NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) Buildings
other names/site number 015334-015362

2. Location

street & number 1001 State Street — N/A not for publication
city, town McCall — N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Valley code 085 zip code 83638

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ private	☐ building(s)	8	1	buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district			sites
☒ public-State	☐ site			structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure			objects
	☐ object	8	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Thomas J. Lee — 3-19-90
Signature of certifying official — Date
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official — Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☑ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Patrick Andrus — 5/2/90
for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade: organizational	Other: administrative site
Domestic: single dwelling	Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood: log
wood: board and batten
roof metal
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Situated on a small rise near the south shore of Payette Lake, the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) complex in McCall is bordered by mature, coniferous trees. It is located on five acres of corner property, bordered by Highway 55, or Lake Street, and State Street, in a resort/residential area near downtown McCall. This district consists of eight contributing buildings, which were constructed in 1937. Three of these -- a residence, also known as "the Statehouse," a garage and the gas pumphouse -- were constructed of logs and were intended to serve as a showcase for local workmanship using Idaho timber. The remaining five buildings are used for machine repair, storage and garages. They were constructed of board and batten; few have foundations. One building is non-contributing because it does not meet the fifty year age requirement, but it is compatible with the buildings in the district in terms of materials, scale, massing and design.

The complex has maintained a high level of integrity. Alterations include the application of standing seam metal in the mid-1970's to the roofs of all of the buildings except the pumphouse and the conversion of two bays of the log garage into office space.

Contributing Buildings

1. The Residence, or Statehouse

The residence faces north, toward Payette Lake. It is set back from Highway 55 and is fronted by a terraced lawn and several large spruce trees. The roof is side-gabled with a steep pitch. A substantial shed-roof dormer, sided with shingles, is centered on the north facade. The residence is one and a half stories and has a full basement. The dovetail notching is more complex than that of the garage and the pumphouse, both of which have round, or saddle notches. An unusual feature of the building is that the ends of the inside wall, which separates the enclosed porch from the office and living room, have been squared off and have been hewn flush with the exterior wall. The logs of this building were scribed, meaning that a groove was carved in the bottom of each log so that the log placed above it would fit snugly.

This technique provides the Statehouse with a higher degree of refinement than most of SITPA's buildings, although it still retains a rustic appearance.

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Conservation	1937	1937
Architecture		

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Heikkila, John; Lapinoja, Gust

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

The buildings of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) in McCall are eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. They are significantly associated with the conservation of Idaho's timber resources and the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Statehouse represents the Finnish log construction methods once prevalent in Idaho's Long Valley, and the log buildings are excellent examples of the Rustic style.

Established early in this century, SITPA is a cooperative organization that protects timbered lands from fire and insect disease. In addition to the fires caused by lightning, the activity generated by loggers increased the potential for fire once Idaho's timber industry evolved, around the turn of the century. Fire hazards were also exacerbated, beginning in the twenties and thirties, by the growing number of Americans who were discovering remote areas for recreational activities, and had better access to those areas because of the automobile.

Owners of timbered land were expected to protect and suppress fires in their individual holdings, but this was an unfeasible plan. Under the auspices of the Forest Service, much of state's forests were owned by the Federal government; however, the agency's austere budget made widespread, effective fire fighting difficult, if not impossible. Private owners, as well as the state, could do no better. Little technology for fire suppression was available until the 1940's and 1950's, and even today, forest fire fighting is labor-intensive with the use of rudimentary tools still playing a major role.

Forest rangers and lumber companies quickly recognized the benefit of a cooperative effort. From 1905 to 1907 larger private entities pooled their woodsmen for fire suppression, and in 1908, crews from both the Payette Lumber Company and the Payette National Forest worked together to suppress a fire in southern Idaho. Guy Mains, Forest Supervisor, and Harry Shellworth, a land agent for the Payette Land Company, discussed the designation of areas of responsibilities and the use of state fire wardens. Through these successful joint ventures and discussions, the Southern

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Agencies Push for Visitor's Center, Museum on SITPA Site." The Star-News (McCall, Idaho); 15 February 1989.

Annual Report of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, 1927

Annual Report of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, 1929

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4.2

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	11	570410	4973080
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is based on the legally-recorded boundary lines of the property. The boundary includes the nine buildings described in this nomination, and it contains the area which has historically been associated with the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association in McCall.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth A. Egleston, State Architectural Historian

organization Idaho State Historical Society date December 28, 1989

street & number 210 Main St. telephone (208) 334-3861

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83702

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

The primary entrance is located in the center of the north facade and consists of a single, multi-pane door. Concrete steps with round log railings lead up to the entrance; above is a front gabled roof with cross bracing and brackets. The entrance on the south elevation is a single door with a small concrete porch and round log railings.

The consistent use of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows give this building much of its pleasing, rustic charm. Windows of this pattern illuminate the enclosed porch that spans the front of the building, and are also located on the first and second floors of the other elevations. The shed-roof dormer has two sets of triple-banked, one-over-one, double-hung windows. Toward the back of the structure on the first story of the east facade and in the center of the first story of the south facade are smaller, squat versions of this pattern. To the right of the entrance on the south facade is a four-over-four, double-hung sash, narrow window. The double-banked windows in the east gable end have a fixed sash with nine lights. Small, horizontal awning windows can be seen at the basement level.

Two interior chimneys, both made of brick with metal flashing and concrete coping, are visible. One is located on the north slope of the roof and the other is on the south.

The living room is on the first floor directly behind the porch; it is flanked by the dining room to the left and on the right by the office. Both the living room and the office have fireplaces. The dining room leads to the kitchen. South of the office is a bedroom and the stairs are located in the hall behind the living room. Four bedrooms are located on the second floor, one at each corner. The basement includes the laundry and the furnace, and rooms for wood and fruit storage.

