan 50, 1984, Looking SW

62. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
   Plan 50, 1981, South Elevation

63. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
   Plan 50, 1981, Interior View of Fireplace

64. Moran Work Center
   Office and Three Stall Garage, 1984, West Elevation

65. Moran Work Center
   Garage, Plan 26, 1984, East Elevation

66. Moran Work Center
   Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation

67. Moran Work Center
   Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, West Elevation

68. Lake Michigan Campground
   Custodian’s Dwelling, 1984, South Elevation

69. Lake Michigan Campground
   Custodian’s Dwelling, 1984, North Elevation

70. Lake Michigan Campground
   Garage and Shop, 1984, South Elevation

71. Demond Hill Fire Lookout Tower, 1984

72. McNearney Fire Lookout Tower, 1984

73. Tie Hill Fire Lookout Tower, 1984

74. Wetmore Fire Lookout Tower, 1984
1. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, North Elevation

2. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, East Elevation
3. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, East Elevation
and Garage, Plan 74

4. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, West Elevation
5. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, North Elevation
and Garage, Plan 74

6. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
Ranger Dwelling, Plan 40, 1984, South Elevation
7. Rapid River Ranger District Administrative Site
Blacksmith Shop, Plan 13, 1984, Looking NW

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East Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation
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South Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking SE

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West Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NW
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Dwelling, Plan 72, 1984, Looking NE
15. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
Dwelling, Plan 72, 1984, East Elevation

16. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
Garage, Plan 74, 1984, West Elevation
17. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
Garage, Plan 74, 1984, Looking NW

18. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, Looking NE
19. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
   East Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation

20. Manistique Ranger District Administrative Site
    North Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, South Elevation
21. Johnson Creek Guard Station Dynamite Storage Magazine
   Plan 27, 1984, Looking SW

22. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking WSW
23. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a 1984, Looking NNW

24. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Ranger Station Office, Plan 68a, 1984, Looking ESE
25. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking SW

26. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984 Looking ESE
27. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking NE

28. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Dwelling, Plan B-72, 1984, Looking WNW
29. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Garage, Plan 74, 1984, Looking SW

30. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
   Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, Looking S
31. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NE

32. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site
Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking SW
33. Munising Ranger District Administrative Site Warehouse, Plan 14, 1984, Looking NW

34. Clear Lake Organization Camp Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, North Elevation
35. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, East Elevation

36. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Administration Building, Plan u67, 1984, South Elevation
37. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1970, Looking SSW

38. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1984 Looking W
39. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Mess Hall, Plan u68, 1984, Looking N

40. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Infirmary, Plan u71, 1984, Looking NE
41. Clear Lake Organization Camp

42. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Custodian's Dwelling, 1970, Looking N
43. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1984 Looking ESE

44. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1984, Looking SE
45. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Comfort Station/Bath House, Plan U72, 1970 Looking ENE

46. Clear Lake Organization Camp
Cabin No. 7, Plan U70, 1984, Looking W
47. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Cabin No. 8, Plan U70, 1984, Looking ESE

48. Clear Lake Organization Camp
   Cabin No. 3, Plan U70, 1970, Looking ENE
49. Dukes Administrative Site
   Warehouse, Plan 13, 1984, Looking N

50. Dukes Administrative Site
    Warehouse, Plan 13, 1984, Looking NW
51. Dukes Administrative Site
Oil Storage House, 1984, North Elevation

52. Dukes Administrative Site
Cabin, Special Plan, 1984, Looking SW
53. Raco Administrative Site
   Ranger Office, Special Plan, 1984, Looking NNW

54. Raco Administrative Site
   Ranger Office, Special Plan, 1984, East Elevation
55. Raco Administrative Site
Three Car Garage, Special Plan, 1984, South Elevation

56. Raco Administrative Site
Warehouse, (South), Plan 14, 1984, North Elevation
57. Raco Administrative Site
Warehouse, (North), Plan 14, 1984, South Elevation

58. Raco Administrative Site
Blacksmith Shop, 1984, South Elevation
59. Raco Administrative Site
   Oil Storage House, 1984, East Elevation

60. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
   Plan 50, 1981, Looking NW
61. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
Plan 50, 1984, Looking SW

62. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
Plan 50, 1981, South Elevation
63. Soldier Lake Bath House and Shelter
Plan 50, 1981, Interior View of Fireplace

64. Moran Work Center
Office and Three Stall Garage, 1984, West Elevation
65. Moran Work Center
Garage Plan 26, 1984, East Elevation

66. Moran Work Center
Ware House, Plan 14, 1984, West Elevation
67. Moran Work Center  
Oil Storage House, Plan 23, 1984, West Elevation

68. Lake Michigan Campground  
Custodian's Dwelling, 1984 South Elevation
69. Lake Michigan Campground  
Custodian's Dwelling, 1984 North Elevation

70. Lake Michigan Campground  
Garage and Shop, 1984, South Elevation
71. Demond Hill Fire Lookout Tower, 1984

72. McNearney Fire Lookout Tower, 1984
73. Tie Hill Fire Lookout Tower, 1984

74. Wetmore Fire Lookout Tower, 1984