

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Red Ives Ranger Station

AND/OR COMMON

Red Ives Ranger Station

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Southeast of Avery, Idaho on Forest Service Road 218 NA NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

NA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Avery

XX VICINITY OF in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Idaho

16

Shoshone

79

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

_DISTRICT

XX PUBLIC

XX OCCUPIED seasonally

_AGRICULTURE

_MUSEUM

XX BUILDING(S)

_PRIVATE

XX UNOCCUPIED Winter

_COMMERCIAL

_PARK

_STRUCTURE

_BOTH

_WORK IN PROGRESS

_EDUCATIONAL

_PRIVATE RESIDENCE

_SITE

NA PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

_ENTERTAINMENT

_RELIGIOUS

_OBJECT

_IN PROCESS

_YES: RESTRICTED

XX GOVERNMENT

_SCIENTIFIC

_BEING CONSIDERED

XX YES: UNRESTRICTED

_INDUSTRIAL

_TRANSPORTATION

_NO

_MILITARY

_OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region

STREET & NUMBER

Federal Building

CITY, TOWN

Missoula

NA VICINITY OF

STATE

Montana

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Supervisor's Office, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Northern Region

STREET & NUMBER

1201 Ironwood Drive

CITY, TOWN

Coeur d'Alene

STATE

Idaho

83814

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Properties Inventory

DATE

Spring 1986

X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Supervisor's Office, Idaho Panhandle National Forests

CITY, TOWN

Coeur d'Alene

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

___EXCELLENT
XX GOOD
___FAIR

___DETERIORATED
___RUINS
___UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

XX UNALTERED 3 buildings
XX ALTERED 2 buildings

CHECK ONE

XX ORIGINAL SITE
___MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The buildings nominated on the Red Ives Ranger Station include all National Register-eligible buildings on the Red Ives Administrative Site. The buildings were built between 1935 and 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). The buildings are rustic style frame structures that have been kept in good condition.

Five National Register eligible buildings are on the Red Ives site. These may be described briefly as follows:

1. Administrative Building

Constructed in 1935 (remodeled in 1939 and again ca. 1960) concrete foundation, wood frame building with oil soaked random laid cedar shake siding; a metal covered "T" shaped medium gable roof (i.e., two intersecting gables forming a "T" in planview); dimensions 30'x60'; brown with white trim; the 1939 remodeling consisted of adding a 30'x30' addition on to the original 30'x30' building. The addition and the original both used the same plans and both were constructed using CCC labor. The 1960 remodeling consisted framing in a freight door opening and remodeling the interior storage area to an office.

2. Ranger's House

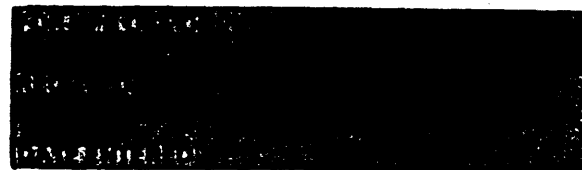
Constructed in 1936; concrete foundation, wood frame building with oil soaked random laid cedar shake siding; a cedar shake covered medium gable roof; an attached one car garage with gable roof; an attached shed roof front porch; a massive native stone fireplace; plaster and wood paneling interior; dimensions 32'x55'; brown with white trim. The building is basically in original condition.

3. Garage/Warehouse/Shop

Constructed in 1936 (remodeled in ca. 1960); set into the hillside; concrete foundation and rear wall; wood frame building with oil soaked random laid cedar shake siding; metal covered hip roof; a roof dormer on the back side (which provides access from hillside into attic storage space); dimensions 30'x89'-2"; brown with white trim. The 1960 remodeling consisted of blocking five of the seven vehical bay doors with framing and windows.

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4. Barn

Constructed in 1937; concrete foundation; wood frame building; oil soaked random laid cedar shake siding; metal covered medium gable roof; four horse stalls on interior with tack room and hay loft; dimensions 18'x30' brown with white trim. The building is basically in original condition.