Nothing in the residence was painted. Instead, all the walls were varnished. The two Finnish craftsmen who built the house, John Heikkila and Gust Lapinoja, used fir for the flooring except in the living room, dining room and front porch. The only wood that was imported from outside the state, oak, was used in these rooms. Care was taken to insure that nothing would obscure or divert attention from the natural beauty of the wood. An article in a 1944 issue of the National Geographic described this effort:

> The only wall decorations are maps framed in unstained wood, of which also are made ornaments such as flower vases, candlesticks, dresser trays, and boxes for cigarettes, tobacco, and matches. Even curtain rods and rings are all of natural Idaho wood, as is all the furniture. Dressers and beds built like ship berths, with chests of drawers underneath them to hold things, are ponderous.[1]

2. The Garage

The garage is located south of the residence, and faces State Street to the west. Like the residence, the garage is made of round logs, but the corners have saddle notching, so that the logs extend beyond each corner joint. The interstices are filled with concrete. Interior log walls are evident by the visible butt ends on the west and east facades. The building is two and a half stories and is front-gabled; the roof has a moderate pitch. The rafters and purlins are exposed.

Originally, the garage had three bays for vehicle storage, but in 1968, when the building was converted for use primarily as offices, the center and right bays on the west facade were covered with plywood, and a metal garage door was installed in the left bay. A fixed window was installed in the center bay; a single door and tripartite, fixed window were installed in the bay to the right. This door is the primary entrance to the structure.

The fenestration has retained much of its original pattern. All of the windows have simple wood frames, and except for those that have been replaced with plate glass, have a sliding sash. On the second floor of the west facade are three paired windows, one in each bay. Generally, the window sash have two lights each. One third-floor window has nine lights per sash, giving it a horizontal configuration.

On the first floor of the south facade are two fixed, plate glass windows, which are obvious replacements. A similar window, although tripartite, can be seen on the left bay of the first floor of the east elevation. Paired windows with two-over-two lights are located on the second floor in the right and left bays of this elevation; two fixed four light windows are centered between them. An eighteen light window, similar to that on the west facade, is located on the third floor.

A single door on the east facade provides access to this side of the building. Over the door, centered on the elevation, is a gable roof with triangular bracing.

Log ends are visible on the east and west facades, indicating the presence of interior log walls. On the south slope of the roof is an interior brick chimney.

3. The Pumphouse

The pumphouse is located to the south of the garage. It is constructed of round logs and has saddle notches. Some attempt to scribe the logs has been made, although the effect is not as pronounced as that of the residence. Pegs are visible if one looks closely. The front-gabled roof is steeply pitched and is sheathed with wood shingles. Purlins and rafters are exposed.

The roof extends approximately two feet in front. This extension is reinforced with bracing consisting of two logs for tie-beams and a vertical log extending from the gable apex to the center of the tie beams. This is the most striking feature of the pumphouse. A single door with four lights and three panels is centered on the west facade. Next to the door is a gas pump.

On the east elevation is a window in a wood frame. It appears to have a sliding sash, similar to those of the garage. It is paired, with two-over-two lights.

4. The Machine Shop

This building has an asymmetrical "T" plan and is located directly behind the pumphouse. It faces west, and has a single door entry. A single window and a set of paired windows flank the door on the primary facade; in the gable end are two windows and a vent. Single windows are located on the north and south elevations. The east elevation is cross gabled and has a double garage door. The building rests on a concrete block foundation.

5. The Storage Sheds

At the southeast corner of the property are three storage buildings. One faces north and is located in front of a gas tank, and two are in front of a substantial grove of spruce trees facing west. They are all front-gabled and have multi-pane fixed windows. Metal aprons provide protection to the sills.

6. The Garage

This is the largest and most striking building of the five constructed of board and batten. It is long and rectangular with ten stalls, six of which are open. It faces west, and is separated from the log garage and the residence by a wide gravel driveway and a lawn. The shed roof slopes toward the east. The doors of the two bays at either end are double, and an awning window is located above one of these at the north end of the garage.

Non-contributing Buildings

7. The House

Oriented to the north and located to the east of the residence, this one and a half-story house is compatible with SITPA's log structures. It is constructed of round logs with saddle notching. The chinking is concrete, and the building has a concrete foundation. The house is side-gabled and the pitch of the roof is moderate. Rafters and purlins are exposed. A brick interior chimney is located on the south slope.

The primary entrance -- a single door -- is located in the center of the north elevation. It is flanked by two fixed, single pane windows.

On the first story of the west and east facades are two double-hung sash windows, with six-over-six lights. Sliding sash windows, with six lights each, are located on these facades in the upper story. The south elevation has three windows: two are six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the third is smaller and has four panes.

On the east elevation is a secondary entrance, consisting of a single door placed within an enclosed, wood frame porch. The porch has a front gable and its roof is sheathed with metal. In keeping with the rustic theme of SITPA, the porch has been sheathed with "log cabin" cladding.

1 D. Worth Clark, "Idaho Made the Desert Bloom," National Geographic 85 (June 1944): 641-688.

Idaho Cooperative Fire Protective Association, the third of its kind in the nation, was organized in 1911. The name was changed to the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) in 1919.

SITPA protected forested lands by building roads and trails, installing telephone lines and buying and maintaining equipment. In 1914 the association built three lookouts at a time when few existed. By 1927 their number had increased to six; only three are still standing. Also in 1927, SITPA built its complex at Smith's Ferry, which consisted of eleven buildings. By the late 1920's lands under SITPA's protection encompassed timbered areas in Adams, Boise, Elmore, Idaho, Valley, Ada, Camas, Gem and Washington counties.

Finished in 1937, the buildings were constructed in McCall because the area was undergoing development and was attracting an increasing number of tourists. SITPA and Forest Service officials reasoned that with more use the fire incidence would be greater, and that it would be wise to expand the SITPA's administration and its operations to the region.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews first built the outbuildings (known as buildings 4, 5 and 6 in this nomination) and then worked on the log buildings. Idaho was second only to California in its allocation of CCC funding; much of the CCC labor was used in forested areas and the state, with its large wooded acreage, qualified for a substantial portion of this labor. Henry Shellworth was still secretary of SITPA when he was appointed as Governor Ross's liaison between his office and the CCC office in Washington. This local connection and the fact that CCC workers generally performed the same chores as the SITPA employees meant that it was natural that the CCC crews would work for SITPA, and eventually assist in constructing the McCall headquarters. Montie Cross, head of the CCC camp in McCall, supervised the workers on this project.

