

85-3663-3664

NOMINATION: Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)SITE NAME: Nickolai Wargelin Homestead SITE # 9LOCATION: Two-and-one-half miles southeast of McCall on the north side of Farm to Market Road, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, Township 18 N Range 3 E, Boise Meridian.OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: The Wright Family Trust, Jacquelynn W. Paananen and Ronald B. Wright, Trustees, Route 1, Box 111, McCall, ID 83638QUADRANGLE AND SCALE: McCall, 7.5 minute ACREAGE: less than oneVERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The nomination includes the four Nickolai Wargelin Homestead buildings at UTM 11/5,73,610/49,70,280.UTM(S): 11/5,73,610/49,70,280DATE OR PERIOD: ca. 1918 EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: StateAREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

LOG BARN: good condition altered original site

The Nickolai Wargelin barn is constructed of hewn and round log walls and of sawed logs (timbers cut in half lengthwise at a mill). It measures eight logs high to the lower edge of the roof and has hewn logs in the walls on the south end, east wall, and the east half of the north end; the west half of the north end and the west wall are made of round logs. The gable portion on the south end is made of sawed logs and the same portion on the north end is made of sawed logs and milled boards. The sawed logs are evidently replacements for milled boards which deteriorated. The barn has a basilican plan, measuring fifty-by-thirty-six-feet. Each of the aisles measures sixteen feet wide with the center nave being eighteen feet wide. It has a pointed hay hood and a very steeply sloping roof as is common on Finnish-built barns. The walls of the cribs, which extend through the outside walls on the north and south ends, are of hewn logs on the east side crib and round logs on the west side crib. All the uprights, crosspieces and rafters are of hand-hewn timbers and poles. The barn sits on a rock foundation; its roof has been covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The logs are double notched at the corners. The barn is painted red.

Significance:

This barn, constructed in profile like the other Finnish-built barns in Long Valley, is unique in that its walls are made of hewn and round logs instead of milled boards, and that its aisles are also made of hewn and round logs. It is the only barn of its type in Long Valley. Its steeply sloping roof and pointed hay hood are typical of Finnish barns in the valley. Constructed in 1918, it is still in good condition and is currently used for hay storage.

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Nickolai Wargelin Homestead (Continued) (Site 9)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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<u>LOG HOUSE:</u>	good condition	altered	built ca. 1905 moved, 1914
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This eighteen-by-thirty-foot hewn-log structure was moved to its present site from the Thomas Wainonpaa homestead approximately a mile to the north. It is fourteen logs high to the gables, and the gables themselves are also of hewn logs. There is a log partition which divides the structure into two eighteen-by-fifteen-foot sections, and whose logs are notched into the outside walls and extend beyond the walls as is typical of Finnish-built log structures. A door has been cut in the west end, and there are three windows cut in the logs but now boarded up: one in the east, one in the north, and one in the west side. The building is now used as a garage, and the south wall has been cut away and the interior partition cut out in order to make room for farm machinery. The building was apparently moved in two sections, for the logs have been cut just south of the partition notches and then fit back together. The roof is covered with shake shingles. Double notches fix the corners. The building has been painted red.

Significance:

Although this building was moved to its present site in 1914, it was constructed earlier, around 1905, on the Thomas Wainonpaa homestead. It is completely of hewn logs, with double corner notches and an inside wall notched into the outside logs as is common in Finnish buildings. Although it is now used for housing farm machinery, the building is in good condition and quite sound considering that part of it was cut away to be moved and then refitted to the rest of the house. It is of considerable size for a building of this type.

<u>SAUNA:</u>	good condition	altered	original site
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This hewn-log and frame structure measures approximately fourteen-by-twenty-feet overall, with a fourteen-by-twelve log sauna room and a fourteen-by-eight board dressing room portion, as is typical in Finnish saunas found in Long Valley. The building sits on a cement foundation and the roof shingles have been covered with sheet metal. The walls are ten logs high, with three logs forming the lower part of the gables and milled boards forming the upper part of them. Log purlins are notched into these gable logs. The sauna stove, rocks, and benches are intact, although the chimney has been dismantled (the bricks are inside the dressing room). There are a door on the north end and two windows in the building, one in the east log wall and one in the board north end. The building has been painted red.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Nickolai Wargelin Homestead (Continued) (Site 9)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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SAUNA: (Continued)

Significance:

This sauna, one of four log structures on the Wargelin farm (which is not technically a "homestead" but nevertheless was settled in the early 1910's), is a good example of the Finnish sauna with its log bathing room and board dressing room, and moreover exhibits a unique feature in that its roof structure has two sets of purlins, one log and one lumber. Corners are double notched, and the logs have been fit together in the Finnish method. It is in very good condition and, except for the dismantled chimney and a red coat of paint, almost in original condition. Constructed by Nickolai Wargelin around 1915, this building is of architectural significance.

CHICKEN HOUSE: good condition altered original site

This hewn-log chicken house measures eighteen-by-twenty-feet and is ten logs high to the gables. The gables are of vertically-placed milled boards. There are doors on the east and west sides and a long window on the south wall, now covered with boards. The roof comes to a point slightly south of the center point of the end walls, and thus has sides sloping at two different angles, about sixty and forty degrees. The corners are notched in the double style. The roof is still covered with hand-split shakes. It is now painted red.

Significance:

This hewn-log chicken house is the only one of its kind in Long Valley; aside from being an excellent example of the Finnish method of log architecture, with its fitted hewn logs and double notched corners, it is truly a unique structure. The roost poles and feeders are still inside.