5. Power House

Constructed in 1937; native rock faced concrete foundation; wood frame building; oil soaked random laid cedar shake siding; cedar shake covered pyramidal roof; dimensions 12'x12'. The water power generator has been removed from the interior; but the structure itself is in nearly original condition.

The 1960 alterations to the office and the garage/warehouse/shop did not radically change, obscure, or destroy the historic character-defining materials, features, or finishes of the buildings. The basic roof and building shape, size, materials, color, decoration, and window treatments were retained and conform to the "rustic style". In fact, the alterations carried out in 1960 to the garage/warehouse/shop followed plans drawn up in 1937 by Regional Forest Office architects at the request of the Red Ives District. These plans were not carried out until 1960 because other District and Forest projects were considered of higher priority.

The five surviving structures represent all of the primary facilities constructed by the CCC at the Red Ives Ranger Station. A small frame cook house constructed in the late 1930s or early 1940s was removed in 1964. Other facilities such as storage sheds, trailer pads and other minor improvements have been constructed and later removed over the years. The basic arrangement of the historic facilities at the station is the same as they were when the CCC completed work in 1939.

The nomination boundary was drawn to enclose the smallest area that would include all of the historic buildings, associated landscaping, and all direct approaches and immediate roads accessing the structures. The boundary is also easily identifiable on the ground.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☒ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☒ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☒ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939

BUILDER/ARCHITECT C. P. Fickes, Regional Facilities

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Engineer

The Red Ives Ranger Station is architecturally and historically significant as the site of a Depression Era Forest Service administrative office with examples of service construction in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939. This site incorporates a Forest Service Ranger Station which was the local administrative headquarters between 1935 and 1984. The station is eligible to the National Register under both Criterion A and Criterion C. Under Criterion A the buildings are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These events include the Federal response to the Depression (Throop 1979, Cohen 1980) and the era of increased Federal concern for conservation (Frome 1984, Steen 1976). Under criterion C the buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. These characteristics have been identified as the "rustic style" of architecture (Throop 1979, McDonald 1973, Sims n.d.)

The Red Ives Ranger District started out as the Pole Mountain Ranger District in 1913. A history of the District was written by Edward Hanson in the 1930s. He stated that

Since the Avery District in 1912 was considered too large, it was decided to cut it up into smaller sections and in 1913 John H. Siders was put in charge of the upper St. Joe country and he built the first administrative station in the Pole Mountain District (Hanson n.d.)

This first cabin was abandoned as District Headquarters and the office was moved to a tent camp on Pole Mountain. By 1920 permanent improvements were needed and a site at Twin Lakes was chosen. This location proved to be inconvenient and the station was moved again in 1924 to Elk Prairie.

In 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps began work in the St. Joe National Forest. One of the biggest changes they made was the construction of hundreds of miles of roads. Crowell and Asleson (1980) state that

It probably should be mentioned here that a few basic trails had existed prior to 1910: although many more were constantly being built by the Forest Service, usually patrol cabins and ranger station were along these earlier routes. Cabins were built a day's walk out of Avery, another day's walk to the next one, and so on. Employees could count on a spot for their animals and a roof over their heads a logical distance away. When the CCC built roads, the old trails were no longer important. Suddenly neither were the

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cabins nor the ranger stations. The Elk Prairie Ranger Station was not on a road, but an administrative site at Red Ives Creek was. Pole Mountain Ranger District became Red Ives District (with a little more acreage thrown in) and the Elk Prairie Ranger Station ceased to exist.

In 1935 the road built by the CCC up the St. Joe River reached Red Ives Creek. This creek was named for a red haired prospector named Ives. Ives had prospected on Red Ives Creek for a number of years just prior to 1900. In the same year that the road reached Red Ives Creek the CCC set up a camp at the mouth of the creek and began to construct the Ranger Station. The first permanent structure constructed was an administrative building. In the following year a garage and residence was constructed. The administration building was subsequently remodeled to use it as an office/mess hall. An addition was added to the administration building in 1939. In 1937 a barn and a water power house were constructed. From 1935 to 1984 the station served as Headquarters for the Red Ives District.