The Statehouse is architecturally significant because it represents Finnish construction techniques. These techniques include the use of scribed logs, full-dovetail notches and log partitions framed into outside walls in a way that matches the building's corners. Although Finnish construction is also usually characterized by hewn logs, this is not a feature of the Statehouse. Idaho's Finnish settlers moved from Pendleton, Oregon to the Long Valley in the late 1890's, and farmed the area on the southeast side of the valley. Finns from other parts of the country soon joined them. Many of these settlers were from Wyoming mining towns, and a large influx to Idaho occurred after a disastrous explosion in Hanna, Wyoming, in 1903. Ninety-six of the 269 miners who were killed were Finnish, and their countrymen in surrounding towns were motivated to seek a less dangerous occupation. Local Finnish craftsmen, Gust Lapinoja and John Heikkila, cut and shaped the logs for the house and the woodwork. Although simple round notches and chinking were employed in the construction of the garage and the pump house, the two Finns used the more complicated building method of scribed logs and dovetail notches for the Statehouse.

The log buildings are also architecturally significant as examples of the Rustic style. This style received a major impetus through the efforts of both the National Park Service and railroad companies -- the former wanted the architecture in the parks to harmonize with the environment, and the latter supported these efforts because the parks would be an inducement for travel. It reached its zenith during the 1920s and 1930s, and spread throughout the United States during the work relief programs of the Depression. Characteristics of the Rustic style included the use of indigenous building materials, the lack of applied ornament, unobtrusive and harmonious design and the compatibility of massing, texture, color and scale with the environment. Typical of Rustic Style structures, SITPA's buildings represent a self-conscious attempt to evoke a simple, utilitarian approach to construction, so that although visitors were in a comfortable buildings, they sensed that the great outdoors was just beyond. Through the use of this style, SITPA's buildings were successful in expressing the organization's interests.

In 1968 SITPA's protection was scaled back, so that it accepts subscriptions from residents, the state and the Forest Service in only three counties: Valley, Idaho and Adams. Subscribers to SITPA's services pay by the acre. In 1937 the association charged three cents per acre; by 1989 the fee had been raised to thirty-five cents per acre. In the late 1980's, SITPA made plans with the Idaho State Department of Lands to construct a new, jointly occupied shop. In order to move ahead with these plans, it was necessary for SITPA to sign over the McCall complex to the state. A local group has expressed an interest in buying the McCall buildings and establishing the complex as an interpretive site emphasizing balanced multiple resource management.

Today SITPA works to protect the forested areas of its subscribers by initial attack -- almost all of their crews can drive to within one-quarter of a mile to a fire -- and although SITPA has access to such sophisticated techniques as infrared detection and smoke jumpers, it does not maintain these services or offer them on an ongoing basis. The lands under their protection are not as vast nor as remote as those of the Forest Service. SITPA crews still fight an average of forty-five fires a year, however, and provide a valuable service. Their structures represent early coordinated efforts to suppress fires, as well as the contributions of the CCC, which left an indelible legacy on Idaho's timbered domain. The buildings achieve further significance through its association with the techniques used by Finns who immigrated to the Long Valley in the late 1890's and as examples of the Rustic style.

Annual Report of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, 1931

Annual Report of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, 1937

Austin, Judy. "The CCC in Idaho", Idaho Yesterdays 27 (Fall, 1983): 13-17.

Clark, D. Worth. "Idaho Made the Desert Bloom." National Geographic 85 (June 1944): 641-688.

Curtis, A. B. White Pines and Fires: Cooperative Forestry in Idaho. Moscow: University Press of Idaho, 1983.

Harrison, Laura Souilliere. Architecture in the Parks National Historic Landmark Theme Study. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1986.

"McCall Opens Timber Office." Idaho Daily Statesman, Boise, Idaho. August 1, 1937, pp. 1-2.

Kirk, Bob. Director, Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, McCall, Idaho. Interview, 4 October 1989.

Koskela, Alice. "Finnish Log Homestead Buildings in Long Valley." Louie W. Attebery, editor, Idaho Folklife: Homesteads to Headstones. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1985.

Koskela, Alice. "Finnish Structures in Idaho", MS 477, 1979. In the collection of the Idaho State Historical Society.

Kresek, Ray. Fire Lookouts of the Northwest. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1984.

Smith, Elizabeth M. History of the Boise National Forest. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1983.

Zornes, Charles M. "Report of Activities and Accomplishments of Southern Idaho CCC Camps from October 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937." MS 269. In the collection of the Idaho State Historical Society.