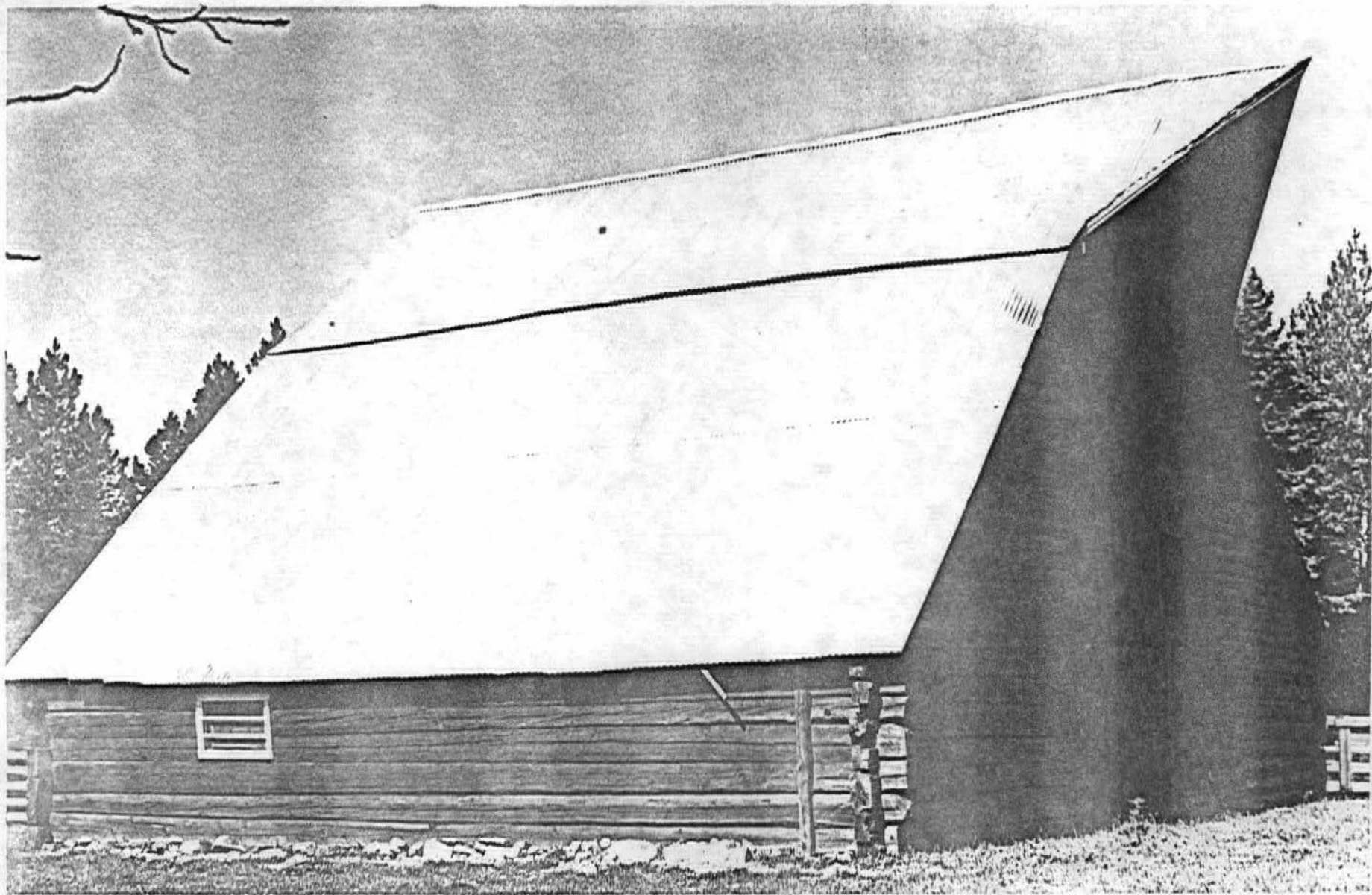
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Log Barn
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from southeast