Red Ives Ranger Station was used on a seasonal basis. The site was occupied each year as soon as roads were free of snow. During the summer season, Forest Service personnel stationed at Red Ives maintained trails, served as fire lookouts fought fire, supervised timber harvests, constructed roads, planted trees, and otherwise managed the resources of the District. The winter season was at first spent in Avery. Later the winter office was moved to St. Maries.

Prior to the formation of the CCC, the Forest Service activities in the Red Ives area (as well as or much of the other National Forest lands) was largely custodial in nature. Access was too difficult to develop real management programs of the resources.

The long term benefits of the CCC work in the area resulted from their road and trail construction, reforestation work, forest stand improvement projects, fire prevention and suppression, tree diseases and insect pest control, and facility construction. The work of the CCC marks the change in the Federal land management from a caretaker role to active management of the resources of the area.

On another level the CCC had far reaching social consequences. The Corps was one element of the Federal response to the Great Depression that started in 1929. This particular element was very successful in integrating an entire generation into the American economic system. In addition, the success of the

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Corps has continued to affect our thinking about appropriate responses to economic hard times down to the present day (Lacy 1976).

The Red Ives buildings represent a distinct period in the architectural history of the Forest Service. In the early years, Forest Service buildings were constructed without architectural plans by the Forest Service personnel that was to use them. This "vernacular" type of architecture persisted until the late 1920s when the Regional Office in Missoula, Montana began to produce standard architectural plans for various types of buildings. Slowly the "academic" architecture found its way into Forest Service construction. A pronounced shift to academic architecture came with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933. The Forest Service, from the start of the program provided and supervised a large number of CCC projects. Many of these projects involved construction of buildings for the Forest Service.

With the creation of the CCC there was a distinct change in the character of the Forest Service facilities. There were four reasons for this pronounced change.

- (1) The cap on the amount that could be spent constructing a single Forest Service building was raised when CCC or other economic emergency agencies were involved.
- (2) The available labor pool was sufficiently expanded to construct labor intensive projects. Projects that involved such things as complicated framing, natural rock walls, or decorative detail work would have been too expensive to accomplish prior to the establishment of the CCC.
- (3) Each CCC company had a group of local experienced men (L.E.M.s). These men were often skilled craftsmen such as carpenters, stone masons and others with extensive building knowledge.
- (4) The Regional Office architects designed buildings that would utilize the available labor pool, skilled craftsmen, and local materials.

These factors combined to give the facilities constructed between 1933 and 1942 a distinct style and character. The Region One Facilities Engineer, Clyde Fickes, and his staff of architects designed or redesigned most of the Ranger Stations and administrative sites in the Region during this period. Long term planning was attempted on most Forests to acquire facilities that would meet

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Forest needs well beyond the 1930s. The academic architectural style that evolved during the 1930s is now called the "rustic" style. This style has been called by Gail Throop (1979: 31ff), a uniquely American style that

. . . evolved slowly, a natural outgrowth of (late) nineteenth century romanticism about nature and the western frontier. As accessories of nature, these structures employed the use of native materials to blend with the environment and the use of early pioneer and regional building techniques; architecture was closely integrated with landscape. . . . Although each building in a compound was planned for a specific function, a uniformity of style was achieved through similarity of character and appearance. A basic roof shape was repeated throughout a compound while monotony was avoided by variation in size, position or number of similar shapes. Regularity of exterior wall material and roof material produced a harmonious texture, an attractive homogeneity. Decoration was, in fact, quite subtle: frequently it consisted only of a particular end treatment of the vertical boards on the gable ends, with or without battens, or in the massing of multilight sash windows.

The rustic style was used by Region One architects in their design of the Red Ives Ranger Station structures. The extensive use of random laid cedar shakes in decorative exterior treatments, the native stone fireplace in the dwelling, the native stone faced foundation in the power house, and the simple but distinctive window treatments on all the buildings are all hallmarks of the rustic style. Some of the earlier vernacular style shows in the construction of the buildings by the Ranger District. The addition to the Office in 1939, the choice of different roof styles, and the arrangement of the buildings are all indications that the vernacular influences did not die out completely with the establishment of a Region One office of architectural design.