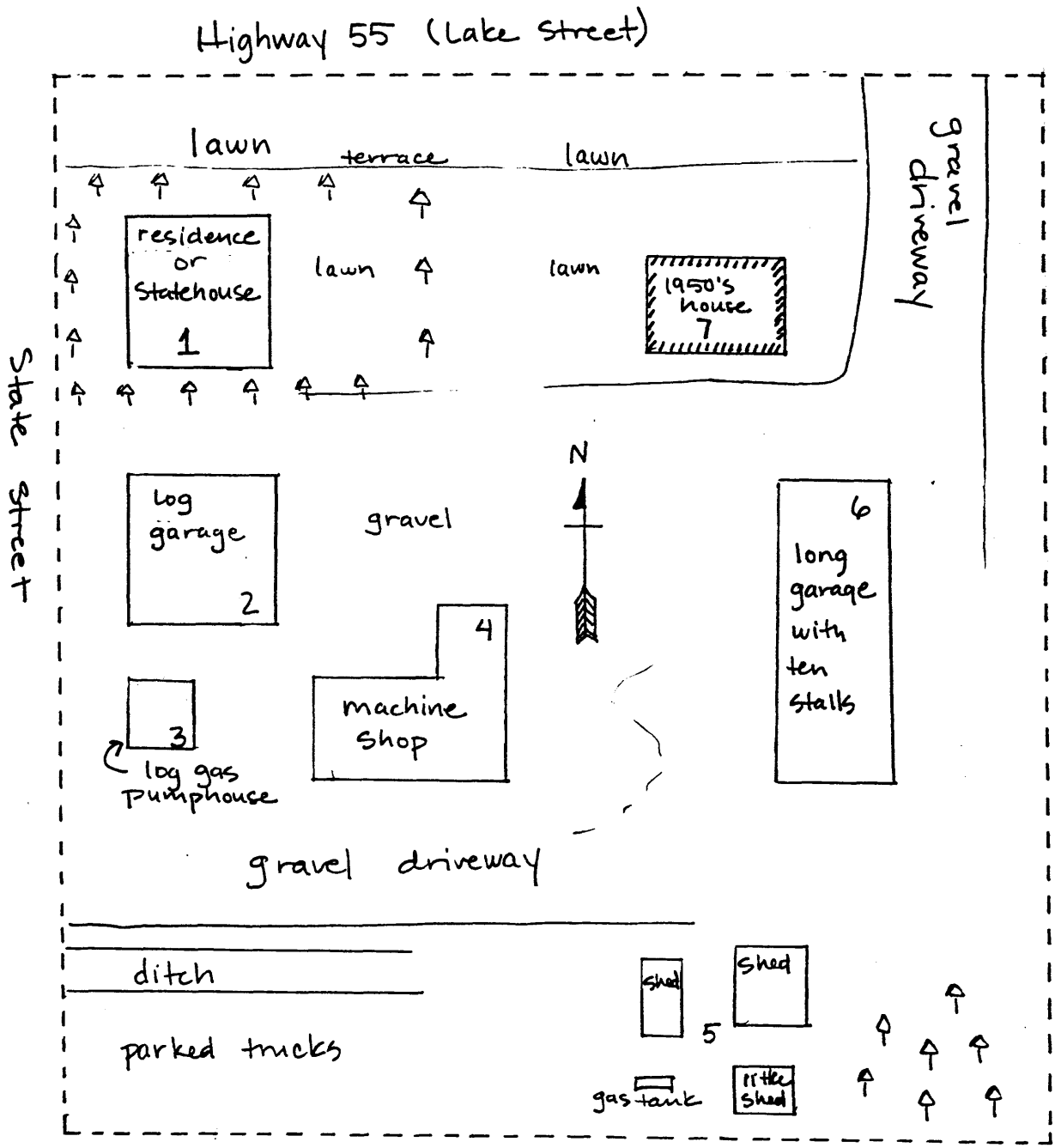
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at an iron pin at the Southeast (S.E. cor.) corner of Lot Six (6), Section Eight (8), Township Eighteen (18) North of Range Three (3) East, of the Boise Meridian, thence West 660' along the South line of said Lot Six (6) to the Southeast corner of the tract of land herein conveyed, which is the point of beginning of this description; thence North 0 3' West 589' to an iron pin in the center of the State Highway, thence North 80 41' West 303.1' along the center line of the said highway to an iron pin in the center of said highway, thence South 0 3' East 638.7' to a point on the South line of said Lot Six (6), which point is 960' West of the Southeast corner of said Lot Six (6), thence North 89 53' East along the South line of said Lot Six (6) 300' to a point which is 660' West of said Southeast corner of Lot Six (6), and containing four and twenty-three hundredths (4.23 A.) acres.

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association Historic District
McCall, Idaho

☐ contributory
▨ non-contributory
- - - - boundary

not drawn to scale



NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Revised Feb. 1993)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 19 2010
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) Buildings (Amendment)

other names/site number IHSI #85-15355; Associated NRHP # 90000680

2. Location

street & number 1001 State Street N/A not for publication

city or town McCall N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Valley code 085 zip code 83638

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _nationally _statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Feb 9, 2010

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

_ entered in the National Register.
_____ See continuation sheet.
_ determined eligible for the National Register.
_____ See continuation sheet.
_ determined not eligible for the National Register.

_ removed from the National Register.

✓ other, (explain:) **Additional Documentation Approved**

Edson H. Beall 3·10·10

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

__ private
X public-local
__ public-State
__ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

X building(s)
__ district
__ site
__ structure
__ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
9	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other - Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation – Concrete
Walls – log
Roof – metal

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Amendment to Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

CONSERVATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1950

Significant Dates

1937; 1950

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

_ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ **B** removed from its original location.

_ **C** a birthplace or grave.

_ **D** a cemetery.

_ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ **F** a commemorative property.

_ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Howard Koskella and Art Roberts

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
X previously listed in the National Register
_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_ designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 5 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	11	570370	4973317	B	/	//////	//////	NAD 83
C	/	//////	//////	D	/	//////	//////	

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Hartmans, Architect, Architectural Historian & Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Arrow Rock Architects, PLLC date August 2009

street & number 2406 W. Idaho Street telephone 208-344-3722

city or town Boise state Idaho zip code 83702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

▯ **Continuation Sheets**

▯ **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

▯ **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

▯ **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

Name City of McCall

street & number 216 E. Park St. telephone 208 634-3504

city or town McCall state Idaho zip code 83638

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) Buildings
(This is an amendment to "#7. The House" as defined in the original nomination, 1989).

7. Architectural Description
Assistant Fire Warden's House

The Assistant Fire Warden's House, built in 1950, was added to the SITPA site a mere thirteen years after the other buildings were constructed. According to Howard Koskella (Assistant Fire Warden from 1945-1963), his family occupied a cabin located just east of the Statehouse, which was considered too small to accommodate his family and was subsequently burned after the House was finished.

The House is located directly east of the Fire Warden's House amongst mature conifers and shrubbery. The extensive green lawn slopes to the road (Highway 55) at the north. A small, enclosed garden is located to the northwest and a flower garden is at the southeast. The gravel driveway from the road at the north extends along the east side of the House and loops around the south side to the maintenance parking lot. A concrete walk leads from the south parking area to the east entry of the House.