Photograph one of two



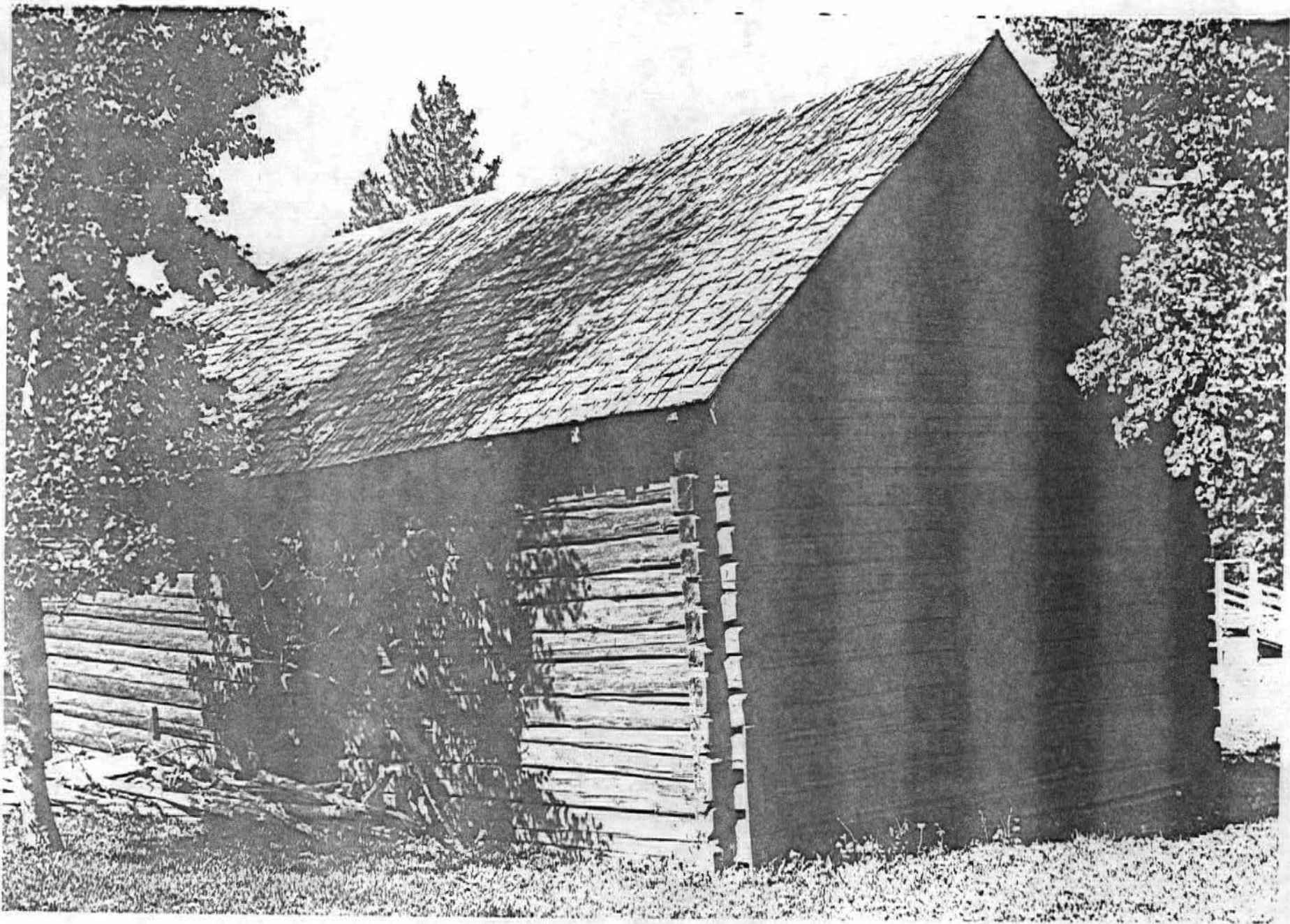
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Log Barn
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from northeast

Photograph two of two



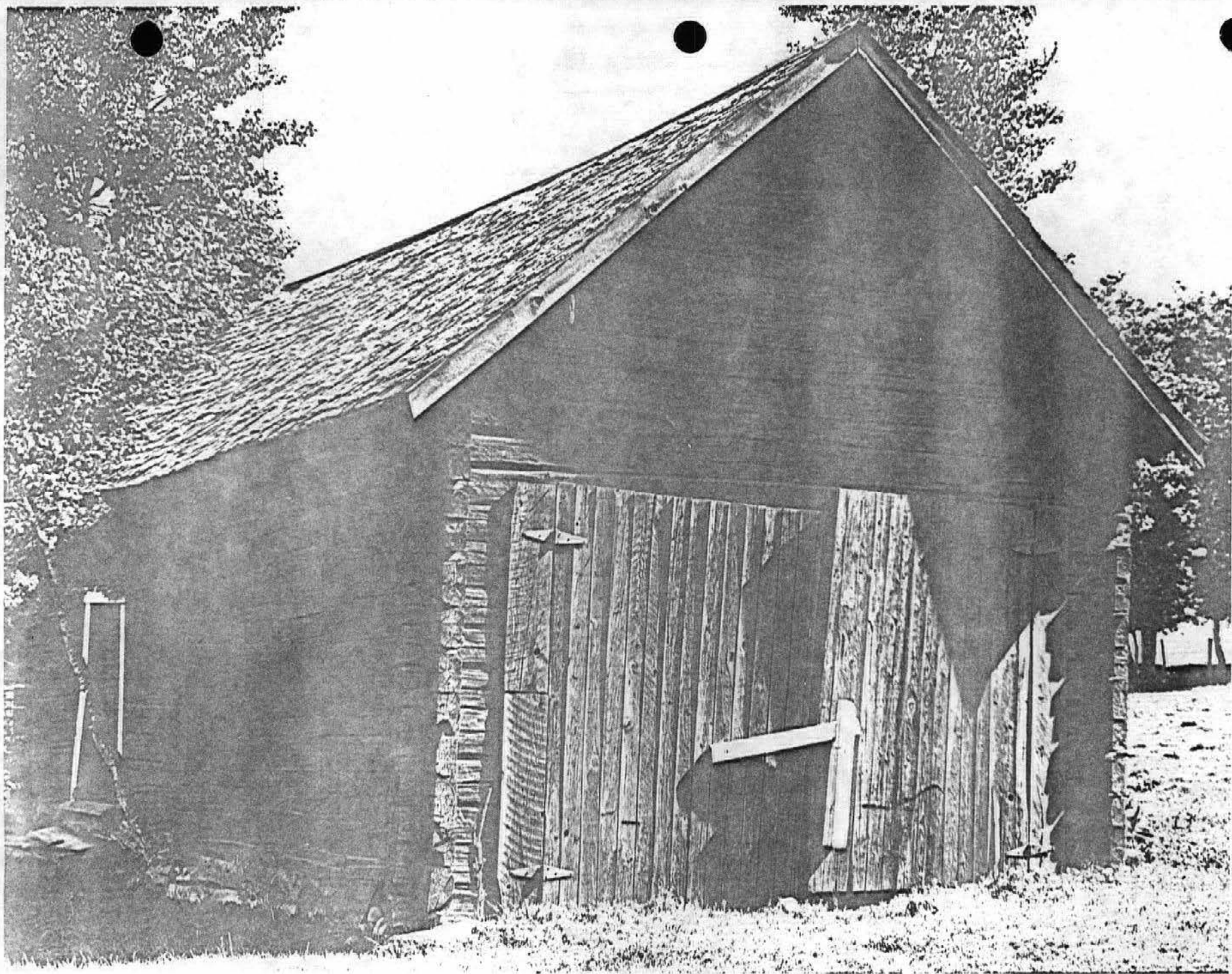
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Log House
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from northeast