Of the many facilities constructed by the CCC in northern Idaho, the Red Ives buildings are particularly significant from several points of view. First, Red Ives is the only site that was completely constructed by the CCC on the St. Joe National Forest. Other sites were reconstructed from existing sites or only partly constructed by the CCC. Second, the shingle covered exterior frame walls are a rare variation of the rustic style in northern Idaho. Only one other existing site used shingles on exterior walls (Priest River Experimental Forest Station). Third, the power house is unique in comparison with all of the other northern Idaho CCC buildings. Fourth, of the 65 CCC constructed buildings remaining on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, the Red Ives

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buildings represent the best surviving group example of the rustic design (Sims n.d.).

Lastly, the Red Ives Ranger Station holds immense value for public interpretation. The structures are strategically located to serve the public visiting the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River area and the Mallard-Larkins proposed wilderness. Tentative plans for development of the site as a visitor information center has created the opportunity to interpret the history of the area and the station.

One building at the Red Ives Ranger Station meets the 50 year threshold for National Register listing. The residence and garage/warehouse/shop turn 50 years old during the summer of 1986. The barn and power house are 49 years old. However, all the buildings fall within the guidelines established for eligible sites less than 50 years old because of their association with the CCC and their rustic architecture (Sherfy and Luce 1979; McDonald 1983; Throop 1979).

In summary, the Red Ives Ranger Station is historically significant because it is an example of the Federal response to the Depression, it resulted from a major shift in Federal management of the area resources, and it has a distinctive architectural style, now called "rustic".

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

16.9

UTM REFERENCES

A 11 6251100 5212250
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 11 625285 5212250

B 11 6251100 5212620
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 11 625285 5212620

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Idaho. Shoshone County. T.43N., R.9E., NW1/4SE1/4, section 20. From 125 feet east of the mouth of Red Ives Creek the boundary runs along the east side of the administrative site north 450 to the NE corner; then west 500 feet to the NW corner; then south across the St Joe River 1000 feet to the SW corner; then east back across the St Joe River 500 feet to the SE corner; and then north 550 feet to the starting point. The boundary encloses all of the historic administrative site as well as the area controlling the access to the historic structures.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	NA	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	----	------	--------	------

STATE	NA	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cort Sims

ORGANIZATION

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

DATE

April 15, 1986

STREET & NUMBER

1201 Ironwood Drive

TELEPHONE

208-765-7306

CITY OR TOWN

Coeur d'Alene

STATE

Idaho 83814

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☒

NO ☐

NONE ☐

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Marla Wells

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☒ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Evan J. DeBlois