The House is a one-and-one-half-story log structure on a concrete basement. It measures 33'-6" from east to west and 31'-6" from north to south. The round logs are 6 – 10 inches in diameter and are saddle notched and painted a reddish-brown. The logs extend the full height of the gable ends. Five log purlins support the exposed roof rafters. The roof is now covered with standing seam metal roofing, beneath which are the original hand-split wood shakes. The full daylight basement is illuminated with narrow awning windows.

The main entrance is centered at the north with concrete steps. The entry is flanked by a large picture window at each side. A secondary wood-framed entrance at the east is sheltered with a gabled entry and, sheathed in log slab siding - its enclosure is a later addition. The east entry is flanked by a 6/6 double-hung window at the right and left. The south elevation has three windows: a 6/6 double-hung at the center and left, and a 1/1 double-hung at the right. The west elevation has two 6/6 double-hung windows. At the upper level, each gable end features a 6x6 lite sliding sash to provide illumination and ventilation to the bedrooms.

The interior floor plan features a combination living room and dining room that extends along the north side of the residence with large picture windows in each room overlooking the lawn and Payette Lake beyond. A brick fireplace is located directly opposite the front door, between the living and dining room areas. There is a kitchen located at the southeast, a bathroom off a hallway at the center south, and a bedroom at the southwest corner. The hallway from the kitchen leads around to the living room near the bedroom door. The upper level is approached from a staircase at the end of the hallway, across from the bedroom door. Two bedrooms are located at the upper level. The basement is accessed from the kitchen and features a bathroom and bedroom.

Much of the interior is finished in knotty pine paneling. The original oak flooring is intact and the kitchen retains its original wood cabinetry. The ceilings are finished with 1' x 2' tiles. Original bathroom fixtures remain. The concrete chinking is showing signs of failure or is completely missing. The logs are showing their age, as some splitting and rotting is occurring. Alterations to the House include the metal roofing that was added over the original wood shakes and the wood-framed enclosure of the east entry with "log" siding.

The design and bulk of the construction was done by Howard Koskella and Art Roberts (State Fire Warden for SITPA in McCall from 1943 – 1966). Mr. Koskella related that he and the fire crew stationed from SITPA cut the logs, hauled them to the site, peeled, and notched them. The construction of the House took approximately two months.[i]

The grounds were always maintained like a park. Jo Roberts Peterson, daughter of Art Roberts, grew up in the "Statehouse" and recalls four "gardeners" who tended the grounds over the years. Each of these men was part of the SITPA crew, but took on the gardening duties when needed.[ii]

8. Statement of Significance
(Amendment to the original nomination).

Howard Koskella and Art Roberts, designers/builders.

SITPA occupied the site from 1936 –1991, and the House was used for forty years as the residence for the Assistant Fire Warden and his family. In 1991, the City of McCall took over the site from SITPA. Later that year, the Central Idaho Museum (CIM) was formed as an organization to use the site as an interpretive center of the area's history. The Assistant Fire Warden's House has since been used as a rental property for the Central Idaho Museum. Its rental income provides funding for the operations of the entire five-acre complex.[iii]

The construction of the Assistant Fire Warden's House reflects the continued commitment by SITPA to protect Idaho's timber through the permanent, year-round presence of an additional employee on the site.

The Assistant Fire Warden's House is architecturally significant as a continuation of log construction, albeit not of the Finnish style of craftsmanship of the earlier buildings. Its massing, materials, scale, and rustic design contribute to the park-like SITPA site. The House is oriented east-west and sits in conjunction with the "Statehouse," overlooking Highway 55 and Payette Lake, completing the northeast corner of the complex, though its gable-end, one-and-one-half-story massing is of a smaller scale than the "Statehouse." The log construction is also of a lesser quality craftsmanship than the Finnish techniques used on the "Statehouse" and other buildings, as the residence was built in a short period of two months to accommodate the Assistant Fire Warden and his family. The House exhibits a rustic design that harmonizes with the coniferous setting and the use of local materials; logs were harvested from nearby forests, and the knotty pine interior finish was milled in McCall. This use of local materials is in keeping with the design and construction philosophy of the earlier 1937 SITPA buildings.

A high degree of integrity remains in the House. Its location remains, as the structure has not been moved. The landscaped setting with tall coniferous trees and the park-like surrounding has been maintained. The original design, materials and

workmanship are evident, though a few of the logs are deteriorating and weathering. The feeling of the House has been retained in its continued function as a residence in the Central Idaho Museum complex. Its integrity of association remains as the appearance of the property conveys the flavor of the rustic style portrayed throughout the SITPA site.

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[i] Telephone conversation (208 325-8742) with Howard Koskella, Donnelly, Idaho, 25 August 2009. Mr. Koskella was the builder and occupant of the House from 1950 – 1963. Also, E-mail correspondence with Jo Roberts Peterson, Bend, Oregon, August 2009. Jo is the daughter of SITPA Fire Warden, Art Roberts. Jo and her sister, Pat, grew up in the "Statehouse" next to the Assistant Fire Warden, Howard Koskella, and his family. She and her sister had good memories of their girlhood at the SITPA site.

[ii] E-mail correspondence with Jo Roberts Peterson, Bend, Oregon, August 2009.

[iii] Various conversations with Marlee Wilcomb, Executive Director of the CIM (208 634-4497) McCall, Idaho, August 2009.