Photograph one of two



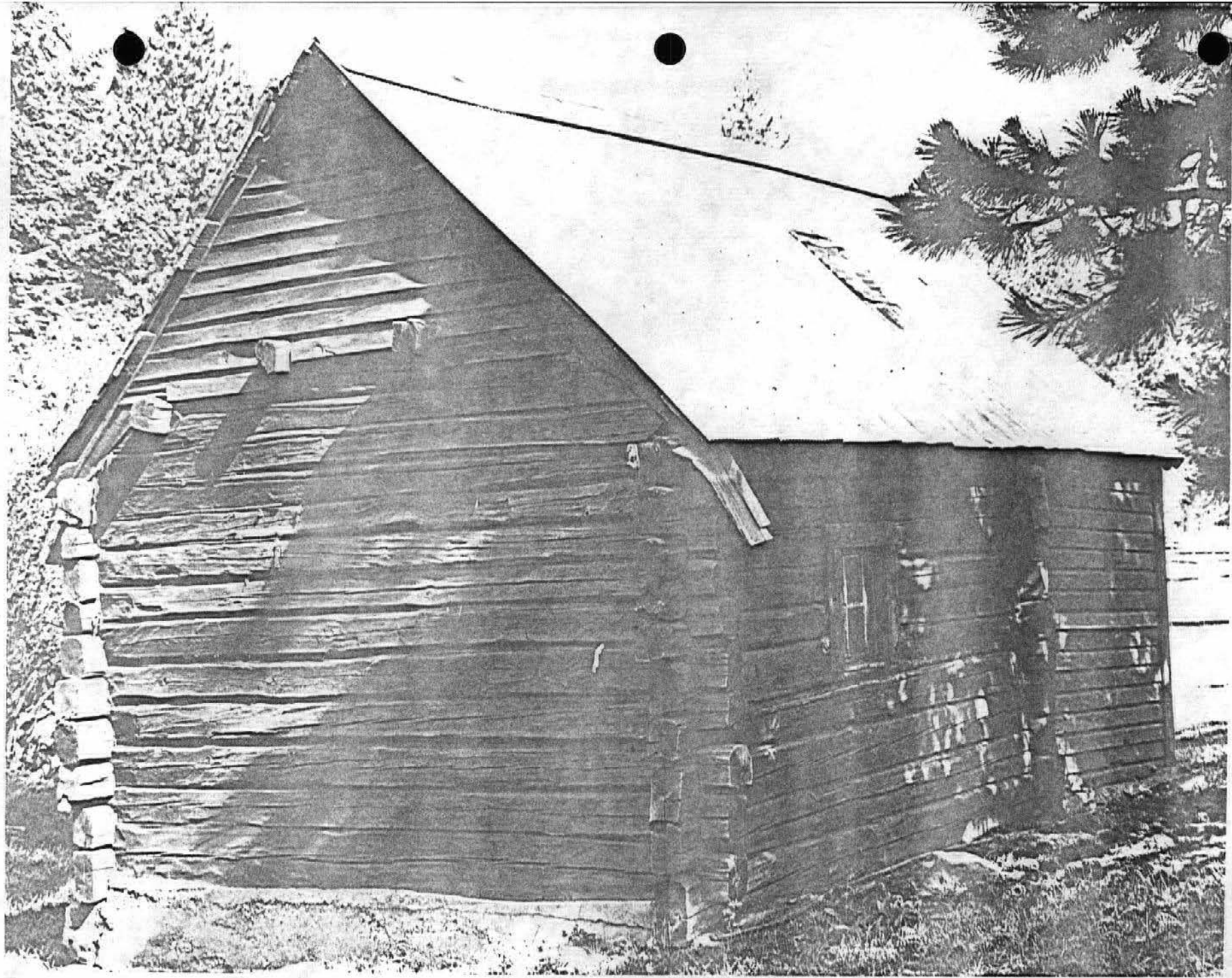
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Log House
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from southwest