TITLE

AGENCY PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

JUN 20 1986

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

9/13/86

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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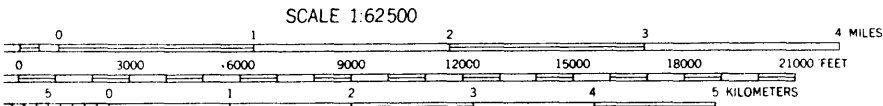
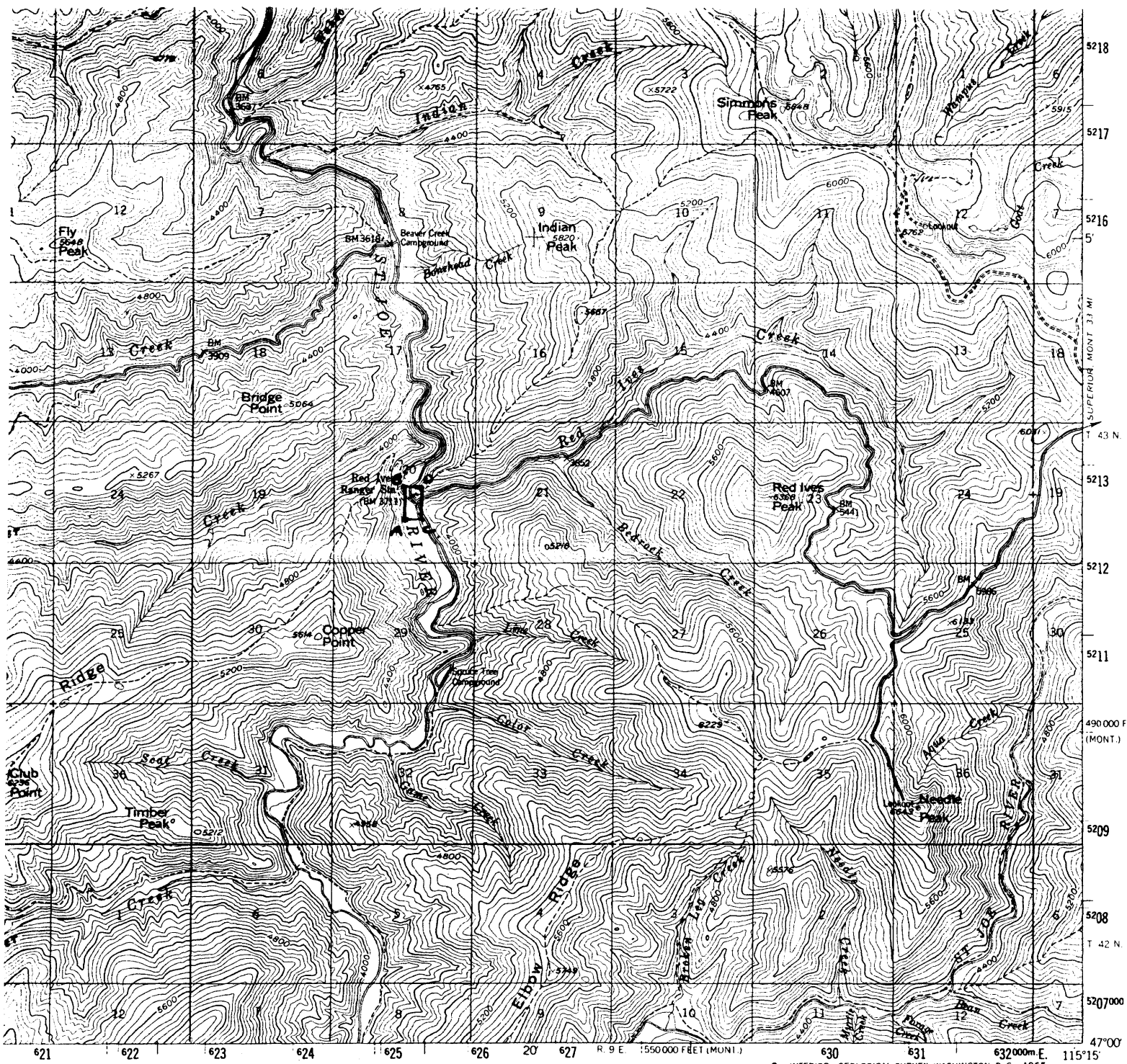
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CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON D.C. - 1965

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Light-duty ————— Unimproved dirt =====



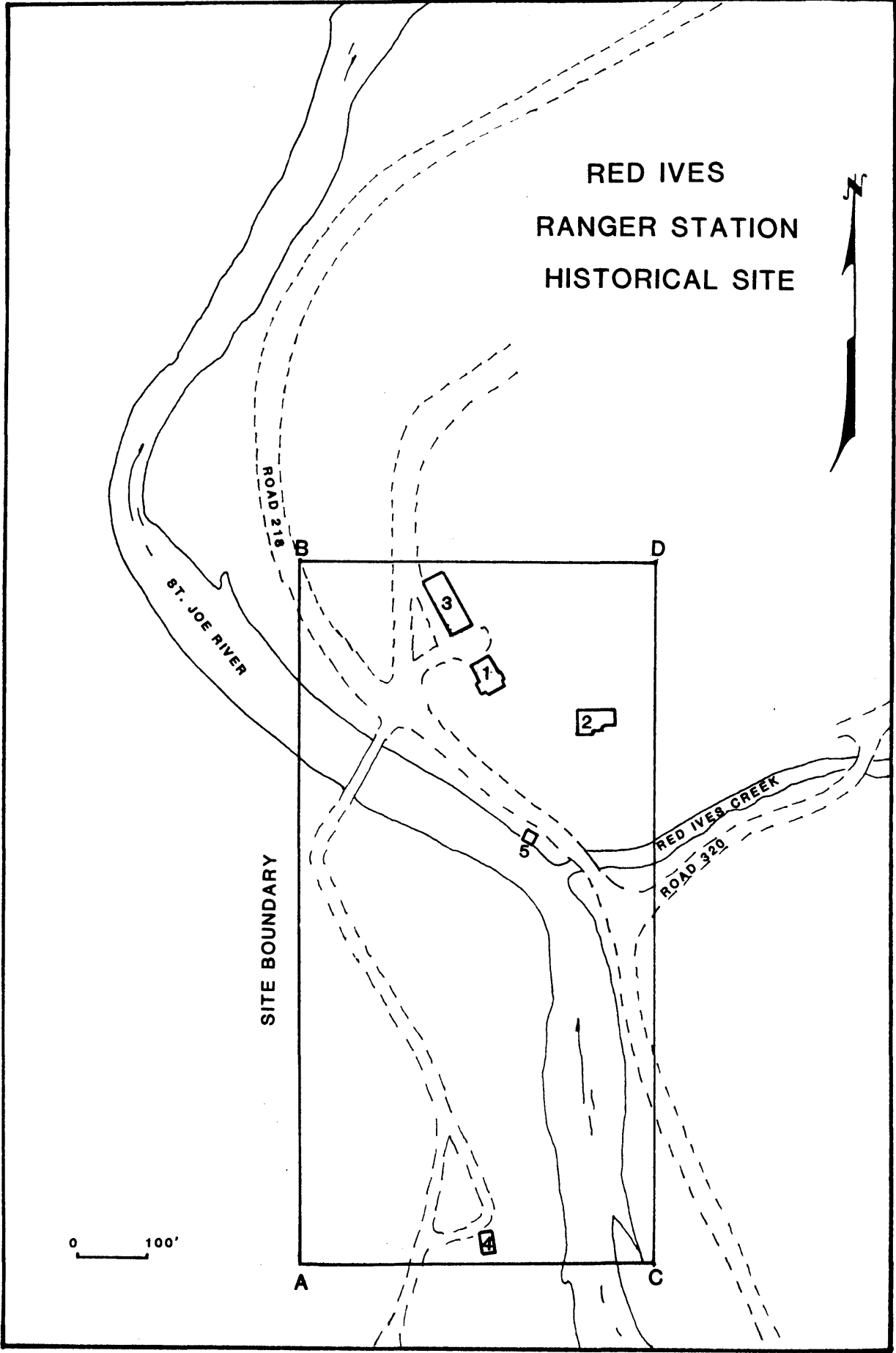
SIMMONS PEAK, IDAHO-MONT.
N4700-W11515/15

1957

AMS 2978 III-SERIES V793

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
? SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RED IVES
RANGER STATION
HISTORICAL SITE





NAME OF PROPERTY Barn - Red Ives Ranger Station

CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery, Idaho

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May 1986 by Cort Sims

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Front and side elevations looking southeast



NAME OF PROPERTY Garage/Warehouse/Shop - Red Ives Ranger Station
CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery, Idaho
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May 1986 by Cort Sims
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Side and front elevations looking east



NAME OF PROPERTY Garage/Warehouse/Shop - Red Ives Ranger Station
CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery, Idaho
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May 1986 by Cort Sims
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Side and front elevations looking east



NAME OF PROPERTY Administrative Building - Red Ives Ranger Station

CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery Idaho

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May 1986 by Cort Sims

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Front and side elevations Looking north



NAME OF PROPERTY Rangers House - Red Ives Ranger Station

CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery, Idaho

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May, 1986 by Cort Sims

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Front elevation looking north



NAME OF PROPERTY Power House - Red Ives Ranger Station
CITY AND STATE In the vicinity of Avery Idaho
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH May 1986 by Cort Sims
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
DESCRIPTION OF VIEW Front and side elevations Looking southeast