

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

National Register of Historic Places

Date listed 06/25/2008

NRIS No. 08000544

Oregon SHPO

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Camp Arboretum Sign Shop

Other names/site number Peavy Arboretum Sign Shop

## 2. Location

street & number 8592-8399 NW Peavy Arboretum

☐ not for publication

city of town Corvallis

☒ vicinity

State Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97331

## 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.)

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Deputy SHPO

5-7-08  
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature]  
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:)

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private  
☐ public - Local  
☒ public - State  
☐ public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	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)

#### INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

manufacturing facility

#### EDUCATION: education-related

#### SOCIAL: clubhouse

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

#### AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

storage

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

OTHER: Rustic

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD

roof: WOOD

other: BRICK

### Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ 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.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

CONSERVATION

**Period of Significance**

1936-1942

**Significant Dates**

1936, date of construction

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation****Architect/Builder**

Civilian Conservation Corps

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**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)
- ☐ 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:**

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: OSU Archives; Peavy Arboretum Office

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 481632 4944561  
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberli Fitzgerald and Sara Paulson  
organization Peter Meijer Architects date Nov. 2007; rev. April 2008  
street & number 710 NE 21<sup>st</sup> Ave., Suite 200 telephone (503) 517-0283  
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97232

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

**Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

## Property Owner

name Oregon State University, Attn: Patty McIntosh  
street & number 130 Oak Creek Building telephone (541) 737-0917  
city or town Corvallis state Oregon zip code 97331

**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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### DESCRIPTION

#### SUMMARY

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is a rustic workshop that demonstrates many standard features of permanent utilitarian forestry buildings characteristic of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) construction. It was constructed in 1936 by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a work relief program for young men from unemployed families established in 1933 as part of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation. Having a rectangular plan, the building measures 80 by 29 feet 3 inches. It is located within the George W. Peavy Arboretum, approximately six miles north of the city center of Corvallis in Benton County, Oregon.

#### SETTING

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is located approximately one-eighth of a mile to the west of the George W. Peavy Arboretum entrance. The arboretum is located in Oregon State University's McDonald-Dunn Research Forest. The building sits on a grassy clearing bordered to the east, west, and south by evergreen and deciduous trees, including mature oaks, Douglas-firs, and sequoias. A 9 by 9 foot concrete pad is located directly to the rear of the building and is distinct from the main building having threaded rods cast in place to anchor the sill plate and additional threaded rods at the rear.<sup>1</sup> Across a narrow paved road to the north is a continuation of the grassy clearing, upon which the "Firefighter Shelter" sits. A small creek-fed pond is situated southeast of the building. The site gradually slopes downward to the south. Although other CCC camp buildings are no longer present on the site, other features original to the CCC era remain, such as cement walkways and platforms. Foundations of former Camp Arboretum buildings are located nearby. The natural setting of the Peavy Arboretum, complete with mature oaks, Douglas-firs, and sequoias, enhances the building's significance.

#### FRAMING

The two-story Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is a rustic building combining wood-frame construction with wood-post structural supports. The exterior and interior are entirely made of wood, except for the concrete foundation. It measures 80 by 29 feet 3 inches and is 27 feet in height from the ground to the apex of the roof. Its gable roof covered with cedar shakes.

Wood framing members of the Sign Shop rest on a concrete foundation. Because of the slope of the site, a crawl space is created below the building with access on the south end through two separate openings. In addition to the perimeter foundation, a center concrete foundation wall supports the additional center row of wood posts. From within the crawl space, it appears that the log posts rest directly on the foundation wall and that log base plates form the first floor nailing plate support the building above.

Structural framing of the building is a combination of 10-inch diameter wood-log columns with 8-inch diameter diagonal log struts supporting traditional sawn lumber. Exterior log posts occurring 10-inch on-center rest on a

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<sup>1</sup> Review of historic photographs of similar sign shops at different CCC camps did not have an ancillary building in the rear.

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concrete foundation and rise the full two stories. Internal log posts running along the center line of the longitudinal axis are set every 15-inches on-center on a concrete foundation, but terminate at the bottom of build-up wood girder supporting the second floor framing. Both first and second floor framing consist of 2 by 12 inch sawn lumber, 24-inches on center bearing on 2 by 8 inch members notched into the perimeter wood posts. The center girder runs parallel with the length of the building and is comprised of four 2 by 12 inch sawn lumber members. The 2 by 8 inch floor bearing plates are nailed to the girder. A 2 by 6 inch top plate is nailed to the perimeter posts and the bottom cord of the roof truss bears on the top plate. The gable roof trusses are 24-inches on-center and are built from the following sawn lumber members: two 2 by 6 inch members are spliced together to form the bottom cord. The top cord is also a 2 by 6 inch member. Vertical and diagonal bracing are 1 by 5 inch members as is the ridge beam. There are two center 1 by 5 inch vertical braces approximately 18-inches apart attaching the top and bottom chords. Bridging between the truss members is not present. The truss is spanned by pressure treated 1 by 6 inch decking, 8-inches on-center leaving a 2-inch gap between decking members. The decking is covered with cedar shakes. All connections are galvanized steel nails of vary size and length. It appears that the wood members and nails are periodically replaced.

### EXTERIOR

A plain brick chimney is located in the center of the structure. All windows in the building are single hung, six-light, wood with wooden trim. Some windows are grouped in sets of two. Although no windows are currently installed, they are present and intact inside the building. The exterior of the building is painted gray with blue framing around the windows.

The front entrance of the building is located on its north facade. The first floor includes two large roller-mounted sliding doors, each 10 and one-half feet wide, which hang from a metal track and are separated by an 8-inch wooden post. Above the doors, on the second floor, are three casement windows of six panes, which measure 2 by 3 feet 6 inches. Above the windows in the gable is a 3 ½ by 6 ½ foot opening into an attic. A 6 by 6 inch beam, likely used for a pulley, protrudes above the opening at the apex of the building. Siding is of board-and-batten construction.

The east facade includes thirty identical casement windows of six panes each, set in groups of two. The total window opening measures 3 ½ by 4 feet. There are eight sets on the second floor and seven sets on the first floor. A swing door is located on the north side of the facade set inside a larger sliding door. Board-and-batten siding exits on the second story and a portion of the first, continuing just to the point of the window sill line. The lower remainder of the siding is horizontal shiplap. Due to the sloping landscape, the concrete foundation is increasingly visible toward the south end of the facade. The west facade is identical to the east, apart from there being no door; an additional set of windows is located in its place.

The south facade includes seven casement windows - four on the second floor and three on the first floor. They are singularly set and identical to those on the primary facade. Siding resembles that on the east and west facades. Crawl space underneath the building can be accessed by two openings in the concrete foundation. A single swing door, which has no stairs leading to it, is situated on the east side.

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### INTERIOR

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is a rustic rectangular two-story workshop. It is currently being used for storage for the Oregon State University's College of Forestry. A number of signs are also stored there, including one that once marked an entrance to "McDonald Forest, School of Forestry, Oregon State College." However, there is no weathering or other indication that this sign was placed outdoors.<sup>2</sup>

Although there are also entries on the south and east sides, the main entries to the building are through sliding doors on the north facade. The floor is entirely open, apart from original wooden work benches that run the length of the building, some of which are built into support posts. These benches have been painted gray, but the remaining interior surfaces are unpainted. The floor joists supporting the second floor are exposed. A small rectangular opening in the second floor is present upon entry to the building. A wooden staircase leading to the second floor exists at the southeastern corner of the floor.

The layout of the second floor is an open span without center structural posts. As noted above, the span is created by splicing the bottom cords of the truss together to bridge the long span. The second floor does not have work benches or stored materials. Like the second floor framing, the roof trusses are visible from the second floor and access to the truss level is provided by a narrow wood staircase at the north end. The minimal size of framing members and distance between each member are clear indications that the truss level was never intended for human occupancy or storage of material despite the stair access.

The first floor wooden floorboards are 2 by 4 inch tongue-and-groove members while the second floor boards are 2 by 6 inch tongue-and-groove members. A plain brick chimney extends from the foundation level through the center of each floor and roof. Junction boxes and light fixtures are present but it is unclear when these items were introduced.

### ALTERATIONS

Very few, if any, alterations to the overall mass and shape have been made to the building. Although windows and the door on the south facade have been boarded up, these original features are present and intact inside the building. However, as a wood structure without the application of pressure treated roof decking, it appears that some wood members have been replaced over time. It also appears that the nail connections are galvanized and may have been used when the larger structural support members were replaced. It is almost certain that the swing door set within the sliding door on the east facade is original to the design of the structure, but not conclusive. Originally the exterior of the building was brown in color, and in the 1980s it had been painted light green.<sup>3</sup> Today it is painted a light gray with blue trim around the windows.

<sup>2</sup> It is also unclear as to the originality of the sign.

<sup>3</sup> Karen Thomas, *Camp Arboretum: The Dynamics of the Civilian Conservation Corps in McDonald Forest and Surrounding Areas* (Corvallis: Oregon State University, 1980), 33.

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Although not currently installed due to vandalism, the building's original windows are present and intact inside the structure. Most doors are present and largely intact, with some exceptions. The swing door on the south elevation has been removed and boarded up. The original door exists just inside the doorway; however, it is in a state of disrepair, likely from vandalism. The structure's cedar roof is present, but in need of repair, as holes exist and moss is growing on its exterior. The building sits on its original foundation, and all of the structural members are present and unaltered. Some of the building's wooden features, particularly where they come into contact with the ground, have suffered from insect and fungal deterioration.



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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### SUMMARY

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is an excellent example of a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) building constructed in the 1930s in Oregon. It is typical of CCC buildings that were built in the mid-1930s to meet the immediate need for utilitarian forestry buildings. Because of its association with the CCC and Oregon State University's Department of Forestry, the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the area of conservation. Built in 1936, the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is located in OSU's George W. Peavy Arboretum approximately six miles north of Corvallis, Oregon. It is one of the few remaining examples of CCC building in Oregon.

#### OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE'S SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, PEAVY ARBORETUM, AND MCDONALD FOREST

Oregon State University's School of Forestry, founded in 1913, has educated forestry professionals for nearly a century. Students interested in forestry education found curriculum of interest at Oregon Agricultural College as early as 1893, when V. Moses Craig of the Department of Botany dedicated the third term of his class to the subject. By the 1905-1906 school year, a four-year curriculum in forestry had been established, and the department's first graduates obtained their degrees in 1910.<sup>1</sup>

Initiation of the forestry curriculum at the Oregon State Agricultural College was partially the result of a burgeoning forestry-related industry of the region. It can also be understood in the context of a growing interest in and awareness of conservation practices during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century in the United States. The American Forestry Association formed in 1875, signaling a new conservation ethic. President Benjamin Harrison established the first forest reserve in 1891.