Photograph two of two



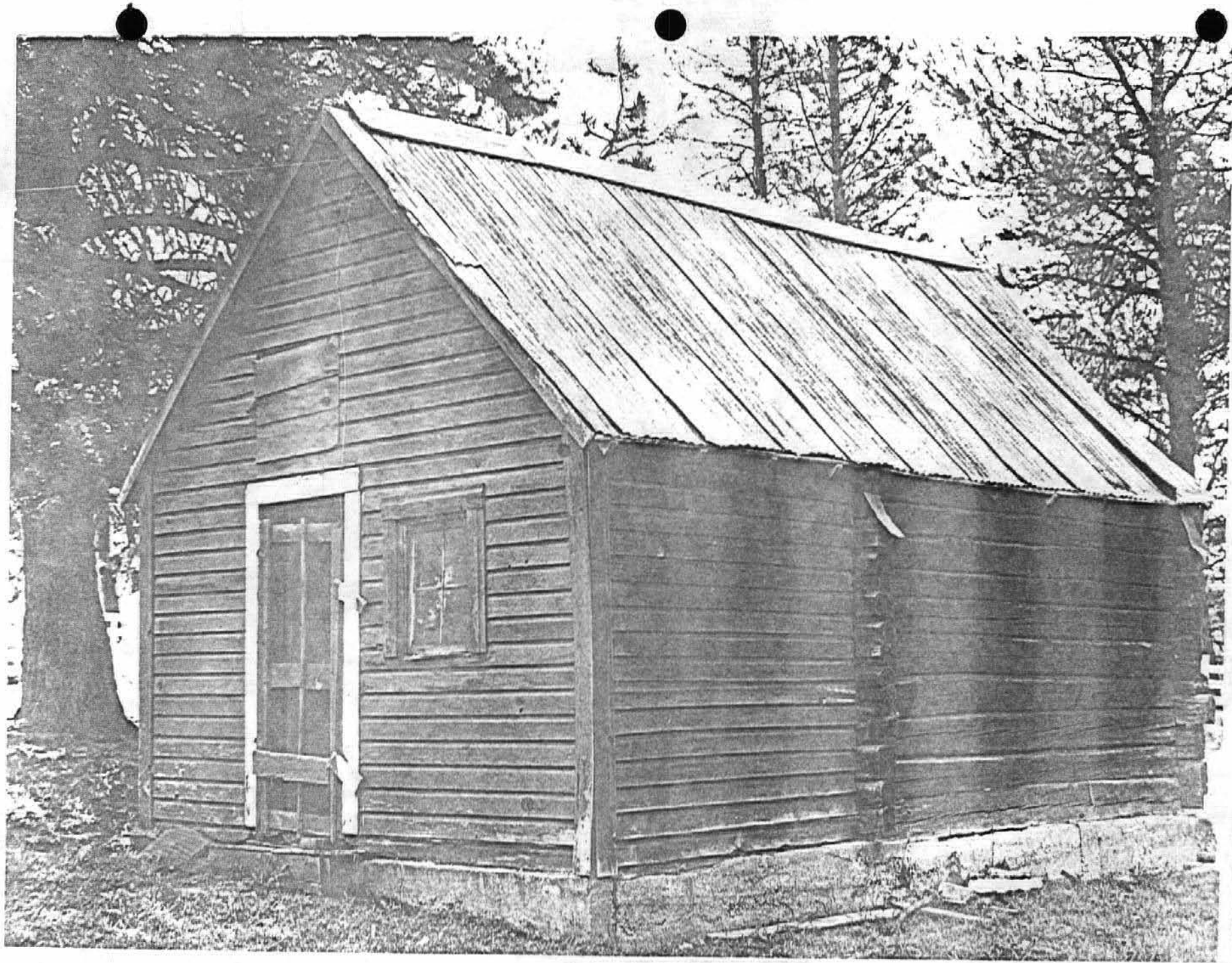
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Sauna
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from northeast

Photograph one of two



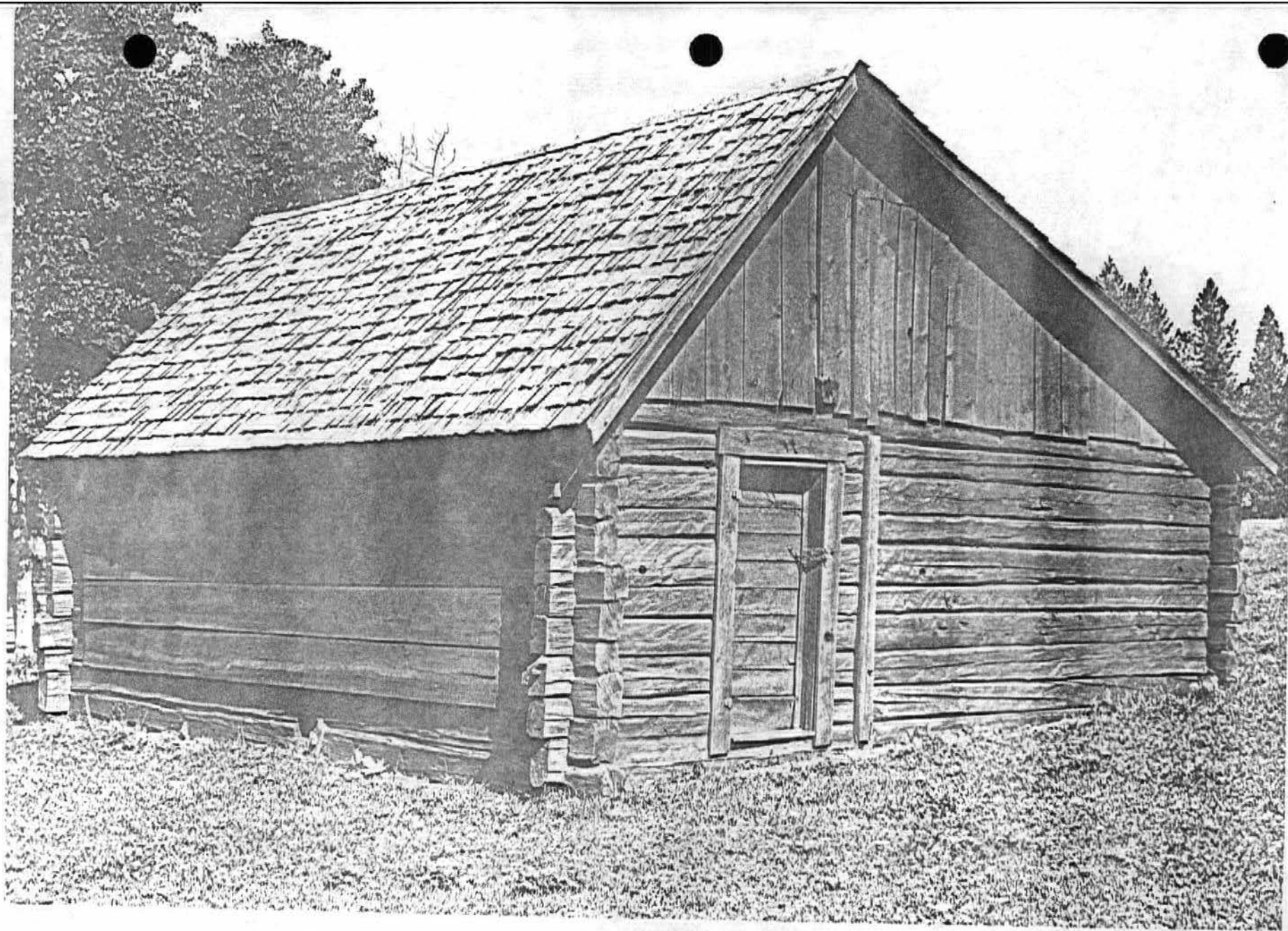
Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Sauna
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from northwest