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) Buildings
McCall, Valley County, Idaho
Photographer: Donna Hartmans
August, 2009
Negatives on file at Idaho SHPO

Assistant Fire Warden's House

Photo 1 of 5 View looking southwest

Photo 2 of 5 View looking southeast

Photo 3 of 5 View looking northeast

Photo 4 of 5 View looking west

Photo 5 of 5 Corner notching detail

Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association Historic District

McCall, Idaho

☐ contributory

not drawn to scale

- - - - boundary

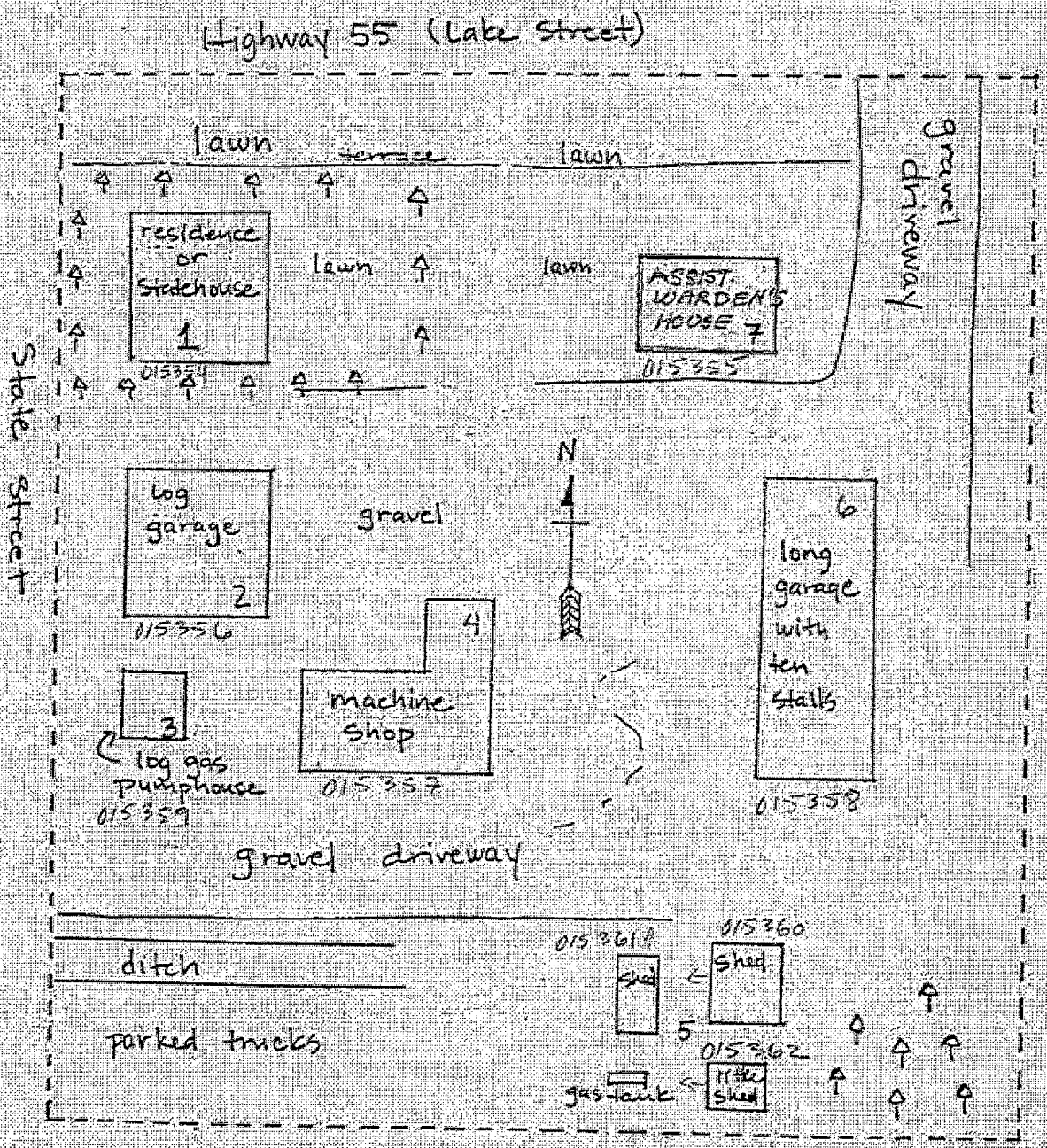


Photo #1

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Don Watts
4. May 1, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of the residence, or statehouse, taken from the north
7. Building 1 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #2

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Egleston
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of the residence, or Statehouse, taken from the south
7. Building 1 on the accompanying sketch map

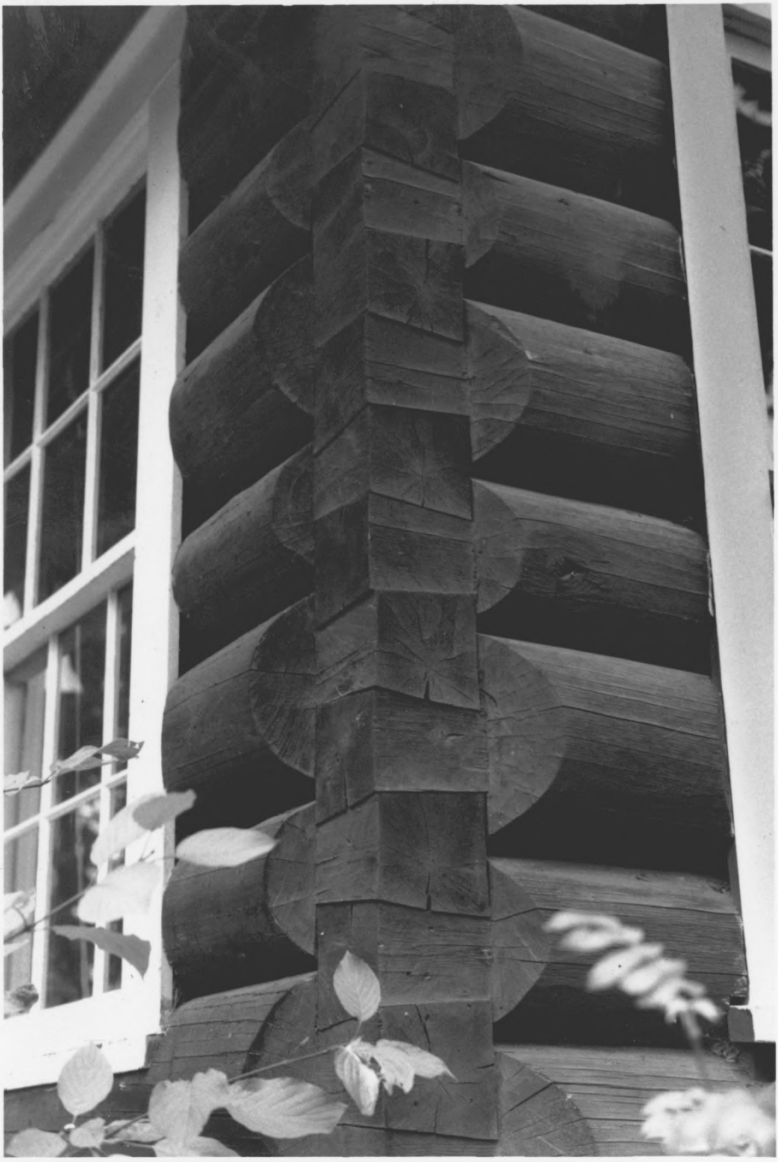


Photo #3

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings

2. McCall, Idaho

3. Elizabeth Eglestan

4. October 4, 1989

5. Idaho State Historical Society

6. View of notching of northwest corner of the residence, or Statehouse

7. Detail of building 1 on the accompanying sketch map

SOUTHERN IDAHO
TIMBER PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION

Photo #4

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association Buildings (SITPA)
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Egleston
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. view of log garage, taken from the west
7. Building 2 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #5

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association Buildings (SITPA)
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Eglestom
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. view of garage, taken from the east
7. Building 2 on the accompanying sketch map

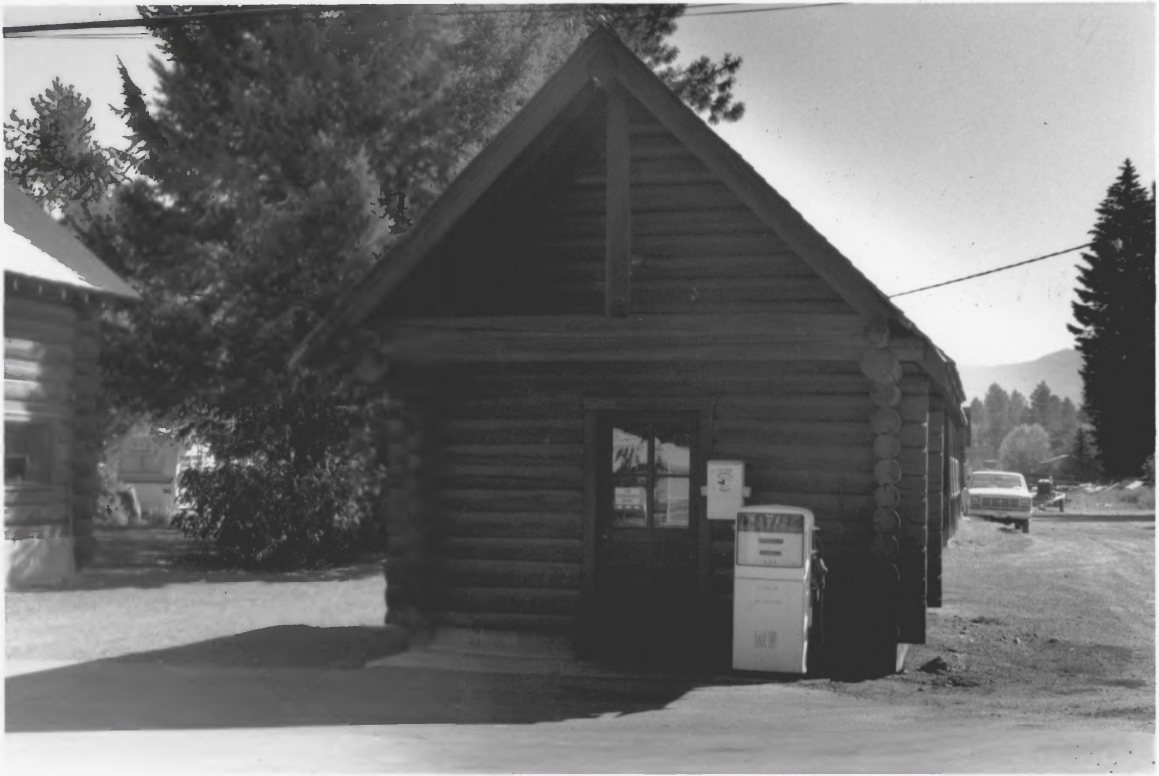


Photo #6

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings

2. McCall, Idaho

3. Elizabeth Egleston

4. October 4, 1989

5. Idaho State Historical Society

6. View of log gas pumphouse, taken from the west

7. Building 3 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #7

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Eglestom
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of log gas pumphouse, taken from the east
7. Building 3 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #8

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Egleston
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of machine shop, taken from the southwest
7. Building 4 on the accompanying sketch map

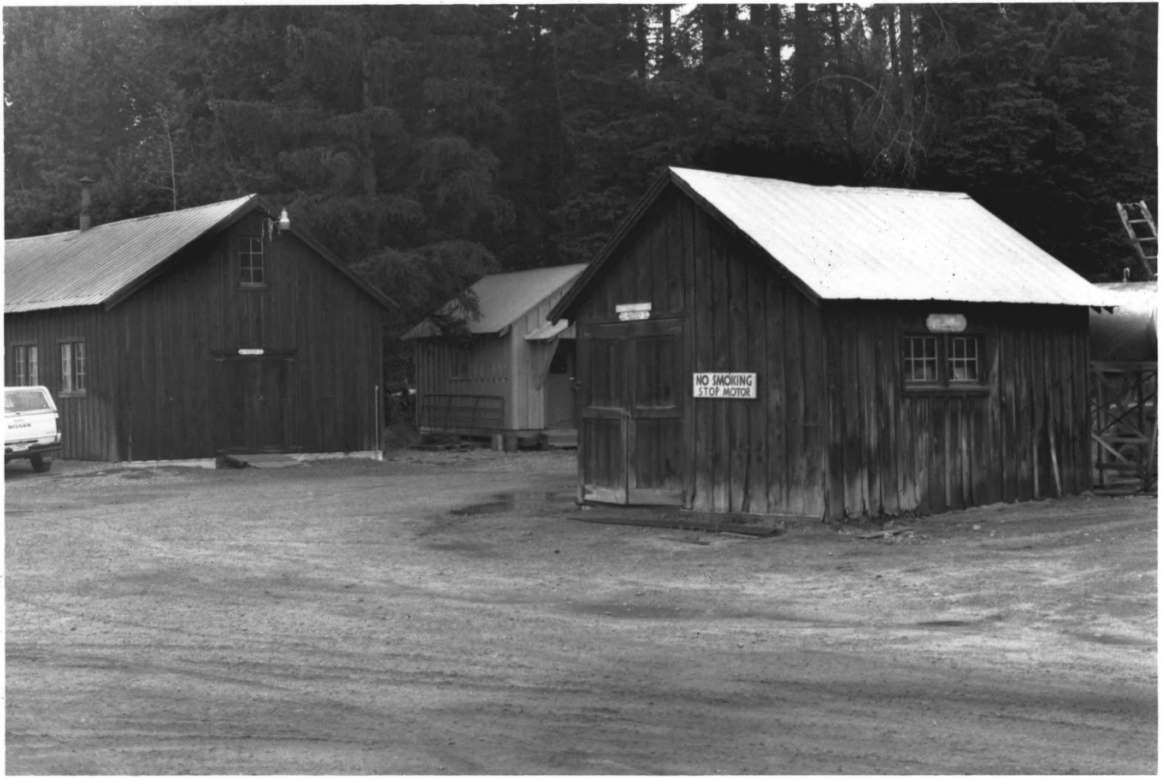

NO SMOKING
STOP MOTOR

Photo #9

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Egleston
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of board and batten sheds, taken from the northwest
7. Building 5 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #10

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings

2. McCall, Idaho

3. Elizabeth Egleston

4. October 4, 1989

5. Idaho State Historical Society

6. View of long garage, taken from the northwest

7. Building 6 on the accompanying sketch map

Photo #11

1. Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) buildings
2. McCall, Idaho
3. Elizabeth Eggleston
4. October 4, 1989
5. Idaho State Historical Society
6. View of 1950's house, taken from the northeast
7. Building 7 on the accompanying sketch map

015355
Assist. Fire Warden's House
SW
McCALL, VALLEY Co, ID
Aug 2009
SITPA Bldgs.

Photo 1 of 5

015355

Assist. Fire Warden's House

SE McCALL, VALLEY CO., ID

Aug 2009

SITPA Bldgs

photo 2 of 5

015355
Assist. Fire Warden's House
NE McCALL, VALLEY CO, ID
Aug 2009
SITPA Bldgs

Photo 3 of 5

015355

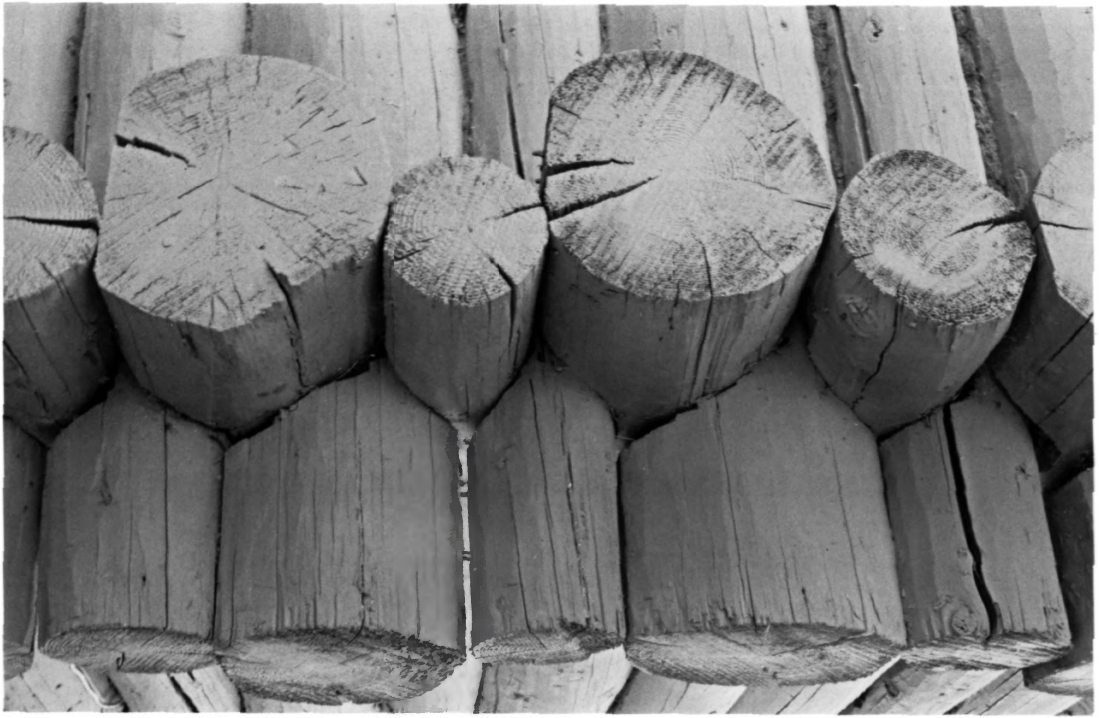
Assist. Fire Warden's House

NW McCALL, VALLEY CO., ID

Aug 2009

SITPA Bldgs

Photo 4 of 5



015355

Assist. Fire Warden's House

corner notching

McCALL, VALLEY CO. ID

Aug 2009

SITPA Bldgs

photo 5 of 5