Oregon's first forest reserve, the Cascade Forest Reserve, was established by President Cleveland in 1893. In 1907, Oregon's national forests multiplied through the efforts of conservationists President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Oregon's larger industrial lumber interests generally supported federal regulations and scientific management of forests; although their views often conflicted with that of smaller private interests. The Oregon Conservation Commission, a state conservation body, was established in 1909. The evolving forest conservation movement brought about a need for professionally trained foresters, and the forestry curriculum at the Oregon Agricultural College strove to meet that need.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Royal G. Jackson. *McDonald-Dunn Forests: Human Use and Occupation*. Unpublished manuscript. Submitted to John Beuter, Director of School Forests, School of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis. 1980, 33, 36.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon State Archives, "Oregon History, The Oregon System." *Oregon Bluebook*, 2007. <

<http://bluebook.state.or.us/cultural/history/history23.htm>> Accessed September 27, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Jackson, 29-32.

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Early students in the Department of Forestry, and later at the School of Forestry, lacked a suitable place for field experiments. The four students that graduated from the department in 1910 conducted outdoor laboratory experiments at Avery's Woodlot in Corvallis, Camp Reserve near Mount Jefferson, and the City of Corvallis' watershed on Mary's Peak. By 1916, however, the Forestry School had its own building. A small parcel of land at the back of the building, informally known as the "Campus Arboretum," was used for instruction in tree identification. In 1921, the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Company donated a 160-acre plot to the school.<sup>4</sup>

Even with these resources, School of Forestry officials saw a great need for an outdoor laboratory for experiments on various tree species and forest cultivation practices. The School of Forestry's first dean, George W. Peavy, appointed an Arboretum Committee in 1923 to gather funds for land acquisition for the school's education programs. The committee succeeded, and in 1925 the Board of Regents purchased an 80-acre tract approximately eight miles north of Corvallis, the first plot of land of what would become the George W. Peavy Arboretum. Later that year, a second tract was purchased to connect the Arboretum with Highway 99. It is on this tract that the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop sits.<sup>5</sup>

The Peavy Arboretum was officially inaugurated on January 23, 1926. By that time, the school had grown to include more than 100 students. The event was significant because the Arboretum served as the first link between the forest and the students and faculty of the school. Other acquisitions of land soon followed, thanks to generous donations of land to the Oregon State Agricultural College by Mary J.L. McDonald in her Last Will and Testament dated August 3, 1927. According to one source, McDonald's gifts were influenced by the emerging conservation movement. In 1931, the State Board of Higher Education designated the land acquisitions that resulted from McDonald's generosity as the "McDonald Forest." The forest, which was adjacent to Peavy Arboretum, greatly fostered hands-on research and learning at the school. Continued land acquisitions have resulted in the approximately 11,500 acres of forest and meadow that today comprises the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest, Oregon State University's main research and teaching forest.<sup>6</sup>

### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND CAMP ARBORETUM

The Civilian Conservation Corps was one of the most successful New Deal programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. With the country in the middle of the economic crisis of the Great Depression, the CCC put unemployed young men to work on projects related to the conservation of natural resources. More than 2.5 million Americans participated in the program during its nine years of operation from April 1933 to June 1942. With camps established throughout the United States, the program's benefits reached many

<sup>4</sup>Jackson, 63-66; Ann Rogers and Fernanda Pegas, "Management Plan for the Sign Shop Historical Building—Draft" (Corvallis, Oregon: McDonald-Dunn Research Forest, Oregon State University, 12 January 2004), p. 16, in Peavy Arboretum Office files.

<sup>5</sup>Jackson, 82, 111; "Record of O.S.C. Forest Lands, 1921-1953," in Oregon State University Archives, Institutional Records, College of Forestry RG 139, Subgroup 2, III Research Forests. Both documents cite the Township/Range of the first tract of land as "Township 10 S, Range 5 W, the E one-half, NE one-fourth, Section 36" and the second as "Township 10 S, Range 4 S, a fractional part of the NW one-fourth, SW one-fourth, Section 31." The "S" that accompanies the Range must have been a typographic error, as the direction associated with Range must indicate that the area is either east or west of the Principal Meridian. Benton County, in the "Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties," provides a chain of title for the Sign Shop and indicates ownership by Oregon State University from 1925 until the present.

<sup>6</sup>Rogers, 18-21.

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segments of American society. Camps that specialized in soil erosion and in reforestation and fire control assisted farmers. Local businessmen received a boost from CCC enrollees who became their customers. Likewise, local building contractors found employment constructing CCC camps. Families of the enrolled benefited from monthly allotment checks. Lastly, the program's participants not only received employment, but gained valuable work experience, vocational and academic training, and the benefits of camp experience.<sup>7</sup>

Oregon was the home to seventy five CCC camps during the program.<sup>8</sup> Oregon and Washington comprised Region 6 of the United States Forest Service, or the North Pacific Region of the U.S. Forest Service. Work conducted in this region focused on forest fire protection, recreation, transportation improvements, and structural improvements. Forest road construction comprised fifty-four percent of all work projects in Oregon. In addition to creating networks of truck trails and fire roads, these roads also made Oregon's forests more accessible to campers and hikers. Fire protection, including prevention and firefighting, comprised nineteen percent of Oregon's projects. Oregon experienced severe forest fires between 1933 and 1936. CCC crews helped to combat such notorious fires as the 1933 Tillamook or Wilson River Fire, the 1935 McKenzie Bridge fire, and the 1936 Bandon fire.<sup>9</sup>

Peavy Arboretum was dedicated by Oregon State Agricultural College in 1926, and under the direction of the U.S. Forest Service, and the State of Oregon Department of Forestry, and operated as a CCC camp from 1933 to 1942. The state CCC Administration in cooperation with Oregon State Agricultural College had determined that locating a CCC camp at the Arboretum would be mutually beneficial. In 1942 again OSU took over the ownership and operation of the Arboretum through a series of leases and agreements between OSU and the State of Oregon. In 1963, Oregon State University officially took over ownership and operation of Peavy Arboretum.

Camp Arboretum, which was located within the boundaries of Peavy Arboretum, was established in 1933. Local civilian carpenters constructed the majority of the buildings, and the camp was completed on May 18, 1935. However, unlike the rest of the camp, the Sign Shop was constructed in 1936 by CCC enrollees. Upon completion, the *Corvallis Gazette-Times* described the camp as "the largest CCC camp ever to be erected in this country" and a "model unit."<sup>10</sup> While this may have been an exaggeration, the facility was the largest permanent camp to be located in Benton County.<sup>11</sup>

The camp was administered by the U.S. Forest Service, North Pacific Region, until 1934, when jurisdiction changed to the State Department of Forestry and in cooperation with the War Department. In general, the Forestry Department was in charge of assigning and managing work projects, while the War Department oversaw other camp functions such as transportation to the camps, clothing, medical care, and the like.

<sup>7</sup> John A. Salmond. *The Civilian Conservation Corps*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1967., v.

<sup>8</sup> Thomas, 26.

<sup>9</sup> Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin, *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1986), 46.

<sup>10</sup> Cited in Jackson, 140.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas, 32-33; Benton County, 2.

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On account of the camp's administration by the State Forester, most of the work performed at the camp took place on state-owned lands, including those owned by the Oregon State Agricultural College. Camp enrollees greatly improved conditions within the school's McDonald Forest. Improvement to the forest included increasing its accessibility to students, faculty, and hikers alike by creating a system of roads and trails. This work included blasting rock to make gravel in the rock quarry, leveling roads, and marking areas with signs constructed at the camp. Documentation exists concerning CCC construction of two roads through the forest, namely Schnreiner Road and Sulphur Springs Road. Former camp enrollee Edward Sekermestrovich recalls that most of the roads that existed within the McDonald Forest by 1942 were constructed by Camp Arboretum laborers.<sup>12</sup>

The McDonald Forest and the Peavy Arboretum also benefited from CCC work projects related to fire prevention, such as the construction of telephone lines, firebreaks, and guard stations. One firebreak encircled the Peavy Arboretum. The Oak Creek Guard Station in the McDonald Forest was built by CCC men. A CCC engineer conducted a survey of McDonald Forest in 1936 in an effort to reduce fire hazards. That same year, a large reforestation project commenced on 160 acres of Peavy Arboretum land. Construction of Calloway Dam and Cronemiller Lake was also carried out by CCC enrollees in 1937 and 1938. Although limited documentation prevents the identification of every project related to the college's forest land, it is clear that the location of Camp Arboretum was a boon to Oregon State Agricultural College.<sup>13</sup>

Correspondence between school officials and State Forestry members confirms the interest the school had in operations of the Camp and the influence it exerted over the types of projects conducted by its enrollees. On August 2, 1940, a meeting attended by representatives of the federal Forest Service, the state CCC Administration, and the School of Forestry took place at the School of Forestry to determine a 5-year plan for the division of work at Camp Arboretum. All parties agreed that the Camp was to divide their materials and services between the McDonald State Forest and the Lincoln County and Polk County Fire Protective Associations. Unless Camp laborers were called to emergency fire service, all men and equipment of the Camp were to be used for improvements on the McDonald Forest from October to April, and for the rest of the year fifty men would work for the protective associations.<sup>14</sup>

In a letter dated March 8, 1941, School of Forestry Dean Peavy expressed concern to Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, Chairman of the Administrative Council at Oregon State College that CCC men were not going to fulfill their obligations in the McDonald Forest. Noting that as a member of the State Board of Forestry he had played a part in bringing about the establishment of the CCC at its location at the Peavy Arboretum, Peavy reiterated the college's objectives for CCC camp operations. Among them was the erection of a model forest using sustainable-yield practices that would "serve as an example for owners of timberlands in Oregon." Road building, fire line construction, and service building construction were among the tasks necessary to complete this job. Another objective was to use CCC labor to introduce new tree species to the McDonald Forest on an experimental basis.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas, 34, 54; Benton County, 2.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas, 32, 50-66

<sup>14</sup> N.S. Rogers, State Forester to Dean George W. Peavy of the School of Forestry, 7 March 1941, Peavy Arboretum Office files.

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Dean George W. Peavy asserted that another important objective of CCC labor was to transform the McDonald Forest into a "laboratory" for the School of Forestry. To illustrate his point he made an analogy using another department at the school:

In this, the McDonald Forest will stand in the same relationship to the School of Forestry as the Engineering Laboratory does to the School of Engineering. Until the area of the McDonald Forest is completed and until the entire tract is put in shape for final use as a sustained yield unit, the situation is comparable to that of an unfinished laboratory building. To take men off the job would be just as reasonable as to take laborers off a campus laboratory building which might be partially completed.<sup>15</sup>

Although official management of Camp Arboretum fell under the state Forestry Department, it is clear that Peavy believed that he had some clout in making decisions that affected Camp activities. A separate letter addressed to Dr. F.A. Gilfillan by the School of Forestry Assistant Dean supports this notion—it states, "Insofar as Dr. Peavy is a member of the State Board of Forestry by virtue of his position as Dean of the School of Forestry, the State Forester would appreciate very much having any proposed changes in the work list of the Arboretum CCC Camp receive Dr. Peavy's approval before being submitted for official consideration."<sup>16</sup>

### CAMP ARBORETUM SIGN SHOP

Unlike most of the buildings at Camp Arboretum, the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop was constructed by camp enrollees as opposed to Corvallis-area contractors. Erected in 1936, it was the last building constructed at the camp. CCC buildings of this period were commonly designed utilizing locally available materials in a rustic style. Common features of CCC buildings often included horizontal board or board-and-batten siding, and rows of many windows, in order to provide natural light for workers utilizing the buildings. Often they were temporary in nature, with no permanent foundations. Typically CCC camp architecture consisted of buildings with a rectangular frame, multi-pane hopper windows, and low pitch-gable roofs. As originally constructed, the buildings made a uniform, cohesive collection created by their simple repetitious design, material and paint scheme. Interestingly, while the Sign Shop was one of the last structures built for the Camp, this building is the last extant building from the Camp in its original location, and is one of only a few remaining in Oregon.

During the CCC era, Camp Arboretum was designated the sign headquarters for the State Forestry Department. A crew of between fifteen and twenty-five camp enrollees labored in the Sign Shop, creating hundreds of rustic signs. Sign types included section-line markers, directional markers, road and trail markers, and large identification signs for lookout stations, guard stations, and headquarters complexes. The enrollees were involved in the entire sign making process—from gathering logs from Peavy Arboretum and other state-owned land, to installing the signs. The first floor of the structure housed the woodworking area, and the signs

<sup>15</sup> Dean George W. Peavy to Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, 8 March 1941, Peavy Arboretum Office files.

<sup>16</sup> Assistant Dean to Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, 5 March 1941, Peavy Arboretum Office files.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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were painted on the second floor.<sup>17</sup> Paul Francis, a CCC enrollee who worked at the sign shop from 1938-1940 remembered:

We'd work on [a sign] maybe six weeks from start to finish . . . The lettering was all hand-done. One sign would be in Old English, the next maybe in just regular American. There was a layout man who specialized in this . . . It was all done by hand. All clear, cedar worked easy for that.<sup>18</sup>

Weekday evenings and the weekends were leisure hours for CCC enrollees, at which time they were free to do as they wished. The Sign Shop was open to them as a craft center where they made items of wood or leather. The CCC also offered enrollees some academic and vocational training during non-work hours as a benefit of the program. The State Forestry Department and instructors from the agricultural college taught woodworking classes in the shop. Frequent rain made such indoor activities popular for hobbyists.<sup>19</sup>

In 1942, OSU took over the ownership and operation of the Arboretum, including the Sign Shop through a series of leases and agreements between OSU and the State of Oregon.<sup>20</sup> In the months after the disposition of the CCC program in June 1942, the State Forestry Department used the Sign Shop, along with other Camp buildings, as a station for an emergency fire crew.<sup>21</sup> In October of 1942, School of Forestry Dean Paul M. Dunn approved the use of the remaining CCC buildings as quarters for civilian employees of Camp Adair, a military cantonment located between Corvallis and Albany.

The state Forestry Department used the Sign Shop shortly after the CCC era for drying and cleaning tree seed.<sup>22</sup> The "Inventory of Historic Properties" compiled by Benton County notes that the Camp's remaining facilities were used by firefighting organizations during World War II.<sup>23</sup> In 1963, Oregon State University officially took over ownership and operation of Peavy Arboretum, including the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop at which time it was used for a variety of purposes to support the work being completed at the Arboretum related

<sup>17</sup> Karen Thomas. *Camp Arboretum: The Dynamics of the Civilian Conservation Corps in McDonald Forest and Surrounding Areas*. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University, 1980, 123-124; Jackson, 391-392; Benton County, Oregon. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, Benton County.

<sup>18</sup> Cited in Thomas, 60.

<sup>19</sup> Thomas, 46-48; Edward Sekermestrovich. *Life at CCC Camp Arboretum Benton County, Oregon: 1935-1940*. Oral History Interview conducted by Royal G. Jackson and Karen Thomas, 1980. Soap Creek Valley History Project, OSU Research Forests, Monograph #4.

<sup>20</sup> At this time, Comptroller H.A. Bork at Oregon State College worked to clarify jurisdiction over the property of the former CCC camp with the school and the State Forestry Department. Confusion existed because the lease of the property to the United States Government during the CCC era was approved by the Oregon State Board of Forestry and not the State Board of Higher Education, which had title to the land. After establishing that the State Board of Higher Education had jurisdiction over the property—not the State Board of Forestry—School of Forestry officials authorized subsequent uses of the Sign Shop and other camp structures. "Free Rental Agreement" between the Oregon State Board of Forestry and the United States, 18 April 1935, Peavy Arboretum files; "Free Rental Agreement" between the Oregon State Board of Forestry and the United States, 27 February 1940, Peavy Arboretum Office files; "Notice of Renewal of Lease for CCC Camp Arboretum S-220," 18 May 1942, Peavy Arboretum Office files; Comptroller H.A. Bork to Oregon State College Acting President Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, 3 September 1942, Peavy Arboretum Office files; Comptroller H.A. Bork to State Forester N.S. Rogers, 24 September 1942, Peavy Arboretum Office files; Dean Paul M. Dunn to N.S. Rogers and H.S. Andrews, "Memo, CCC Camp Arboretum," 21 October 1942, Peavy Arboretum Office files.

<sup>21</sup> State Forester N.A. Rogers to School of Forestry Dean Earl G. Mason, 31 July 1942, Peavy Arboretum Office files.

<sup>22</sup> Thomas, 124.

<sup>23</sup> Benton County, "Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Historic Resources Survey Form."p 3.

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to the College of Forestry. For example, in 1980 the Sign Shop was used as storage by the Forest Genetics Laboratory; today it continues to be used for storage by the College of Forestry.<sup>24</sup>

### EXTANT CCC CAMP BUILDINGS IN OREGON

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop stands as one of the only examples of CCC camp construction methods in Benton County and perhaps in Oregon. Very few camp buildings from the CCC era remain standing because most were not intended to be permanent structures. The first CCC camps in Oregon and throughout the United States were comprised of tents. These camps were generally replaced with camps of solid, "permanent" structures. Camp Arboretum is an example of this type of "permanent camp." In 1936, after Camp Arboretum was constructed, CCC Director Robert Fechner mandated that future camps would be constructed as "portable camps." From that time onward, building materials were pre-cut and of a standard design, making it easy to assemble, and more importantly, *disassemble* when the camp was to be transported to a new location.

Two buildings from Camp Arboretum other than the Sign Shop remain standing; however, both have been moved from their original locations. The infirmary remains but was moved outside of the Camp's boundaries and as of 1980 was used as a residence. The Camp's state Forestry Department office building was moved from its original site to Philomath, Oregon to house the Department of Forestry, West Oregon Philomath Office.<sup>25</sup>

As opposed to the ranger stations, campground shelters, and other structures the CCC constructed for the Forest Service, very few CCC camp buildings are known to be extant across Oregon. One is "Building Number 1381," a barracks from Camp Angel in Waldport, Oregon. It had been constructed as a portable CCC camp; however, no records exist beyond the construction of the camp of any work projects accomplished or started by the workers in this camp because of the timing of its construction. Camp Angel was built in the spring and fall of 1941, and enrollees first occupied it in December, almost precisely as the United States entered World War II, which in a matter of months led to the end of the CCC. As of 1986, there was one other building standing from the Camp, but by that time it had been moved to Seal Rock, Oregon and was privately owned.<sup>26</sup>

Historian Stephen Dow Beckham identified two other extant CCC barracks at the University of Oregon Marine Biology Station in Charleston in 1986; however, he noted that they were marked for demolition that year as a part of a \$3,000,000 construction project at that site.<sup>27</sup> A study published in 1986 by the Forest Service mentions two remaining CCC camp buildings in Region 6, which covered Oregon and Washington. Both sites are in Washington and include Lost Lake Camp in Chelan (now Okanogan) Forest, and Growden CCC Camp in the Colville National Forest. The source mentions a possible third extant building, a mess hall at the Union

<sup>24</sup> Thomas, 124.

<sup>25</sup> Thomas, 84.

<sup>26</sup> Stephen Dow Beckham. *The Resource Center, Building No. 1381, Angell Job Corps Center, Waldport, Oregon: A Historical Assessment*. Report to Siuslaw National Forest U.S. Department of Agriculture under Order No. 40-04T0-6-486. 30 June 1986. 3-4.

<sup>27</sup> Dow Beckham, 22.

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Creek Young Adult Conservation Corps compound. This building is located in Oregon, but the study was unable to confirm that the structure was constructed as a CCC mess hall.<sup>28</sup>

### CONCLUSION

The Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is an excellent example of a Civilian Conservation Corps building constructed in Oregon. The Sign Shop was constructed as part of the New Deal programs established by Roosevelt between 1933 and 1938 which were aimed at providing relief to the jobless during the Great Depression. The Civilian Conservation Corps specifically employed young men to perform unskilled work in rural areas. This program provided relief to the 12 to 15 million Americans who were jobless and hungry. Locally, the work of the CCC had the impact of putting young men to work, while improving local forests, parks, and range lands.

The 1936 Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is typical of CCC buildings that were built in the mid-1930s to meet the immediate need for utilitarian forestry buildings. Because of its association with both the CCC and Oregon State University's Department of Forestry, the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in the area of Conservation. The Sign Shop exhibits several distinctive features that are identified as characteristic of CCC utilitarian forestry buildings, including its original rectangular form, board-and-batten and horizontal board siding, exposed rafter ends and rows of six-light windows. It is one of the few remaining examples of CCC building in Oregon.

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<sup>28</sup> Alison T. Otis, William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1986, 46.



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- #### Primary Sources
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- Bork H.A.. Letter to Oregon State College Acting President Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, 3 September 1942. In Peavy Arboretum Office files
- \_\_\_\_\_. Letter to State Forester N.S. Rogers, 24 September 1942. Peavy Arboretum Office files.  
"Record of O.S.C. Forest Lands, 1921-1953." In Oregon State University Archives, Institutional Records, College of Forestry RG 139, Subgroup 2, III Research Forests.

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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"Free Rental Agreement" between the Oregon State Board of Forestry and the United States, 18 April 1935. In Peavy Arboretum Office files.

"Free Rental Agreement" between the Oregon State Board of Forestry and the United States, 27 February 1940. In Peavy Arboretum Office files.

"Notice of Renewal of Lease for CCC Camp Arboretum S-220," 18 May 1942. In Peavy Arboretum Office files.

Peavy, George W.. Letter to Dr. F.A. Gilfillan, 8 March 1941. In Peavy Arboretum Office files.

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Rogers, N.S. Letter to Dean George W. Peavy of the School of Forestry, 7 March 1941. In Peavy Arboretum Office files.

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

NPS Form 10-900-a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary consists of the footprint (80 by 29 feet and 3 inches) of the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop, which is located approximately one-eighth of a mile to the west of the George W. Peavy Arboretum entrance. The Arboretum is located in Oregon State University's McDonald-Dunn Research Forest, which is approximately six miles north of Corvallis, Oregon, and is located within the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 10 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the footprint of the building that has historically been the Camp Arboretum Sign Shop and that maintains historic integrity.

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National Park Service

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

**Address:** Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
8592-8399 NW Peavy Arboretum  
Corvallis, Benton County, OR

**Photographer:** Margaret Marcusen  
**Date:** October 2007  
**Ink and Paper:** Epson Ultrachrome pigmented ink and Epson Premium Glossy Paper  
**Location of Negatives:** Digital, images held by photographer

- 1 of 24: Exterior View: North facade, looking south
- 2 of 24: Exterior View: East facade, looking west
- 3 of 24: Exterior View: South facade, looking north
- 4 of 24: Exterior View: West facade, looking east
- 5 of 24: Exterior View: Northwest facade, looking southeast
- 6 of 24: Exterior View: North facade detail, looking south
- 7 of 24: Interior View: First floor, east side, looking southwest
- 8 of 24: Interior View: First floor, cabinet detail, looking southwest
- 9 of 24: Interior View: First floor, walls support detail
- 10 of 24: Interior View: First floor, southeast corner and stairs to second floor
- 11 of 24: Interior View: First floor, center of floor to northwest corner
- 12 of 24: Interior View: First floor, center of floor to southwest corner
- 13 of 24: Interior View: First floor, chimney detail, looking east
- 14 of 24: Interior View: First floor, east side of floor facing north entrance
- 15 of 24: Interior View: First floor, stairs to second floor, looking west and up
- 16 of 24: Interior View: Second floor, looking northeast

Camp Arboretum Sign Shop  
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR  
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

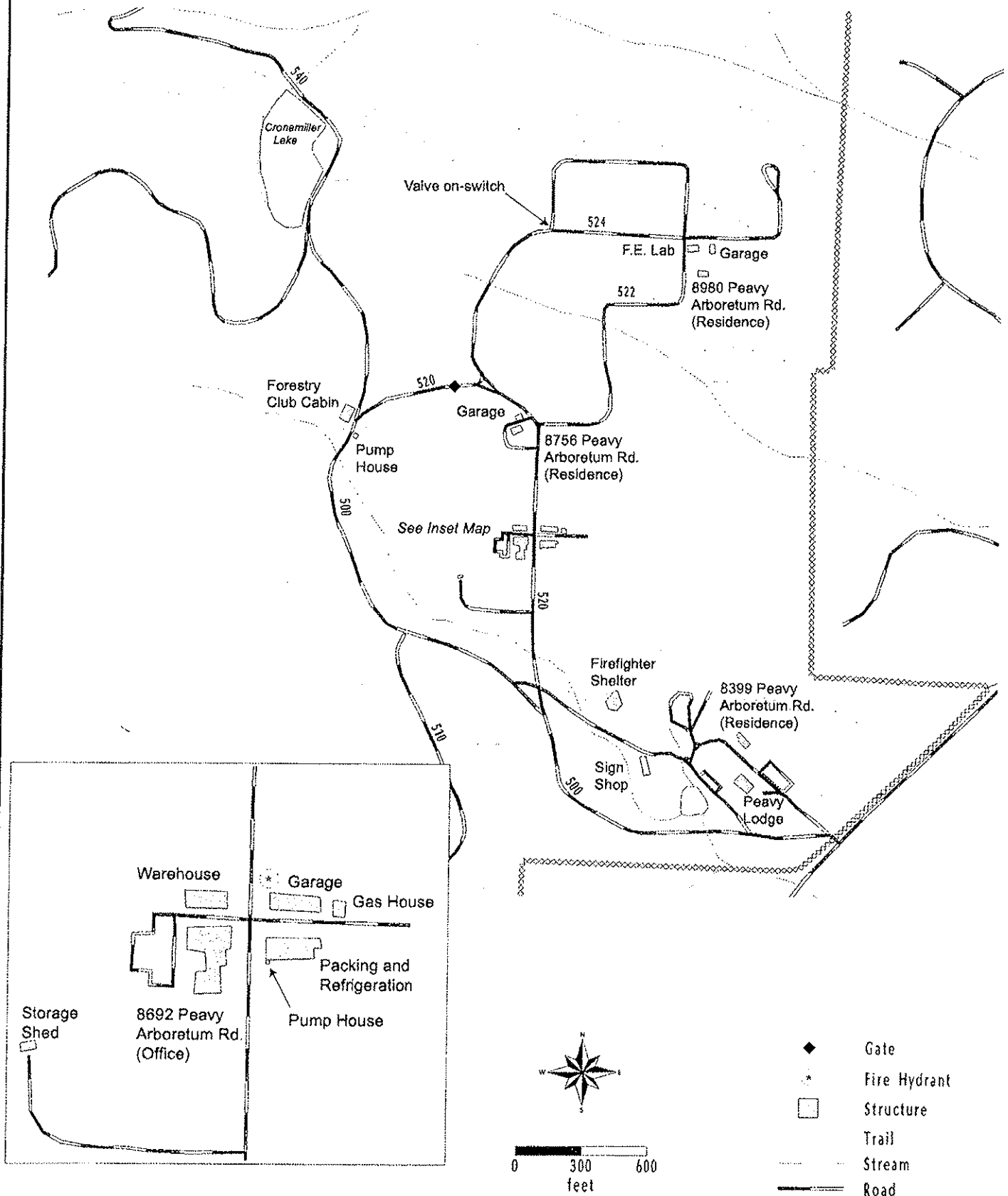
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- 17 of 24: Interior View: Second floor, looking southwest
- 18 of 24: Interior View: Second floor, stairs to loft, looking northeast
- 19 of 24: Interior View: Second floor, view of rafters and trusses, looking west and up
- 20 of 24: Interior View: Loft, trussing, looking south
- 21 of 24: Interior View: Loft, looking north
- 22 of 24: Interior View: Loft, ceiling detail, looking northeast and up
- 23 of 24: Interior View: First floor, signs, looking south and down
- 24 of 24: Exterior View: Northwest facade, long shot to include road

# Peavy Arboretum McDonald-Dunn Forest



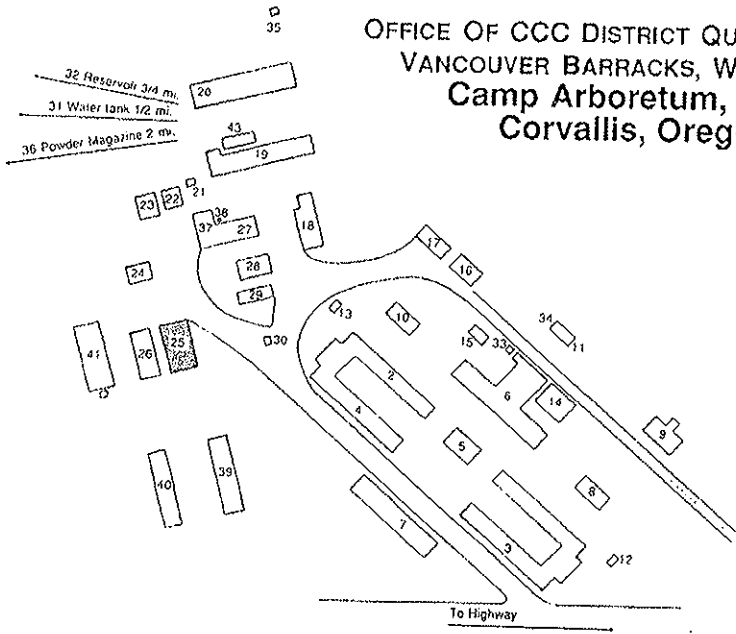
# Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1940 Peavy Arboretum, Benton County, Oregon

Courtesy Edward Sekernestrovich

Jackson, 1980: p. 139



## Welcome to Camp Arboretum



OFFICE OF CCC DISTRICT QUARTERMASTER  
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON  
Camp Arboretum, S-220  
Corvallis, Oregon

Number	Building Designation
1	Barracks #1
2	Barracks #2
3	Barracks #3
4	Barracks #4
5	Office Army
6	Mess hall & kitchen
7	Recreation hall & supply room
8	Infirmary
9	Officers' quarters
10	Forestry
11	Motorator
12	Booster heater house
13	Booster heater house
14	Wood shed
15	Radio station
16	Garage Technician Service
17	Truck shed, Army
18	Tool room
19	Garage
20	Salvage bldg.
21	Wash rack
22	Grease rack
23	Ck house
24	Sign shop
25	Lumber storage
26	Machine shop
27	Storage room
28	Office, Forestry
29	Gas pump
30	Water tank
31	Reservoir
32	Vegetable room
33	Garbage rack
34	Storage building
35	Powder magazine
36	Blacksmith shop
37	Air compressor
38	Education bldg.
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	Lumber shed



Thomas, 1980: p. 37  
Courtesy Edward Sekernestrovich  
New Recruit and Army Headquarters



Jackson, 1980: p. 148  
Courtesy OSU Archives  
Camp Arboretum Entrance, 1937

## F.D.R. AND THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

In 1932, while still deep in the throes of the Great Depression, the American people elected Franklin Delano Roosevelt as their 32nd President. The selection was based largely upon his promise of a return to national prosperity through a program he called the "New Deal."

Within a few days of his inauguration on March 4, Roosevelt had initiated the creation of a "Civilian Conservation Corps." One month later, the CCC (as the Corps became popularly known) signed its first recruit. On April 17, 1932, the nation's first CCC camp - "Camp Roosevelt" - opened in Luray, Virginia.

Designed to put as many as 500,000 of the nation's estimated 15 million unemployed laborers to work, the CCC ultimately hired over 2 1/2 million young men. By the time of its termination on June 30, 1942, it was estimated that the Corps had cost nearly \$3 billion and had directly benefited over 12 million Americans.

Intended to improve the country's parks, watersheds, forests and rangelands, the contributions of the CCC were staggering. During the nine years of its existence, the Corps stocked almost 1 billion fish; planted and seeded over 2 1/2 million acres of forests; built over 13,000 dwellings and 10,000 fire lookouts; and constructed nearly 50,000 bridges and over 700,000 miles of roads.

For additional information see:

The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. By Stan Cohen. Missoula, Montana: 1980.

## THE CCC IN OREGON

In addition to putting the nation back to work, Roosevelt had envisioned his efforts at conservation as resulting in a national wealth of natural resource amenities. Stable soils, improved timber crops, and a network of recreational facilities were all seen as the logical outcomes of the CCC experiment. This became true in Oregon, as in other states.

CCC camps, averaging about 200 "boys" each, were established in every state and U.S. Territory. Of the 4500 camps created nationally, about 75 were located in Oregon. 87,000 men were ultimately employed in these camps, with over 50,000 arriving from other states. Many of these people ended up as permanent residents once their 6-month enrollment period had ended.

Initially, CCC camps were under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army. Within a few years, the Oregon State Forestry Department and the U.S. Forest Service had been given control of most local camps and projects. The results are still with us today.

Between 1933 and 1942, more than \$87 million worth of CCC projects were completed in Oregon. Although much of this money was used to fight such wildfires as the Tillamook, Bandon, and Smith River Fires of 1933 and 1939, other projects resulted in the construction of Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, the Oregon State Forestry Building in Salem, and the first major Douglas-fir plantations in the Pacific Northwest.

See: Camp Arboretum: The Dynamics of the Civilian Conservation Corps in McDonald Forest and Surrounding Areas. By Karen Thomas. Corvallis. Oregon: 1980.

## CAMP ARBORETUM

Camp Arboretum was established at the site of Peavy Arboretum on June 26, 1933. The first CCC company to arrive was made up of 50 World War I veterans, who camped near the present location of the OSU Research Forests office building. Civilian carpenters were hired and, with the aid of the CCC boys, constructed the buildings shown on the cover of this brochure. By May 18, 1935, 39 buildings had been completed and were ready for occupancy.