Photograph two of two



Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)
Nickolai Wargelin Homestead, site #9
Chicken House
Long Valley, Valley County, Idaho

Photographer:
Alice Koskella
July, 1980

Negative on file in the Koskella Finnish Collection,
available through the Idaho State Historical Society

View from southeast

Photograph one of one

LONG VALLEY
FINNISH STRUCTURES
THEMATIC GROUP:
SITE # 8
CHARLES KOSKI HOMESTEAD
(McCALL QUAD)

|| 5,72,320 | 49,70,660

SITE # 9
NICKOLAI WARGELIN
HOMESTEAD

|| 5,73,610 | 49,70,280

(NO BUSINESS MTN.)
2773 1 SW

44°52'30"

116°07'30"

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service

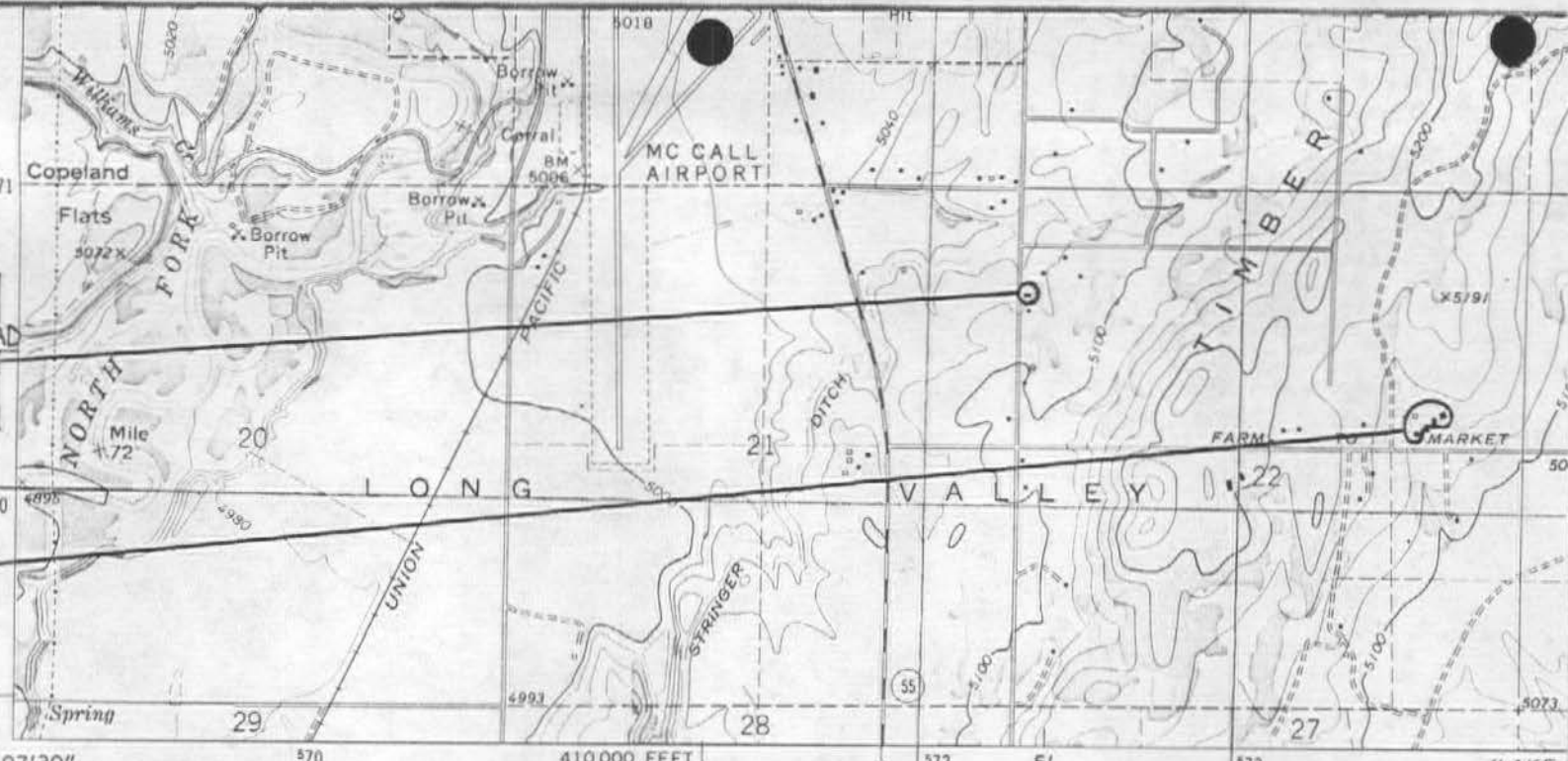
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USFS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965-66 and 1972. Field checked 1973

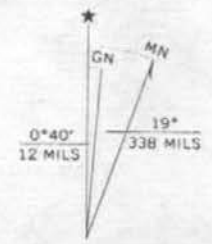
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Idaho coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



LAKE FORK 2.9 MI.
CASCADE 26 MI.



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1

CONTOUR INTERVAL
NATIONAL GEODETIC VE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER,
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

An area bounded by McCall, Idaho, on the North and Donnelly, Idaho, on the South; and bounding two miles East and West of state Highway 55

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

N/A

N/A VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Idaho

CODE

016

COUNTY

Valley

CODE

085

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY		OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Group			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
				<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple (See individual inventory sheets)

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

N/A

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

N/A

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Valley County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Cascade

STATE

Idaho

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Idaho Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Idaho State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Boise

STATE

Idaho

7 DESCRIPTION

SEE INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORMS

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
NA EXCELLENT	NA DETERIORATED	NA UNALTERED	NA ORIGINAL SITE
NA GOOD	NA RUINS	NA ALTERED	DATE <u>See individual</u>
NA FAIR	NA UNEXPOSED		inventory forms

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The buildings nominated in this thematic group were constructed by members of the Finnish settlement in the Long Valley area between the years 1900-1930. They include log homestead cabins, houses, and saunas; log and frame barns; and the frame Elo school and Elo schoolteacher's cottage. The log structures in particular share several similarities in style, materials, and workmanship. The Finnish method of log craftsmanship, which results in logs being fit very closely together without need of chinking, and which exemplifies corner notches of the double, full-dovetail, or locking dovetail style, is discernible in these structures. Most of the buildings covered by this nomination are of hewn logs, although a few are of round logs.

The buildings date back to 1902, a few years after the first Finns came to Long Valley. They are the last physical remnants of the Finnish homesteads that dotted the valley as more and more immigrants settled here. The index to United States patents for Valley County lists 94 homestead patents issued to Finns between the years 1904-1925; few of these homesteads are intact and only a small number of homestead buildings still stand. Those that do, however, are both historically and architecturally significant and some of these deserve listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Finns built extraordinarily sturdy structures by using a tool they called a "vara" or scribe, to measure how much wood should be grooved out of the bottom side of a log so that it would fit snugly on the curved upper side of the one beneath it. Chinking was rarely necessary in a Finnish-built log cabin, although sometimes moss or rags were placed between logs for insulation. This method dates back at least to the thirteenth century, and is so effective that it was still used on nearly all the Finn homestead buildings in Long Valley. Most of the buildings were made of hewn logs, perhaps because, as Donovan Clemson writes in his book on log cabins, "hewed logs looked a little more professional, removed the building a little from the rawness associated with the standing bush; the house, hopefully, might even be mistaken from a distance for a frame building with dressed sides."¹

This nomination includes six homestead cabins; seven log houses of two or more rooms; four log saunas; a log barn and a frame barn of the double crib style; a log granary, goat barn, chicken house, and blacksmith's shop; a frame school building and frame teacher's cottage—twenty-five structures representing several farm activities and the typical homestead progression from the one-room cabin to a hewn log house consisting of two or more rooms and sometimes of two stories. These homes, as Michael Karni and Robert Levin point out in an article on Finnish log building, adhere to a "principle of identity of enclosing form and enclosed space. In almost all cases the plan of a Finnish log house can be read from the outside walls."² This is true without exception of the log houses here nominated, for the inside walls are notched into the outside timbers. Karni and Levin also note that in Minnesota "the Finns have more but smaller buildings than do most American farms,"³ and again the Long Valley homesteads

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Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)

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are similar to their Midwestern counterparts in this respect. This nomination includes some of the small log buildings which one finds on a Finnish homestead, including a tiny goat barn, a chicken house, a blacksmith's shop, a granary and, of course, sauna houses.

Very few written records of the Finnish community in Long Valley still exist, but these buildings suggest how the Finns lived and worked in the homestead era of Valley County.

1

Donovan Clemson, Living with Logs: British Columbia's Log Buildings and Rail Fences (Saanichton, B. C. : Hancock House, 1974), pp. 32-33.

2

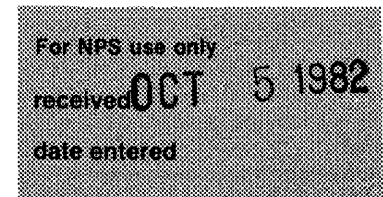
Michael Karni and Robert Levin, "Northwoods Vernacular Architecture: Finnish Log Building in Minnesota," Northwest Architect, May-June, 1972, p. 95.

3

Karni and Levin, p. 93.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Long Valley Finnish Structures (thematic group)
Continuation sheet supplementary information Item number 7

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The survey of buildings erected by the Finns of Long Valley was conducted by Alice Koskela from December 1978 through 1980. Starting with her knowledge of the valley's concentration of Finnish settlers, Koskela explored a combination of primary documents--old maps, newspapers, and county land records--to locate the general area they occupied. About 94 Finnish homestead sites were occupied by 1925, all in the area between McCall and Donnelly, Idaho. Site visits and 45 oral history interviews produced a survey of the 44 sites still extant; about 50 buildings remain on those homesteads. The survey turned up a variety of functional building types--saunas, houses, temporary housing, outbuildings for storage and stock, and a few miscellaneous non-homestead buildings, like the Long Valley Finnish (Lutheran) Church (listed in the National Register 27 May 1980), timber-protective association buildings, and forest lookouts.

Koskela documented the extant buildings with black-and-white photography, field notes on construction details, and overall measurements. Interviews with former owners and a few Finnish builders provided valuable interpretive background.