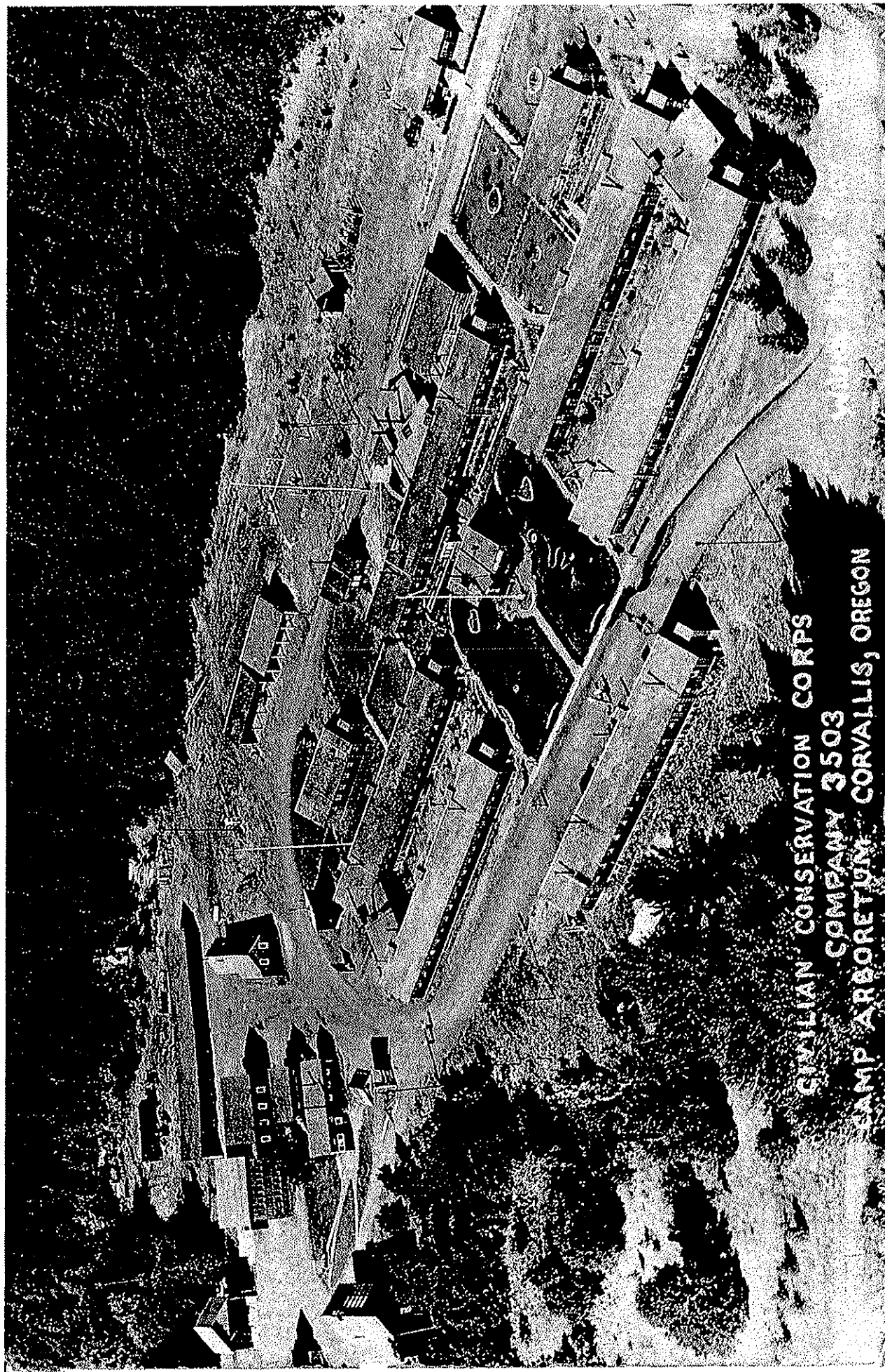
Although CCC camps were originally intended to be occupied for a period of only 6 months, the buildings at Camp Arboretum were of a permanent design. In fact, the new complex was described as "superior," a "show camp," and "the last word in camp construction." Junior Company 697, the self-styled "alley rats" from Illinois, were the first arrivals. Fist-fights and thievery were blamed for their transfer to Montana 14 months later.

In the years to follow, war veterans from the northwest, Indiana "hillbillies," and "boys" from Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama served periods of enlistment at Camp Arboretum. Side, or "spike," camps were operated in Salem, Valsetz, Marys Peak, Smith River, Triangle Lake, Waldport, and Toledo.

In addition to buildings, many of the roads and trails on McDonald Forest were constructed by the CCC. Other reminders of their efforts include the first planted forests in Benton County, Cronemiller Lake, and an abandoned rock quarry near Lewisburg.

See: McDonald-Dunn Forests: Human Use and Occupation. By Royal G. Jackson. Corvallis. Oregon: 1980.





CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
COMPANY 3503  
CAMP ARBORETUM - CORVALLIS, OREGON

# CONTENTS

PAGE REFERENCE DATE

C&C SIGNSHOP PLANVIEW

ROAD NORTH ENTRANCE

32.5'

N

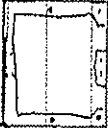
WEST SIDE

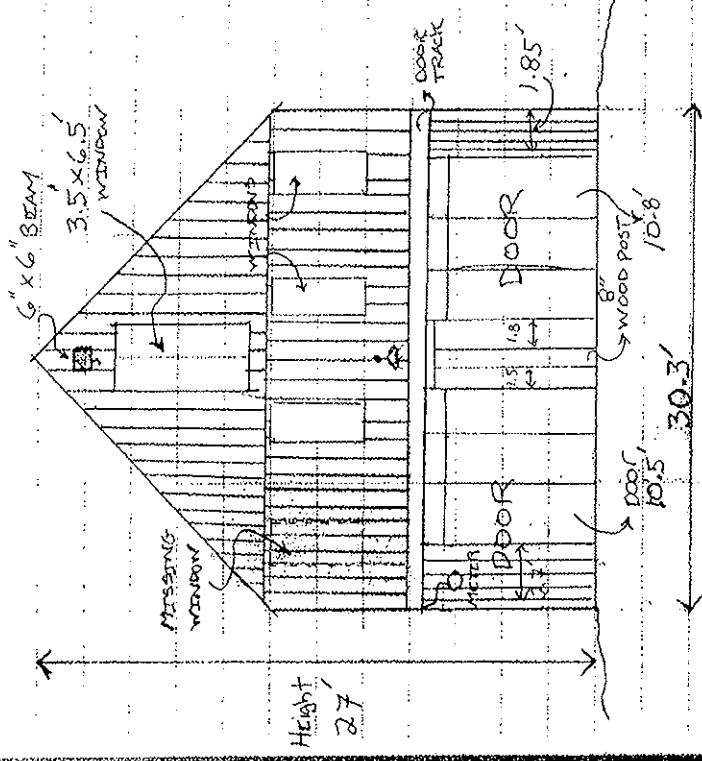
EAST SIDE

86.0'

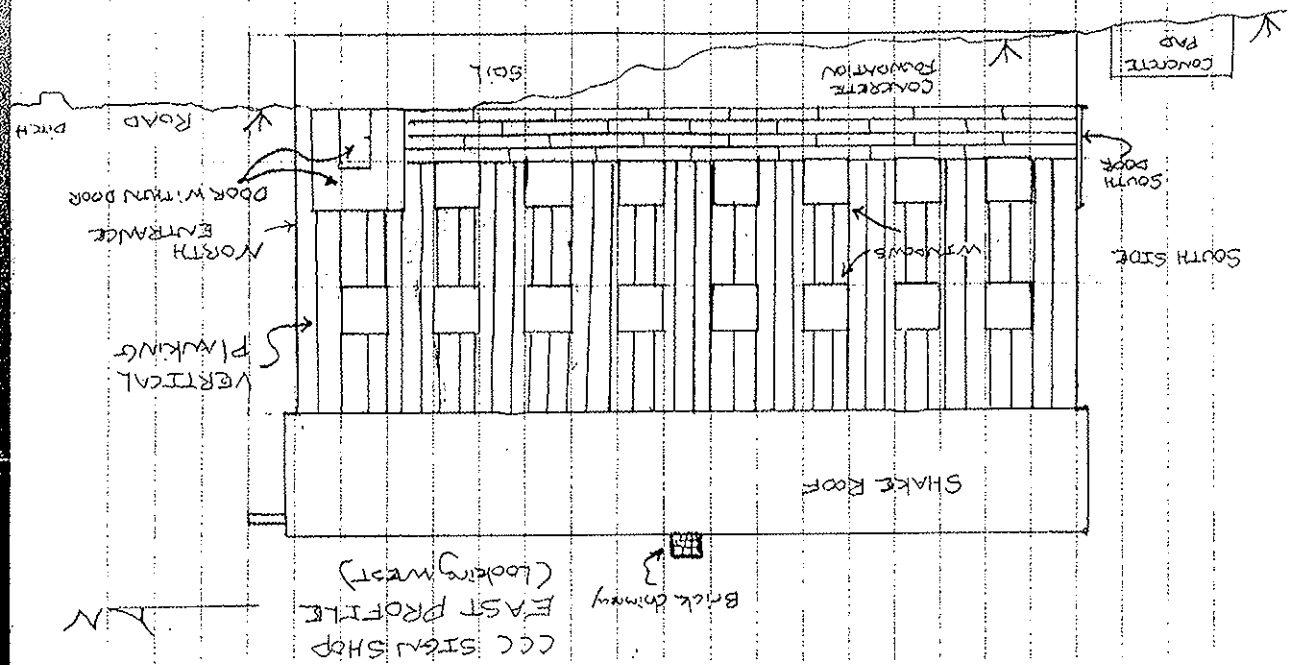
SOUTH END

9'x9' CONCRETE PAD

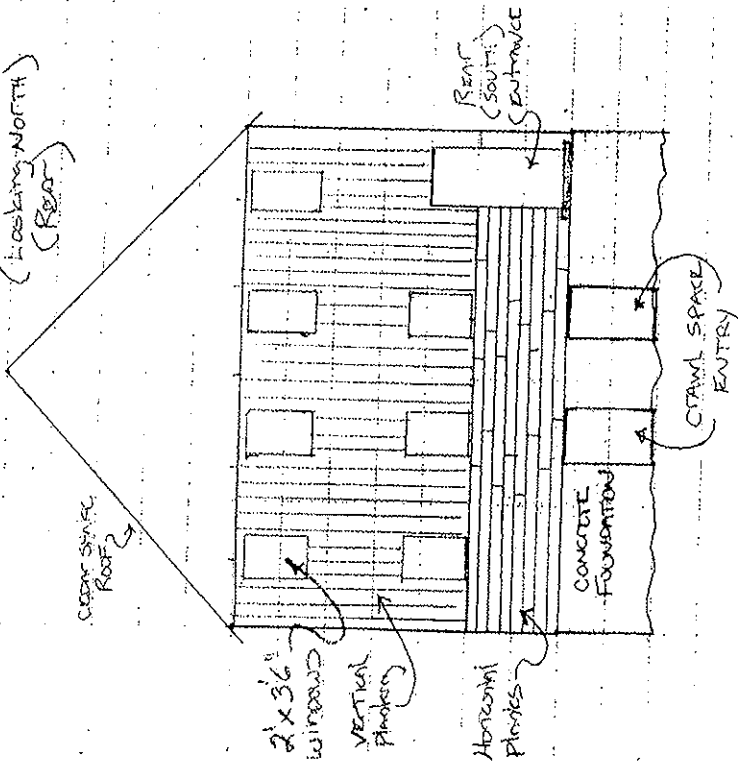




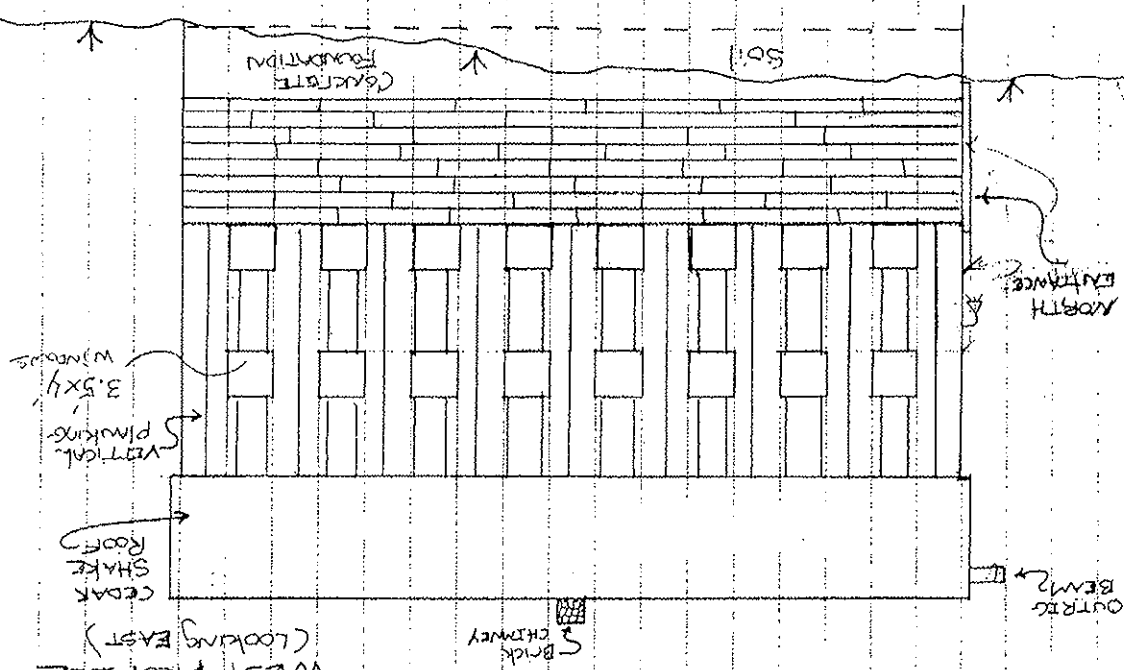
CCC SIGNAL SHOP  
 NORTH PROFILE (Looking South)  
 FRONT ENTRANCE/NORTH ENTRANCE



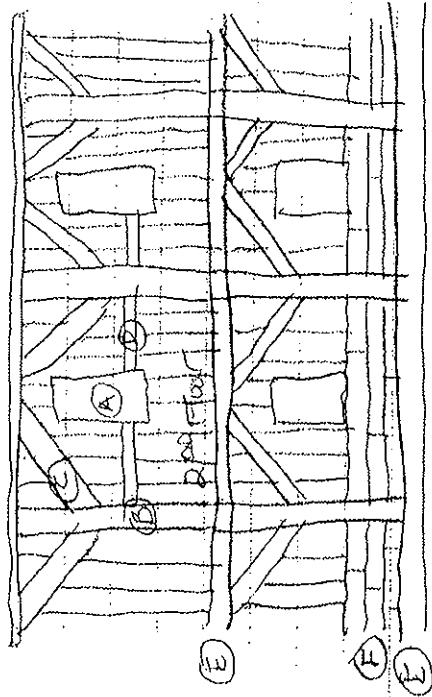
# CCC SIGN SHOP SOUTH PROFILE (Looking North) (Rear)



# CCC SIGN SHOP WEST PROFILE (Looking East)

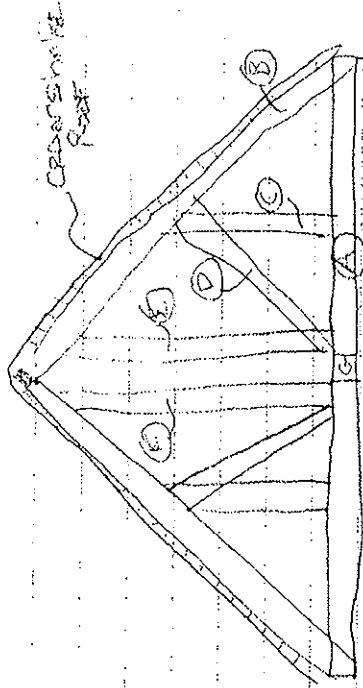


# Side walls (North + South walls)



- A = 2' x 3.6' window
- B = 8" diameter
- C = 6" diameter
- D = 3.5" x 1 1/2"
- E Floor joists 2" x 11" x 15' 2' spacing
- F Running East/West  
Horizontal planks 3/4" x 7"  
multiple lengths

# CCCSnshop Roof Frame



- A = 15' 2" (2" x 6")
- B = (2" x 6")
- C = 6' 6"
- D = 7'
- E = 10' (1" x 6")
- F = 10' (1" x 6")
- G = 18' (2" x 6")

1.5" x 1.5" CENTER CHIMNEY

1st Floor Flooring

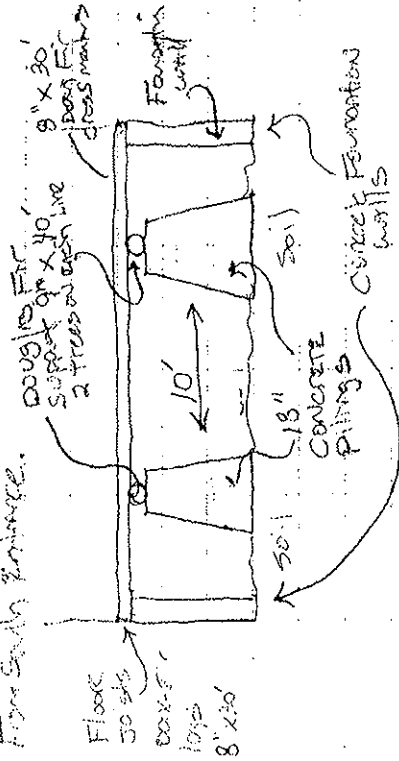
- EAST HALF OF 1st Floor is 5" tongue and

groove

- west 1/2 is 3/4" tongue and groove



CCC sign shop crawl space looking North  
From South Entrance.



- CONDUCTED CRAWL THRU IN SPACE BENEATH

CCC SIGN SHOP (VIEW ABOVE PICTURE). ALL  
WOOD AND CONCRETE ARE STRUCTURALLY SOUND  
AND INTACT. A SMALL TRENCH EXCAVATED  
N/S SHOWS @ 6-8" FILL OUTSIDE INJECT  
SOIL. HORIZON PROVIDED BY B.O. SING. COULD  
THAT BE INJECT PREHISTORIC ARCHES REMAINS  
BENEATH SIGN SHOP IF SOIL IS INJECT?  
SOME RECENT HISTORIC DETAILS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT.  
ALSO SOME SORT OF ANCHOR HANGS DOWN  
AT CORNER OVER EXCAVATED TRENCH (SEE PHOTO)  
THAT SEEMS TO HAVE SUPPORTED A HORIZONTAL  
PIPE @ 2" DIAMETER.

CCC SIGN SHOP

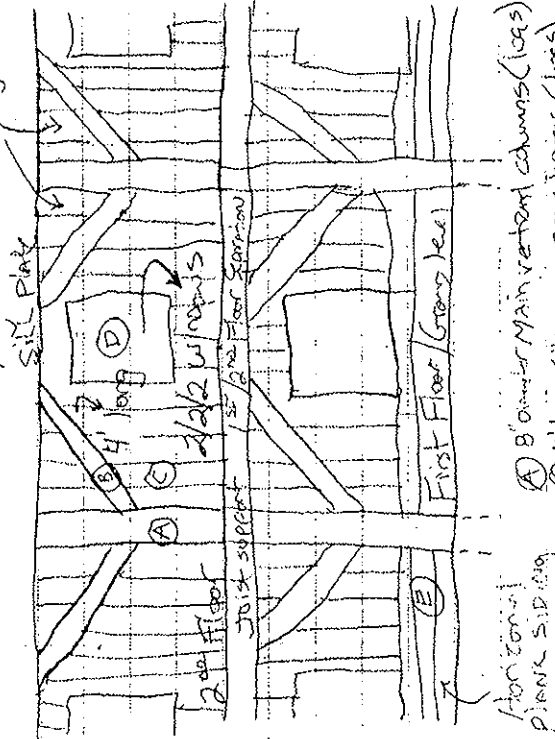
INTERIOR DATA 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR

FLOORBOARDS (TONGUE + GROOVE)

4 1/2" wide, 1 1/2" thick, 12' Long  
18' Long  
26' Long  
30' Long

NOTE: ALL FLOORBOARDS ON UPPER LEVEL  
(2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR) ARE SAME THICKNESS / WIDTH.

INTERIOR  
SIDE WALLS (EAST / WEST)  
Vertical wall posts w/  
SILL PLATE



- ① 8" diameter MAIN vertical columns (logs)
- ② 4' long 6" diameter cross braces (logs)
- ③ .7" thick 11 1/2" wide plank siding
- ④ 4' x 35" window
- ⑤ 1/2" horizontal planks, 4" sides



1



2



3

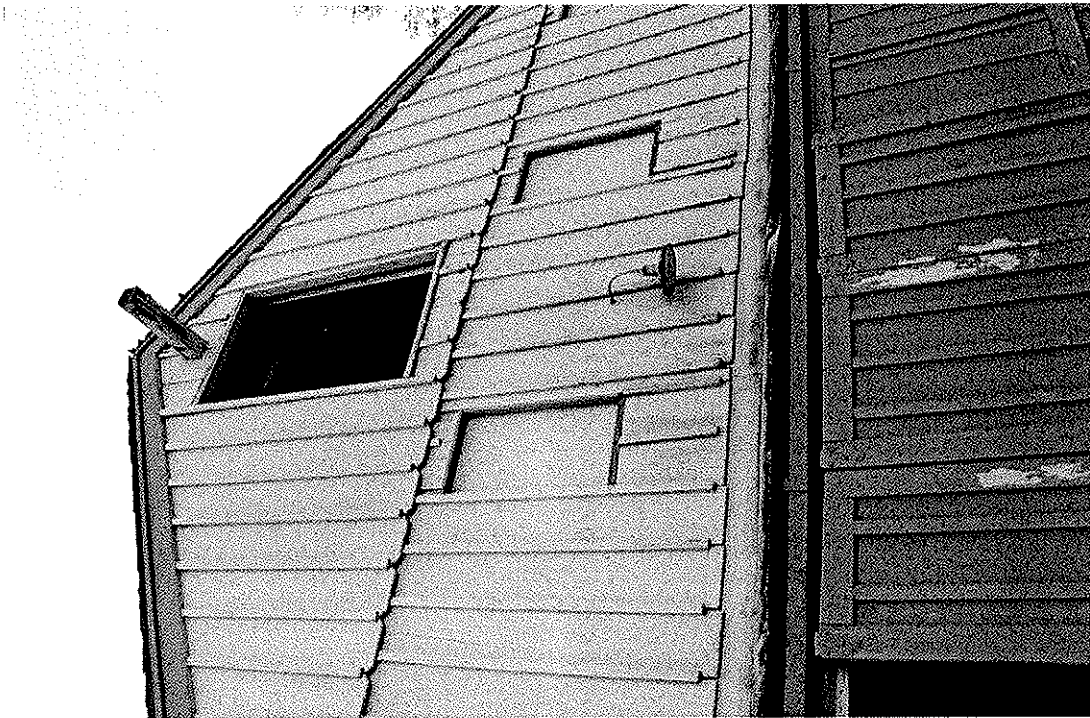


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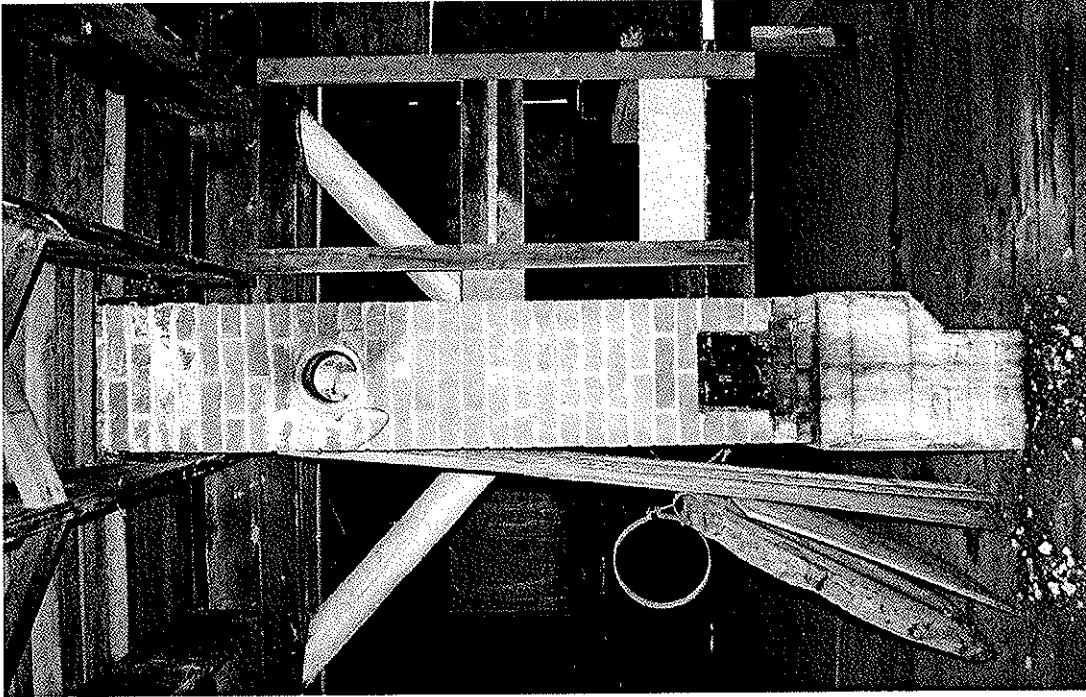


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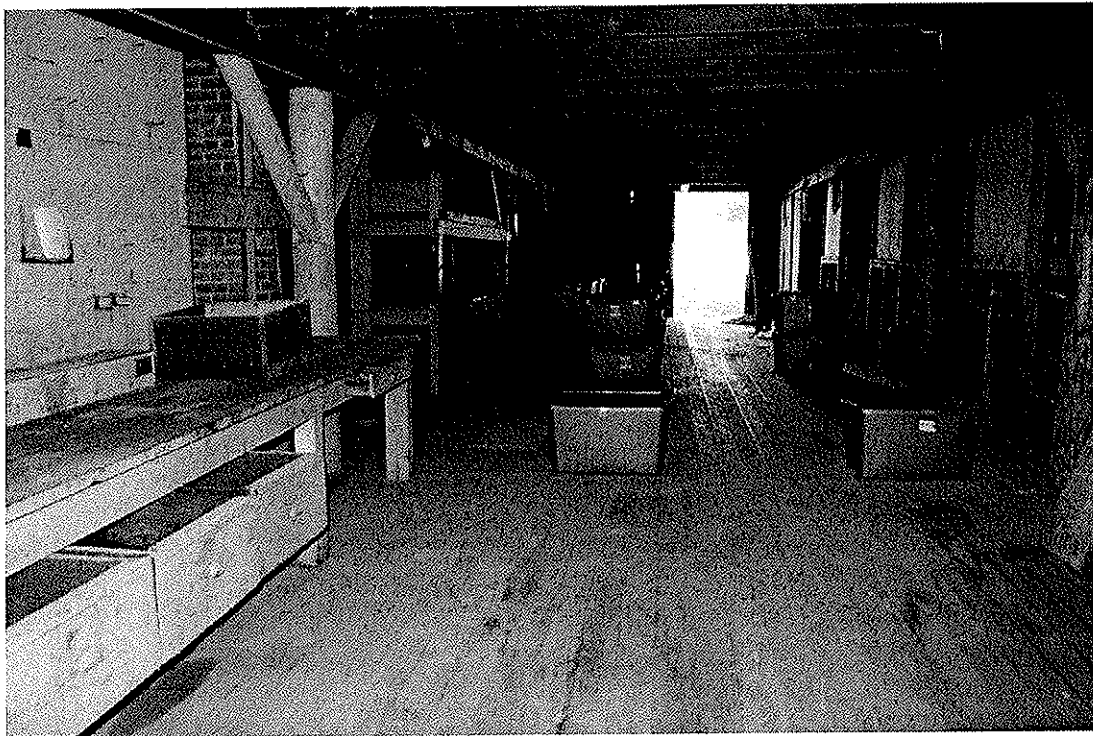


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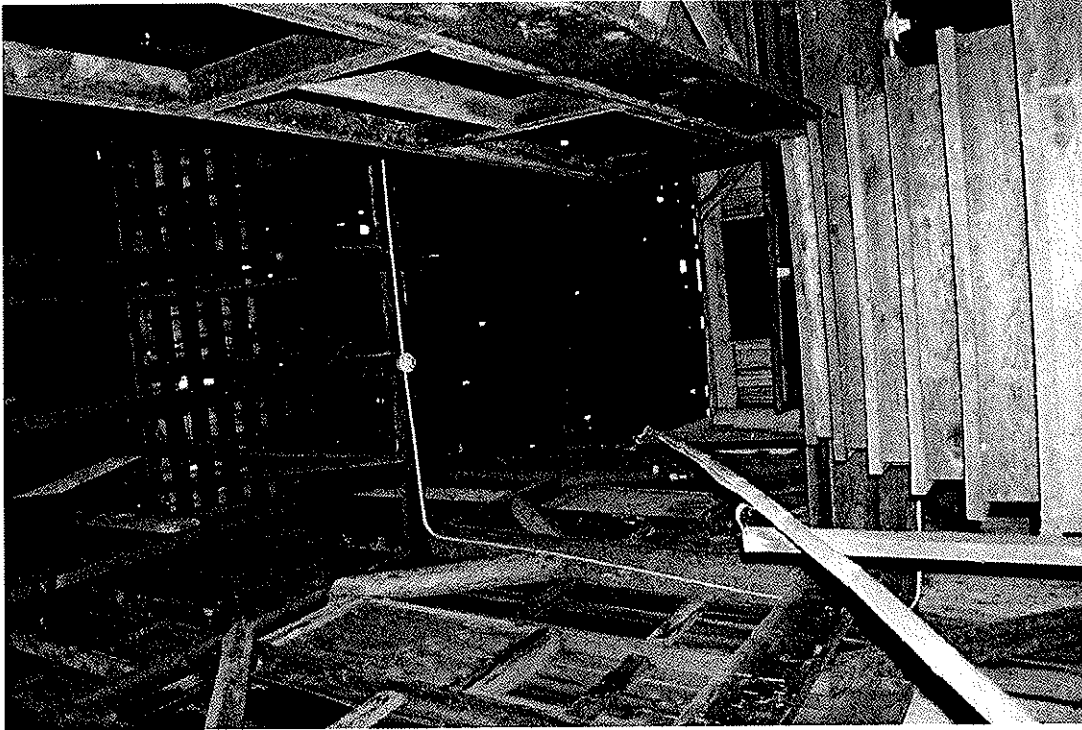




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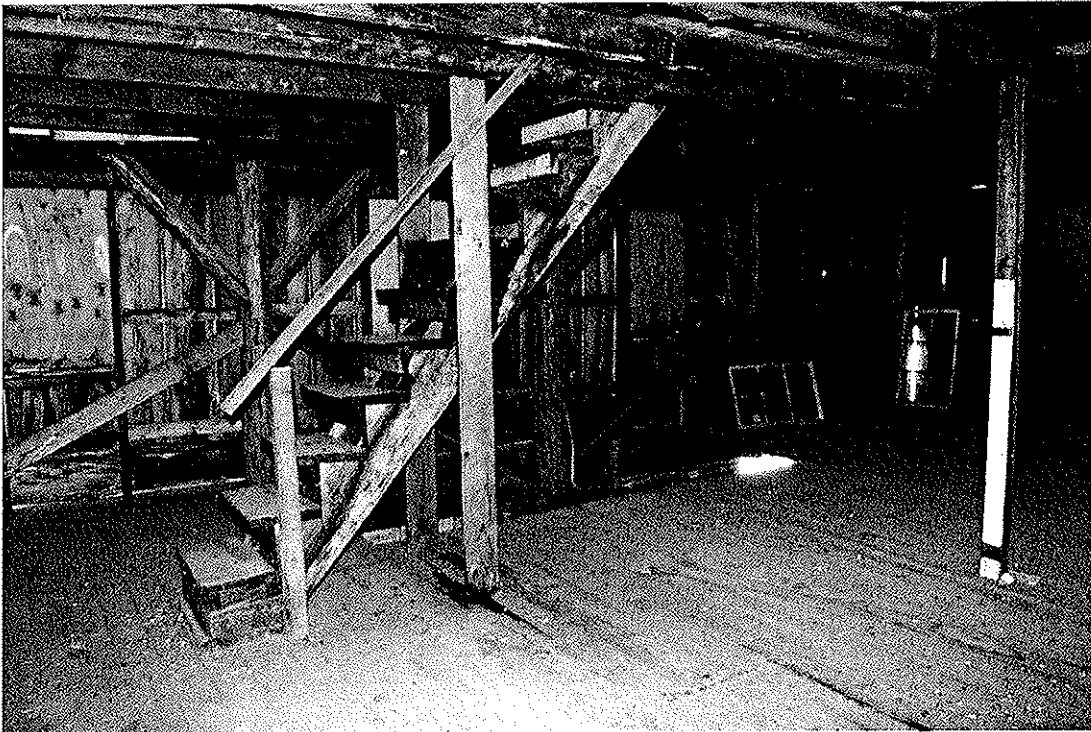
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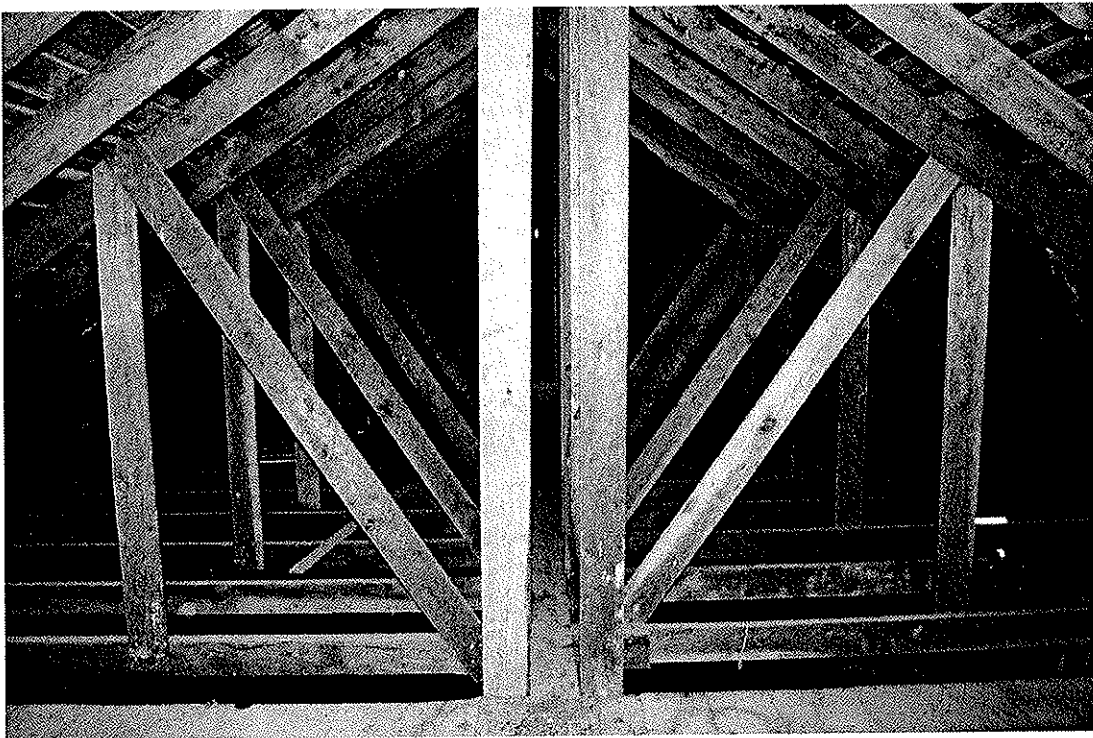
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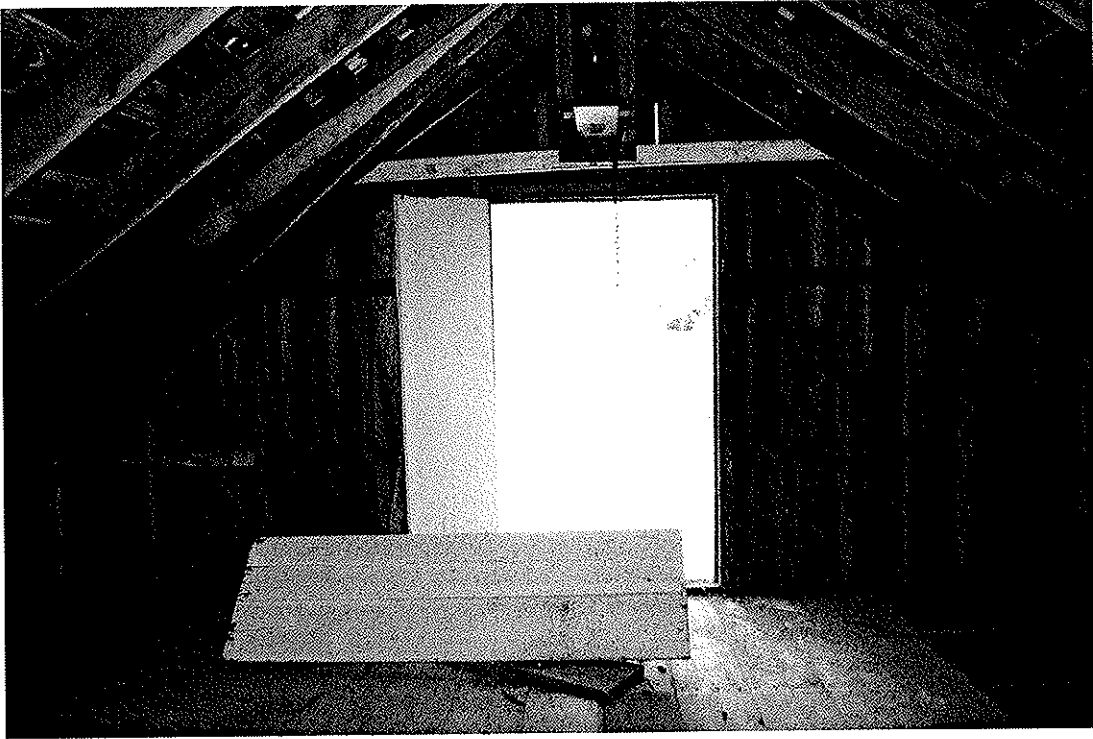


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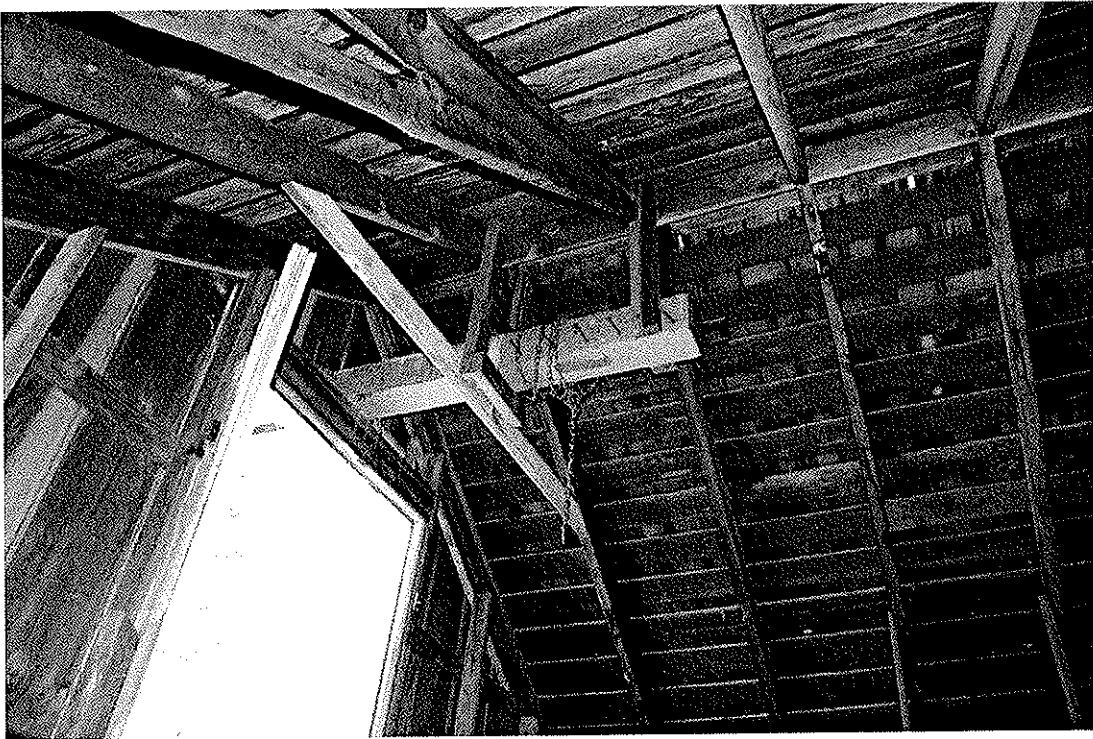


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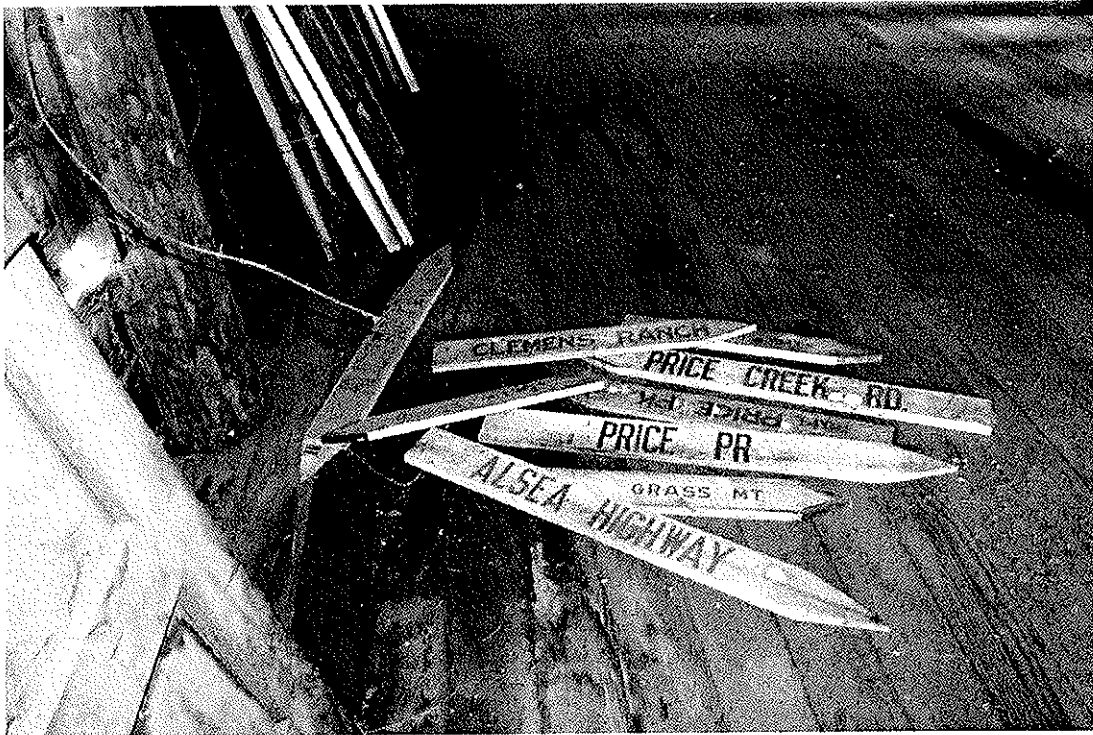




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