Out of these data Koskela was able to formulate an idea of the typical homestead cabin, house, barn, sauna, and other outbuildings. The sites selected for this nomination represent those types in their most intact, least altered condition. In other words, they retain enough physical integrity to represent Finnish construction and building plans. The sites also represent the most intact homestead complexes extant in that they preserve the typical groupings of a house or cabin with associated outbuildings.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1900-1930

BUILDER/ARCHITECT In most cases, builders were the first owners.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The surviving log homestead cabins, saunas, and barns of the Finns in Long Valley are examples of the Finns' extraordinary craftsmanship in constructing sturdy and weather-resistant log buildings. A number of these buildings are in remarkably good condition, considering that their exposure to the region's harsh winters spans, in some cases, more than seventy years. These buildings are reminders of a community's past, the homestead era in Idaho, and they have a national heritage that reaches back to 1638, when the first Finns came to this country and the first log cabins were constructed in America. Historian and archaeologist C. A. Weslager explains in his book, The Log Cabin in America, that the first colonists to build homes of "horizontally-laid logs, both round and hewn," were members of the so-called "New Sweden" community which established itself on the banks of the Delaware River between 1638 and 1640. According to Weslager, "approximately one-half (of the colonists) were actually Finns," and "the majority of log houses in New Sweden were built by Finns."¹ Many of the features that Weslager notes on the seventeenth-century cabins in the New Sweden area can be seen on Finnish-built homestead structures in Long Valley.

Idaho's Finnish log buildings have counterparts in other areas of the country where Finnish immigrant groups settled, most notably in the upper Midwest. Comparisons between the buildings described in an article entitled "Northwoods Vernacular Architecture: Finnish Log Building in Minnesota," and the log cabins, saunas, and outbuildings constructed by Finns in Long Valley reveal definite similarities in style and workmanship.² Likewise the Finnish-built log structures described in a book entitled Living with Logs: British Columbia's Log Buildings and Rail Fences, share many similar features with Long Valley's Finnish log buildings.³ Thus there appears to be a Finnish method of log construction found both in the United States and Canada, wherever Finns settled in timbered areas.

Finnish homestead buildings in Long Valley are in danger of destruction and deserve the recognition of listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Long Valley is fast becoming a popular resort area, the farmland is being sold and subdivided, and homestead buildings, regarded as old shacks, are often destroyed or allowed to deteriorate. National Register listing will provide a record of these structures for future generations, and will undoubtedly spark interest in preserving some of the buildings in the thematic group. The Finnish community has by 1980 become almost completely assimilated into the

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Long Valley Finnish Structures (Thematic Group)

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larger mainstream culture of Long Valley, and a record of this community should not be lost. The Elo school and teacher's cottage, named for a prominent Finnish Lutheran minister, who settled in Long Valley, John William Eloheimo, are the last remnants of the Elo community in the north end of Long Valley. This predominately Finnish settlement once contained a store, post office, and dance hall, but the school buildings are all that remain of the once-thriving Elo. Together with the log and frame farm buildings nominated here, they form a tangible record of the Finnish community in Long Valley, and have a significance both historical and architectural.

1

C. A. Weslager, The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present (New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1969), pp. 150-151.

2.

Michael Karni and Robert Levin, "Northwoods Vernacular Architecture: Finnish Log Building in Minnesota," Northwest Architect, May-June, 1972, p. 95.

3

Donovan Clemson, Living with Logs: British Columbia's Log Buildings and Rail Fences (Saanichton, B. C.: Hancock House, 1974), pp. 32-33.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Long Valley Finnish Structures (thematic group)

Continuation sheet supplementary information Item number 8

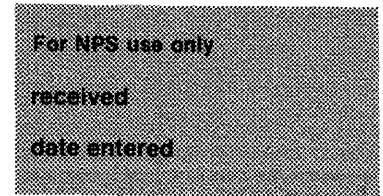
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date entered

Finnish immigrants to Idaho settled between 1900 and 1930 in Long Valley, where a close-knit rural community formed around the Lutheran church and the school at Elo, and in scattered areas of northern Idaho during the same period. The northern settlement included Finnish areas within the towns of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District, ranches near those towns, and homesteads near Cabinet, along the Clark Fork River. The information currently gathered about these communities suggests that the Finns of the mining towns used workers' halls, boarding houses, bars, dance halls, and grocery cooperatives as community centers. Socialist politics, considered by the Finns to be antithetical to the Lutheran religion, was the common concern of the town-dwelling Finn. The mining-area ranches and the homesteads near Cabinet seem to differ from Long Valley settlement in their smaller size, briefer occupancy, and weaker sense of community. The Long Valley Finnish settlement is the largest Finnish community in Idaho and the one that retains the greatest cultural identity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Long Valley Finnish Structures Thematic Resources
State Idaho

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Hill, Matt N., Homestead Barn | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. Jarvi, Thomas, Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. Johnson, John G. (Rintakangas)
Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. Johnson, John S. (Sampila)
Homestead | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Linda McClelland 11/18/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. Korvola, John, Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. Koski, Charles, Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. Laituri, Gust, Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. Mahala, Jacob and Herman,
Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. Maki, Jacob, Homestead | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Linda McClelland 11/18/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. Ojala, Herman, Homestead | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/17/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Long Valley Finnish Structures Thematic Resources
State Idaho

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Ruatsale, Matt, Homestead

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 11/17/82

Attest

12. Wargelin, Nickolai, Homestead

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 11/17/82

Attest

13. Elo School

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Delores Byers 7/26/81

Attest

14.

Keeper

Attest

15.

Keeper

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest