Copies to . Supumos Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF

NOV 1 0 1938 RECEIVED

# ACCEPTABLE PLANS FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

1938



PREPARED BY DIVISION OF ENGINEERING T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF

					·
			•		-
	4				
•					
		٠			
		•			
				•	

#### Foreword

Forest Service areas are not exclusively Parks nor Recreational in character but, in addition to offering these facilities, they serve highly utilitarian purposes generally. as a result of which it becomes necessary to provide buildings to adequately accommodate and house the personnel and equipment required to properly conduct the varied phases of Forest Service work.

No matter how well buildings may be designed, with but few exceptions, they seldom enhance the beauty of their natural settings. They are, however, required and necessary to satisfy definite uses which arise to meet human needs, in spite of their encroachment upon Nature's pristine beauty.

While this idealistic attitude is very commendable and worthy of being kept constantly in mind, its application consists chiefly of erecting only such structures as are absolutely essential to fulfill specific requirements and then only of designs which harmonize with, or, to express it differently, are the least objectionable to Nature's particular environment.

Due to the changing environments and climatic conditions encountered in the different parts of the country the problems involved in planning and designing the various buildings differ widely in the respective regions as a consequence of which it is not to be expected that any one style may be selected as representative of the Forest Service generally.

For the benefit and assistance of all those concerned it has been deemed highly desirable to present the best thought in these matters in a convenient manner by assembling this collection of plates to be known as Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings.

> W. Ellis Groben, Consulting Architect.

Forest Service.

				·
		·		
·				
		,		

### ACCEPTABLE PLANS

### FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

The purpose of this collection of building plans, developed in the respective Regions for the various types of buildings, is to make the best ones available for the Forest Service generally. This does not signify that the present collection contains all that are meritorious and acceptable.

However, by reference to this volume, a plan may be found that will suit the purpose, either in whole or in part, thereby frequently obviating the necessity of preparing an entirely new scheme.

The Regions are still free to prepare designs to suit their particular requirements, and it is not obligatory that future building plans conform exactly to any of those contained herein.

Each Region is invited to submit other plans from time to time, which, if meritorious, will be subsequently included in this collection. It is hoped that this procedure will be found helpful in stimulating further improvement in the field of Forest Service planning.

For convenience, the subsequent index states where copies of the various plans may be obtained.

J. w. Morows

T. W. NORCROSS, Chief, Division of Engineering.

### The Use of Acceptable Building Plans

While plans may be selected which satisfy the particular requirements, either in whole or in part, it does not follow that their accompanying elevational designs will be found to be appropriate for all locations.

Therefore, the elevations cannot be used indiscriminately.

They should be chosen on the basis of harmonious adaptability to local characteristics and natural environments of the various Regional subdivisions.

Otherwise, having found a usable plan, it becomes necessary to design entirely new elevations in accordance with the following observations.

In analyzing the broad architectural tendencies throughout the various Regions with reference to the design of future Forest Service buildings for Administrative Sites, numerous instances of dissatisfaction with their former appearance are to be observed. In general, this is due to their not being considered representative of the Service itself.

The designs now in vogue are based upon variations of imported styles, foreign in character to a particular Region and not unlike other city or suburban buildings. Accordingly, they fail to possess Forest Service identity or to adequately express its purposes. Consequently, they are subject to adverse criticism, much of which is well founded.

This predicament may be accounted for by very definite reasons.

First, - no one style of architecture can be singled out to adequately represent any Government Agency because the country itself is vast in extent and varied in character.

Second, - to accomplish such a difficult task, were it possible, the designer must necessarily be a genius. Even Michael Angelo, as imaginative and versatile as he was in architecture, never developed a style. Styles in architecture are not the creation of a single individual but, rather, the outgrowth of particular social and economic periods.

Third, - if any one style of architecture were to be adopted universally, or a particular type developed for Forest Service buildings generally, it would immediately become a monotonous repetition, and subject to adverse criticism for this reason alone, if for no other.

Fourth, - it is self-evident that the Colonial Style, for instance, is inappropriate in localities where, from past experience and traditional usage, the Adobe or Pueblo Style has been found to be appropriate, attractive and practical.

Fifth, - the problem of a single, acceptable and appropriate style, satisfactory for buildings in all localities and under all conditions, is unsolvable due to the variety of purposes served by Forest Service buildings, such as residences, offices, shops, warehouses, barns, laboratories, etc.

The sole purpose of these prefatory remarks is to emphasize the important conclusion that Regions which take advantage of their traditional or native architecture avoid the pitfalls and other difficulties involved in the indiscriminate use of inappropriate, foreign styles.

To accomplish the desired results Regions, not fortunate enough to have any traditional architecture, must resort to the development of original designs based upon typical regional prototypes, refraining from the use of established styles, now recognized as um-representative of the ideals and purposes of the Forest Service.

Therefore, the first step in this procedure is to zone the Region for architectural styles, based upon climatic characteristics, vegetation and forest cover. This has been done very logically by one Region in the following manner:

### Type of Country

### Style of Architecture

Desert or semi-desert Grassland Woodland - pine, fir or spruce Alpine Adobe or Pueblo
Ranch-house Type
Timber Type
Alpine type (stone or
stone and rough timbers)

These general classifications represent a reasonable subdivision of the Region into localities typified by different natural characteristics and the respective type of design appropriate to each.

When the elevations of buildings composing Administrative Sites, Service Groups, etc., are designed in accordance with this sort of primary consideration they will be neither monotonous, inappropriate, nor lacking in those characteristics which are thoroughly representative of the Forest Service itself.

Ultimately, logical and simple classifications of this sort will very measurably assist in determining elevational design with reference to the use of acceptable, appropriate types of architecture.

Likewise, in using the various plates to be found in Acceptable Building Plans the suitability of the respective elevational designs should be taken into serious account.

W. ELLIS GROBEN, Consulting Architect

September 14, 1939.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS ELONIVEDA

### SECTION A - PREFACE

TEXT.  PLOT PLAN - Savenac Nursery, Region 1	Page A-3 A-7 A-8 A-11 A-12 A-15 A-21
SECTION B - DWELLINGS	
SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY, Region 7	B-2-4 B-5 B-6 B-7 B-8 B-9 B-10-13 B-14-21 B-22-23 B-26 B-26 B-26 B-27 B-31 B-32-33 B-34-35
Black Hills National Forest, Region 2.  SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING - Black Hills National Forest, Region 2.  SIX ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  RESIDENCE - Huerfano Ranger Station, Region 2.  FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  ESTES PAHK RANGER STATION, Region 2.  SIX ROOM RESIDENCE, John Day Ranger Station, Region 6.  TIMBER SALES RESIDENCE, Region 6.  SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE, Butte Falls Ranger Station, Region 6.	B-36-37 B-38-39 B-40 B-41 B-42 B-43 B-44 B-45
FIVE ROOM DWELLING, Region 1	B-48 B-49 B-50

FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  SCALERS PORTABLE RESIDENCE, Region 6.  TWO ROOM GUARD DWELLING, Region 6.  PORTABLE TIMBER SALES BUILDING, Region 6.  TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN, Region 6.  TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN, Region 6.  TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN, Region 6.  THREE ROOM GUARD CABIN, Region 6.  THREE ROOM GUARD DWELLING, Region 6.  THREE ROOM GUARD DWELLING, Region 6.  FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.  FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE, Region 6.	Page B-51 B-52 B-53 B-54 B-55 B-56 B-57 B-58 B-59 B-60 B-61 B-62 B-63 B-64 B-65
SECTION C - LIVING QUARTERS	
GUARD STATION - Fire Crew Type (Bunk House), Region 5	-6-7 C-8 C-9
SECTION D - ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS	
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - Squaw Creek, Region 1	D-2 D-3 D-4 D-5

RANGER STATION OFFICE, Region 9	D-9 D-10-11 D-12 D-13 D-14 D-15 D-16 D-17-18 D-19 D-20 D-21 D-22 D-23 D-23
OFFICE & GUARD STATION, Region 6	D-25 D-26
SECTION E - ADMINISTRATION GROUPS	
CANDOTHE DANGED CHATTON Doming 1	
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION, Region 1.  Plot Plan	E-3 E-4 E-5 E-6
Plot Plan Office Dwelling Photos NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT,	E-8A E-8B E-8C
Soil Conservation Service, Coshocton, Ohio TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT,	E-9-11
Soil Conservation Service, Waco, Texas	
Plot Plan	E-16 E-17
FENN RANGER STATION, Region 1 Plot Plan	E-21

et e sus estat de la companya de la La companya de la co

i Marine e

CUSTER OFFICE BUILDING - Harney National Forest, Region 2..... RADIO STATION, Region 1.....

GUARD STATION, Region 4.....

Page D-6

D-7

D-8

FENN RANGER STATION, Region 1 (continued)	Page
Cook House	E-2/
Garage & Shop	
Warehouse	E-26-27
Gas & Oil House	E-20-27
Honn	E-28
Barn	
Residential Group PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION, Region 1	E-30
Plot Plan	E-31
Administration Building	E-32-33
Warehouse, Cook and Bunkhouse	בכייביים
Garage & Shop	E-34-35
Pacidana	
Residence	
Four Horse Barn	E-40
ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION, Kaibab National Forest, Region 3	
Plot Plan	E-41
Office	
Shop & Barn	
Dwelling	E-44
MT. SHASTA HEADQUARTERS, Mt. Shasta National Forest, Region 5	
Plot Plan	E-45
Supervisor's Headquarters	E-46
Office & Laboratory	E-47
Staff Quarters	E-48
	2 40

### SECTION F - SHOPS AND SERVICE BUILDINGS

CCC CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP, New Brunswick, N. J., Region 7	F-1
CCC ZONE SERVICE BUILDING & AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP,	
Rolla, Mo., and Grand Rapids, Minn., Region 9	F-2-3
CCC SERVICE BUILDING, Region 9	F-4
CCC CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP, Region 4	F-5
CCC AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP, Beltsville, Md	F-6
SERVICE BUILDING, Salem, Virginia, Region 7	F-7
SERVICE GROUP, Texas Experimental Watershed Project,	•
Soil Conservation Service, Waco, Texas	F-8-9
MACHINE SHOP, North Bend Ranger Station, Region 6	F-10
MACHINE SHOP, Wenatchee, Washington, Region 6	F-11
MACHINE SHOP, Siskiyou National Forest, Region 6	F-12-13
MACHINE SHOP, Ochoco National Forest, Region 6	F-14
SHOP BUILDING, Hill City, South Dakota, Region 2	F-15

SECTION G - GAS & OIL STORAGE BUILDINGS	
ATT AND CACALINE ORODACE DISTINING Manager Through the second	Page
OIL AND GASOLINE STORAGE BUILDING, Texas Experimental Watershed	
Project, Soil Conservation Service, Waco, Texas	G-2
GAS & OIL STORAGE, Region 6	G-3
GAS & OIL STORAGE, Region 6	G-4
GAS & OIL STORAGE, Region 6	G-5
OIL STORAGE & SERVICE BUILDING, Elwha, Washington, Region 6	G-6
SERVICE STATION, Shoshone National Forest, Region 2	G-7
SECTION H - GARAGES	
GARAGE & SHOP, Region 6	H-2
GARAGE & WOOD SHED, Region 6	H-3
TWO CAR GARAGE, Region 6	H-4
THREE CAR GARAGE, Region 6	H-5
FOUR CAR GARAGE, Region 6	H-6
EIGHT STALL GARAGE, Fernan Ranger Station, Region 1	H-7
ELEVEN STALL GARAGE, Sandpoint, Idaho, Region 1	H-8
THREE STALL GARAGE & SHOP, Region 1	<b>u_</b> 0
TRUCK GARAGE, Deadwood, S. Dakota, Region 2	H-10-11
ONE CAR GARAGE, Region 1	H-12
SECTION I - WAREHOUSES	
WAREHOUSE & OFFICE, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, Region 1	I-2
WAREHOUSE, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, Region 2	I-3
WAREHOUSE, Kettle Falls, Washington, Region 6	T-4
R. & T. WAREHOUSE, Guler, Washington, Region 6	I-5
FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R. & T. STORAGE, Mt. Hood National Forest,	_ •
Region 6	I-6-7
FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R. & T. STORAGE, Snoqualmie National Forest,	
Region 6	I-8
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-9
SHOP AND GARAGE BUILDING, Region 6	
FIRE AND IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-11
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-12
MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING, Region 6	I-13
EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-14
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-15
COMBINATION WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I <b>-1</b> 6
FIRE & IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-17
FIRE EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-18

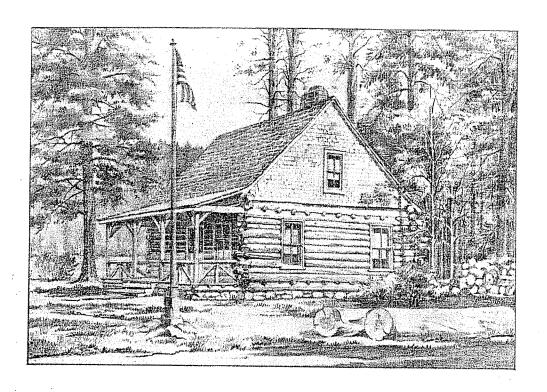
SECTION I - WAREHOUSES (continued)	Page
FIRE CONTROL WAREHOUSE, Region 6	I-19 I-20 I-21 I-22
SECTION J - BARNS	
TWO HORSE BARN, Region 6  THREE HORSE BARN, Region 6  FIVE HORSE BARN, Region 6  SIX HORSE BARN, Region 6  TWELVE HORSE BARN, Region 6	J-2 J-3 J-4 J-5 J-6
SECTIONS K TO P DESIGN OF RECREATION AREA STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES TEXT	2–3
SWOMTON K CAMP & PICNIC ARRAS	
FOREST CAMP BATHHOUSE, Region 7  BATHHOUSE, Region 2  BATHHOUSE, Region 8  PICNIC SHELTER, Region 8  COMMUNITY BUILDING, Sandy Beach, Petersburg, Region 10  RECREATION BUILDING, Region 9.  BOATHOUSE, SHADY LAKE, Region 8  FOREST CAMP PICNIC SHELTER, WITH KITCHEN, Region 7  PICNIC SHELTER, Region 8  COMBINATION FLUSH TOILET, Region 6  STORM MOUNTAIN AMPHITHEATRE, Wasatch National Forest, Region 4  FOOT BRIDGE, Region 3  COMBINATION WATER OUTLET AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Region 1  GARBAGE CONTAINER SUPPORT, Region 1  LOG PICNIC TABLE, Region 4	K-2-3 K-4 K-5 K-6 K-7 K-8-9 K-10 K-11 K-12 K-13 K-14 K-15 K-16 K-17 K-18

SECTION K - CAMP & PICNIC AREAS (continued)	Page
BARRIERS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POSTS, Region 3  CAMPFIRE CIRCLE, Region 1  PICNIC TABLES, Rustic Type, Region 3  CONCESSION BUILDING, Region 8  CARETAKER'S CABIN, Quachita National Forest, Region 8.  CONCESSION BUILDING, Harney National Forest, Region 2.  SHELTERS, Region 9  KIWANIS SHELTER, Cibola National Forest, Region 3  MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK, Dixie National Forest, Region 4	K-21 K-22 K-23 K-24 K-25 K-26-27 K-28-29 K-30
SECTION L - ORGANIZATION CAMPS	
MESS HALL, Region 7 MESS HALL, Wyoming National Forest, Region 4 CABIN, Region 9 BATHHOUSE AND COMFORT STATION, Region 9 UTILITY BUILDING, Region 9 BUNKHOUSE, Region 7 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, Region 9 MESS HALL, Region 9 LION'S CAMP, Custer National Forest, Region 1 Recreation & Administration Building. Dining Hall & Kitchen Sleeping cabin Facilities Building. MESS HALL, Seeley Lake, Boy Scout Camp, Region 1. DINING SPACE & KITCHEN, Region 6 ORGANIZATION SHELTER, Region 6	L-2-3 L-4 L-5 L-6 L-7 L-8 L-9 L-10 L-11 L-12 L-13 L-14 L-15-16 L-17 L-18
SECTION M - WINTER SPORTS AREAS	
WINTER SPORTS SHELTER, Mono National Forest, Region 5 WINTER SPORTS SHELTER, Region 9 EIGHT SEAT LOG LATRINE, Winter Sports Area, Region 2 SKI HUT, Wenatchee National Forest, Region 6 LA MADERA SKI SHELTER, Cibola National Forest, Region 3 SNOW-BOWL SKI SHELTER, Coconino National Forest, Region 3 SHELTER HOUSE, Rio Grande National Forest, Region 2 LA CUEVA SKI SHELTER, Cibola National Forest, Region 3 WARMING SHELTER, Mt. Hood National Forest, Region 6 COMMUNITY BUILDING, Region 5	M-2-4 M-5 M-6-7 M-8-9 M-10-11 M-12-13 M-14-15 M-16-17 M-18 M-19
NARMING SHELTER, Mt. Hood National Forest, Region 6COMMUNITY BUILDING, Region 5	M-18 M-19 M-20

SECTION M - WINTER SPORTS AREAS (continued)	Page
COMMUNITY BUILDING, Region 6	M-21
SECTION N - TRAIL ZONE	
ADIRONDACK SHELTER, Region 1	N-2
	•
SECTION O - LODGES	
MT. MAGAZINE LODGE, Ouachita National Forest, Region 8  BERTHOUD PASS INN, Arapaho National Forest, Region 2  SUMMIT BUILDING, Mount Evans Peak, Pike National Forest, Region 2.	0-2-3 0-4-5 0-6-7
PAHASKA RESORT BUILDING, Shoshone National Forest, Region 2	0-8
SECTION P - SUMMER HOMES	
SUMMER HOMES, Ozark National Forest, Region 8	P-2-4 P-5-6
Summer moments in the summer of the summer o	•
SECTION Q - LOOKOUT TOWERS	
FIRE TOWER FOR HIGH KNOB, George Washington National Forest,	
Region 7 MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT, Region 6	Q-2 Q-3
HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT, Harney National Forest, Region 2	Q-4 Q-5-6
STUDIES FOR POINT MONJEAU LOOKOUT TOWER, Region 3 POINT MONJEAU LOOKOUT TOWER AS CONSTRUCTED	Q-7
FIRE LOOKOUT, Teton National Forest, Region 4	Q8 Q9

### SECTION A

## PREFACE



A Forest Ranger Home

### Preface:

In assembling this collection of plans and elevations, known as Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings, the Division of Engineering has undertaken to select those which embody the recognized principles of scientific, economic planning, which satisfy present-day needs as a guide for similar future structures.

In no sense are they to be construed as "Standard Plans" for the simple reason that, as more fully explained in the subsequent text, no plans can be singled out and designated as a universal standard. The moment a so-called "Standard Plan" has been prepared to satisfy existing requirements it immediately becomes subject to further improvement to suit conditions which do not remain fixed or standard but which are continually changeing.

In conformity with this idea of ever-progressing change it is hoped that currently prepared plans will be regularly submitted by the various Regions for subsequent inclusion in order that the information furnished in Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings, may be kept up to date and the scope of its usefulness continually extended.

It will be observed that, in some instances, certain minor modifications and improvements have been made in the plans which, otherwise, are very good and, furthermore, that attention has been called to them under the heading of Comments noted thereon.

Consequently, in the building developments which subsequently follow, the inherent difficulties involved in their plans should be recognized and taken into account for the purpose of obtaining the most practical and harmonious results.

Attention is called to the fact that the building plans herein considered are not heavy, fireproof masonry or semifireproof masonry and wood construction, but are in the class of light construction; not over two stories in height.

Site Investigation:

Once the need for a building in a particular locality has been determined, the next step is the selection of a desirable site, a matter which cannot be successfully accomplished without a thorough knowledge of all the physical conditions concerning it.

The general tendency of selecting a property merely because it is level, is in itself, not always indicative of sound judgment but often of inexperience in such problems, lack of imagination in site possibilities and, finally, the easiest and quickest way without a more exhaustive study of the problem. There are many other more important practical considerations which should always be taken into account.

It is obvious, therefore, that all the available sites be examined first and, from them, several of the most likely ones chosen for a detailed investigation from every angle to determine which one best fulfills the particular requirements.

To simplify this undertaking, a standard form entitled "Questionnaire Covering Conditions at Proposed Sites of Forest Service Building Developments" has been prepared to provide a convenient and uniform system of tabulating all the vital statistics necessary for a practical decision.

With the salient physical conditions definitely established, hereafter, the following inexcusable instances of impractical site selections should not re-occur; -

- 1. Low ground lacking all natural drainage or where buildings, if erected upon it, would be subject to flooded basements, due to high water table or adjacent streams.
- 2. Acceptance or selection of property for buildings because of its initial cheapness which, later, may involve many times its cost in getting rid of surface water or other undesirable conditions.

- 3. Property located within an area likely to be inundated by high water, covered by mud flows or subject to other erosive conditions.
- 4. Boggy ground, as a consequence of which the building floor subsequently sinks below the outside grade unless costly provision is made to overcome it.
- 5. Property having inadequate opportunities for sewage disposal or insufficient water supply.
- 6. Selection of property having rock so close to its surface that blasting is required for foundations, basements, etc., in preference to other nearby sites where this costly condition could have been avoided.
- 7. Properties necessitating the placing of buildings too high or too low for their surroundings or in their relation to adjacent buildings, etc.
- 8. Properties, in cold regions, having northern exposures where snow and ice collect and remain all winter against the buildings in preference to those with a southern exposure, free of such unsatisfactory conditions.
- 9. Acceptance of selection of sites inadequate for obviously necessary early future expansion, which, when it occurs, results in the abandonment and loss of the initial investment.
- 10. Properties requiring the erection of extremely high retaintaining walls to make them serviceable as building sites.
- ll. Properties should not be selected which are subject to erosion or which require excessive cut and fill, terracing and grading, etc.

The above objectional site conditions, based upon actual field observations, have been recited because they represent some of the most noticeable ones. Their recognition, as well as the existence of many others, has resulted in the previously mentioned questionnaire prepared to assemble the data necessary to guard against future similar mistakes.

Comprehensive Planning:

While the subject of planning is entirely too extensive to attempt a complete discussion of it here, nevertheless, there are certain recognized fundamentals which should be seriously considered.

It is well to remember that the plan of the individual buildings is not necessarily the most important consideration.

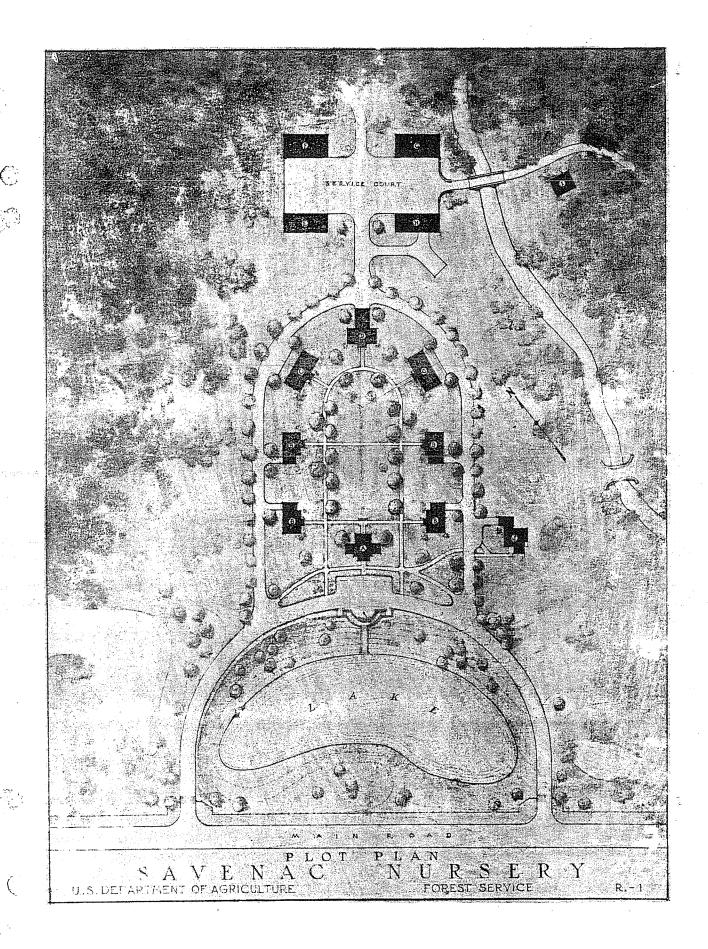
Either as a single unit or as part of a group, it is vastly more important to first locate them on the property for serviceability, utility, etc.

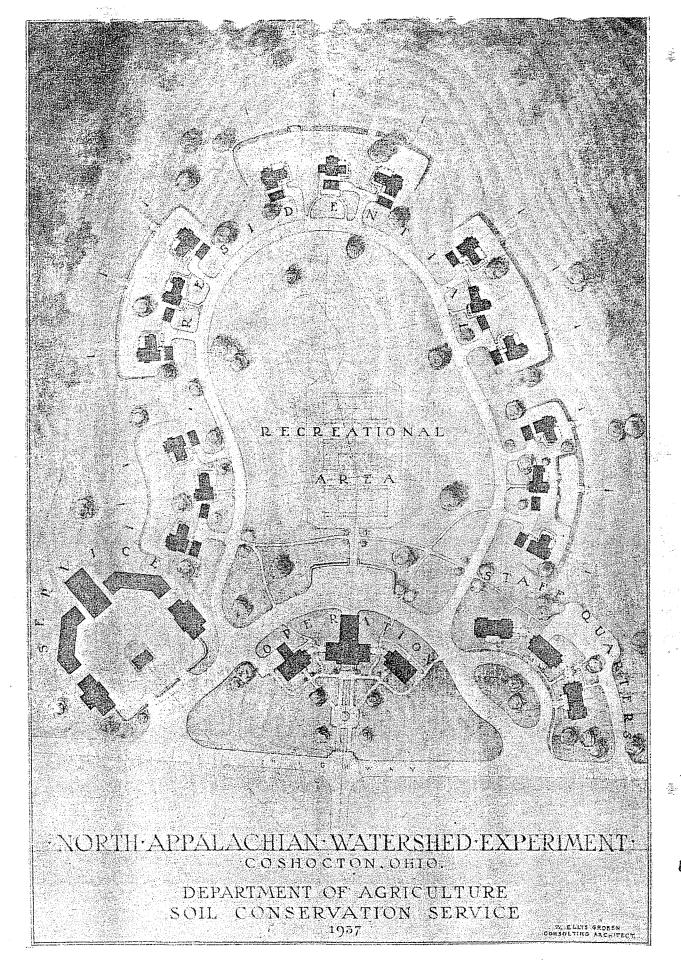
Attention is called to this matter because of its frequent neglect in the past. Often, buildings of a group were lined up in one long row; in other instances they were promiscuously located; again, several buildings of a group were faced in one direction while the remainder were focused elsewhere, with no serious thought of obtaining a well coordinated, practical scheme. The present tendency, in attempting to avoid the past congestion of buildings, is toward too much spread in plan whereby they are too widely separated for complete supervision and control to insure efficient operation.

It is only fair to recognize the causes responsible for this former condition by stating that both the low building limitations and the lack of sufficient funds to properly plan for the future resulted in the erection of occasional structures at interrupted intervals; structures which were often already inadequate upon the completion of their erection and, because of the absence of any definite assurance of future appropriations, it was deemed useless to even consider any general plan scheme.

Comprehensive planning, however, should be given consideration both because its necessity is recognized and construction programs are now sufficiently extensive to require its application for the correct solution of many of the present projects. See Page A-7 and A-8.

- 1. Advantageous disposition of the property, with provision for possible future expansion.
- 2. Available public utilities, water supply, sewage disposal, electric, telephone and radio services, etc.
- 3. Accessibility; represented by ingress and egress from highway or other roads of approach.
- 4. Vehicular circulation within the property itself, including Service Court, Parking Areas, etc.
- 5. Complete control, surveillance and supervision by direct observation to insure full knowledge of personnel performance and efficient operation at all times.
- 6. Separation of public, semi-public and service portions to avoid interference or interruption in their operation.





- 7. The planning of the respective buildings, including their structural engineering, architectural plans and elevations by means of which their materials of construction are determined.
- 8. Landscaping studies, including the general planting scheme, lawns, walks, etc., in conformity with the Comprehensive Plan.
- 9. Arrangement of the buildings according to the above functions will simultaneously relate them to each other with reference to their particular purpose, utility and efficiency.

The above attributes are of paramount consideration from the standpoint of functional planning, regardless of whether the structures are built of movable wooden sections or of permanent materials; attributes as applicable to a temporary C.C.C. Camp as to a permanent establishment.

The functional or utilitarian arrangement of buildings in plan for purposes of maximum efficiency and service and, in elevation, for their architectural composition or "ensemble", together with the selection of the materials of construction which determine their style, appearance and color scheme are solely problems of planning and engineering by acknowledged practice and precedent.

Once the comprehensive scheme is established, then the Project may be considered from the standpoint of planning the respective buildings to fulfill their particular requirements.

The individual building plans herein reproduced represent acceptable ones which may be used in whole or in part as a guide for future structures to be erected to fulfill similar purposes, thereby obviating the necessity of developing entirely new ones as well as avoiding certain features which are now recognized as obsolete.

Type of Plan: Shings of the form the second to the second

The success of planning individual buildings depends, to a large extent, upon knowledge and experience in determining the type of plan which will best fulfill its specific requirements.

For instance, it is a great help to know in advance that the inherent difficulties involved in the use of the square

plan, due to its shape and its reduced perimeter in proportion to its area, necessitates utilizing all its exterior for rooms, thereby leaving only the dark central portion for the Hallways and Stairs. Furthermore, its framing and roofing, etc., are laborious to erect and, consequently, uneconomical.

It is to be observed that no square or "box" type plans have been included in this collection of plates.

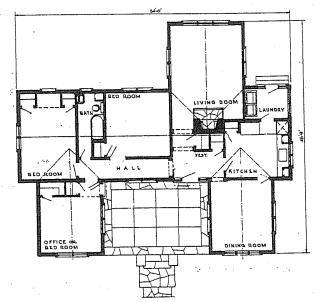
Rectangular plans, having a depth of two rooms, likewise possess many of the same difficulties and disadvantages together with the usual wasteful, central, through Hallway.

Therefore, to adopt a type of plan free of these characteristic faults not only facilitates planning but is an economy in time and labor resulting in simpler and better planned buildings.

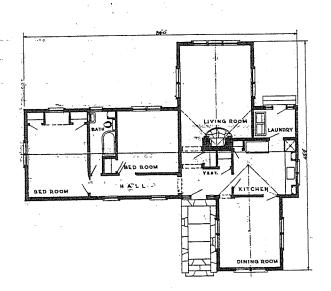
To demonstrate the process of scientific planning, based upon gradually increasing requirements, one form of a typical plan of minimum accommodations has been developed for the purpose of illustrating the exact procedure involved in one and two story buildings respectively; a method which is equally applicable to all instances. See Pages A-11 and A-12.

"Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings" have been assembled for the ostensible purpose of making immediately available a group of typical plans, based upon those principles of correct planning in which such fundamentals as ample daylight, cross-ventilation, direct circulation, etc., are paramount and, in which the following common faults of bad planning do not occur:

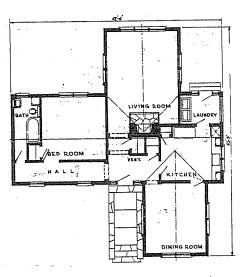
- 1. Dark halls and stairways. Open stairs should be used instead of enclosing them by partitions.
  - 2. Winders or a single riser occuring in stairways are always dangerous and should be avoided.
    Winders should be confined to circular stairs.
  - 3. Kitchen ranges placed so that their use necessitates working in the dark, in one's shadow, or by the continual use of artificial illumination.
  - 4. Failure to provide a vestibuled front entrance or an Entry at the rear entrance in northern latitudes where cold weather and snow prevail.



THREE BED ROOM TYPE

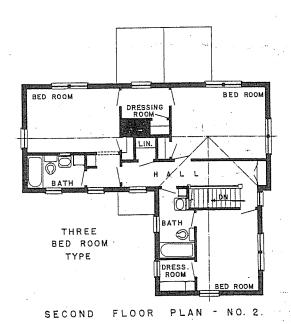


TWO BED ROOM TYPE

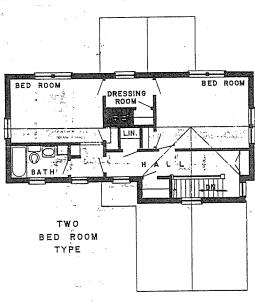


ONE BED ROOM TYPE

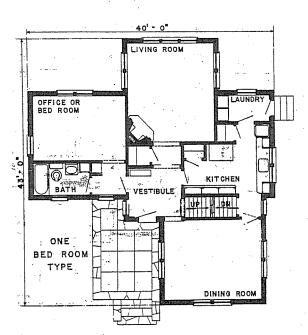
PROGRESSIVE PLANNING
OF
A ONE STORY DWELLING



BED ROOM
BED ROOM
FOUR
BED ROOM
TYPE
DRESS
ROOM
BED ROOM
ROOM
ROOM
ROOM
RED ROOM
ROOM
RED ROOM
ROOM
RED ROOM
RE







FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROGRESSIVE PLANNING

A TWO STORY DWELLING

- 5. Rooms used as passageways. This is a common fault in many plans in which the Living and Dining Rooms are made to act as Hallways between the main entrance and the Kitchen. See Page 4-21.
- 6. Breakfast Alcoves located in the far corner of Kitchens, the use of which necessitates interference with the proper operation of the latter.
- 7. Rooms having insufficient usable wall surface for furniture, due generally to misplaced doors.
- 8. Bedrooms in which the only bed space is in a corner, against two walls, thereby necessitating moving the beds to make them.
- 9. Linen closets in Bathrooms. Linens absorb odors, especially in times of sickness; hence it is unsanitary to store them in Bathrooms. A small Bathroom closet, solely for supplies, is essential. Linens should be stored in a Hall closet, directly accessible at all times.
- 10. Failure to provide necessary coat and linen closets.
- 11. Central Hallway, usually excessive in area in proportion to the total usable floor area, are uneconomical.

See "Principles to be observed in Planning" for reference to the correction of these and other common faults.

### Preliminary Data:

It is imperative that the architectural designer and the engineer be furnished with the essential facts, data, etc., concerning the site, which should be obtained in advance of the development work and before starting any plan sketches.

For this reason the form entitled "Questionnaire Covering Conditions at Proposed Sites of Forest Service Building Developments" has been prepared to provide the essential information for those engaged upon planning and designing.

This information is just as essential where it is proposed to use "Standard" plans as where entirely new ones are to be prepared in order to make the necessary adjustments or modifications to the former to suit the particular site conditions which are never constant.

Failure to recognize the importance of site location, chief of which is the tendency to disregard varying topographical conditions, is exactly wherein the use of so-called "Standard" plans most often ends in difficulty. Invariably, they are prepared upon the false assumption that the terrain is to be relatively level; due to the fact that, without specific information to the contrary, a base or ground line is used to facilitate drawing the elevations, which is usually taken as exactly level or horizontal for convenience in drafting and which, more often than not, does not agree with the actual topography of the site itself. Often, in our forest areas, the most satisfactory sites are those on sloping ground, discussed at greater length under "Topography".

The use of "Standard" plans is predicated upon the selection of a piece of ground to suit the plans and elevations rather than the correct procedure of selecting the most desirable site and then preparing the plans to suit it.

### Orientation:

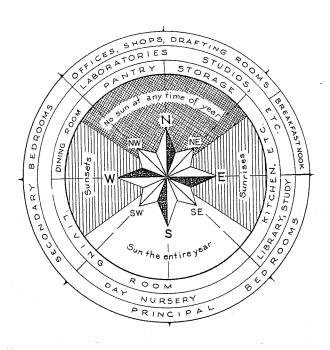
Orientation is not necessarily confined solely to the location of the building itself but, more frequently, is concerned with the arrangement of the various rooms in the plan with regard to numerous factors other than their relation to the sun.

Prevailing winds during both winter and summer, temperature range, the number of sunny days per annum, adjacent obstructions to light and air, desirable vistas, site and other property conditions, as well as the personal preferences of the occupants, all enter into the location of rooms for their correct exposure.

In preparing or using already prepared plans for particular sites, careful consideration should be given to the arrangement of the rooms to insure their correct exposures for maximum sunlight during the winter and for cooling breezes in the summer. Ordinarily, Living and Dining Rooms should be located with a south or west exposure, while Studios, Kitchens and other service rooms should be exposed toward the north or east, the former being the more desirable. Offices, Drafting Rooms and Laboratories should receive north light.

In cold climates the Kitchen was originally given the north exposure primarily because, due to its cook stove, it was the warmest room and, when in that position, it afforded the other rooms with protection against the cold, north winds. This custom, handed down from the days of unequally distributed small

heating stoves or fireplaces, still prevails in spite of the fact that, today, heating systems are capable of furnishing uniform heat for all rooms. Where electric fans, air-conditioning, insulation, etc., are not used, this exposure is relied upon to cool the kitchen somewhat, while the eastern exposure provides it with morning sunlight. See Diagram below.



In southern climates, where the heat during the day is excessive and where there is little or no cold weather, shade is depended upon as a surcease from the rays of the sun. Here the windows are frequently made smaller to exclude the heat, and Bedrooms are located to receive the cool, night breezes to facilitate restful sleep.

The Living Room should, generally, have a south or west exposure, or both, to insure sunlight during the time of its usual occupancy; and, likewise, if the Dining Room has both a south and east exposure, it will receive sunlight for both breakfast and luncheon.

Bedroom exposures vary considerably. A western exposure frequently creates an unduly warm Bedroom at night and consequently a northern exposure is preferred by many, especially when adequately heated in winter. The morning sun is objectionable to some who are awakened by it. Others prefer it. Where Bedrooms occupy the entire floor, all exposures are encompassed, so that, in residences, personal preferences may be adjusted by the occupants themselves.

The north point should be placed upon all plans, if for no other reason than to facilitate the calculations whereby the radiation is determined for the respective rooms, the heating of which varies considerably with the different exposures.

### Topography:

The importance of site topography, as a prime factor in the planning of buildings, should not be underestimated because, upon it, largely depends the entire scheme.

Comprehensive plans are sometimes made in conformity with and based upon the existing contours, as shown in the Plot Plan of the North Appalachian Watershed Experiment, Coshocton, Ohio, Page A-8; in other instances they are made by modifying or adjusting the contours to create a bench, either by cut or fill, upon which to place the buildings, as shown in the Savenac Nursery Plot Plan, Region One, Page A-7 or finally, by a combination of both methods.

It is unnecessary, and frequently undesirable, to seek level building sites, in spite of the apparent tendency to do so, because sloping ground often possesses many advantages not to be found in approximately level sites.

Sloping ground usually offers the opportunity for a much more serviceable Basement, insuring full daylight and ventilation for a considerable portion of it; often making a more convenient Garage possible, a worthwhile consideration in cold climates as well as a great economy over the construction of a separate one. In Storage and Warehouse Buildings the greater convenience of separate grade entrances for each of two stories may be had; as especially desirable feature where heavy materials are handled or where loading and shipping platforms, railroad sidings or other special conditions, etc., are to be taken into account.

#### Elevational Design:

To definitely set forth what may be termed acceptable floor plans and substantiate the reasons why they are so, is a relatively simple matter compared with doing the same thing with the elevational designs which accompany them.

This is due mainly to the fact that plans are based upon scientific reasoning, specific use, logical planning, etc., while the appearance or design in elevation is not determined by such exact methods. Failure to obtain a good design, which is often the case, does not result as seriously as the failure to obtain a workable plan.

While, in "Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings", presented herein, the floor plans themselves are of chief concern, the design of their respective elevations must necessarily take into account the locality in which the buildings are to stand. In other words, a floor plan which is acceptable because it fulfills the particular requirements may be used in any locality, but its accompanying elevations should be designed by observing the following conditions.

It is just as impossible to designate any one style of architecture as acceptable and satisfactory for Forest Service buildings as for private ones.

Since the Forest Service functions over the width and breadth of the country, its structures likewise comprehend the entire range of styles existing throughout that vast area, as a consequence of which no one style is all-sufficient to fulfill the varying conditions of so vast an expanse of territory. While existing Forest Service buildings do not and future ones will not conform to any fixed style, fortunately, this "melange" of styles from which to choose is greatly reduced on account of the limitations imposed by the use of a restricted number of materials for exterior construction.

Local tradition, climatic conditions, environment, native materials of construction and other prime factors vary so much with different localities that no one style can simultaneously satisfy all these varying conditions.

For the assistance of the architectural designer certain useful general principles may be safely recommended without fear of contradiction, based not upon style, but rather upon such factors as type, character, scale, materials of construction and minimum future maintenance.

For instance, buildings of a group should possess similarity of character and appearance, based upon correct principles of design, whether or not they conform to any particular style. See plates of The Sandpoint Ranger Station, Sandpoint, Idaho, Region 1, as an excellent example of uniformity of style. In connection with a group of existing buildings that are unquestionably antiquated or obsolete or where their appearance is unsatisfactory, any additional new structures should be designed

in a more appropriate style, relying upon subsequent replacement and time to eventually eliminate the original ones.

Due to the multiplicity and variety of practical requirements, facilities and conveniences, all strictly utilitarian, called for in Forest Service buildings, it is invariably necessary to resort to the use of the most economical materials of construction; those involving and depending upon the extensive use of either wood or processed wood products for the exterior and the interior work respectively. Therefore, it may be safely said that this material largely controls the style and character of the elevational design as well as the construction.

The designs for Forest Service buildings are, consequently, generally confined to the variety possible within the limits determined by the use of this material, or as defined in the Improvement Handbook, namely, frame or log structures. Therefore, to conform to local tradition, environment, good design, economy, etc., is not an easy task under these circumstances, especially in certain regions where precedent or local custom normally dictates the use of structural materials other than wood for exterior wall construction.

The sizes, shapes and finished surfaces of the various forms of wood used in the exterior walls of frame buildings are the attributes which largely determine their design.

For example, the arrangement, size, shape and surface of wood siding, as well as the fact that its final effect is to be influenced largely by paint, determine one type of frame structure; the arrangement, sizes, shapes and surfaces of shingles or shakes, the final effect of which is dependent upon whether natural or stained finished surfaces are contemplated, determine another type of frame construction; again, the arrangement, sizes, shapes and surfaces of poles and logs determine the log structure and its appearance which may vary, depending upon whether natural, stained or bark finished surfaces are used. Likewise, in brick and stone structures, certain phases of the design are pre-determined by the surface, color, jointing, laying, etc., of the material itself.

These fundamental facts are set forth merely to show that there are certain definite, inescapable, practical conditions entering into the construction of buildings which, to a large extent, pre-determine their design, color and final appearance. Once these conditions are decided, consideration of the remaining design factors, pertaining to mass, line, proportion, fenestration, color, etc., is greatly simplified.

In certain sections of our country the traditional architecture is so marked in its character that other styles, when

transplanted, appear to be conspicuously foreign and inappropriate. In the Southwest, where Adobe or Mexican structures are found, or further West, where the Mission or other adaptations of the Spanish style prevail, it is difficult to satisfactorily introduce the frame structure so common to those regions which are further North. Besides, in some places, commercial lumber is abnormally expensive because it is had only by shipment from distant points; in other more desert localities, trees are seldom seen and the use of lumber is entirely inappropriate in appearance and unserviceable from a practical point of view.

Hence, it often becomes necessary to resort to other types of construction than frame.

Recognition of the fact that frame buildings appear incongrous in many southern localities had led to an increasing use of adobe construction of which there are some illustrations in this collection of plates. Generally, the adobe bricks are used according to the customary local practice but covered on the exterior with a cement plaster or stucco to afford greater permanence. Often, however, this type of construction is similated by substituting brick or hollow tile, likewise stuccoed for protection and effect; to all intents and purposes similar in architectural appearance to the traditional adobe prototypes.

### Service Facilities:

Forest Service buildings are primarily utilitarian and the efficiency with which they function depends upon the manner in which they are serviced in relation to the service they perform. Service buildings, such as shops, warehouses, storage, garages, etc., should be grouped and arranged about a common Service Court to facilitate their expeditious servicing in order that they, in turn, may provide equally efficient service.

Likewise, there should be no hesitancy in placing the Kitchen at the front of a residence to enable it to be serviced conveniently from the Service road and, at the same time, more easily and promptly service the main entrance.

In cities and towns especially, Kitchens at the front, rather than at the rear, are more economical because the water, gas and sewage services, etc., may be installed with the minimum of excavation and shorter lengths of piping from the street service lines.

The occasion for calling particular attention to the service performed by the kitchen is due to its location which, in the majority of plans, has been the subject of more criticism than any other feature. The false assumption that,

invariably, kitchens should be placed at the rear, thereby making hallways of intermediate rooms in order to service or respond to the front entrance, is largely responsible for this fault which destroys the privacy and comfort of the Living and Dining Rooms. Pg.A-21 illustrates a plan having an incorrectly located kitchen, etc., and the same plan corrected.

Garages, in connection with residences, should be located on the kitchen side so that a common driveway and walk may service both.

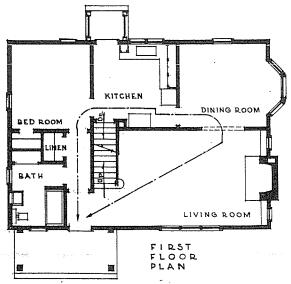
Gasoline and oil service, to which sufficient attention has not been given in the past, should not only be planned for its most practical and convenient location but also with due regard for its appearance. The unshapely pump units, generally isolated, free standing and too conspiciously painted, have disfigured many Administration and Service groups which, in all other respects, have been satisfactory in appearance. For constructive, helpful information on this subject, reference is made to "Gasoline Pump Units, with suggestions regarding their location and installation"; a brochure prepared for the purpose of avoiding similar future disfigurements.

### Minor Structures:

Instead of a number of out-buildings, normally required to serve minor purposes, it is highly important to combine several facilities, where reasonably feasible, not for the purpose of increasing the size of the average building but to avoid the unfortunate effect created by numerous small ones scattered promiscuously throughout a development. Frequently, it will be found quite possible to do this by housing oil, grease and gasoline, all inflammable materials, under one roof, thereby eliminating the unsightly appearance of both oil drums and the ordinary freestanding, unnecessarily red or orange colored gasoline standards; the outstanding disfigurement of many Administrative groups.

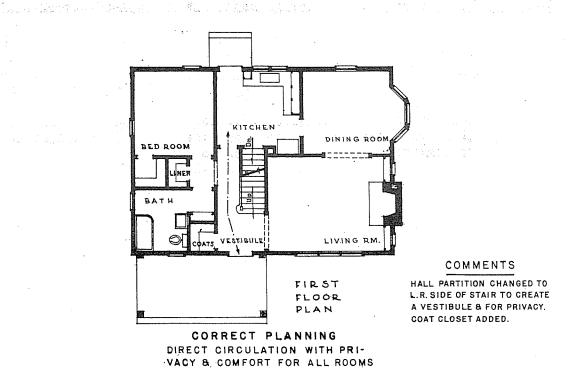
To combine the Garage with the Residence, now an accepted practice, either by its addition on the service side adjoining the Kitchen or in the Basement, where the slope of the ground permits, is an economy in both the use of the property and in the cost of construction, as well as an improvement in appearance due to the use of one building instead of two.

Also, a single larger structure may be planned to house the ordinary isolated toilet facilities, wood and rubbish storage in a much less conspicuous manner than that of the present common practice of numerous small out-buildings. In connection with repair shops, storage and equipment buildings, etc., it is very



INCORRECT PLANNING
INDIRECT CIRCULATION & LACK OF PRIVACY

i njigarin dikasas iza 🚉 🗀



INCORRECT & CORRECT PLANNING
AVOID USING ROOMS AS PASSAGEWAYS

desirable to provide a fenced or walled-in enclosure, having a concrete slab floor, for the concealment of discarded equipment, spare parts, junk, metal drums and other odds and ends. All these matters, even though of minor detail only, if properly handled as a part of the general scheme, tend toward orderliness, efficiency of operation and neatness of appearance.

#### Delineation:

The drafting of working drawings for building purposes should be based upon an accurate indication of the materials contemplated for the actual construction as it is proposed to describe them in the specification for the work. Close cooperation between the designer and the specification writer is absolutely essential for the former to correctly transcribe the drawings into those materials of construction which will produce the intended design in actual execution. Inability or lack of attention to this matter accounts for the frequent differences between the drawings and the final appearance of the completed structures for which they were prepared.

The drafting of Plot or Comprehensive Plans, as they are ordinarily made in the various Regions, is subject to the following observations.

Since they are prepared primarily to illustrate the utilitarian purposes for which the site is to be used, it is essential to emphasize the structures themselves rather than other features of secondary importance. This is especially necessary in order to comprehend, at a glance, both the general scheme or plan arrangement and the relation of the buildings to each other.

Therefore, the buildings should be indicated in a very pronounced manner by making them the darkest spots, either by cross-hatching or shaded tones, as shown on Pages A-7 and A-8, and not by roof lines or any other inconspicious manner.

The drawing of perspectives should likewise be accurate, although they are often purposely distorted and "tricked" by clever draftsmen to create a pretty picture in spite of the fact that their purpose is to correctly depict the structure as it will be seen from a given point. Their secondary purpose is to show any defects existing in one face or plane in relation to the adjacent ones, which is not as evident or easily discernible in separate direct elevational drawings.

Drawings should not have upon them lines which have no significance in construction; lines used for effect only and commonly known as "chi-chi".

Attention is called to these matters to emphasize the importance of accurate delineation in its relation to the executed structures.

#### Conclusion:

The planning of buildings, their engineering and construction, etc., are matters involving not only a thorough technical knowledge but also a broad understanding of social and economic conditions. While only a few of the more pertinent subjects in connection therewith have been discussed, they are, nevertheless, the ones which most often receive the least consideration and, frequently, are entirely neglected.

For this reason it has been deemed highly important to accompany the "Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings" with sufficient explanatory information to indicate the reasons for their being acceptable as well as an exposition of certain other fundamental principles to enable the draftsman to apply them intelligently in correctly preparing plans to satisfy requirements for structures other than those contained herein.

It is hoped that this collection of plates will be found useful in planning Forest Service structures and that the various Regions may be assisted constructively by their having been assembled and presented in this manner. The majority of plans and elevations have been reproduced in their entirety, as prepared in the respective Regional offices; others, however, have been slightly modified to correct or improve minor details without changing their general scheme.

In connection with the plans herein reproduced, occasion is taken to express appreciation to the various Regions and others who have contributed material for this publication.

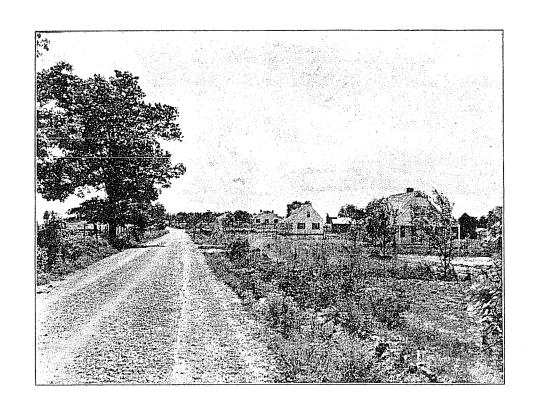
W. Ellis Groben Consulting Architect

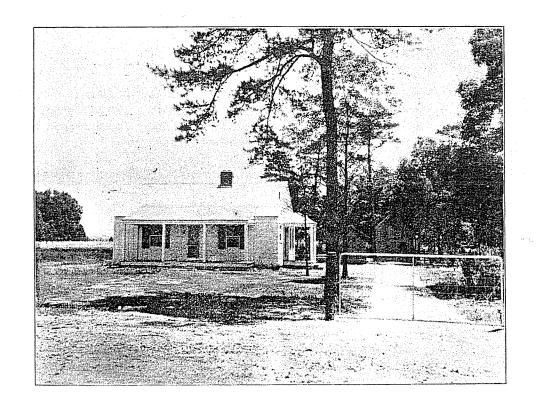
Forest Service

W Ellis Groben

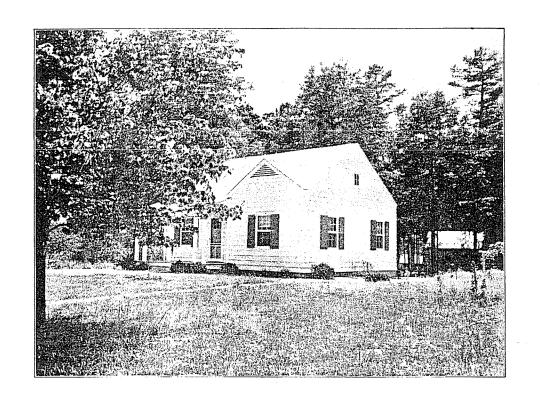
# SECTION B

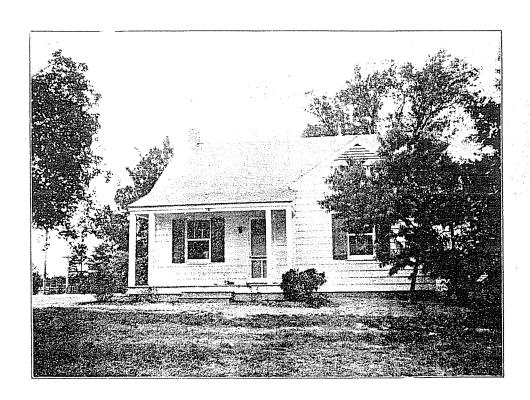
# DWELLINGS



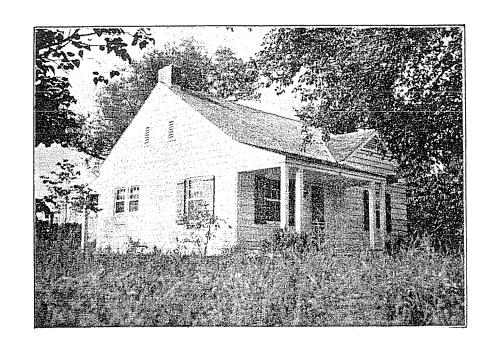


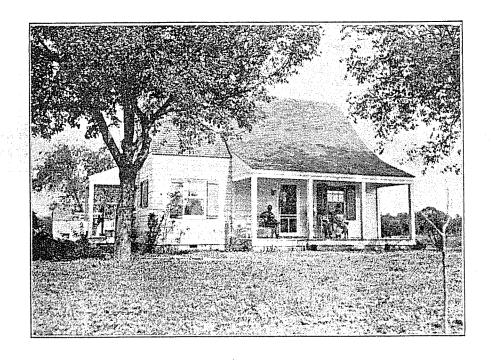
SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY REGION 7





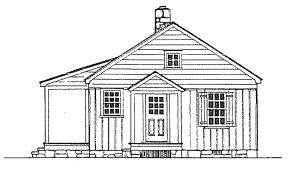
SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY REGION 7



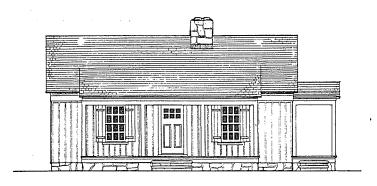


SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

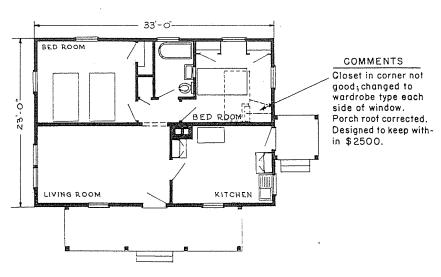
REGION 7



END ELEVATION

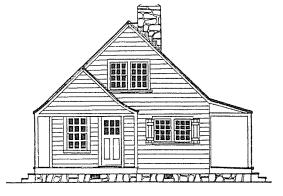


FRONT ELEVATION

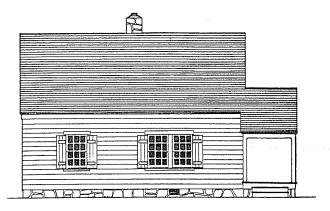


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FOUR ROOM HOUSE
SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY
REGION 7

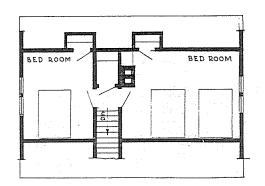
B-5



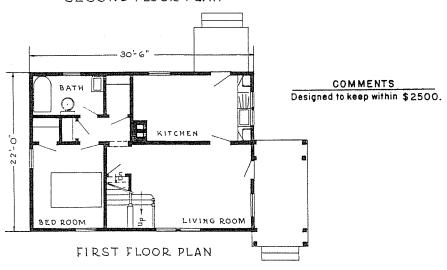
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

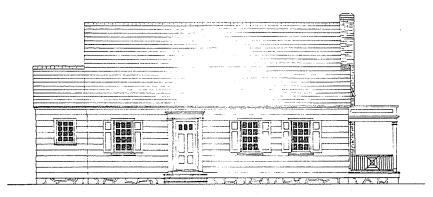


FIVE ROOM HOUSE SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY REGION 7

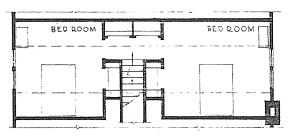
B-6502-D



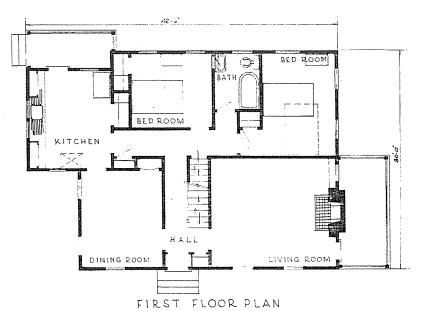
END ELEVATION



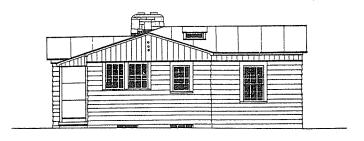
FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



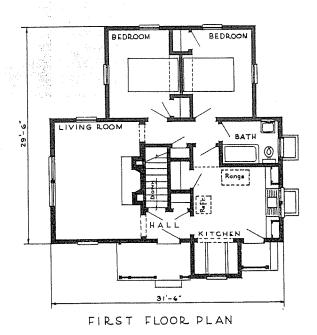
A RANGER'S RESIDENCE (Proposed) ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST, REGION 7.



SIDE ELEVATION



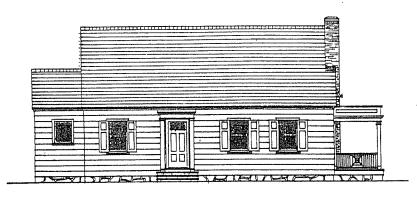
FRONT ELEVATION



FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE B SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY AMES, 10WA

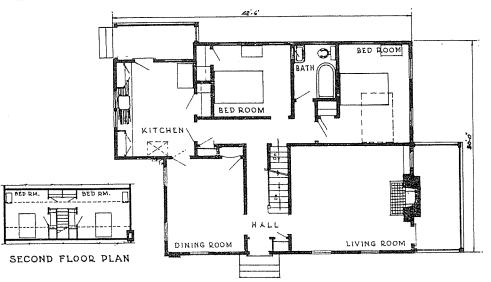


END ELEVATION



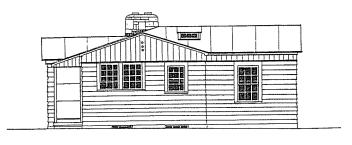
FRONT ELEVATION



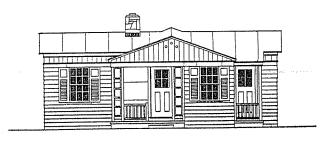


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

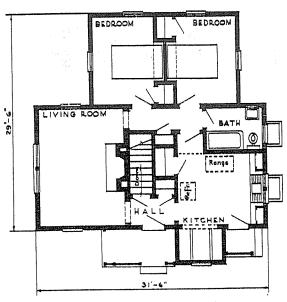
A RANGER'S RESIDENCE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST, REGION 7.



SIDE ELEVATION

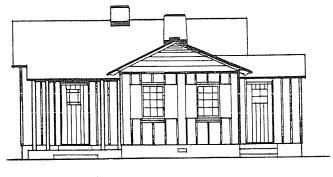


FRONT ELEVATION

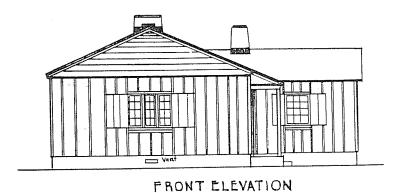


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE B
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY
AMES, 10WA



SIDE ELEVATION



BED ROOM

C. BATH

Range

Linea

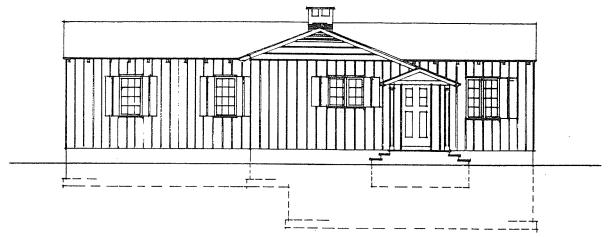
C. C.

Ref.

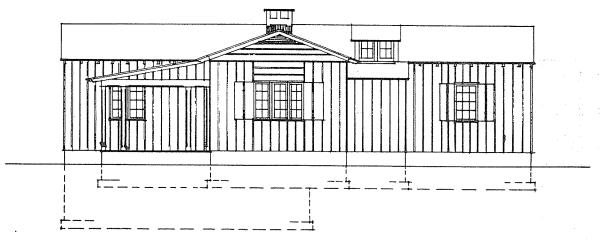
Nook

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

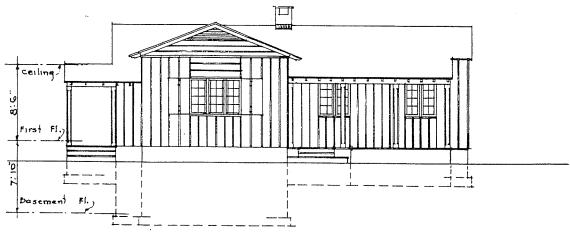
DWELLING NORTHEASTERN EXPERIMENT STATION REGION 7



· SIDE · ELEVATION .



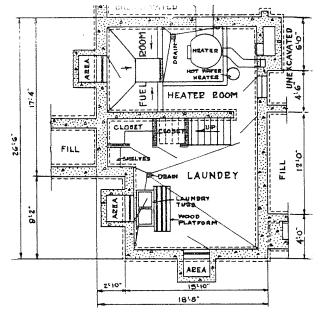
· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



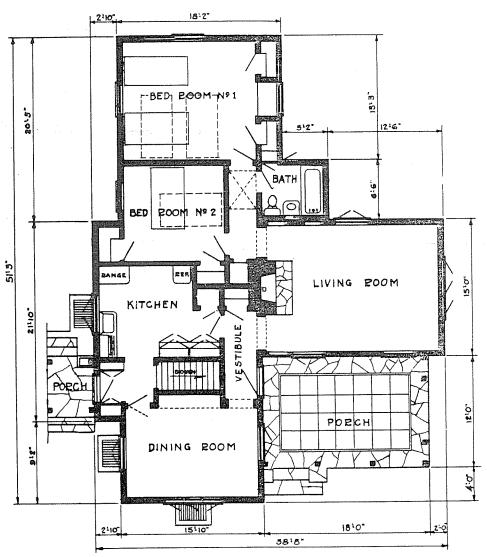
·FRONT · ELEVATION ·

RESIDENCE A NURSERY

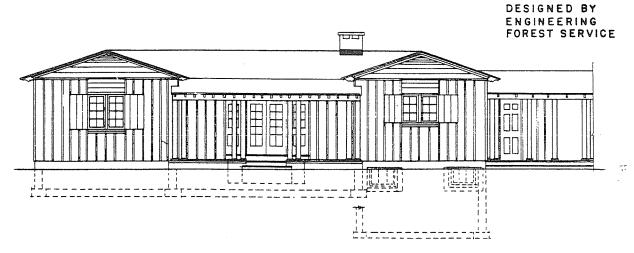
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.



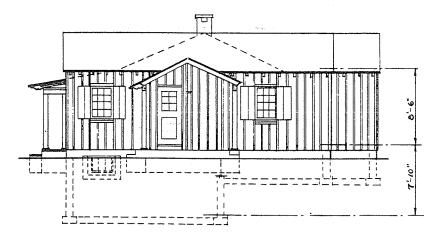
BASEMENT PLAN



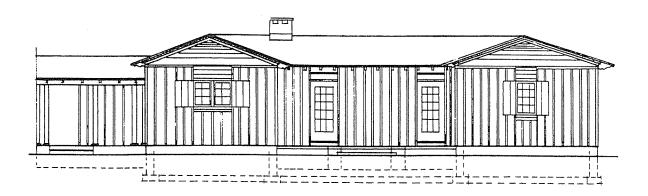
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
RESIDENCE A
NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.



FRONT ELEVATION

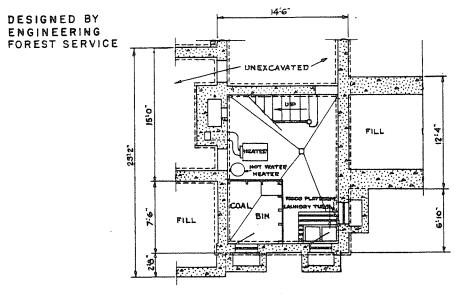


SIDE ELEVATION

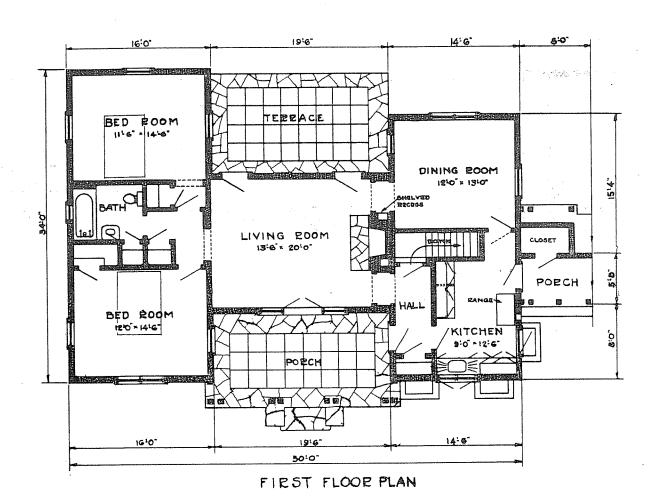


REAR ELEVATION

RESIDENCE C
NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.

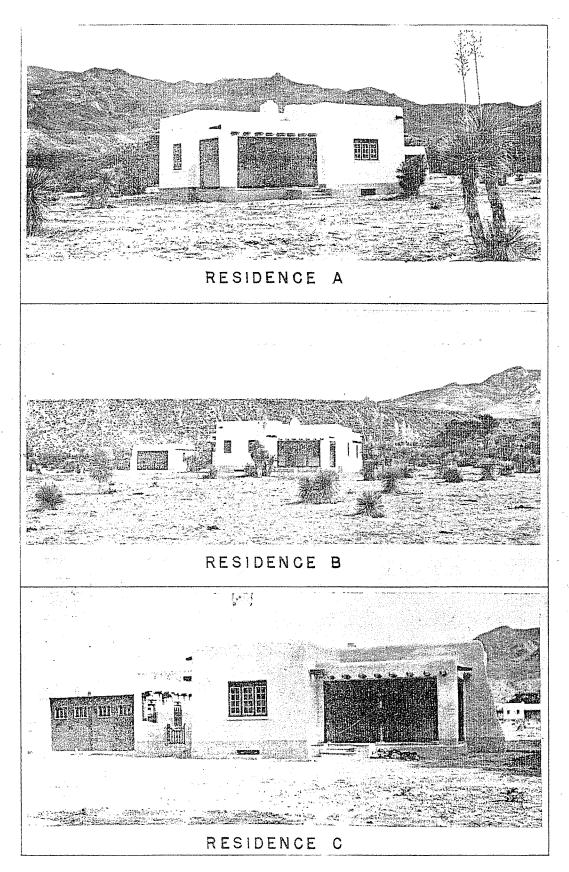


BASEMENT PLAN

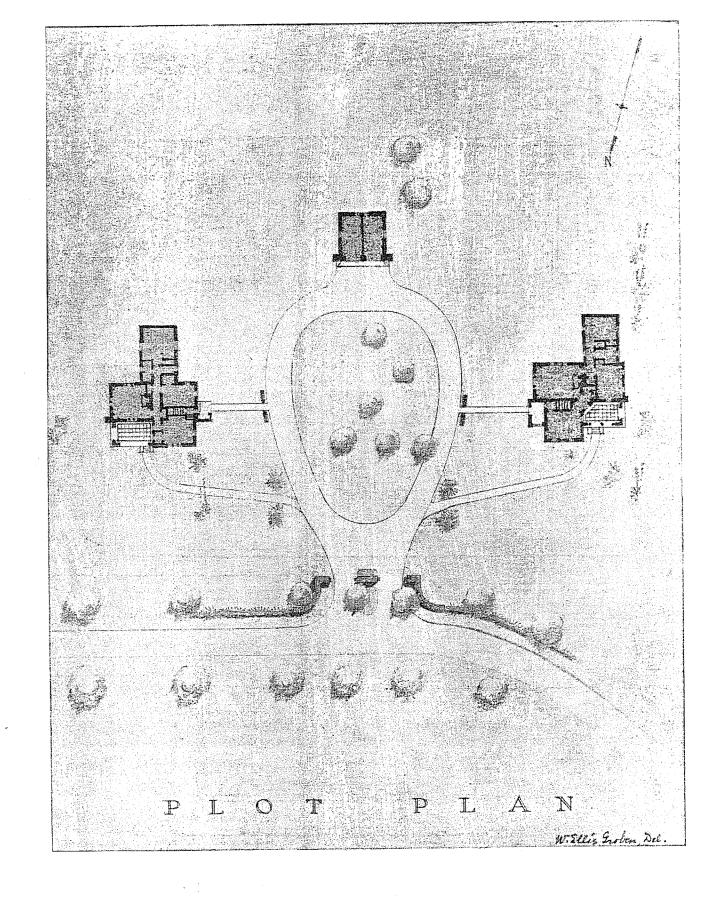


RESIDENCE C NURSERY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

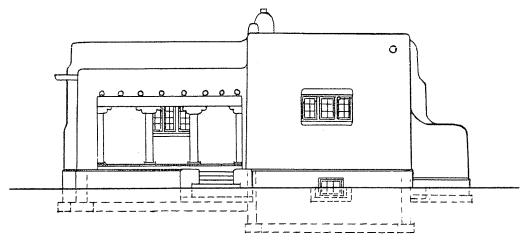
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.



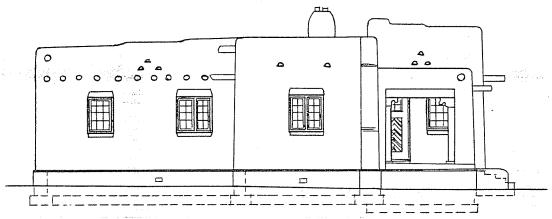
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.



PIMA NURSERY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SAFFORD, ARIZONA.



FRONT ELEVATION-

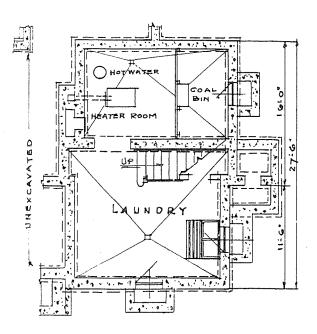


· SIDE · ELEVATION ·

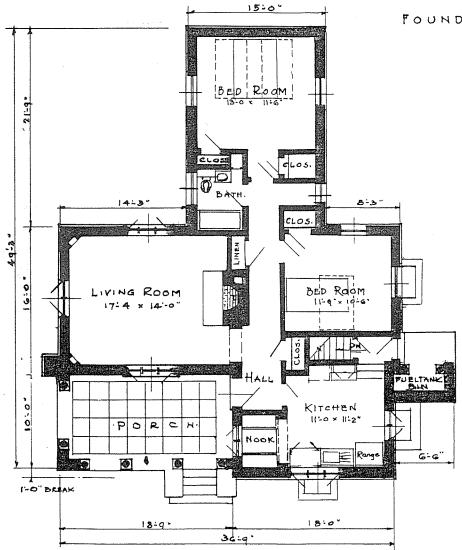


RESIDENCE A
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD ARIZONA.

DESIGNED BY ENGINEERING FOREST SERVICE



FOUNDATION PLAN.



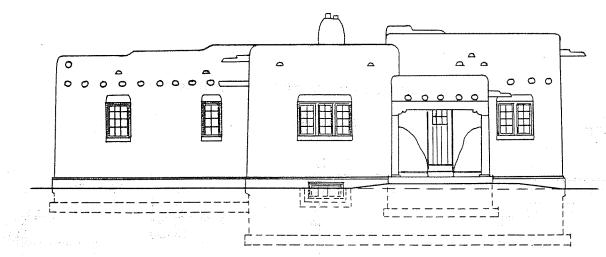
· FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN.

RESIDENCE A PIMA NURSERY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

B - 17





SIDE ELEVATION



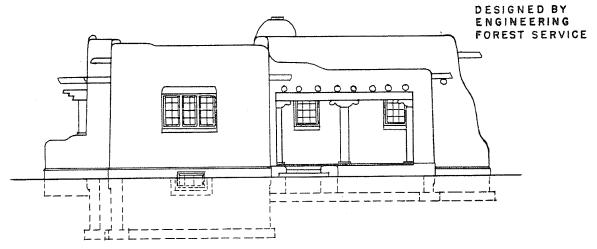
RESIDENCE B PIMA NURSERY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SAFFORD, ARIZONA

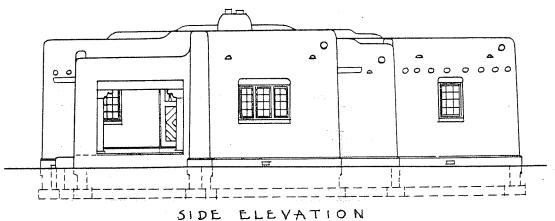
RESIDENCE B
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.
B-19

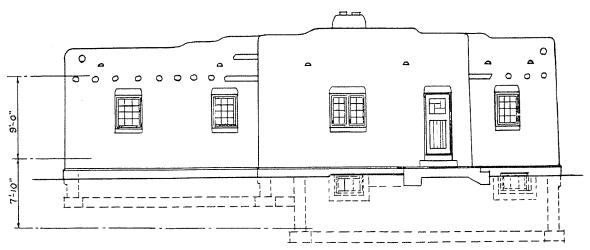
FLOOR

34-0"



FRONT ELEVATION





SIDE ELEVATION RESIDENCE C PIMA NURSERY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

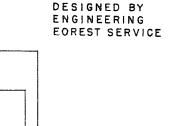
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

RESIDENCE C

PIMA NURSERY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

39:7

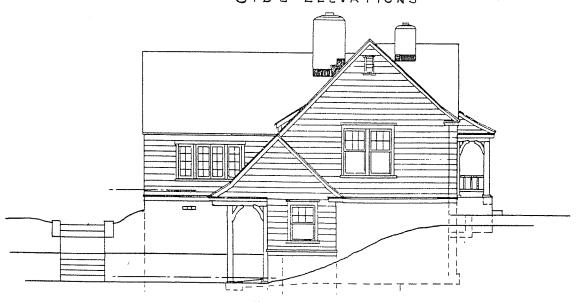




FRONT ELEVATION

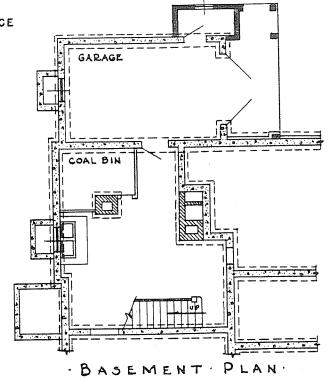


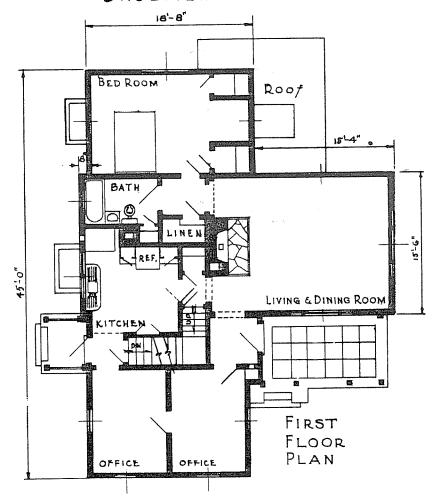
SIDE ELEVATIONS



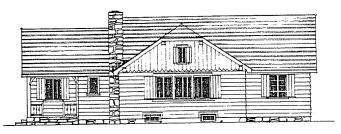
RESIDENCE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY PULLMAN, WASHINGTON.

DESIGNED BY ENGINEERING FOREST SERVICE





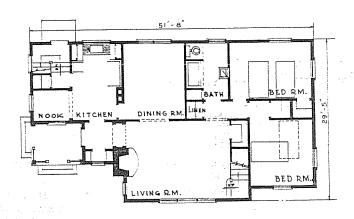
RESIDENCE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY PULLMAN, WASHINGTON



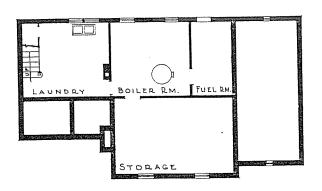
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

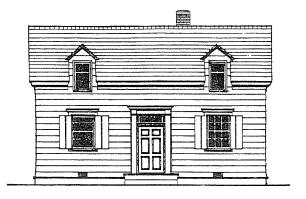


COMMENTS

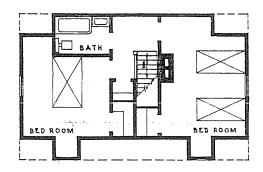
One Basement Stair eliminated. Stair to second floor provided. Rear Bed Room enlarged.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

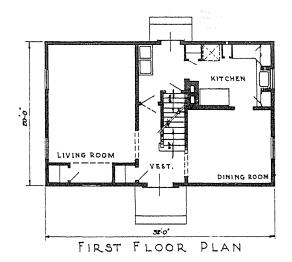
BEULAH RANGER STATION SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2



FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

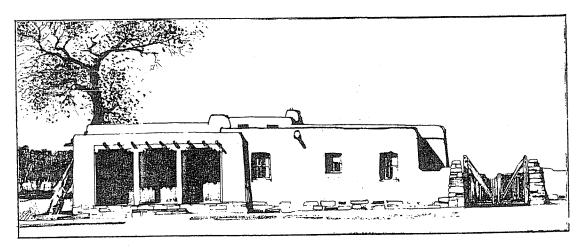


COMMENTS

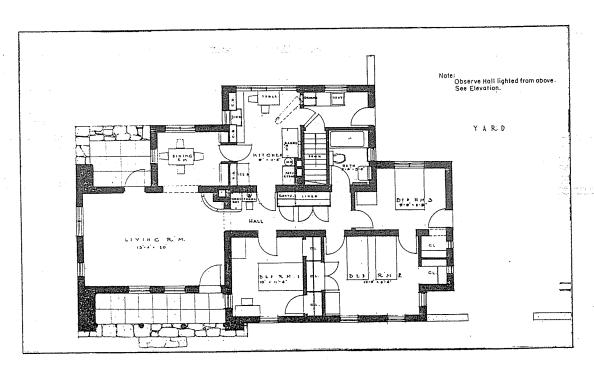
Direct circulation from Kitchen to front entrance provided to avoid travel lane through rooms. Necessary closets added.

RESIDENCE

REGION 5



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

### RANGER STATION DWELLING

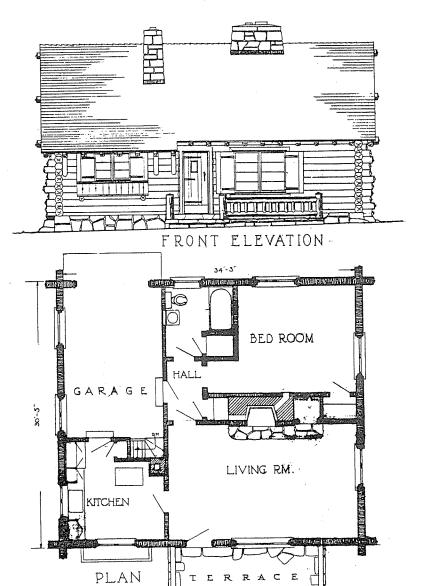
FOR THE CAPITAN DISTRICT

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3



SIDE ELEVATION



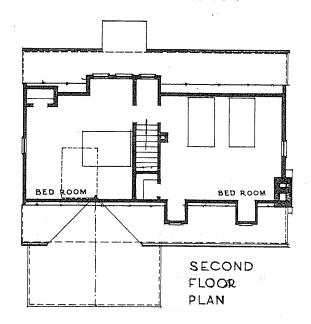
GUARD STATION

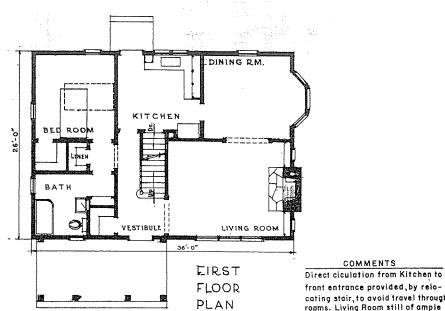
ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

B - 27



FRONT ELEVATION

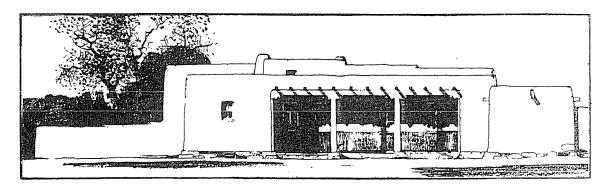




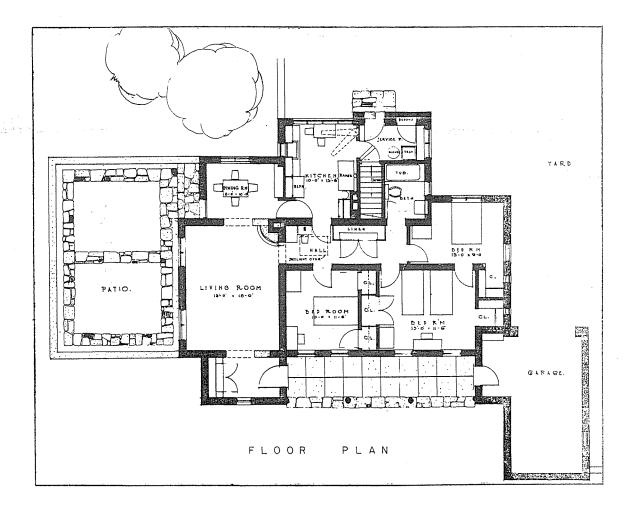
RANGER'S DWELLING REGION 9

roms. Living Room still of ample size. Both room fixtures rearranged. Necessary closets.added.

COMMENTS



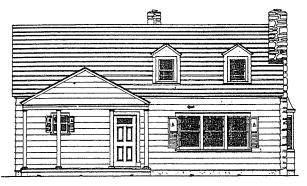
FRONT ELEVATION



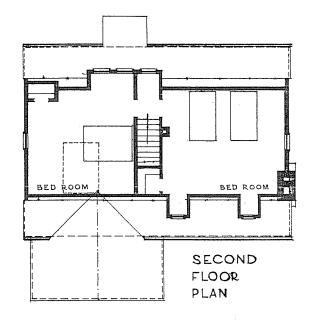
### RANGER STATION DWELLING

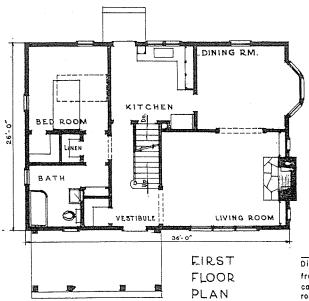
IN MAGDALENA, N.M. CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3



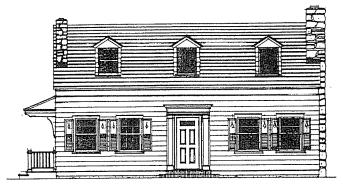
FRONT ELEVATION

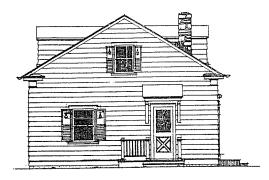




COMMENTS
Direct ciculation from Kitchen to
front entrance provided, by relocating stair, to avoid travel through
rooms. Living Room still of ample
size. Both room fixtures rearranged.
Necessary closets.added.

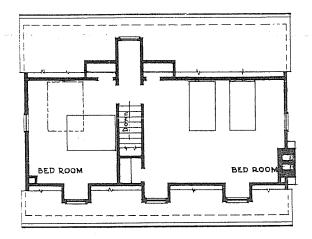
RANGER'S DWELLING
REGION 9



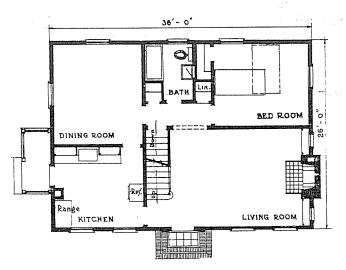


FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

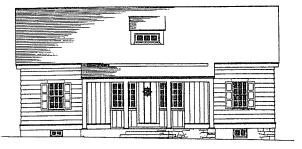


COMMENTS

Dining Room and Kitchen reversed to provide direct access to front entrance. Dormer added on both front and rear elevations.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

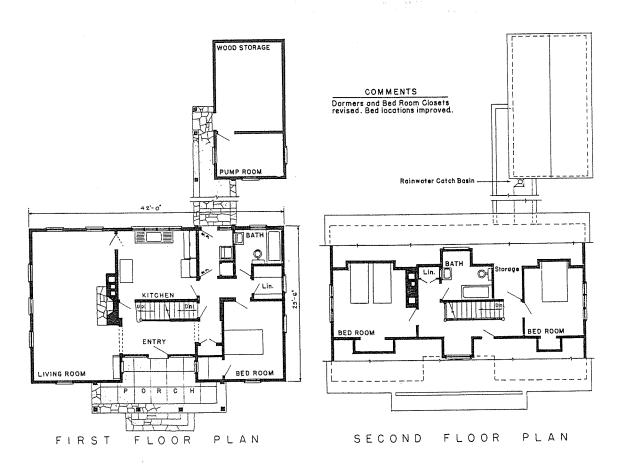
## RANGER'S DWELLING REGION 9



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

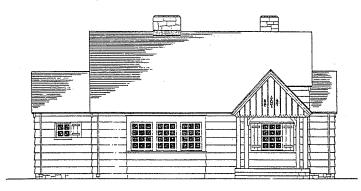


### RANGER STATION DWELLING

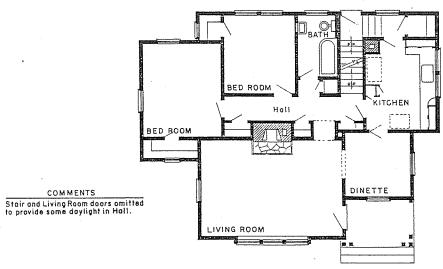
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST REGION 3



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

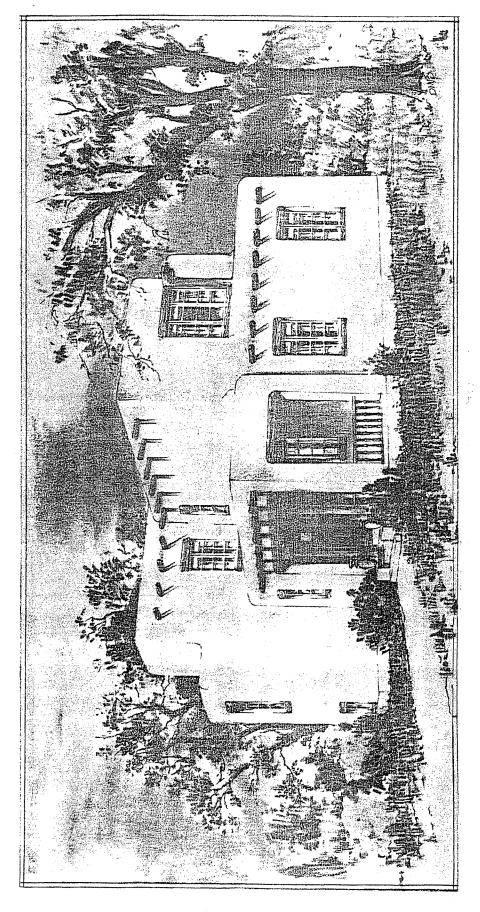


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

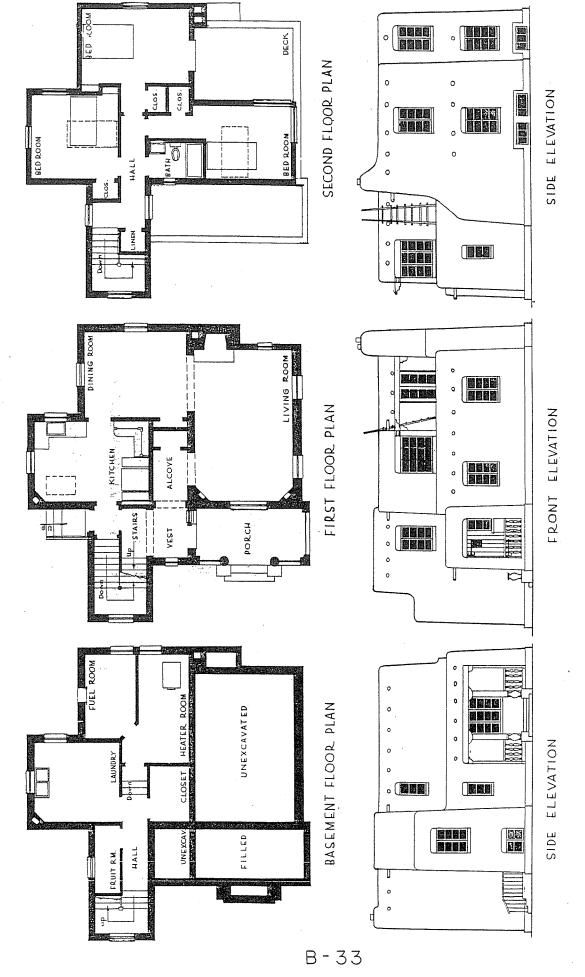
FIVE ROOM HOUSE

REGION 6

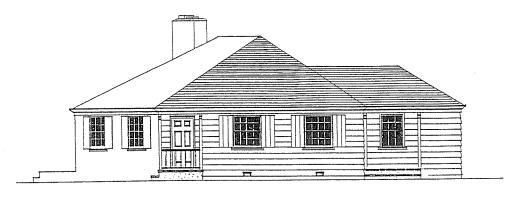
PLAN No. H 3.5 E 5



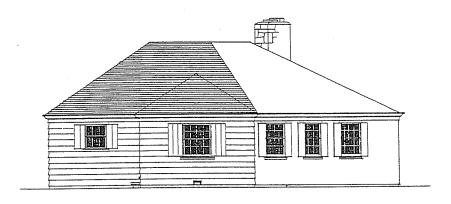
-MONTEZUMA·NAT. -FOREST.



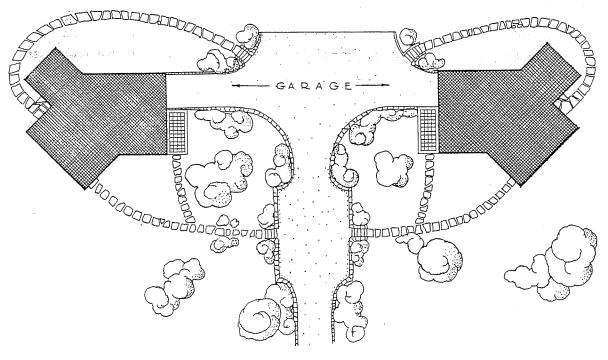
DWELLING AT MANCOS, COLO.
MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2



NORTHEAST ELEVATION

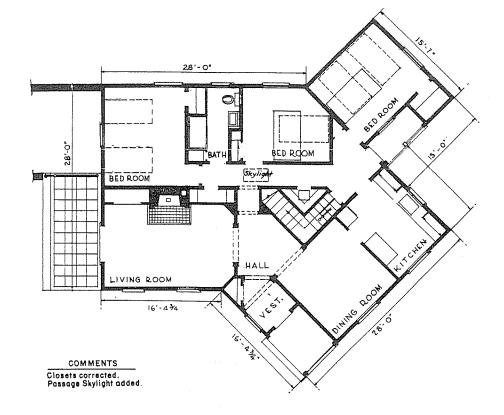


NORTHWEST & ELEVATION

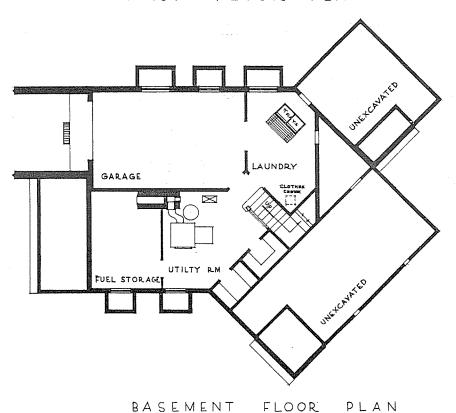


PLOT PLAN

BONNER'S FERRY RANGER STATION REGION .

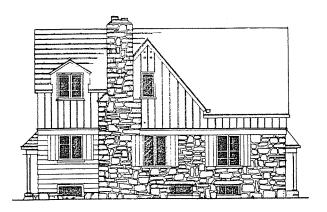


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BONNER'S FERRY RANGER STATION
REGION 1

B - 35



SIDE ELEVATION

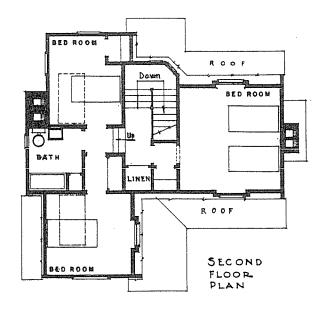


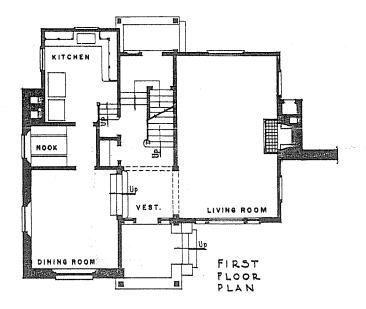
FRONT ELEVATION

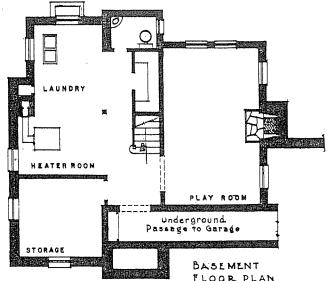


REAR ELEVATION

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING DEADWOOD RANGER STATION BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2 B-36





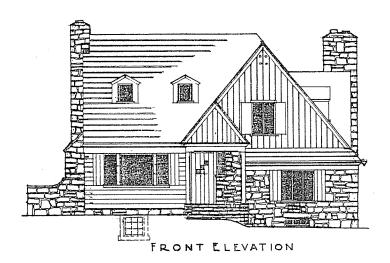


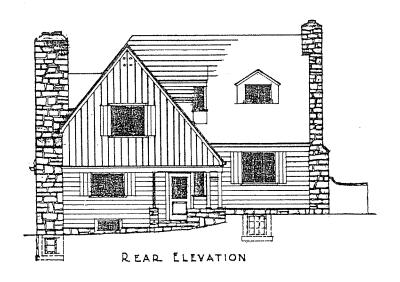
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING
DEADWOOD RANGER STATION
BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2

B - 37

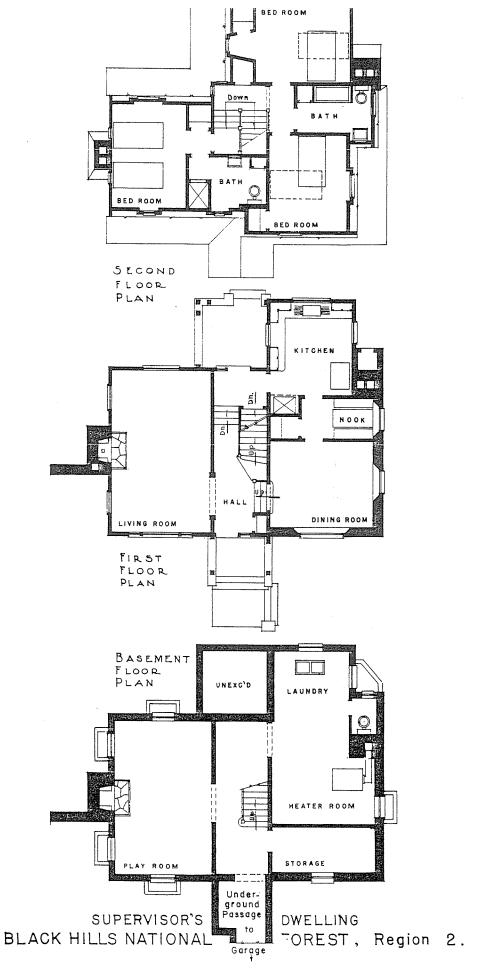


SUPERVISOR'S AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR'S DWELLINGS

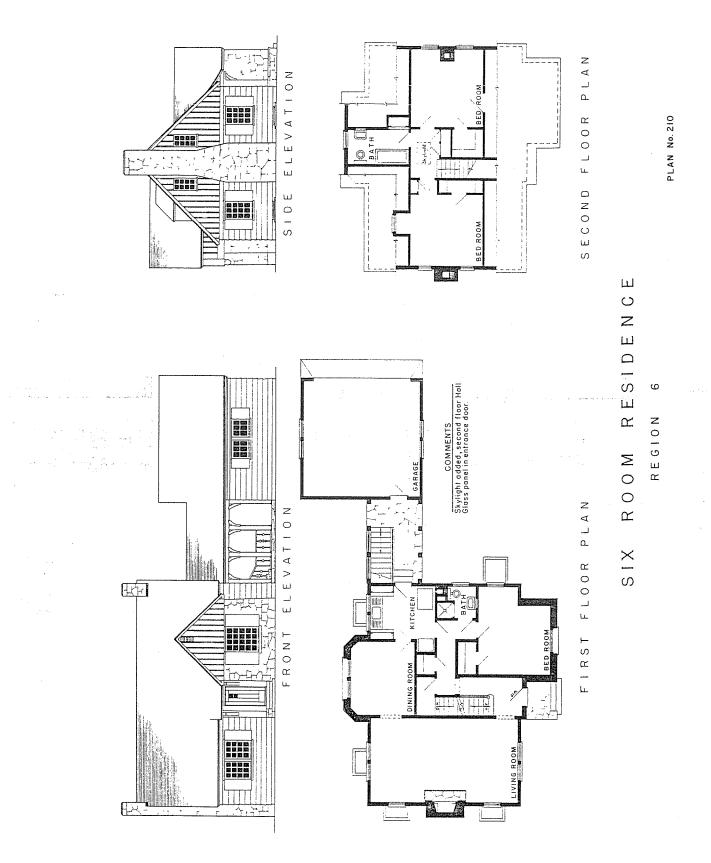




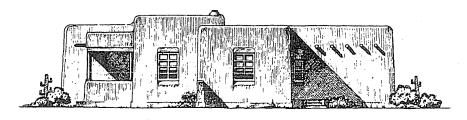
SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING
BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2
B-38



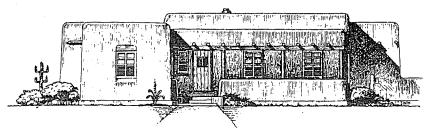
B-39



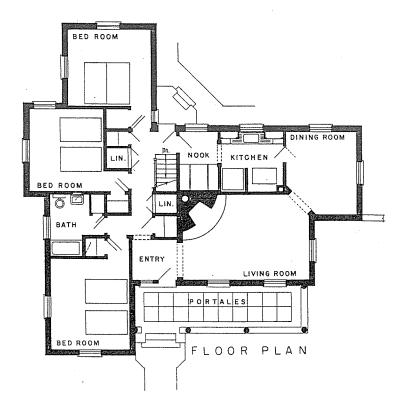
B-40



SIDE ELEVATION

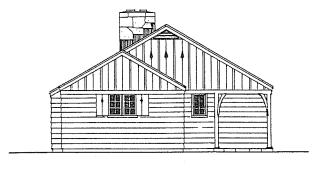


FRONT ELEVATION

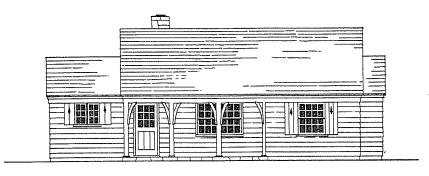


RESIDENCE HUERFANO RANGER STATION SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

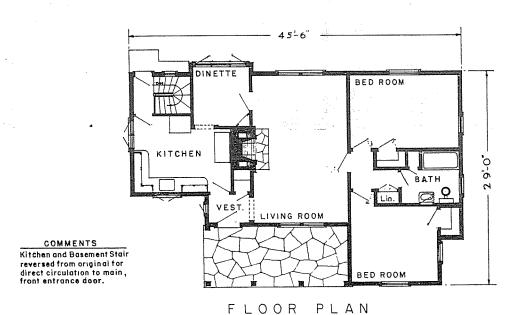
R-41



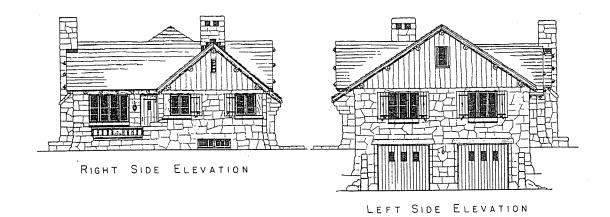
SIDE ELEVATION

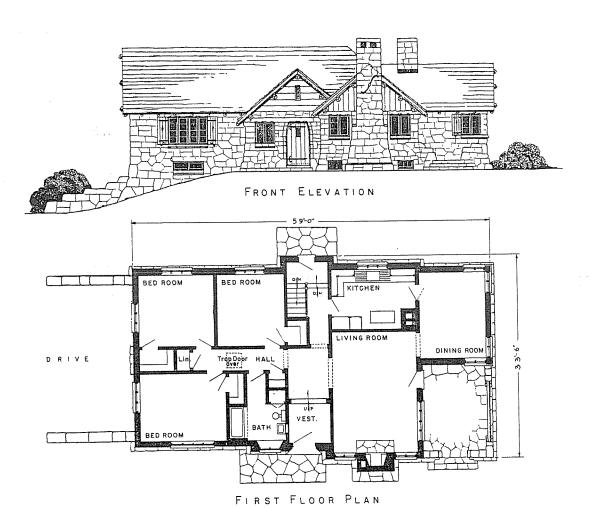


FRONT ELEVATION



FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE
GASQUET RANGER STATION
SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 6



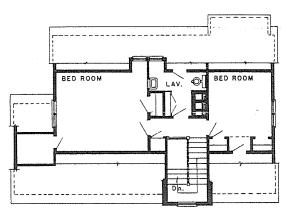


ESTES PARK RANGER STATION REGION 2

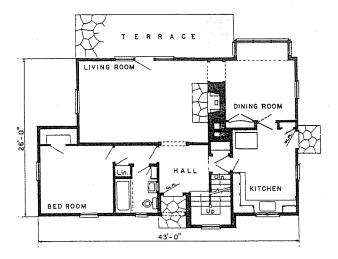


SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



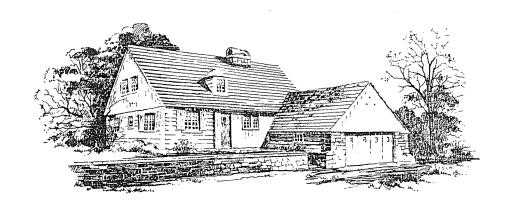
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

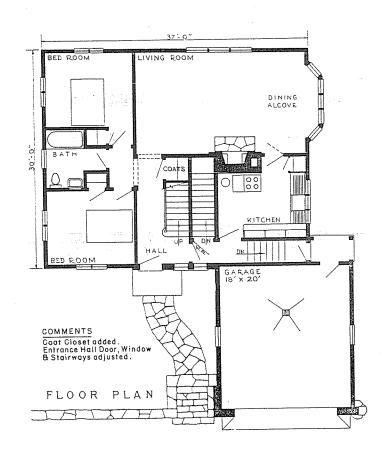
SIX ROOM RESIDENCE JOHN DAY RANGER STATION REGION 6

COMMENTS

Lavatory added on Second Floor for Bed Rooms. Range turned to receive daylight. Open center stair ralling in place of solid partitions.

PLAN No. 220.

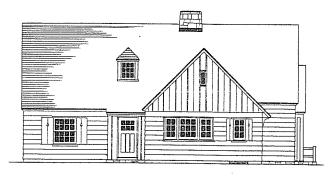




### TIMBER SALES RESIDENCE VERLOT RANGER STATION MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6

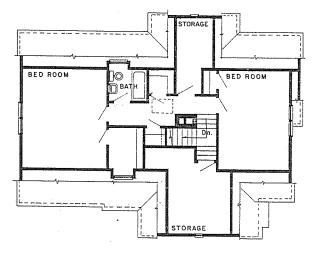
BUTTE FALLS RANGER STATION - REGION 6



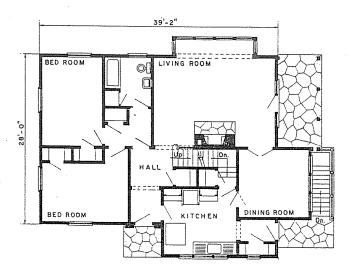


FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

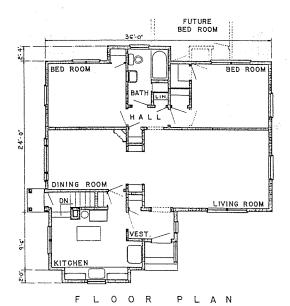
COMMENTS
Stairs relocated . Dining Room &
Kitchen reversed . By simplifying
Root, design improved and additional Second Floor Bed Room secured.

### SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE

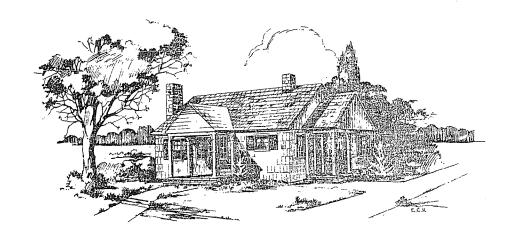
BUTTE FALLS RANGER STATION ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6

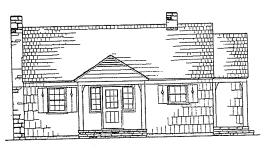




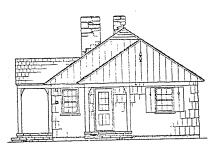


FIVE ROOM DWELLING
PLAN NO. B-65
REGION 1

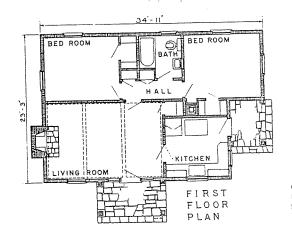




FRONT ELEVATION



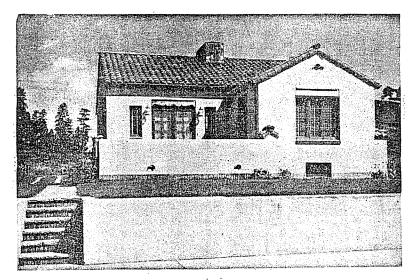
SIDE ELEVATION



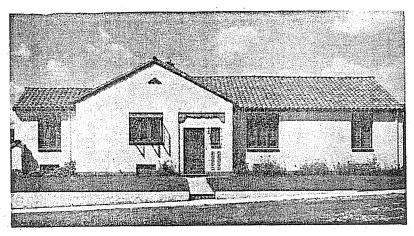
SECTION

COMMENTS:
Main Entrance Door moved closer to Kitchen,
height of Chimneys reduced and Mantel height
increased.

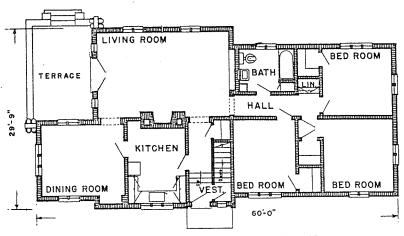
FOUR ROOM DWELLING PLAN NO. 308 REGION 6



SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

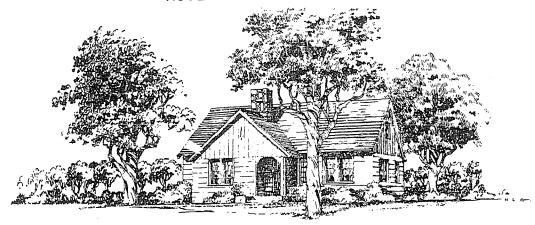
### DWELLING

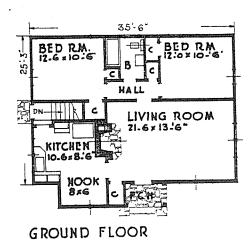
PAGOSA SPRINGS RANGER STATION

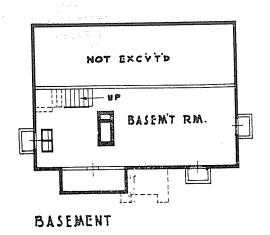
SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

PLAN 8-7101

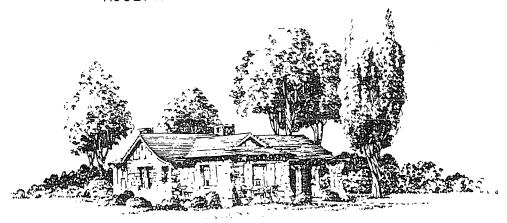


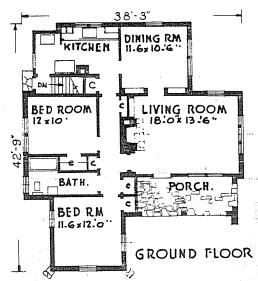




### FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

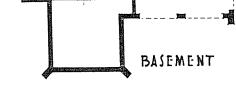




#### COMMENTS:

Basement Stair altered to provide better daylight and cross ventilation for Kitchen.

NOT. EXCVTD

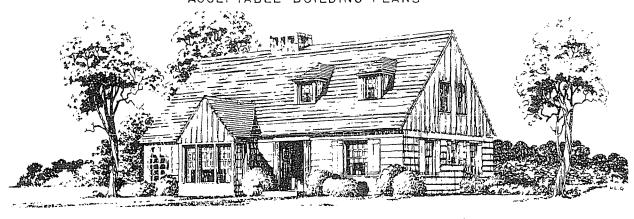


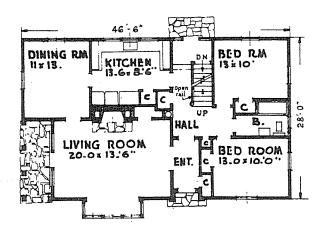
BASEMT

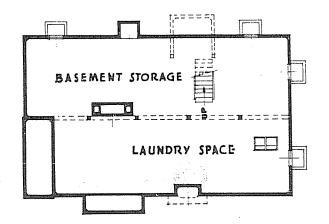
SPACE

### FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR



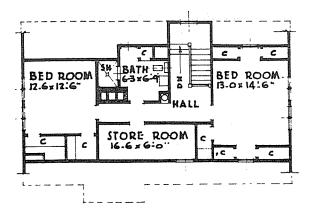




GROUND FLOOR

हुङ । ब्रेट्स्स्टर्डाइड स्थानका १८ ६६२० । । १८ ६५ । १८ १८ । १८ १८ ।

BASEMENT PLAN.

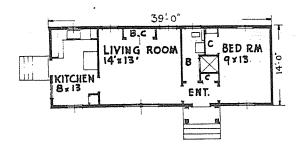


SECOND FLOOR.

#### SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

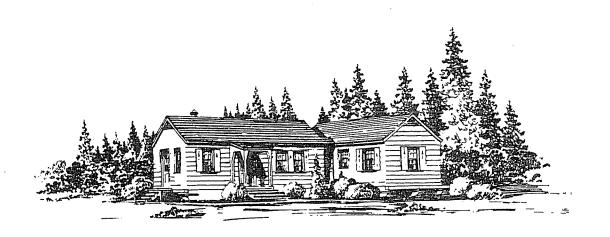


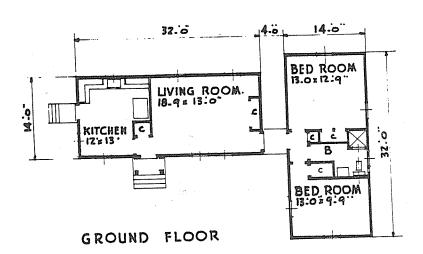


GROUND FLOOR.

## SCALERS PORTABLE RESIDENCE

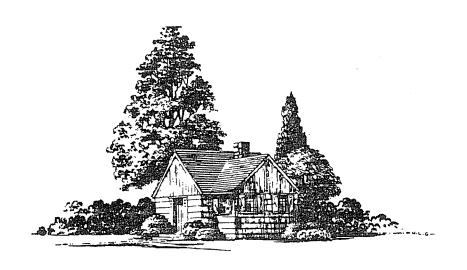
REGION 6
DELINEATOR





## SCALERS PORTABLE RESIDENCE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

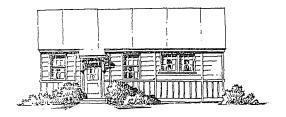




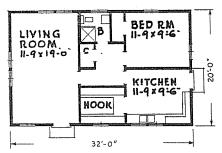
GROUND FLOOR.

### TWO ROOM GUARD DWELLING

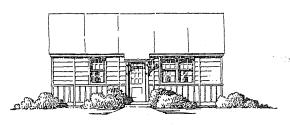
REGION 6
DELINEATOR



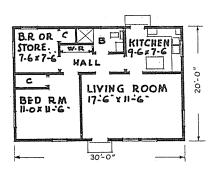
ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN (THREE ROOM RESIDENCE) PLAN NO 1103.



ELEVATION

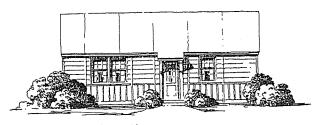


FLOOR PLAN (FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE) PLAN Nº 1104.

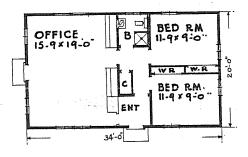
## PORTABLE TIMBER SALES BUILDINGS

DELINEATOR

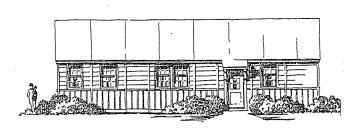
PLAN Nº 1103. PLAN Nº 1104.



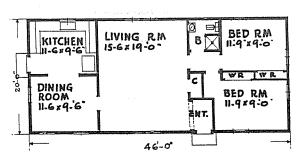
ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN (OFFICE) PLAN Nº 1101



ELEVATION

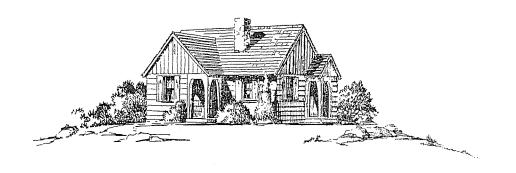


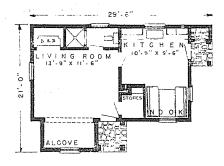
FLOOR PLAN (FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE) PLAN Nº 1102

## PORTABLE, TIMBER SALES BUILDINGS

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 1101 PLAN Nº 1102



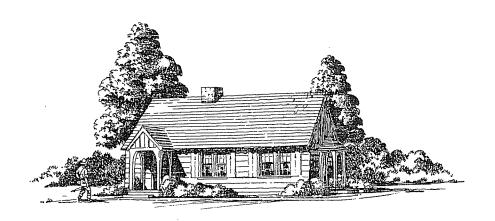


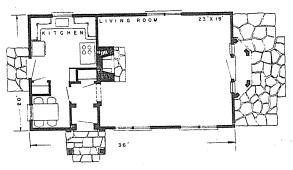
FLOOR PLAN

## TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº312.A





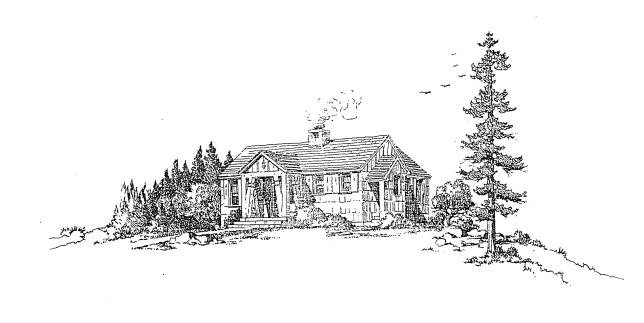
FLOOR PLAN

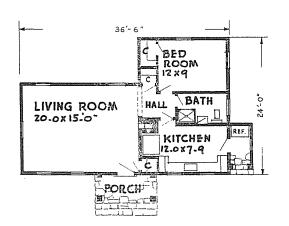
#### Comment:

Kitchen and nook reversed to avoid traffic lane through living room.

## TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN

DELINEATOR



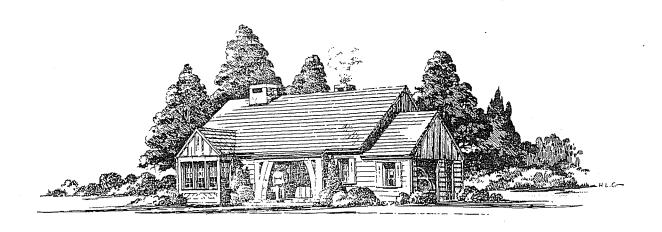


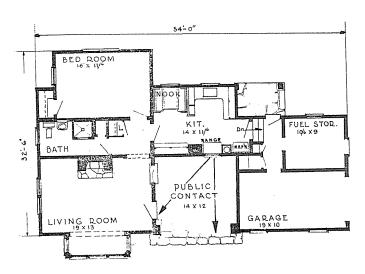
FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1:0"

## THREE ROOM GUARD CABIN

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 337.

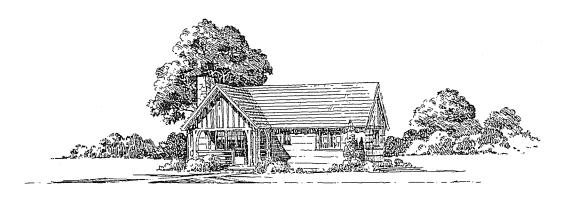


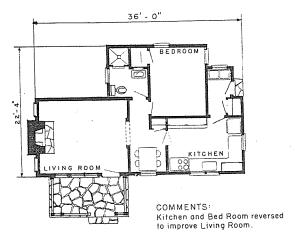


FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1.0"

# GUARD RESIDENCE & PUBLIC CONTACT STATION.

DELINEATOR

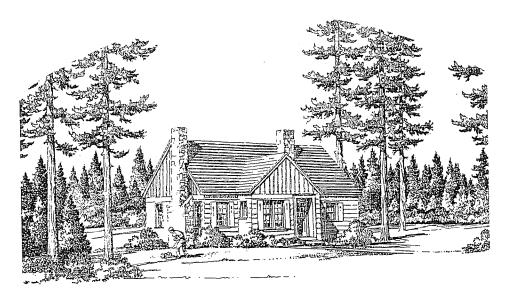


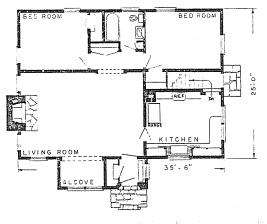


FLOOR PLAN
Scale | | | | | | | | | | | | |

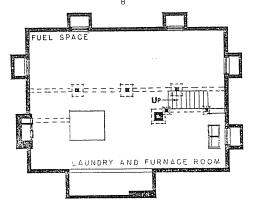
## THREE ROOM GUARD DWELLING

DELINEATOR





FLOOR PLAN



#### Comments

Vestibule and alcove transposed, which arrangement makes the alcove a more desirable living room feature; out of traffic lane.

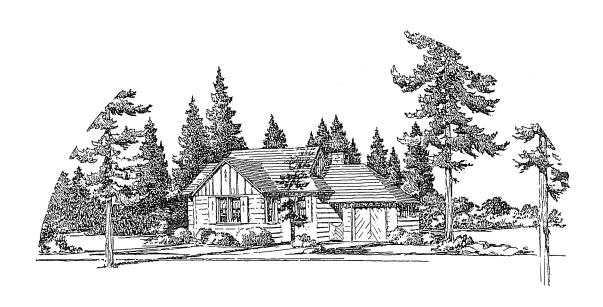
Kitchen door moved nearer vestibule to reduce traffic distance.

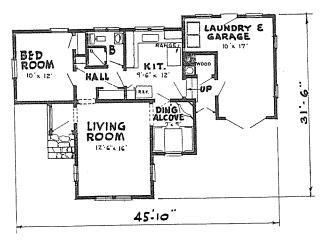
Range located for left-hand daylight.
Cabinet head opening instead of a
door between tiving room and hall.

BASEMENT PLAN

## FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE

DELINEATOR





FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE '/g" = 1.0"

# FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE

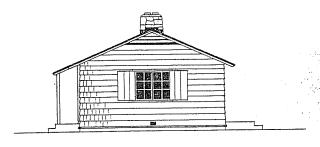
DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 306.

		•	
	·		

## SECTION C

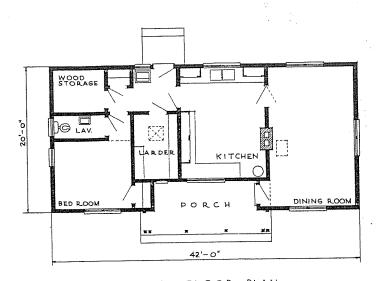
## LIVING QUARTERS



SIDE ELEVATION

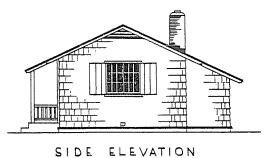


FRONT ELEVATION



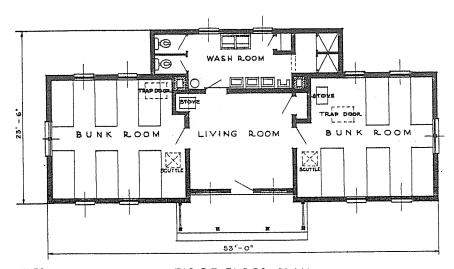
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
GUARD STATION
(MESS HOUSE)
FIRE CREW TYPE
REGION 5

PLAN D-12





FRONT ELEVATION

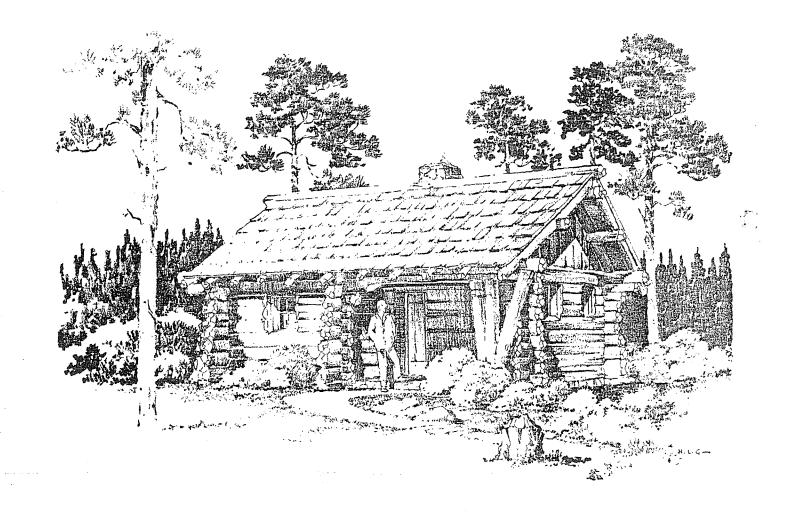


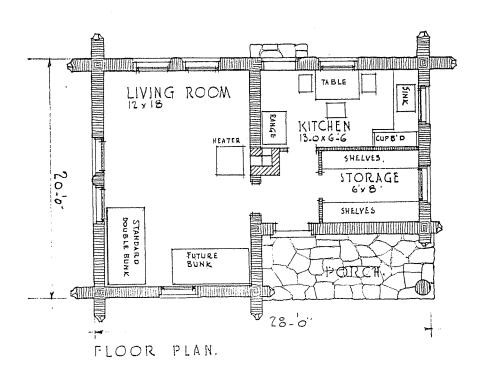
COMMENTS

Front entrance and Bunk Room doors relocated. Simplified bed arrangement. Porch posts corrected.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

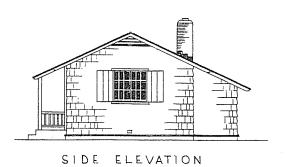
GUARD STATION FIRE CREW TYPE REGION 5



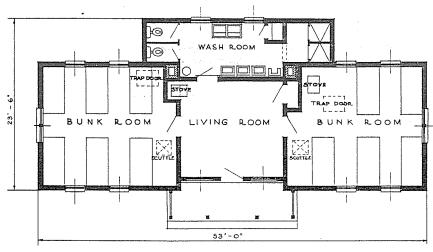


.GUARD CABIN. R-6

PLAN Nº 343.



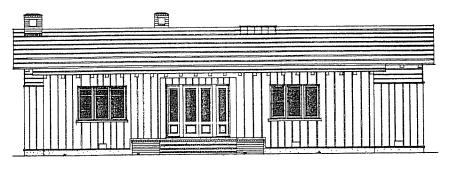
FRONT ELEVATION



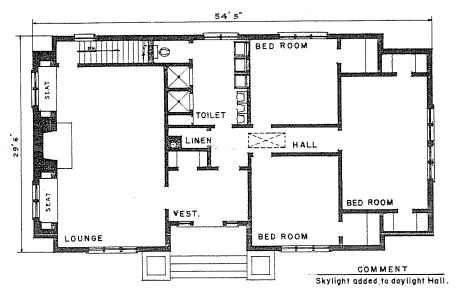
COMMENTS
Front entrance and Bunk Room doors relocated.
Simplified bed arrangement.
Porch posts corrected.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

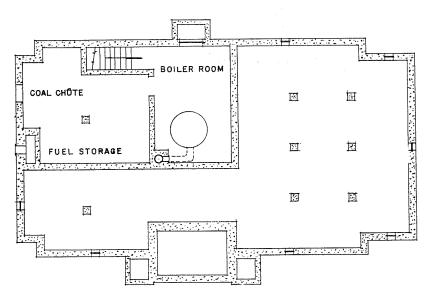
GUARD STATION
FIRE CREW TYPE
REGION 5



FRONT ELEVATION



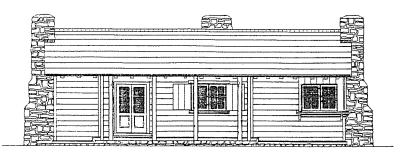
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



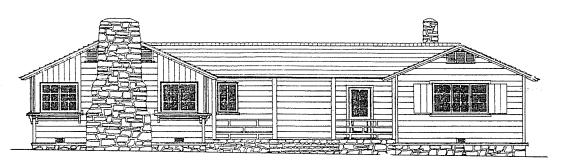
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

LIVING QUARTERS FOR EXPERIMENT STATION MT. SHASTA CITY, CALIFORNIA

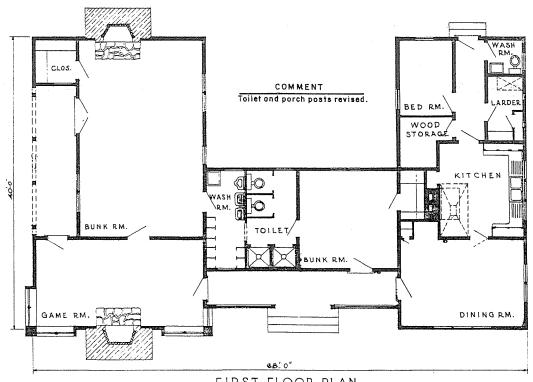
REGION 5



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DORMITORY STANISLAUS BRANCH, CALIFORNIA F. & R. EXP. STATION REGION 5

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



SIDE ELEVATION

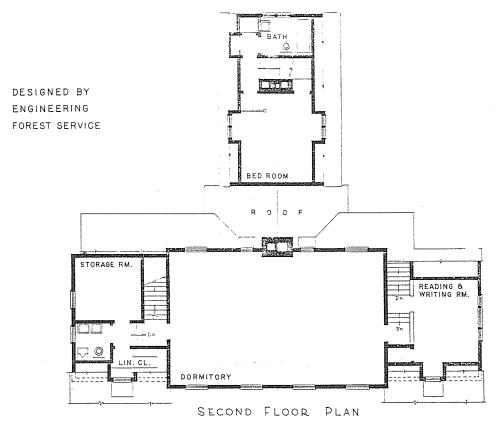


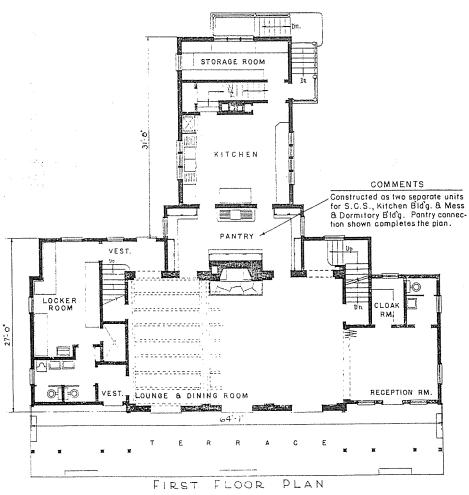
FRONT ELEVATION

STAFF QUARTERS

NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, COSHOCTON, OHIO.

See Plate 2 for Plot Plan.

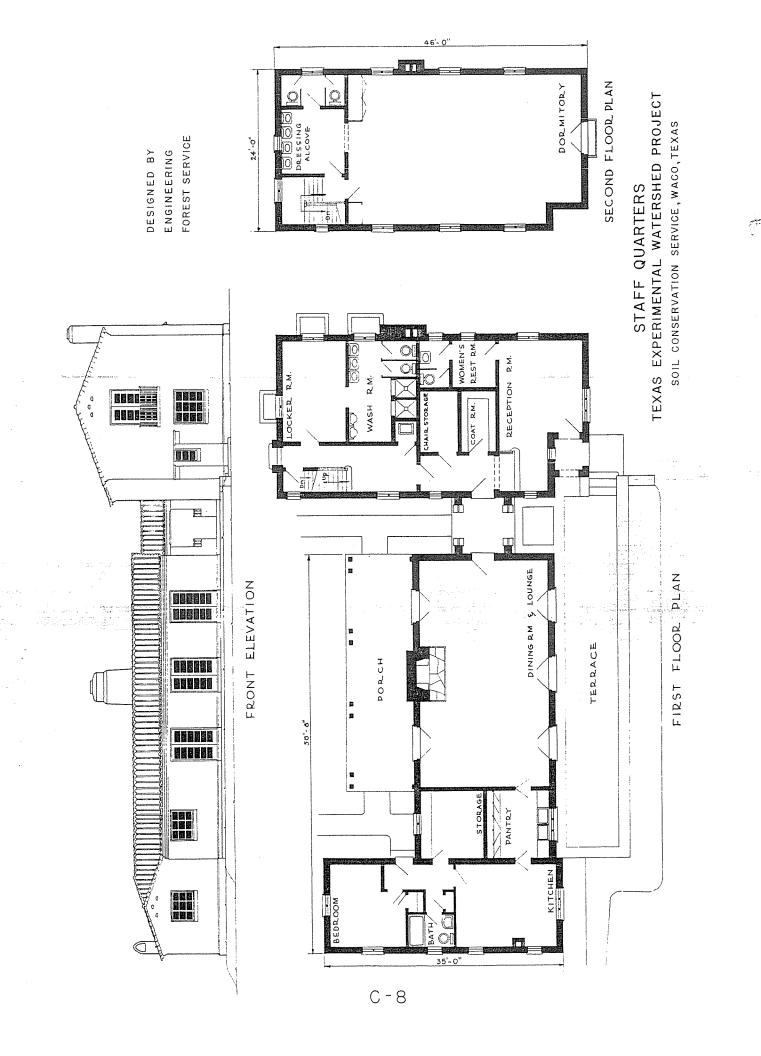


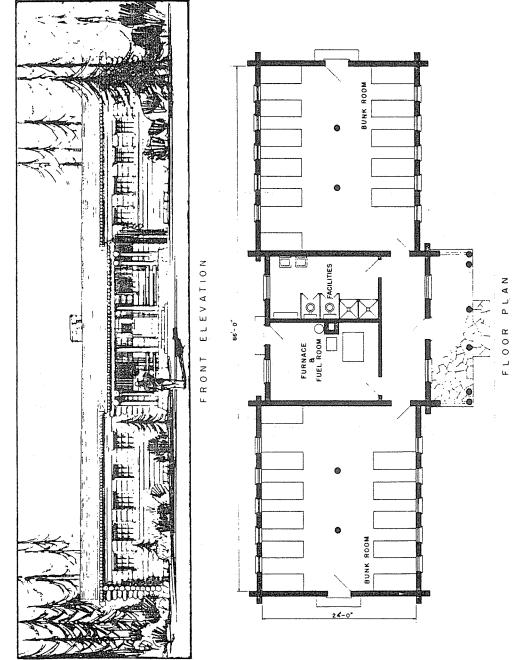


STAFF QUARTERS

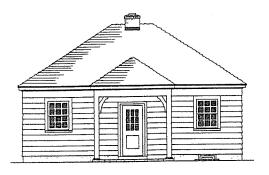
NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, COSHOCTON, OHIO

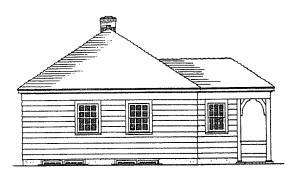




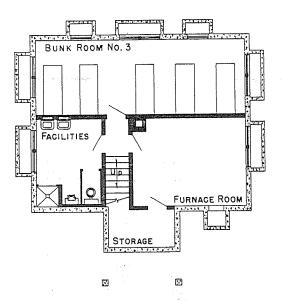
BUNKHOUSE FOR REMOUNT TRAINING CAMP



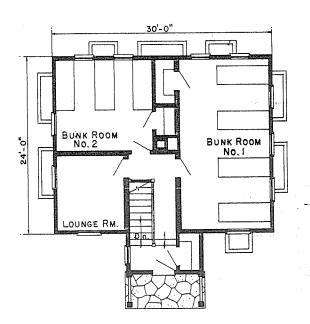
FRONT ELEVATION



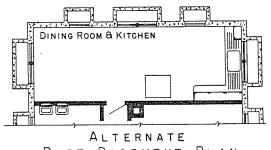
SIDE ELEVATION



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN By the Action of the

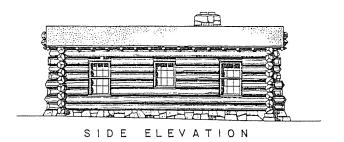


PART BASEMENT PLAN

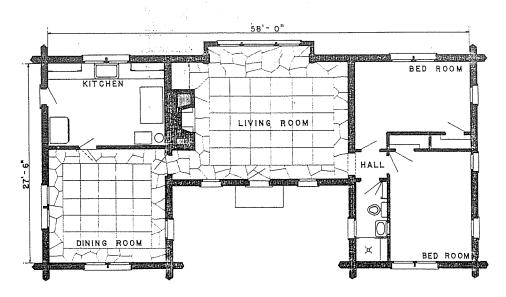
### BUNK HOUSE

#### REGION 1

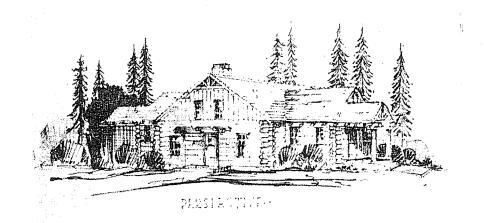
PLAN C-43.

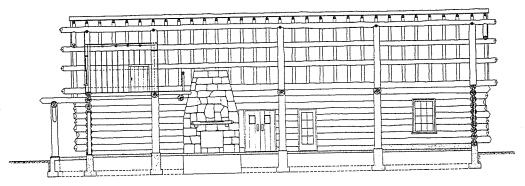


FRONT ELEVATION



WINTER RANGE BUNKHOUSE REGION 1



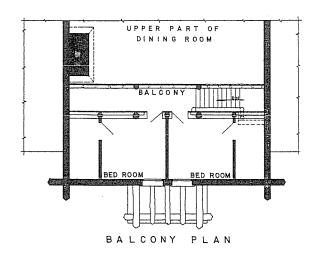


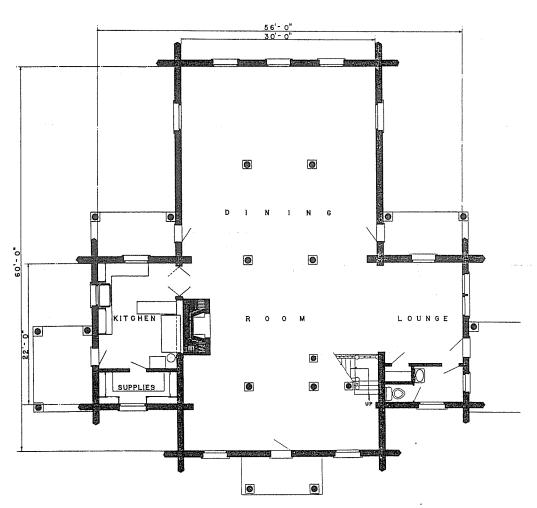
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION

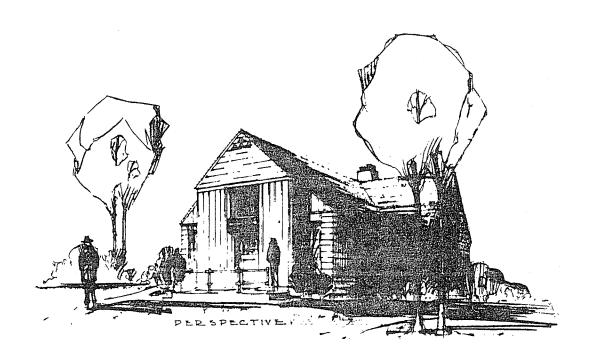
MESS HALL — SEELEY LAKE BOY SCOUT CAMP LOLO NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1

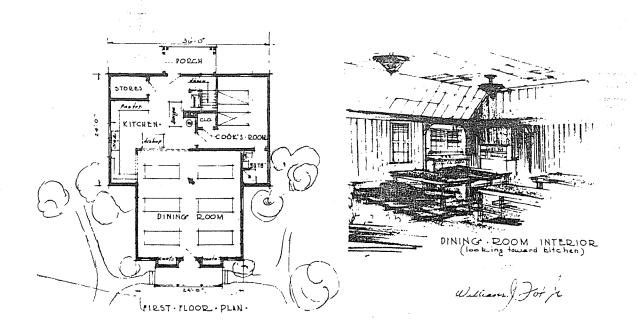




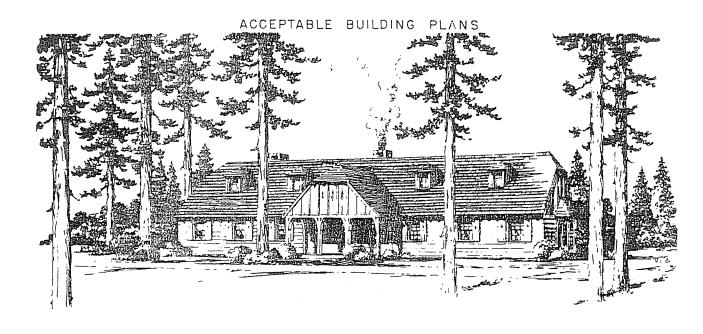
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

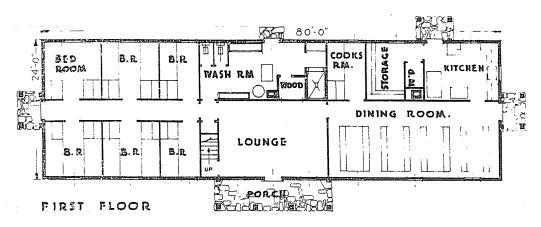
MESS HALL — SEELEY LAKE
BOY SCOUT CAMP
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

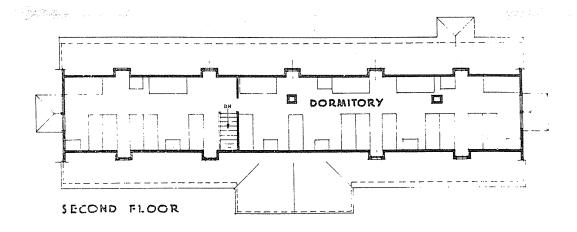




PRELIMINARY PLANS
COOKHOUSE
SAVENAC NURSERY
REGION 1



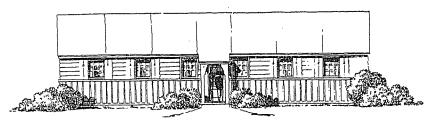




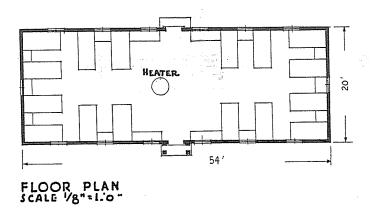
## THIRTY MAN CREW HOUSE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 403



ELEVATION.



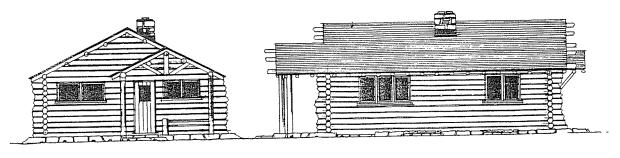
# 16 MAN BUNK HOUSE PORTABLE SIDE CAMP BUILDINGS REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 406.C.

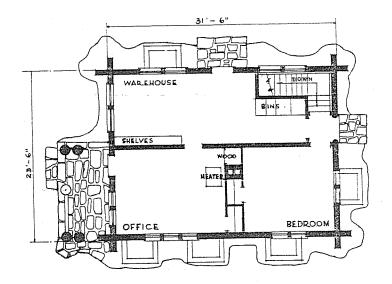
## SECTION D

# ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

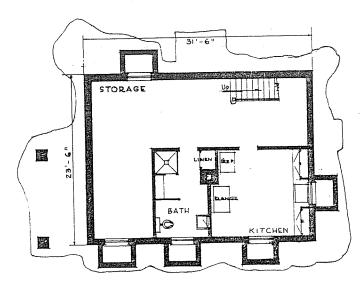


FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



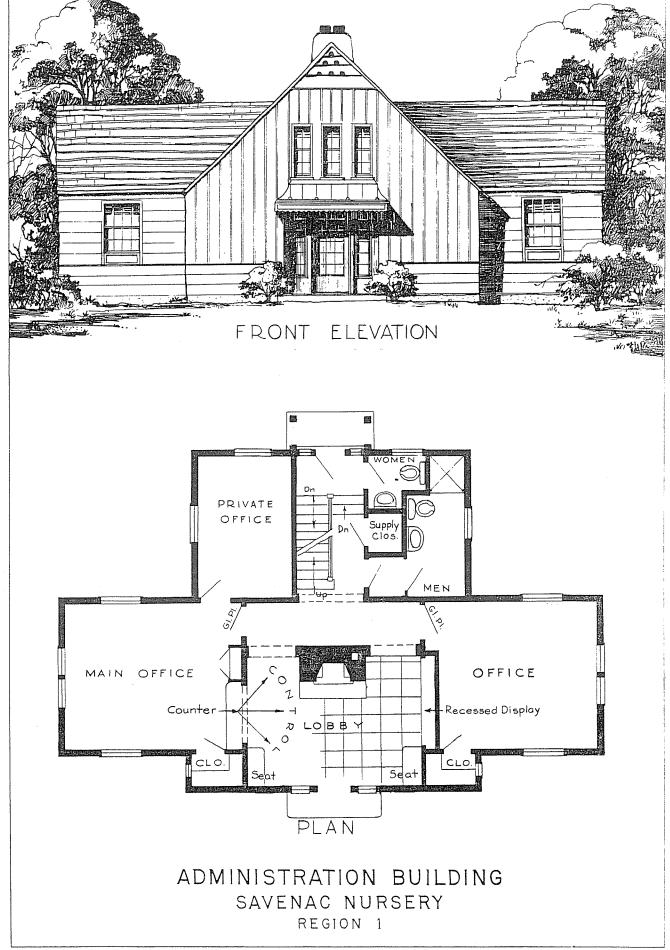
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

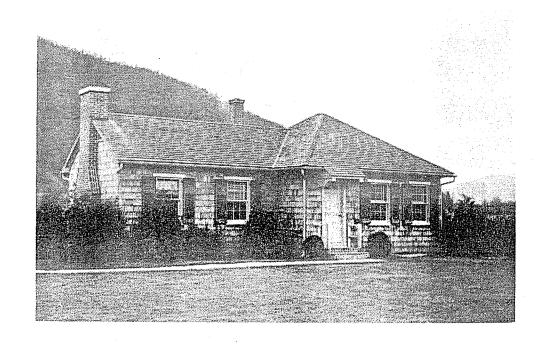


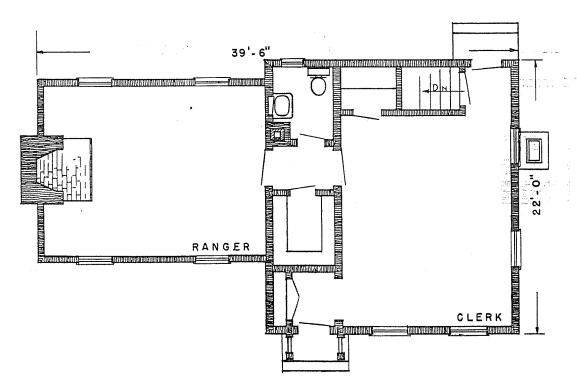
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING SQUAW CREEK

REGION 1



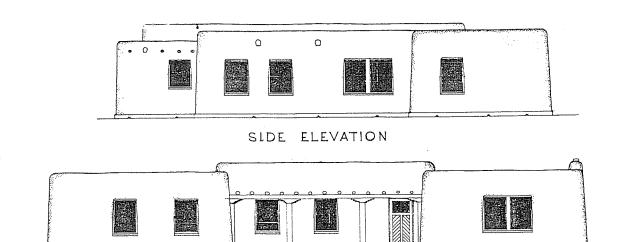




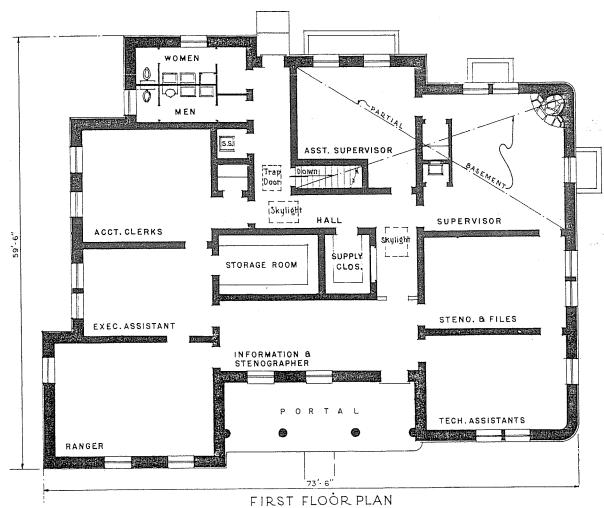
## RANGER'S OFFICE

PARSON'S NURSERY
MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 7



FRONT ELEVATION



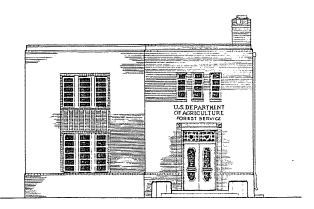
COMMENTS Simplified exterior walls. Supply closet added. Toilets enlarged.

## SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS

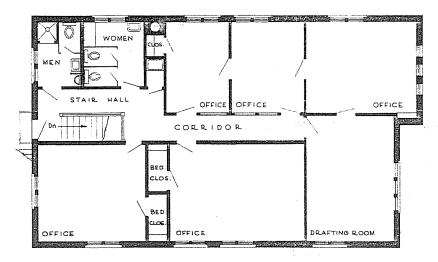
TAOS, NEW MEXICO

REGION 3

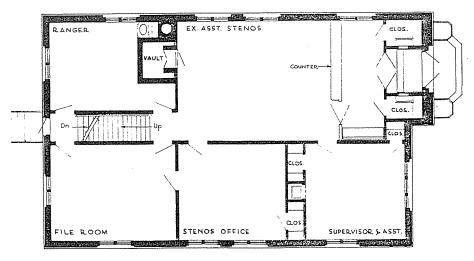
W.P.A. PROJECT Private Plans.



FRONT ELEVATION

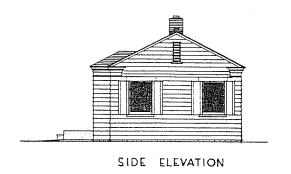


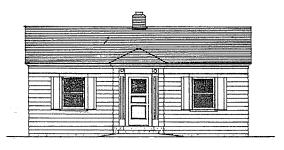
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



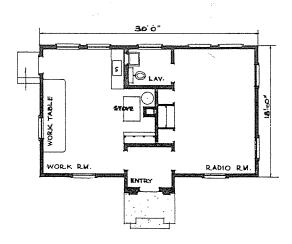
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CUSTER OFFICE BUILDING
HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST
SOUTH DAKOTA
REGION 2





FRONT ELEVATION

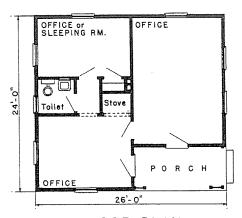


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RADIO STATION
REGION 1



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

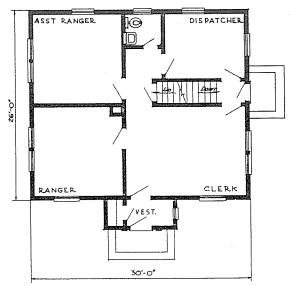
GUARD STATION REGION 4



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

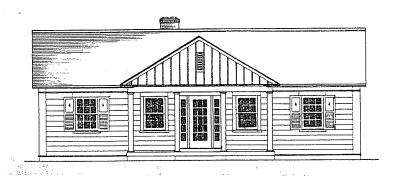


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

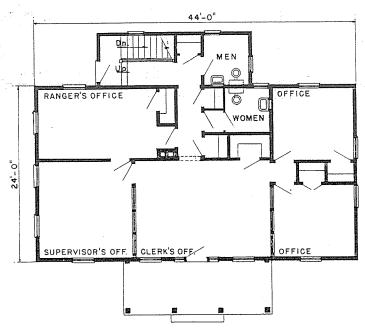
RANGER STATION OFFICE
REGION 9



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

## OFFICE BUILDING

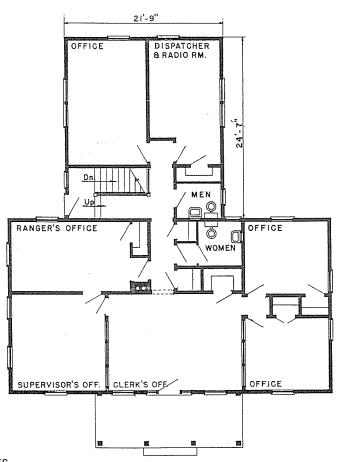
REGION 4

NOTE: See Alternate Plan on following Page and comments.

PLAN R-4 No.54



SIDE ELEVATION



COMMENTS

Rearranged Offices in Addition. Outside light to both toilets. Rearranged closets and stair.

FLOOR PLAN

EXTENSION TO OFFICE BUILDING

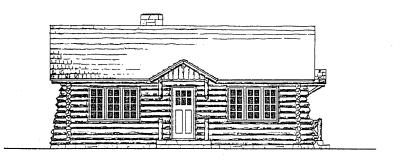
REGION 4

NOTE: See preceding Page.

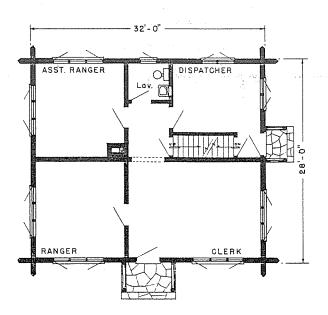
PLAN R-4 No.54



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

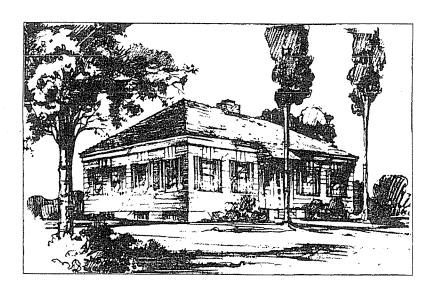


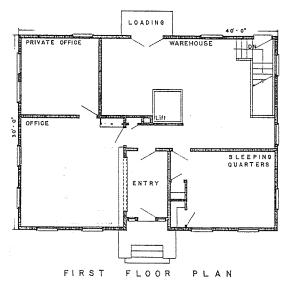
FLOOR PLAN

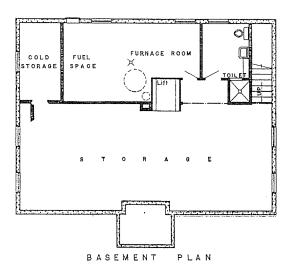
LOG RANGER STATION OFFICE REGION 9

PLAN No. 68 B

MOOFI IMPER POILDING I FANO

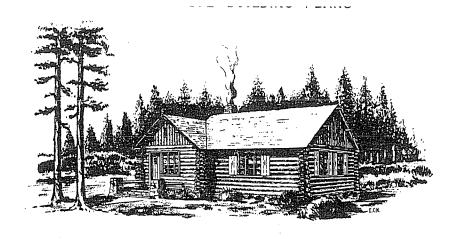


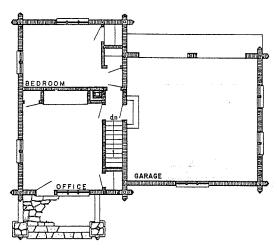




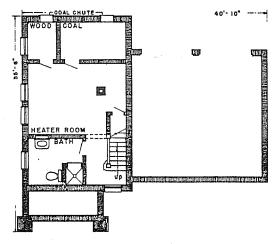
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
DARBY RANGER STATION
BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN No. C-29





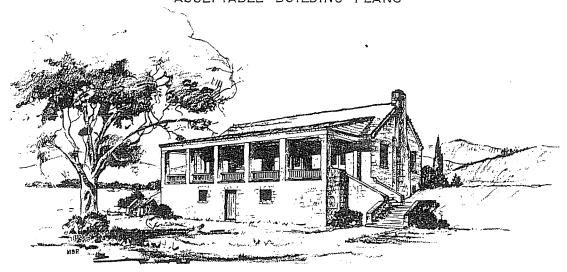
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

# A COMBINATION BULLDING CENTENNIAL RANGER STATION MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

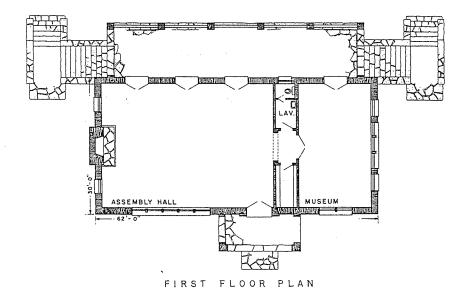
#### ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



REAR PERSPECTIVE



FRONT ELEVATION



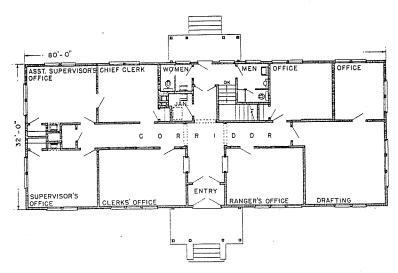
## ASSEMBLY HALL

APPALACHIAN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
BENT CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA
REGION 8

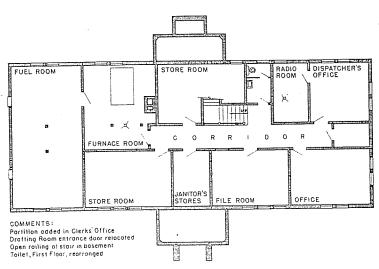
#### ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



REAR VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



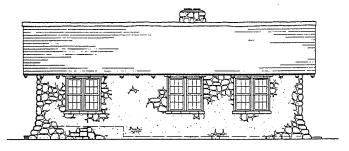
BASEMENT PLAN

## OFFICE BUILDING

Mc.CALL, IDAHO.

REGION 4

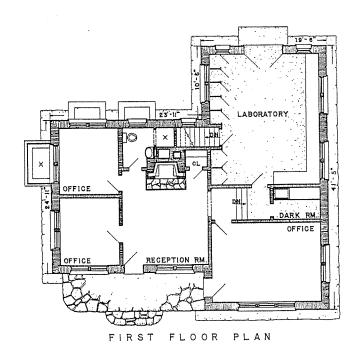
PLAN No.54A



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



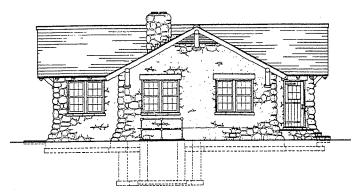
FRONT ELEVATION



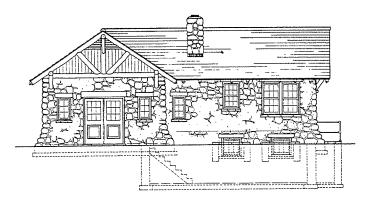
OFFICE & LABORATORY

IRONS FORK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST MENA, ARKANSAS

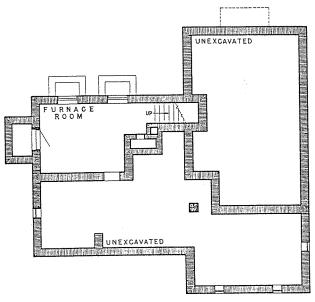
REGION 8



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

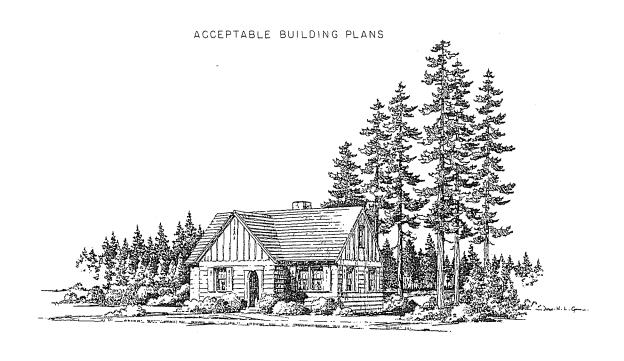
## OFFICE & LABORATORY

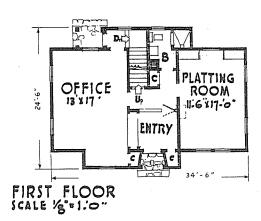
IRONS FORK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

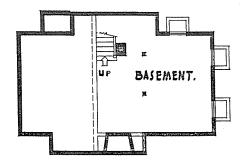
MENA, ARKANSAS

REGION 8

PLAN NO. B-18401-4





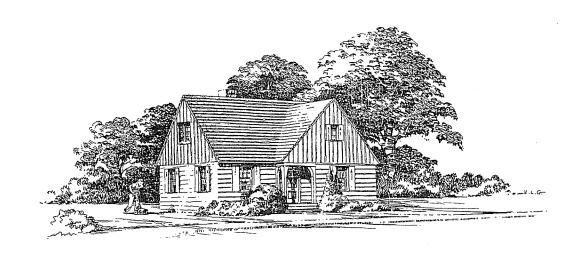


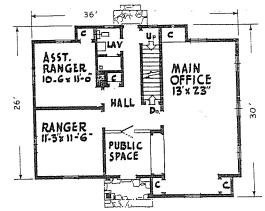
BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1:0"

TWO ROOM OFFICE

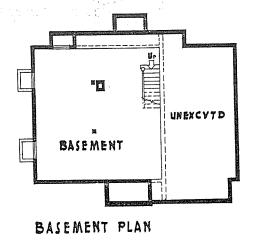
DELINEATOR

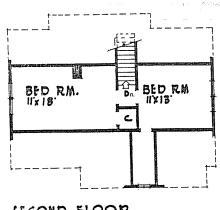
PLAN Nº 107.





FIRST FLOOR SCALE 18"=1.0"



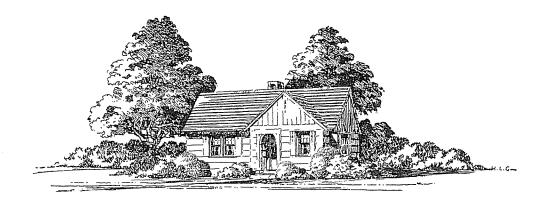


SECOND FLOOR

## THREE ROOM OFFICE WITH. SLEEPING QUARTERS REGION SIX

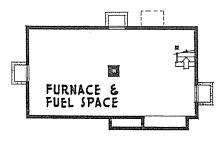
PLAN Nº 109

DELINEATOR





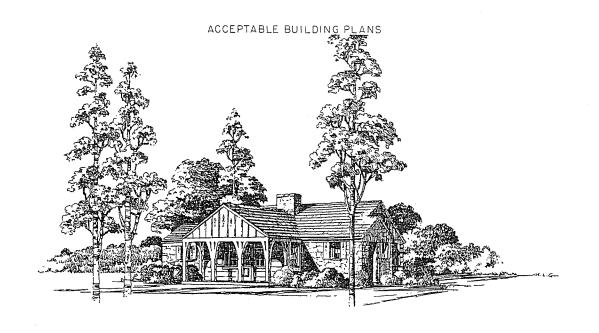
FIRST FLOOR SCALE 1/8"= 1-0"

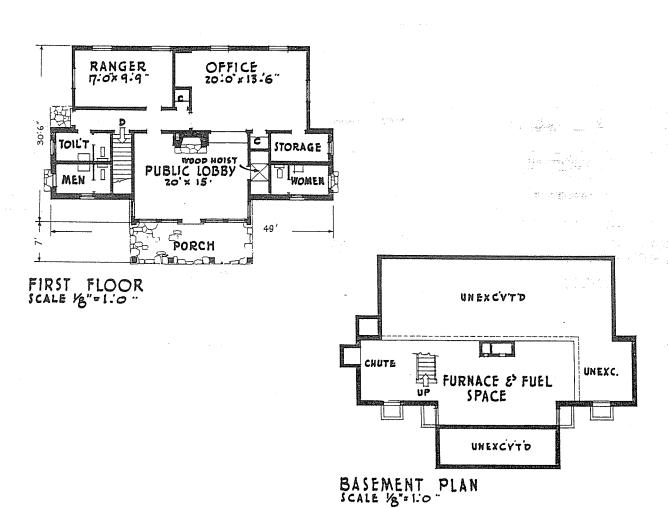


BASEMENT PLAN

## TWO ROOM OFFICE

DELINEATOR

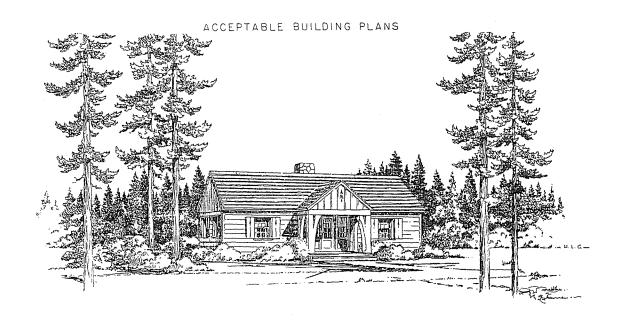


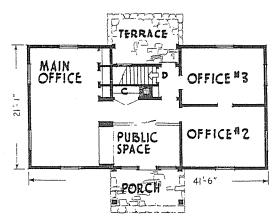


THREE ROOM OFFICE & PUBLIC TOILETS.
REGION SIX.

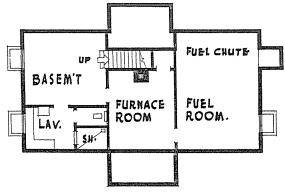
DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 116.





FIRST FLOOR SCALE 18"= 1:0 "

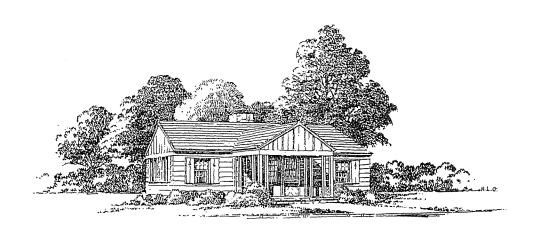


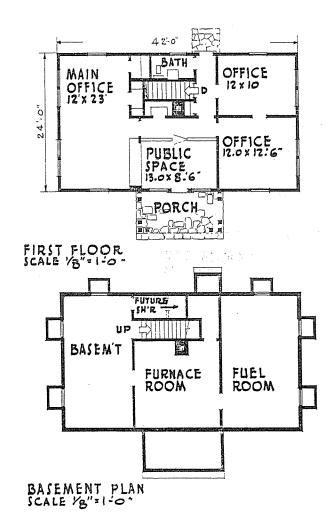
BASEMENT PLAN SCALE '8" = 1.0 "

THREE ROOM OFFICE REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

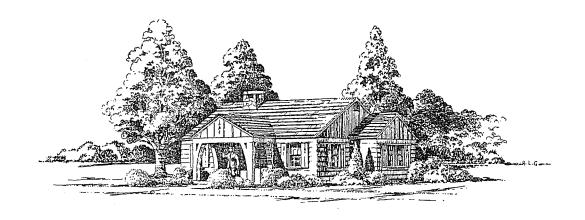
PLAN Nº 131.

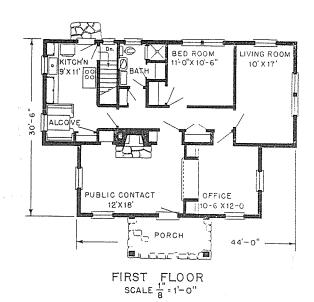




OFFICE REGION SIX

DELINEATOR





COMMENTS

a-Kitchen revised to place Dining Alcove so its use does not interfere with culinary work

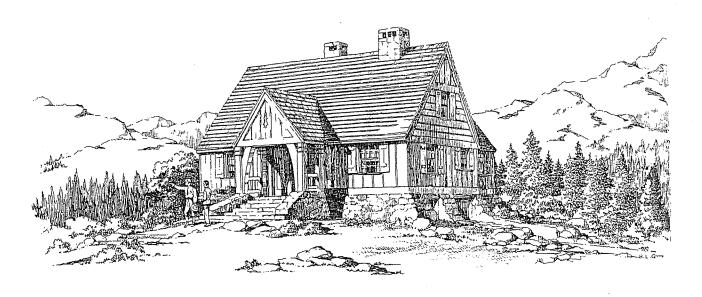
b-Dangerous winders removed from stairway c-Stairway daylighted for safety,etc.

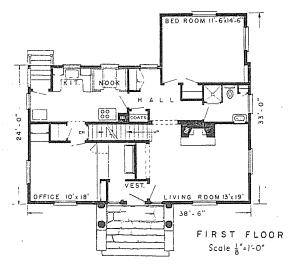
# LAUNDRY UP FURNACE & FUEL SPACE UNEXCAVATED BASEMENT

SCALE # 1'-0"

## OFFICE & GUARD STATION REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

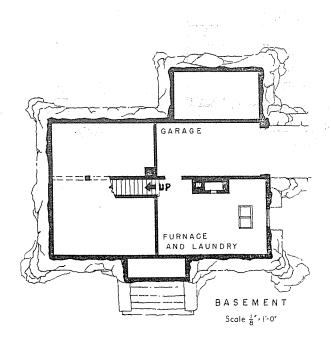




#### Comments:

Vestibule provided, to permit a better arrangement for the privacy of the tiving room.

Hall daylighted. Linen storage removed from bathroom. Breakfast nook placed for convenience to dwelling proper; does not interfere with culinary work.

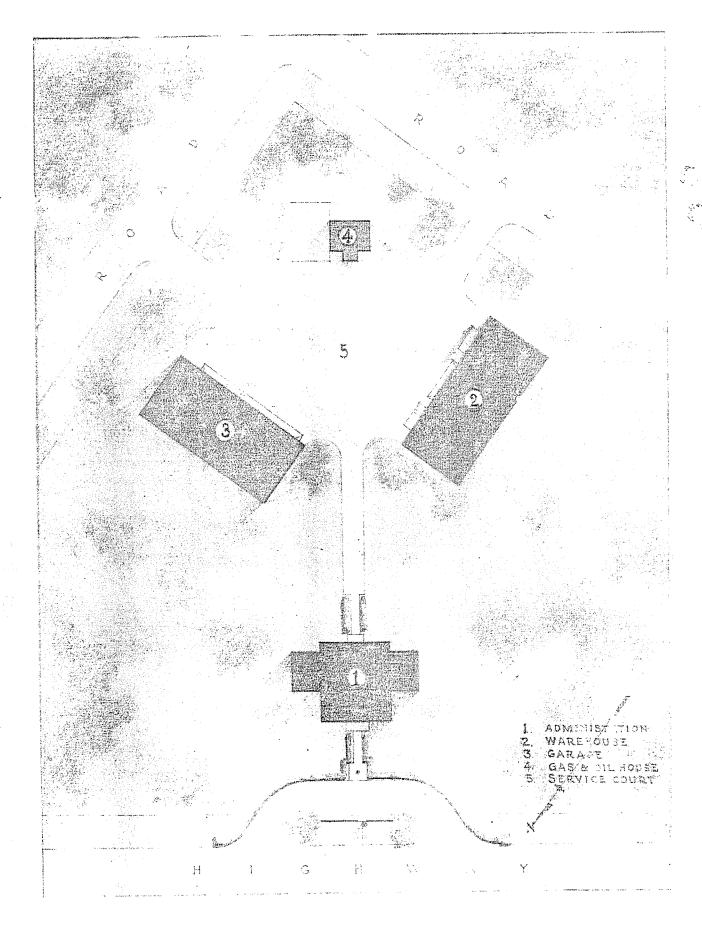


### OFFICE AND GUARD STATION REGION SIX

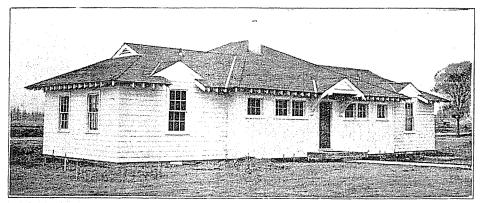
DELINEATOR

#### SECTION E

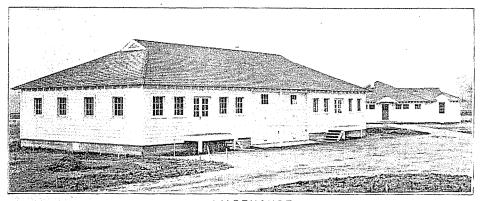
# ADMINISTRATION GROUPS



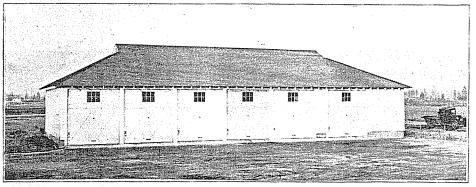
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION REGION 1



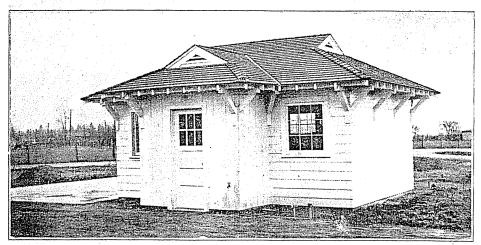
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



WAREHOUSE

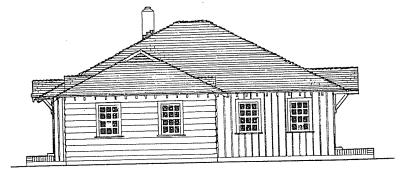


GARAGE & SHOP

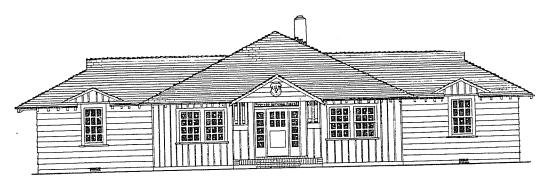


GAS & OIL HOUSE

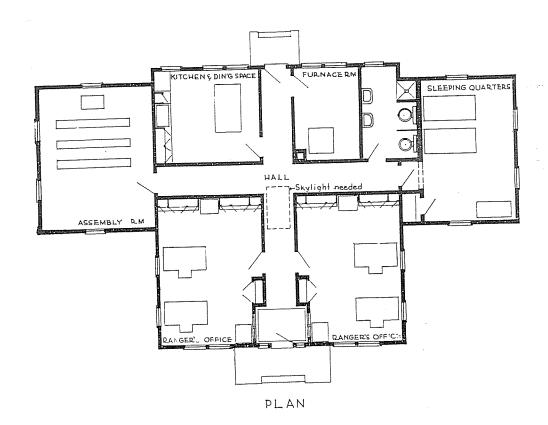
## SANDPOINT RANGER STATION REGION ONE AN EXAMPLE OF UNIFORMITY OF DESIGN FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME



END ELEVATION

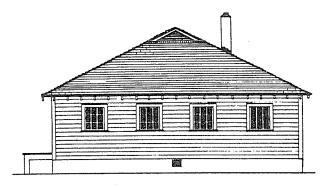


FRONT ELEVATION

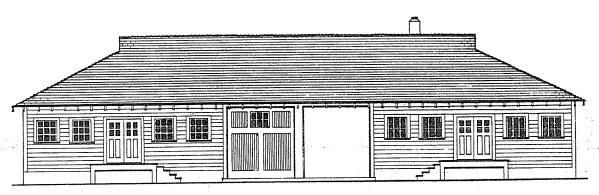


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

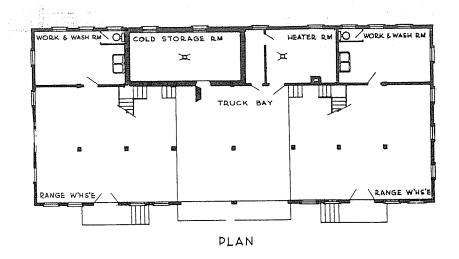
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION SANDPOINT IDAHO



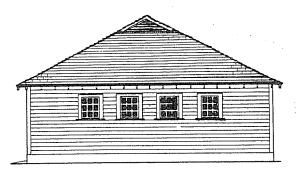
END ELEVATION



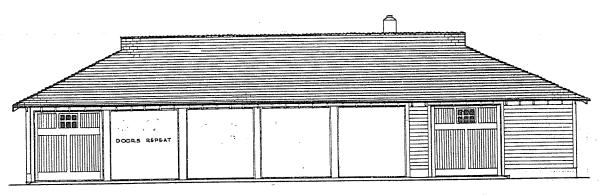
FRONT ELEVATION



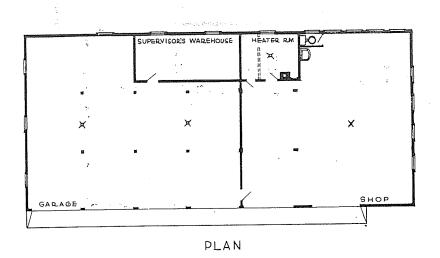
WAREHOUSE SANDPOINT RANGER STATION SANDPOINT, IDAHO



SIDE ELEVATION

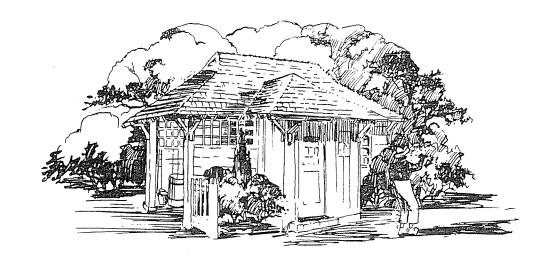


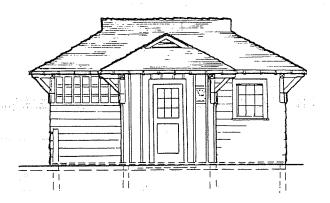
FRONT ELEVATION



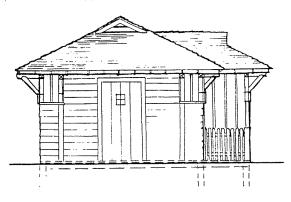
GARAGE & SHOP BUILDING

SANDPOINT RANGER STATION SANDPOINT, IDAHO





FRONT ELEVATION

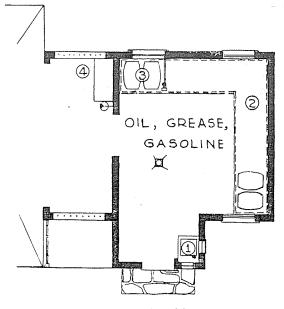


SIDE ELEVATION

#### LEGEND

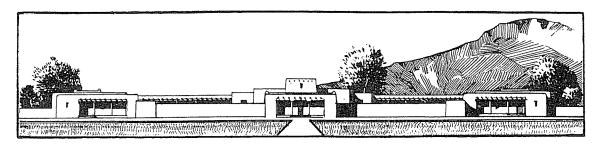
- Gasoline Pump Unit 2 S'orage Counter 3 Oll Cart

- 4 Compressor

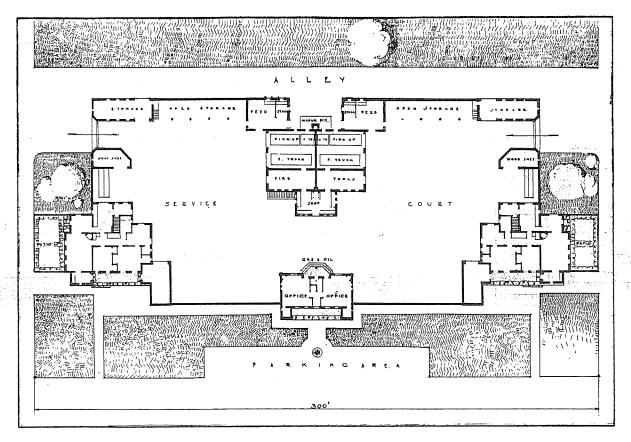


FLOOR PLAN

GASOLINE & OIL HOUSE SANDPOINT RANGER STATION SANDPOINT, IDAHO REGION 1

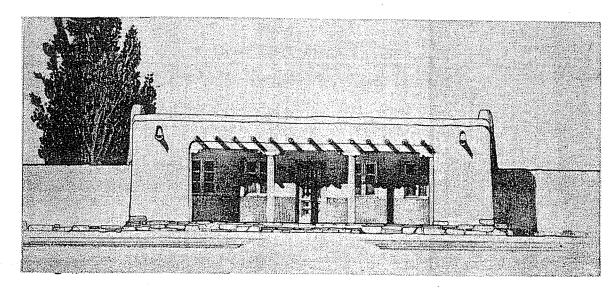


FRONT VIEW

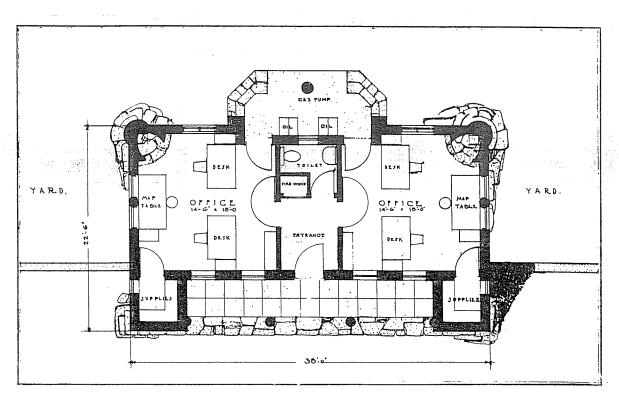


PLOT PLAN

## MAGDALENA & AUGUSTINE DISTRICT RANGER STATIONS CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST



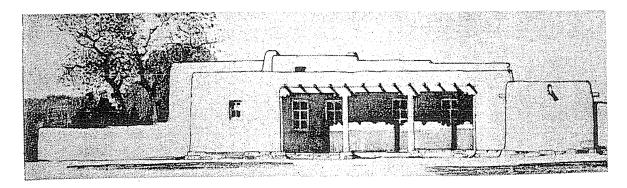
FRONT ELEVATION



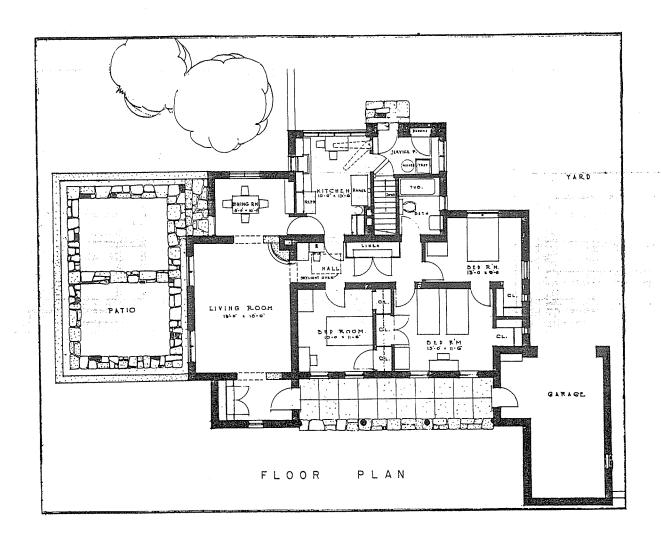
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OFFICES FOR THE
MAGDALENA-AUGUSTINE DISTRICTS
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3

#### ACCEPIABLE BUILDING PLANS



FRONT ELEVATION



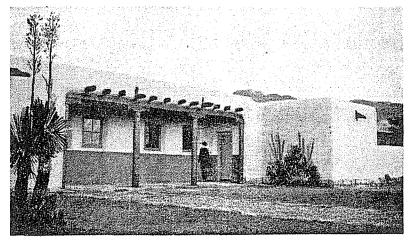
#### RANGER STATION DWELLING

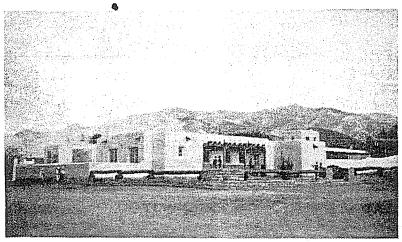
MAGDALENA, N.M.
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

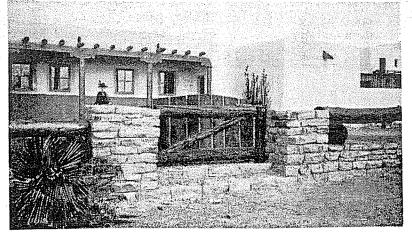
REGION 3

E-8B

#### ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS







G.G. WIRTH, FOREST SERVICE: ARCHITECT

RANGER STATION DWELLING

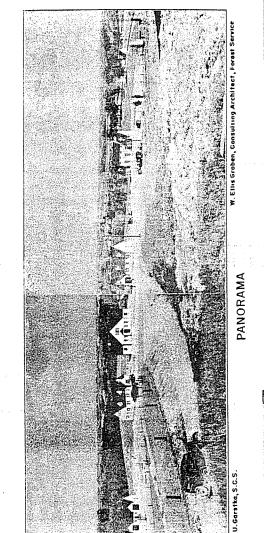
MAGDALENA, N.M.

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

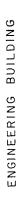
REGION 3

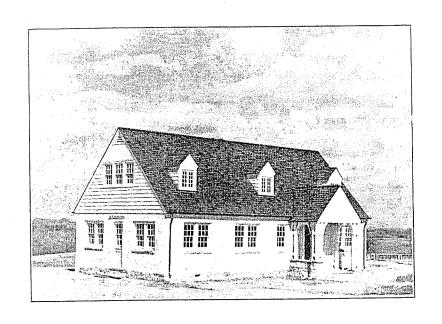
BUILT OF ADOBE

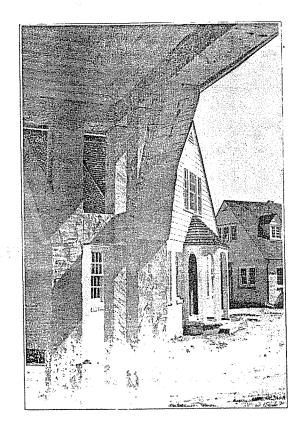
E-8C

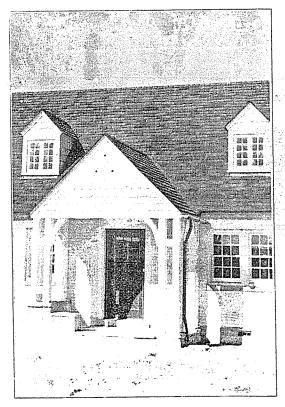


METEOROLOGICAL SHELTER









LABORATORY BUILDING

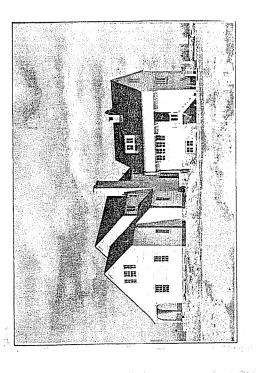
## NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

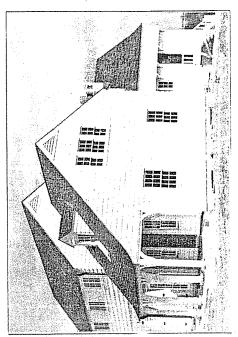
COSHOCTON, OHIO
W.Ellir Groben, Conculting Architect, Forest Service.
Photograph by W.U.Garstka, S.C.S.

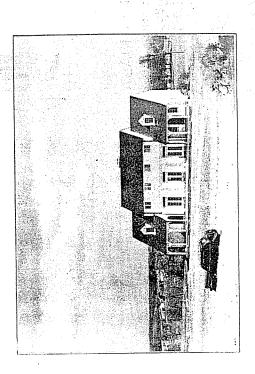


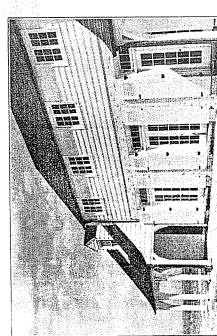


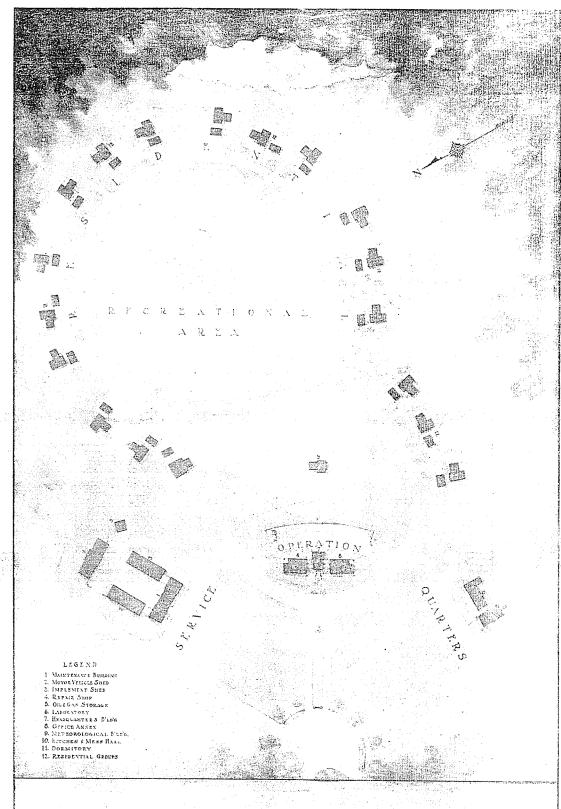
STAFF QUARTERS & KITCHEN BUILDING









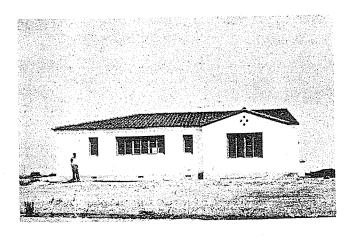


#### TEXMS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT WACO, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

PEL MEPINYOCK

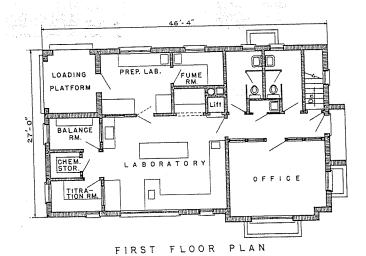
CONSULTING ARCRITECT



REAR VIEW

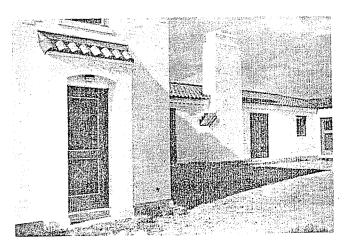


FRONT VIEW

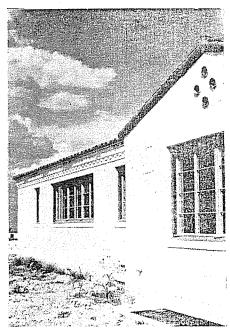


LABORATORY BUILDING
TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WACO, TEXAS

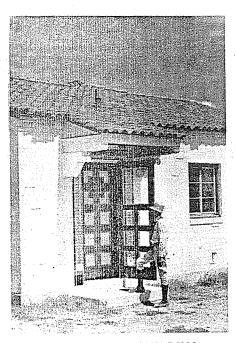
W. Elius Groben, Consulting Architect, Forest Service.
Photographs by S.D. Mc.Elroy, S.C. S.



MESS HALL & DORMITORY BUILDING
Note: See Page C-8 for Plans.



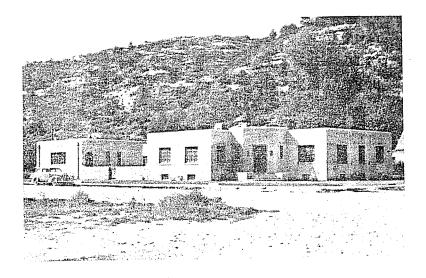
LABORATORY BUILDING

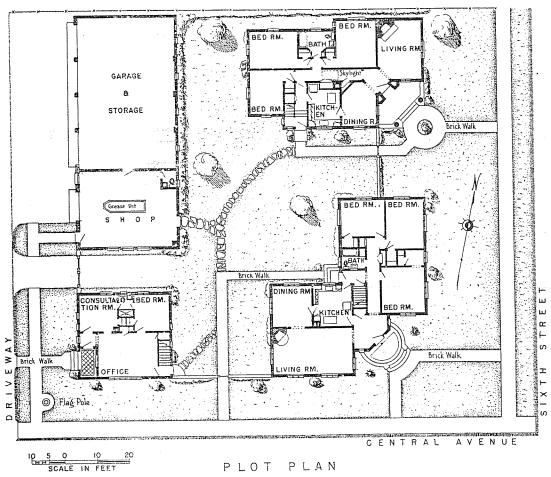


MAINTENANCE BUILDING

## TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE WACO, TEXAS

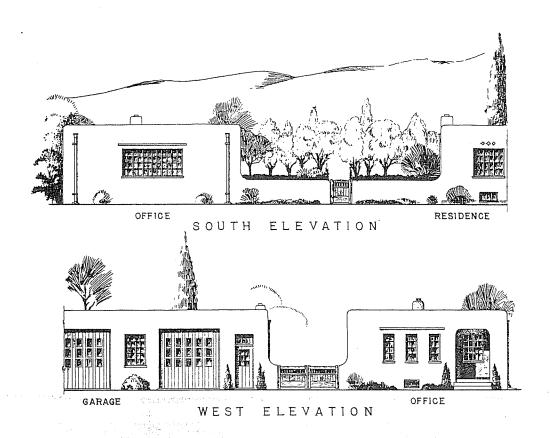
W Ellis Gropen Consulting Architect, Forest Service Photographs by W.U.Garstka, S.C.S.

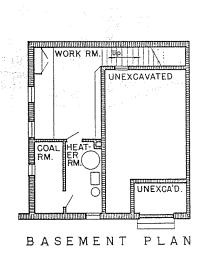


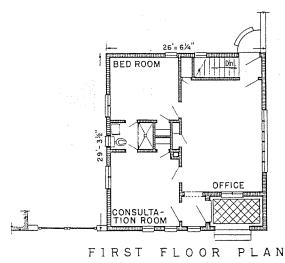


## DOLORES RANGER STATION GROUP MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

PLAN C-6620

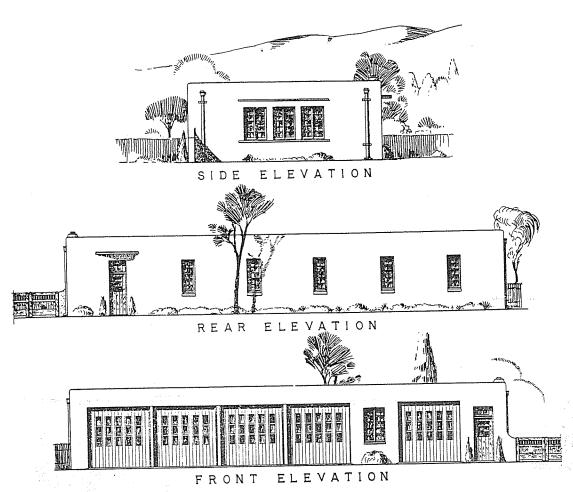




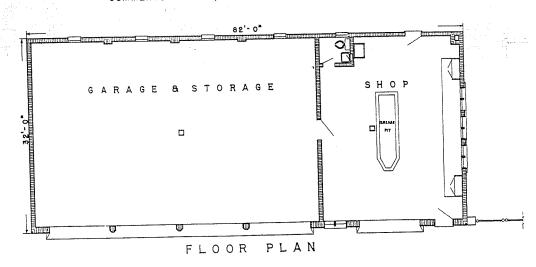


#### OFFICE BUILDING

DOLORES RANGER STATION
MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2

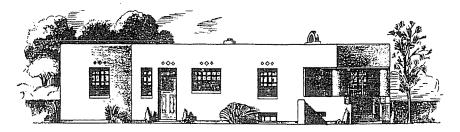


COMMENTS: Lower panels removed from Garage doors.

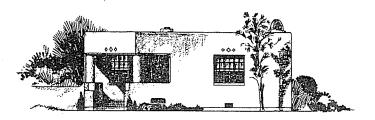


#### GARAGE & SHOP

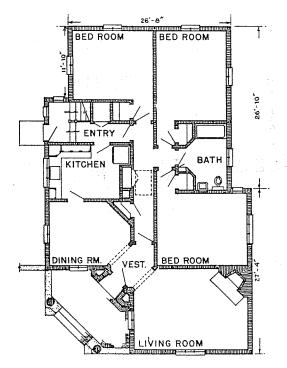
DOLORES RANGER STATION MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2



SOUTH ELEVATION



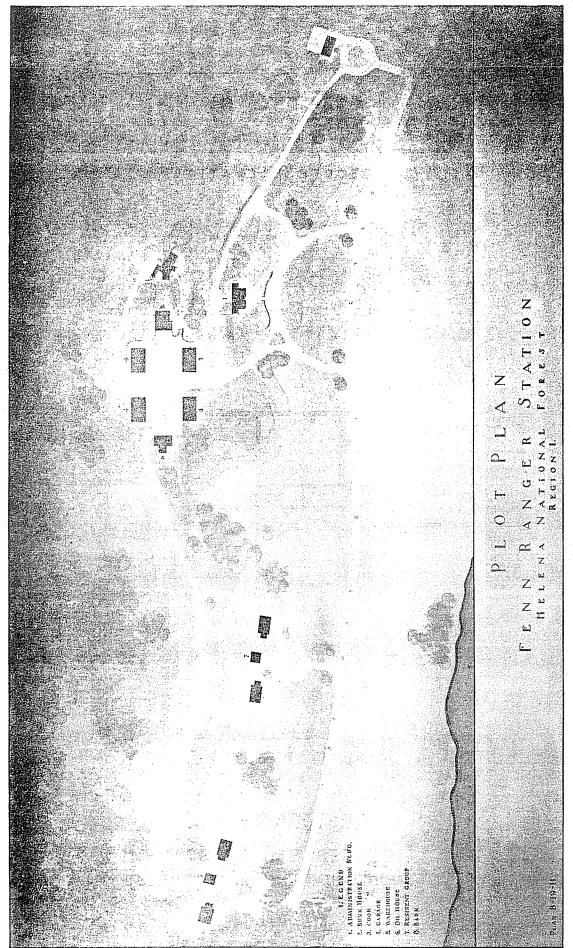
EAST ELEVATION

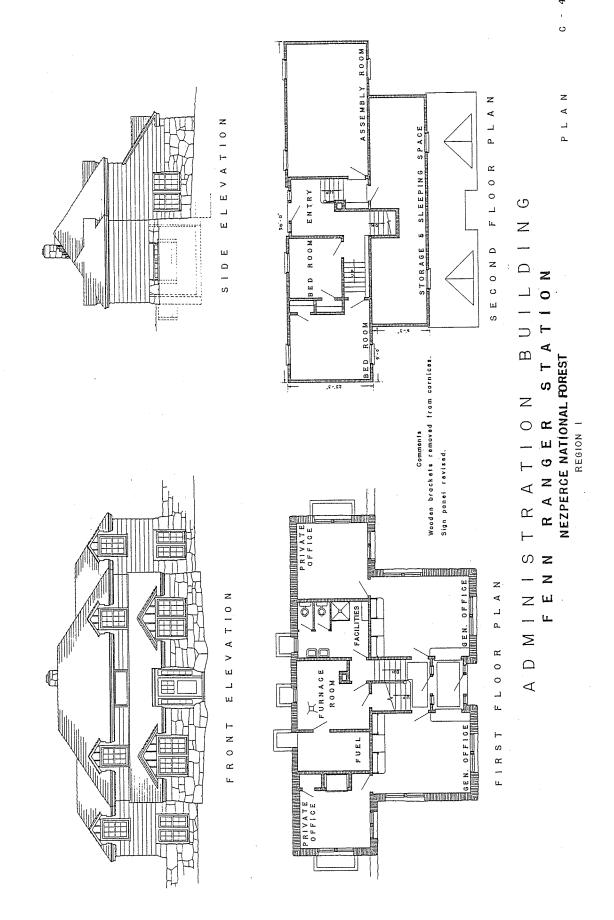


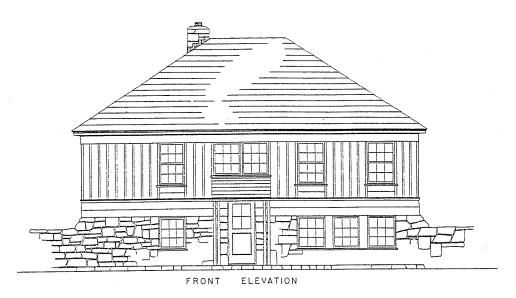
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

#### RESIDENCE NO. 2

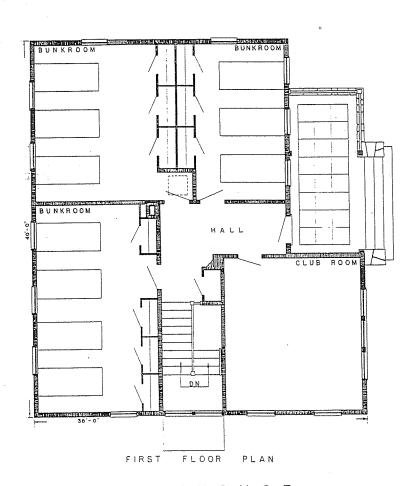
DOLORES RANGER STATION MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2



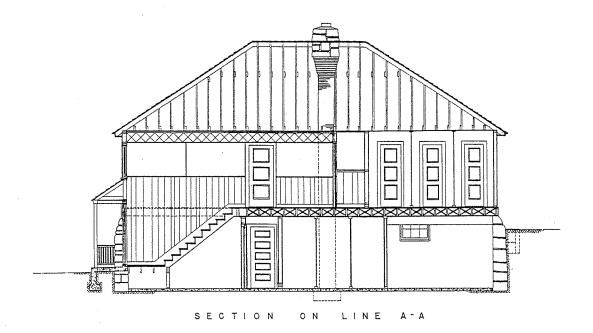


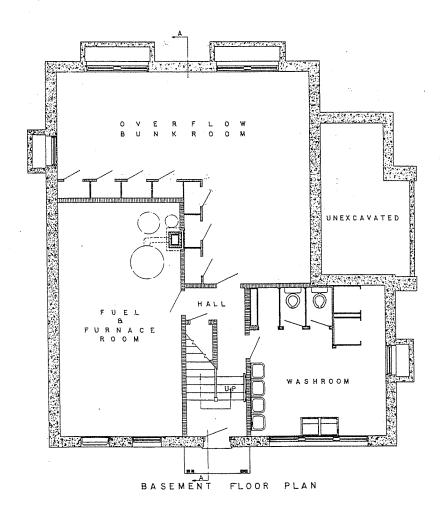


COMMENTS
Wooden brackets removed from cornice.

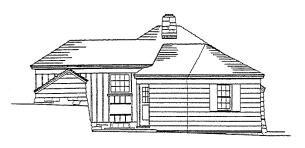


BUNKHOUSE
FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

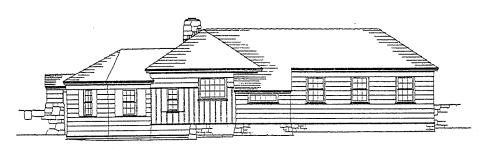




BUNKHOUSE
FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1
E-23

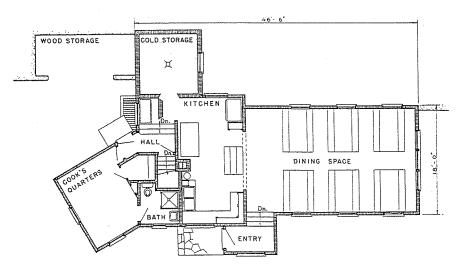


LEFT END ELEVATION



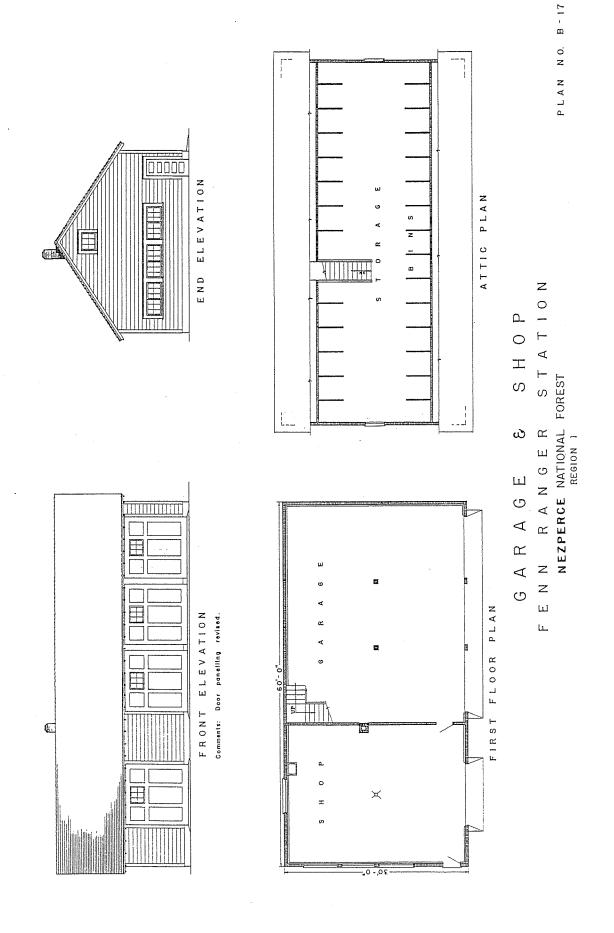
FRONT ELEVATION

COMMENTS
Wooden brackets removed from cornice.

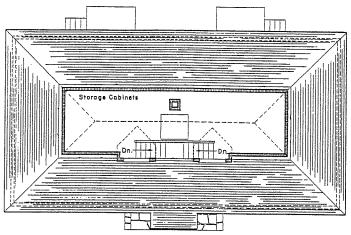


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

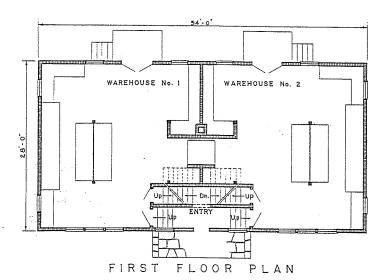
COOK HOUSE FENN RANGER STATION NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1



E-25



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



COLD STORAGE ROOM

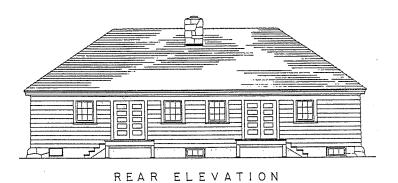
LIT ROOM

BASEMENT PLAN

WAREHOUSE FENN RANGER STATION NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1



END ELEVATION

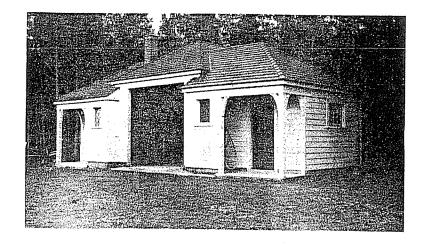


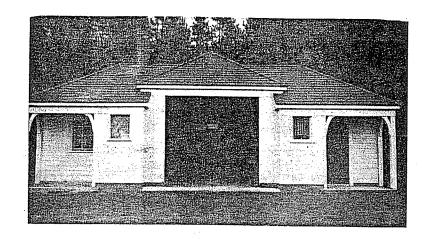
FRONT ELEVATION

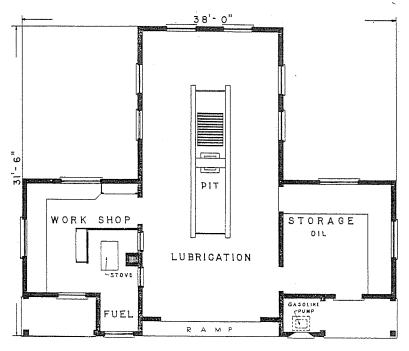
COMMENTS
Wooden brackels removed from cornice.

WAREHOUSE FENN RANGER STATION NEZPERGE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1

PLAN No. B-20





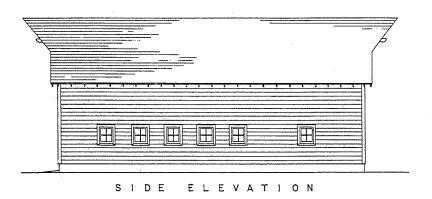


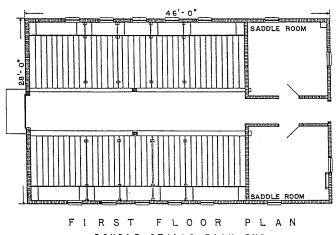
FLOOR PLAN

#### GAS & OIL FOUSE

FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1
E-28







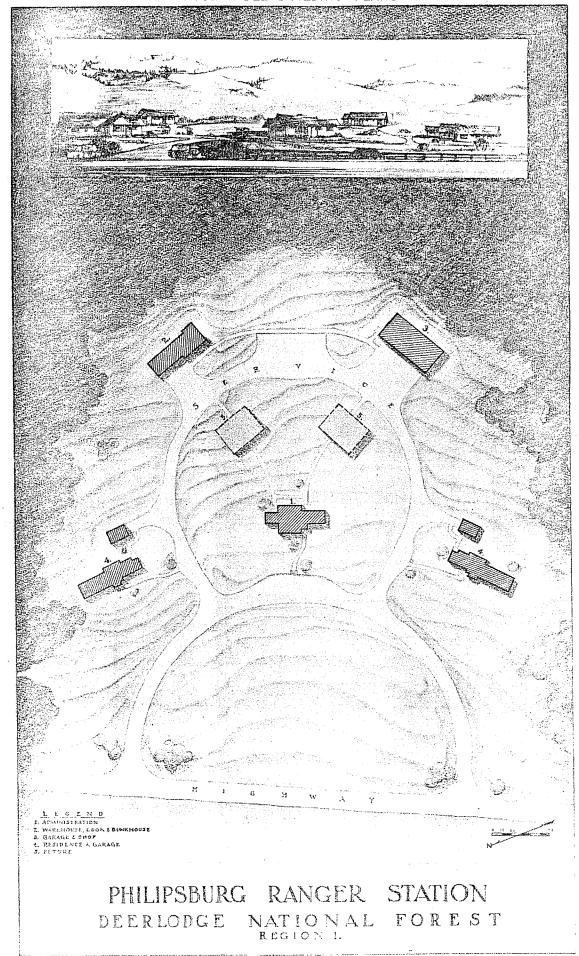
DOUBLE STALLS EACH END SINGLE STALLS BETWEEN

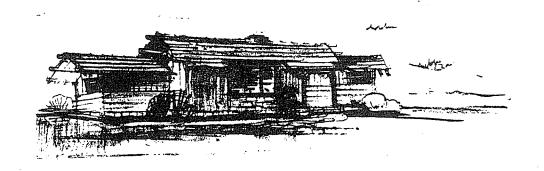
#### BARN

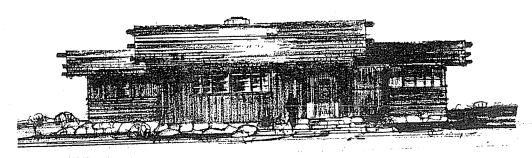
FENN RANGER STATION NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1

E-29

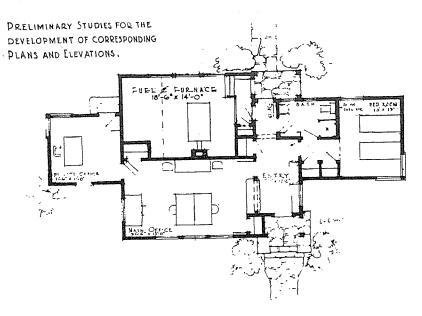
PLAN NO B-60





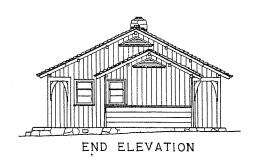


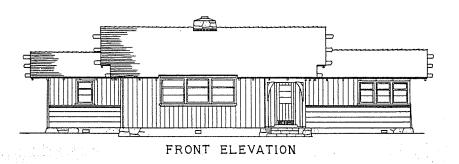
FRONT ELEVATION.

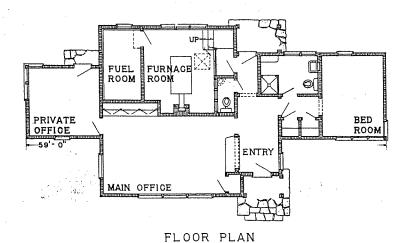


PRELIMINARY STUDY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST



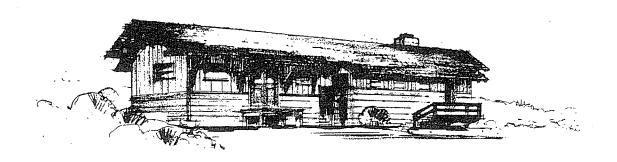


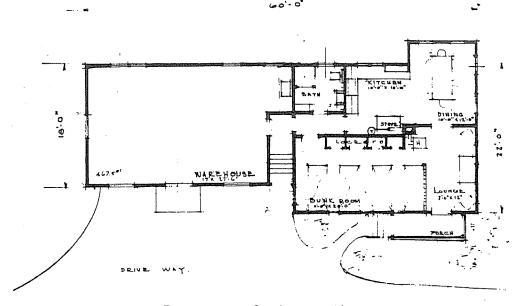


FINAL DRAWINGS

#### ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1



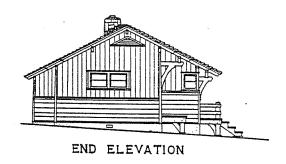


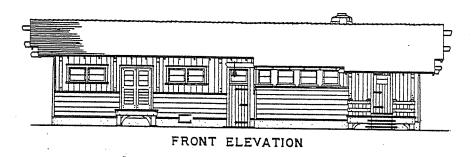
PRELIMINARY STUDY
WAREHOUSE, COOK & BUNKHOUSE

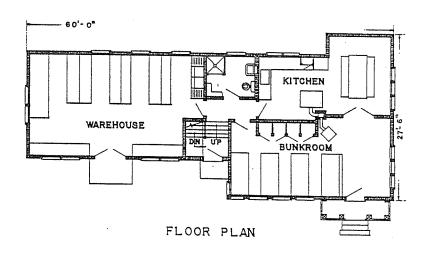
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1







FINAL DRAWINGS

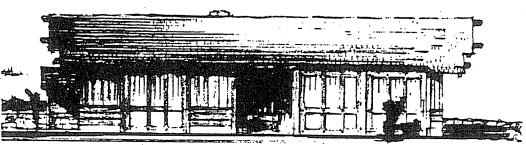
WAREHOUSE, COOK & BUNKHOUSE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

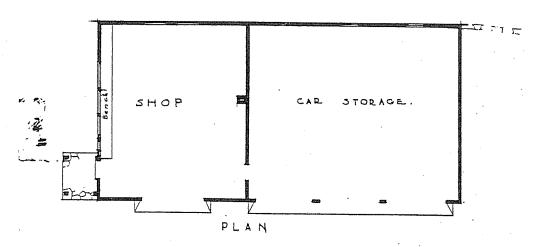
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1





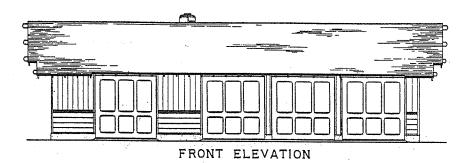
FRONT ELEVATION

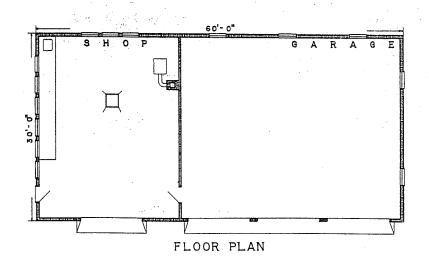


PRELIMINARY STUDY GARAGE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1



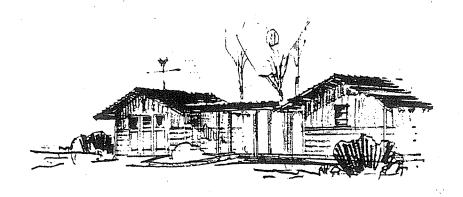


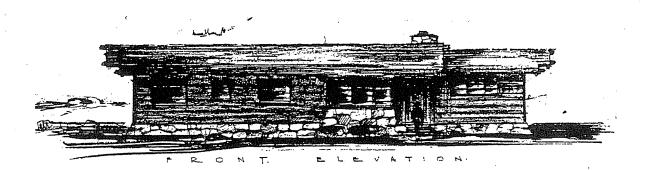


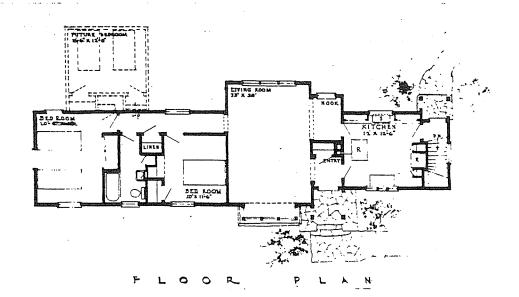
FINAL DRAWINGS

#### GARAGE & SHOP

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

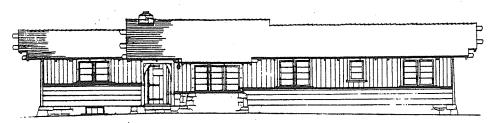




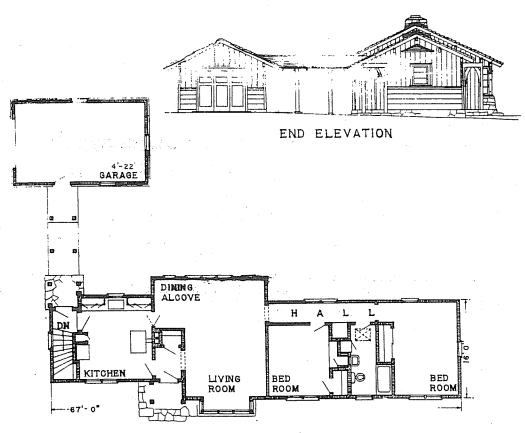


## PRELIMINARY STUDY RESIDENCE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1



FRONT ELEVATION

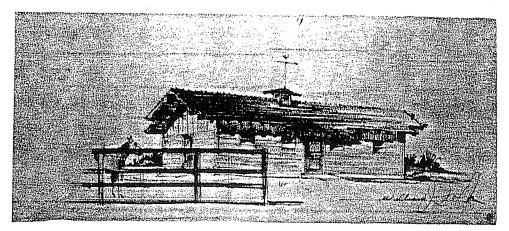


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

#### RESIDENCE

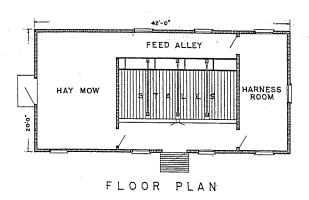
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1



PRELIMINARY SKETCH

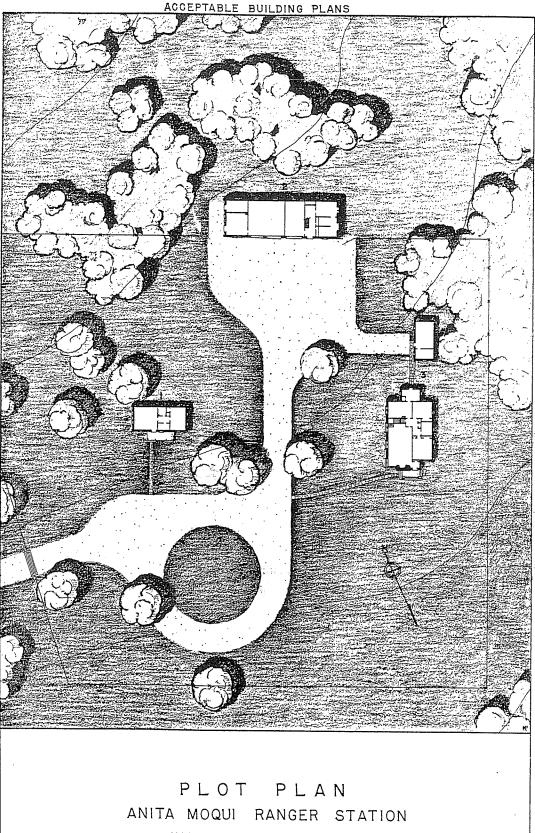


FRONT ELEVATION



FINAL DRAWINGS

FOUR HORSE BARN PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1



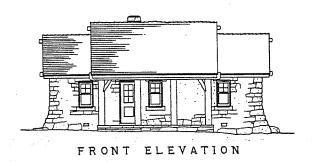
# KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST REGION 3

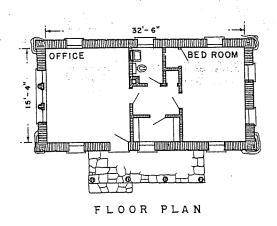
LEGEND

1-OFFICE 2-SHOP & BARN 3-DWELLING & UTILITY BLDG.

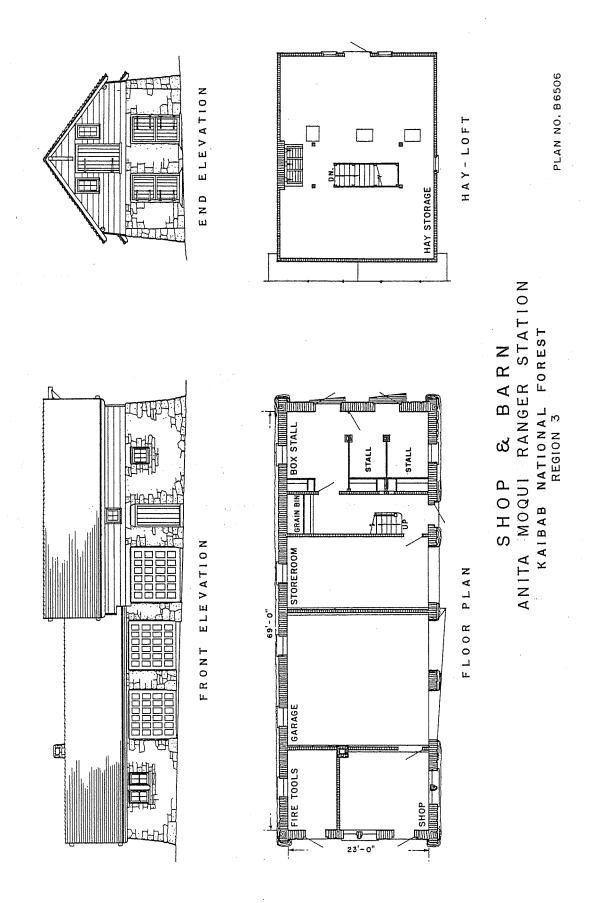
SCALE IN FEET

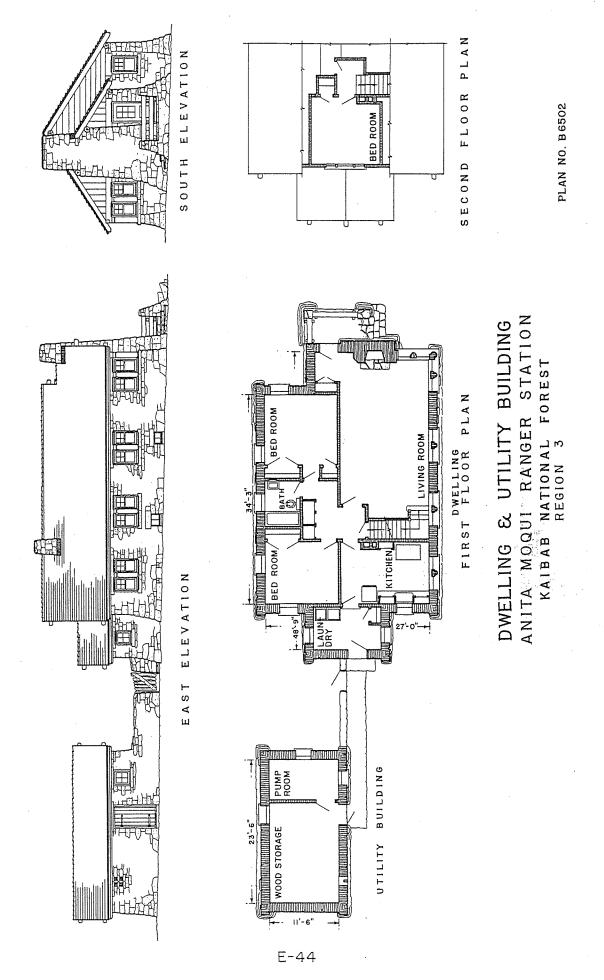


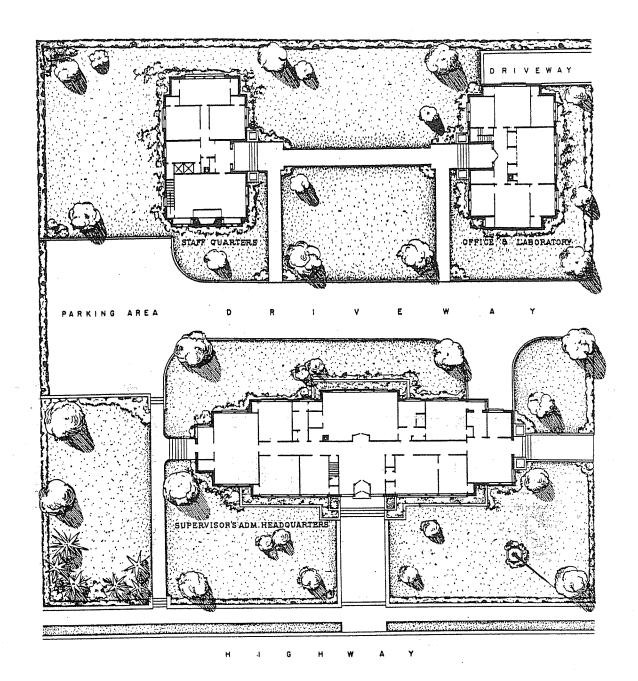




OFFICE
ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3

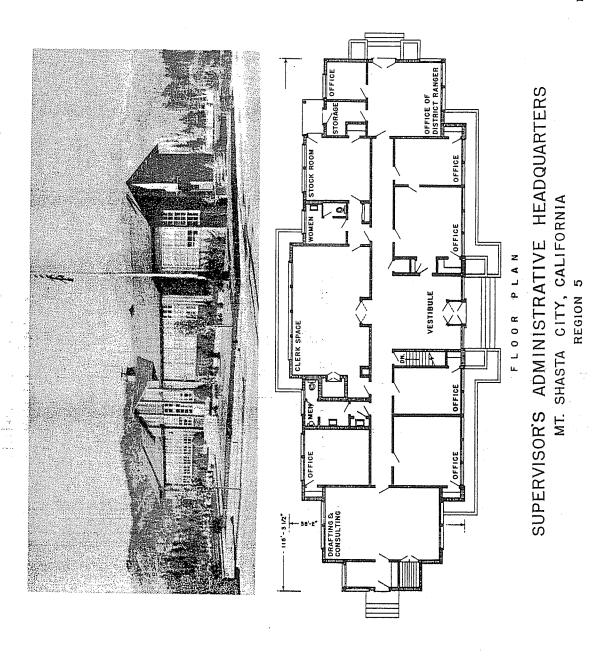


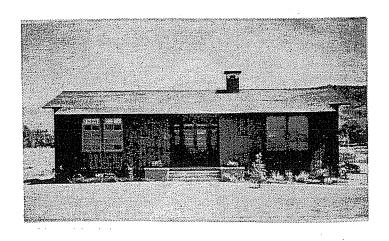


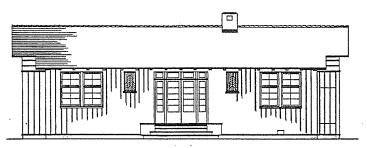


# PLOT PLAN MT. SHASTA HEADQUARTERS SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST

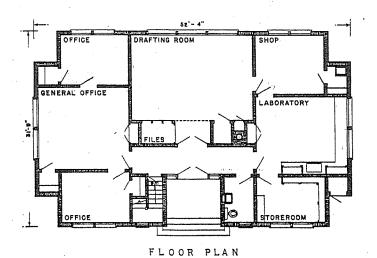
REGION 5







FRONT ELEVATION

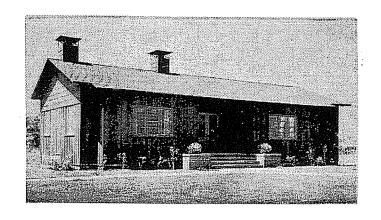


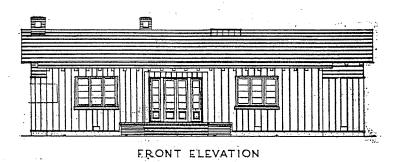
#### OFFICE & LABORATORY

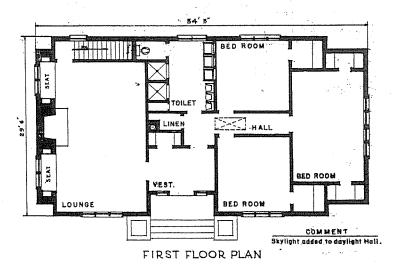
EXPERIMENT STATION

MT. SHASTA CITY CALIFORNIA REGION 5

COMMENTS: Winders taken out of stairs: Doors shifted and chimney changed







STAFF QUARTERS FOR EXPERIMENT STATION
MT. SHASTA CITY, CALIFORNIA
REGION 5

#### FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT DEPOTS

The following sections, F, G, H, I and J, are devoted to Equipment Depots, and include Shops and Service Buildings, Gas and Oil Storage Buildings, Garages, Warehouses and Barns, respectively.

Also, in the preceding Section E, Administrative Groups, will be found a few plans of similar buildings.

These plates have been assembled from representative structures of the various Regions for the assistance of those concerned with the planning and construction of a similar character.

In this connection attention is called to the prefatory remarks beginning on Page A-3, together with:

Pertinent Facts Concerning Automotive Repair Shop Planning

Gasoline Pump Units, with Suggestions
Regarding their Location and Installation

prepared by Engineering, Washington Office.

It is hoped these plates will be found helpful in the field of Forest Service Equipment Depot Planning.

T. W. NORCROSS,

Chief, Division of Engineering.

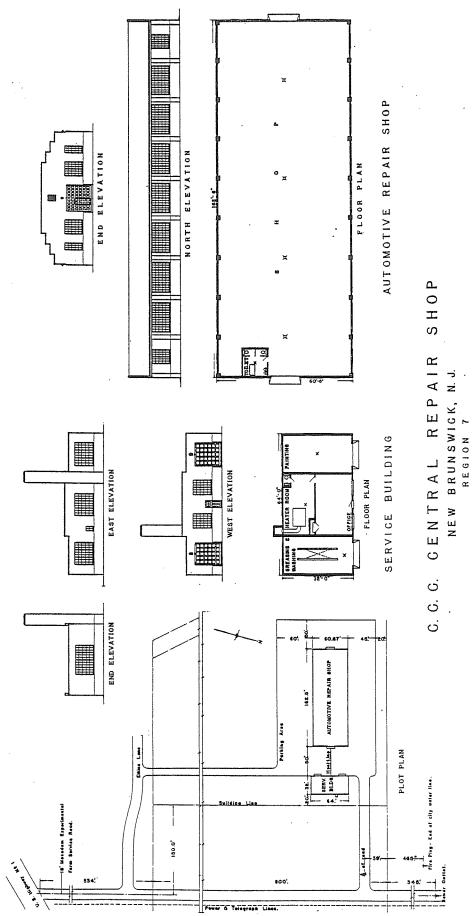
. •

.

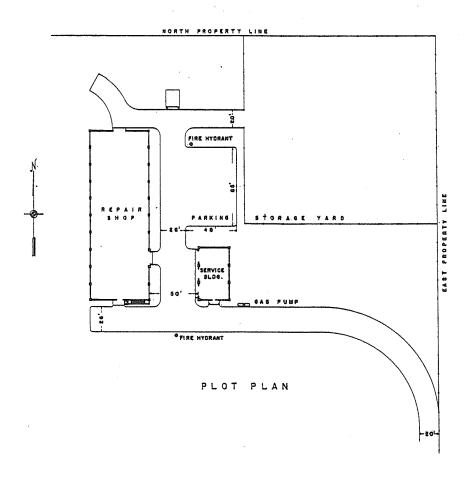
.

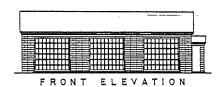
### SECTION F

# SHOPS & SERVICE BUILDINGS

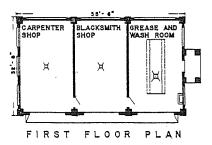


F-1



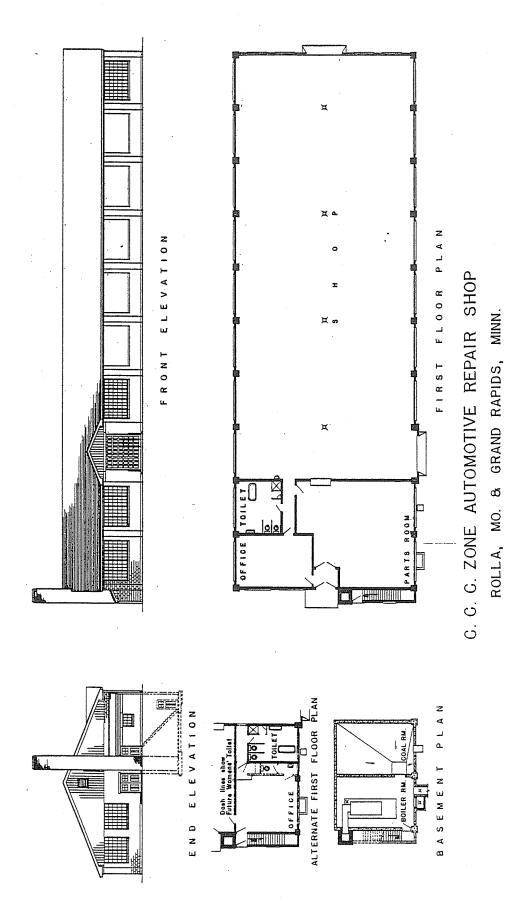


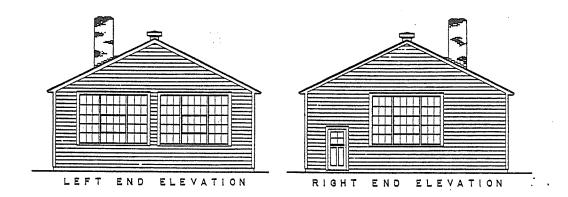


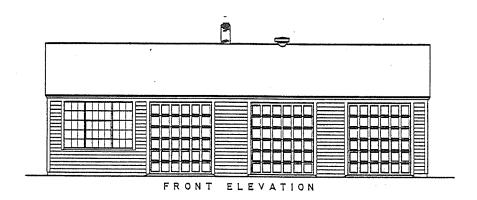


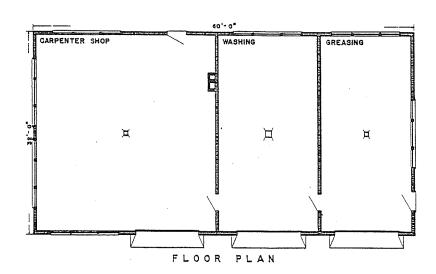
SERVICE BUILDING AND PLOT PLAN
C.C.C. ZONE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP
ROLLA, MO. & GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.
REGION 9

REGION 9





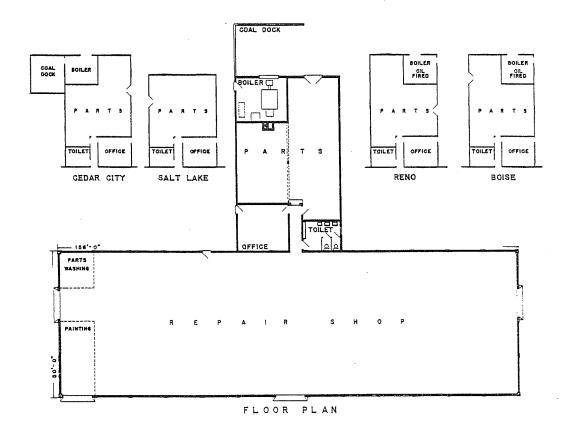




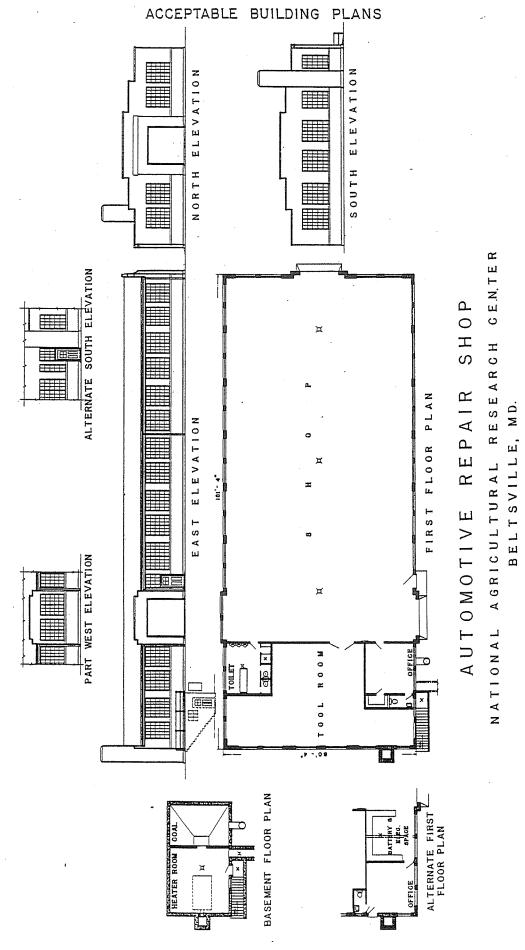
SERVICE BUILDING
C. C. C. CENTRAL REPAIR SHOPS
REGION 9

# ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS SIDE ELEVATION REAR ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

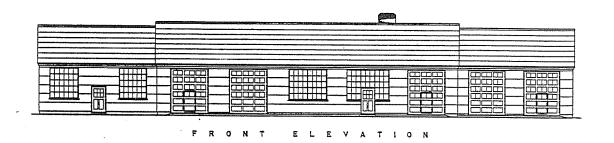


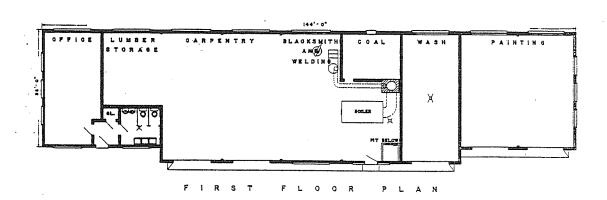
C.C.C. CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP REGION 4



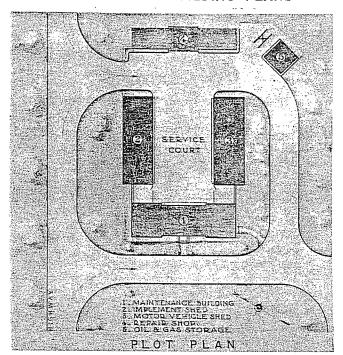
F-6



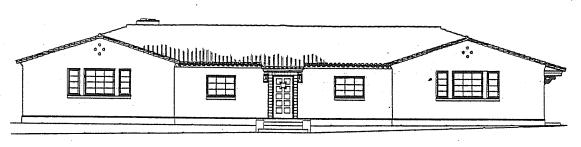




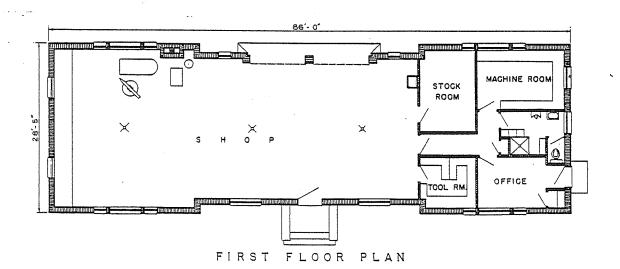
SERVICE BUILDING
SALEM, VA.
REGION 7



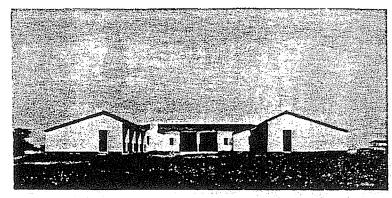
DESIGNED BY ENGINEERING FOREST SERVICE



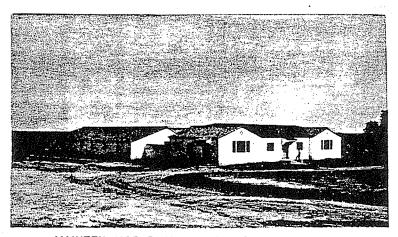
FRONT ELEVATION



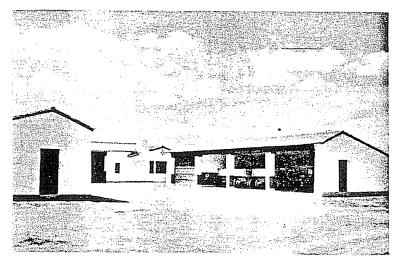
MAINTENANCE BUILDING
TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WAGO, TEXAS



VEHICLE SHEDS & MAINTENANCE BUILDING



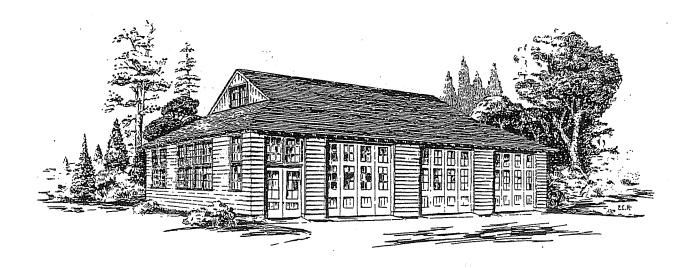
MAINTENANCE BUILDING & VEHICLE SHEDS

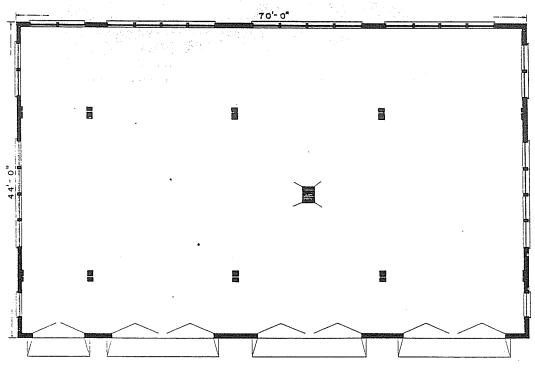


SERVICE COURT- VEHICLE SHEDS

TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WACO, TEXAS

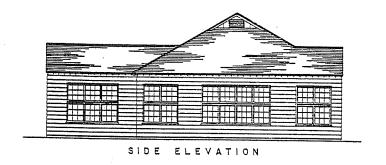
W.Ellis Groben, Consulting Architect, Forest Service.
Photographs by S.D. Mc.Elroy, S.C.S.
and W.U.Garstka, S.C.S.

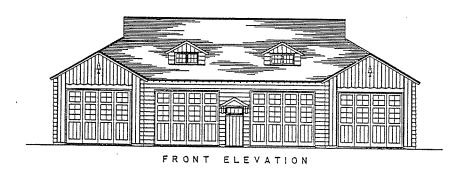


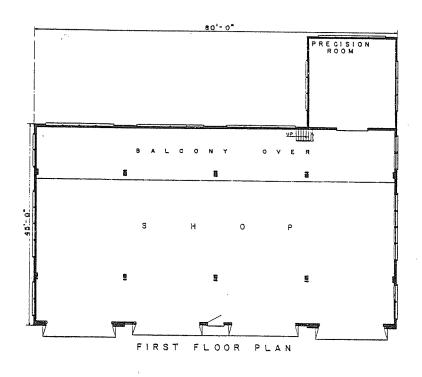


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

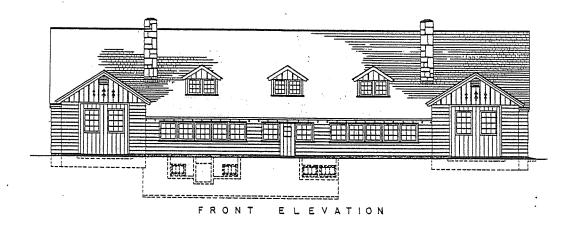
#### MACHINE SHOP NORTH BEND RANGER STATION SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6

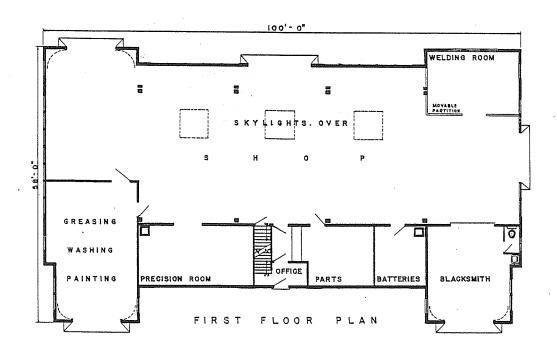


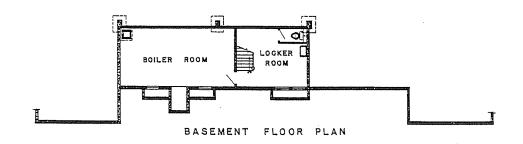




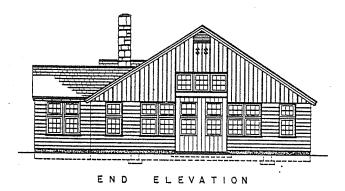
MACHINE SHOP WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON REGION 6

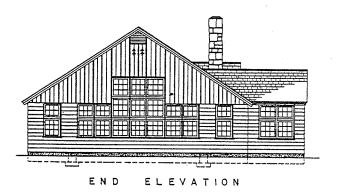


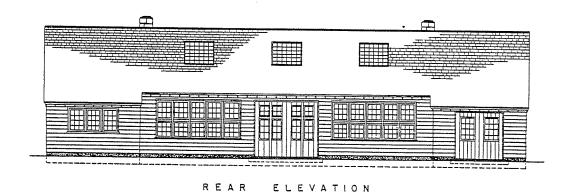




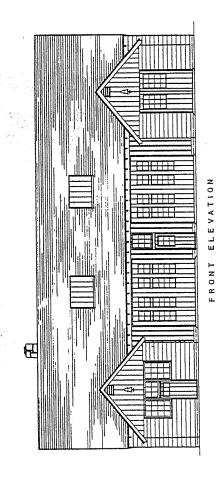
MACHINE SHOP SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6



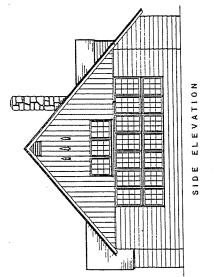


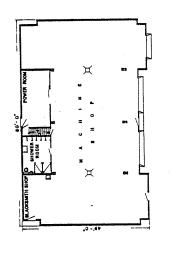


MACHINE SHOP SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6



EXERN ELEVATION

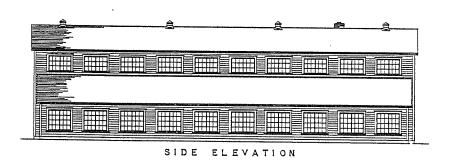


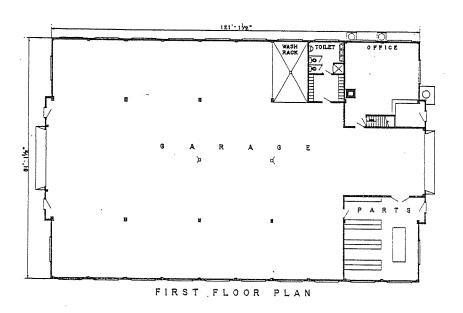


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MACHINE SHOP ochoco national forest region 6





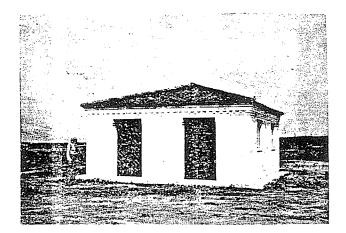


SHOP BUILDING HILL CITY, S. DAKOTA REGION 2

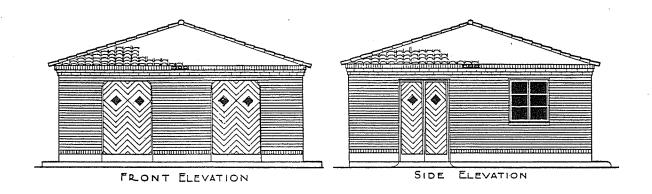
e e central de marcola de la companya del companya del companya de la companya de

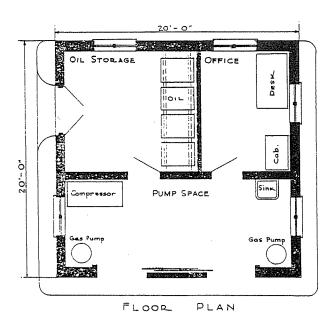
# SECTION G

GAS & OIL STORAGE BUILDINGS

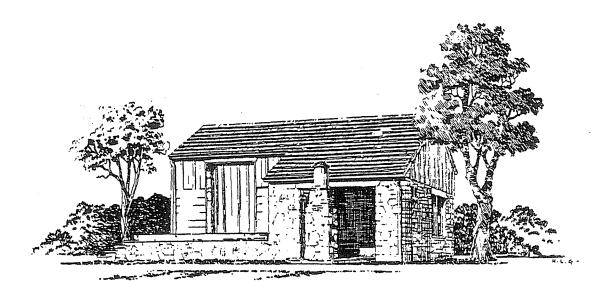


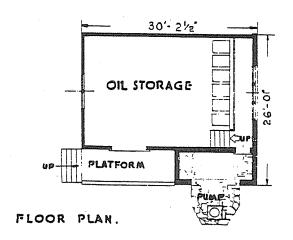
DESIGNED BY ENGINEERING FOREST SERVICE



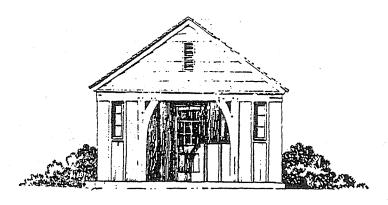


OIL AND GASOLINE STORAGE BUILDING TEXAS EXPERIMETAL WATERSHED PROJECT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, WACO, TEXAS

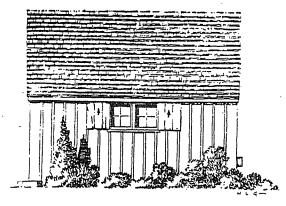




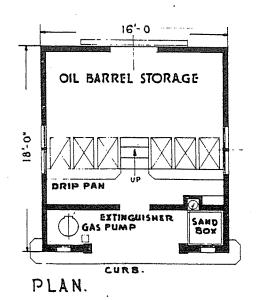
GAS & OIL STORAGE



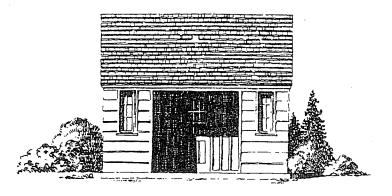
FRONT



SIDE



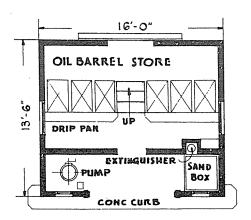
GAS & OIL STORAGE



FRONT.

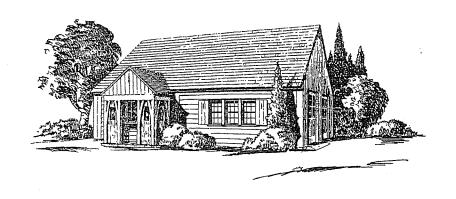


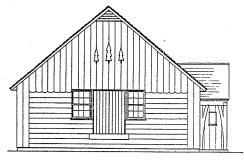
END

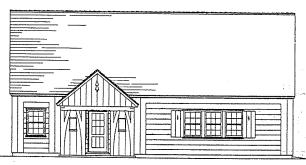


PLAN.

# GAS & OIL STORAGE

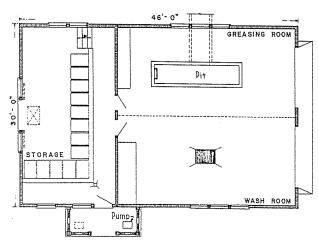






SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION



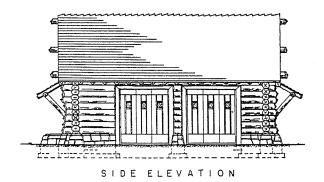
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENT: Porch adjusted for more direct access.

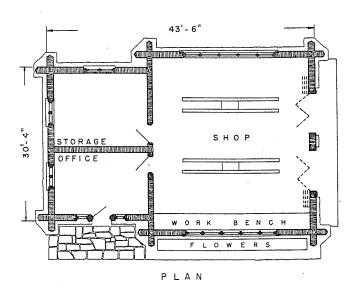
## OIL STORAGE & SERVICE BUILDING

ELWHA, WASHINGTON REGION 6

PLAN NO. 537







SERVICE STATION

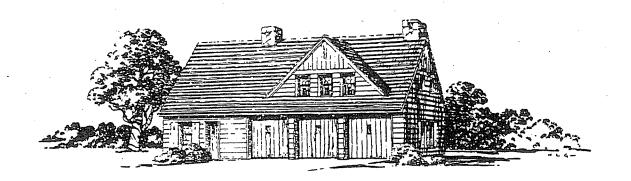
SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

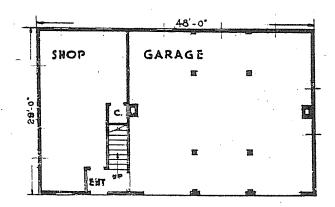
REGION 2

PLAN B-2060-3

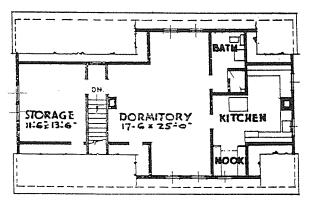
SECTION H

GARAGES



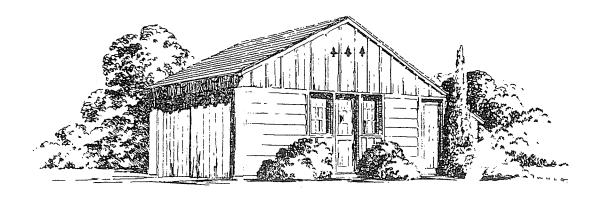


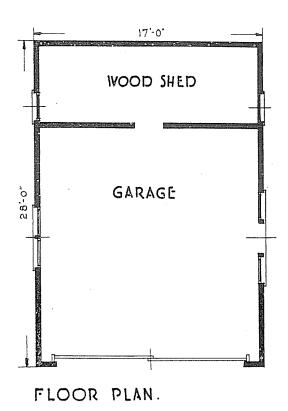
GROUND FLOOR.



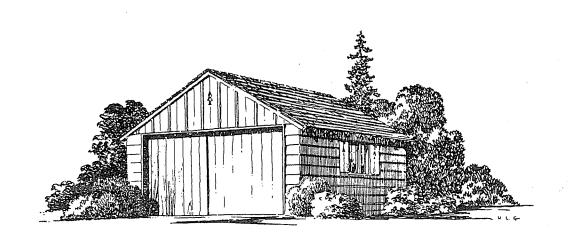
SECOND FLOOR

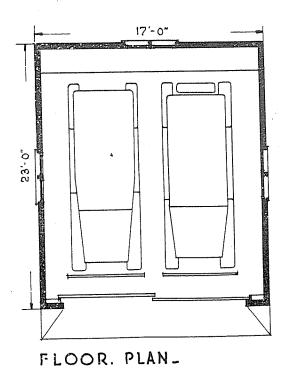
# GARAGE AND SHOP



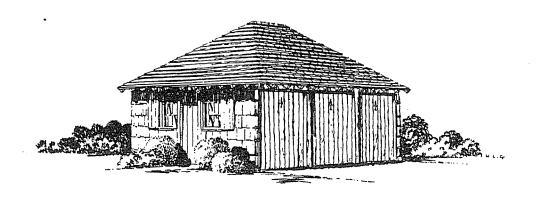


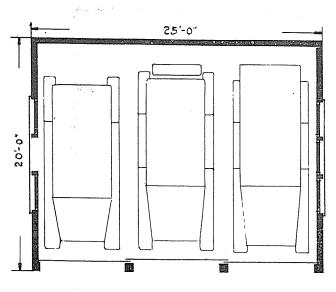
GARAGE AND WOOD SHED





TWO CAR GARAGE



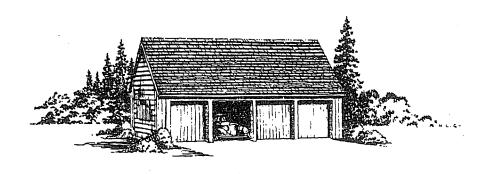


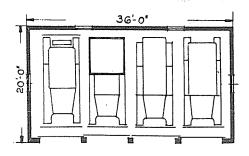
FLOOR PLAN

# THREE CAR GARAGE

REGION 6

PLAN No. 500

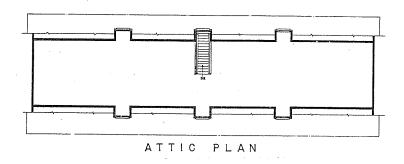


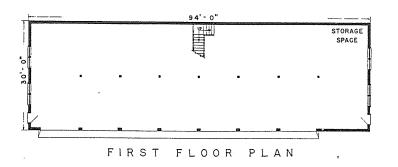


PLAN.

# FOUR CAR GARAGE





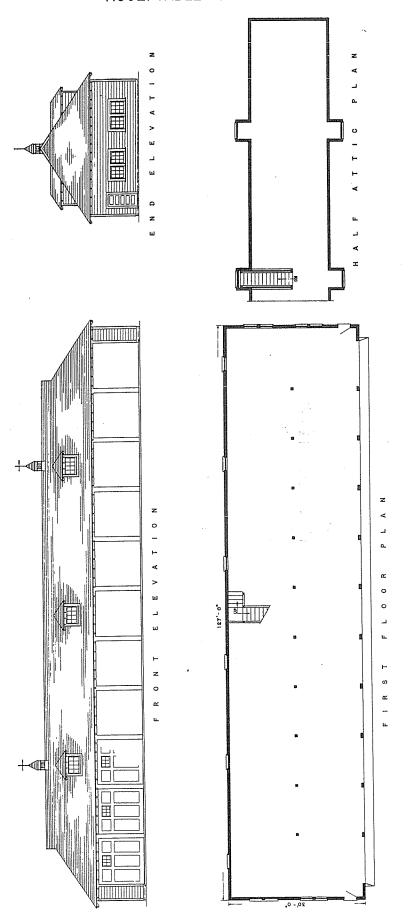


EIGHT STALL GARAGE

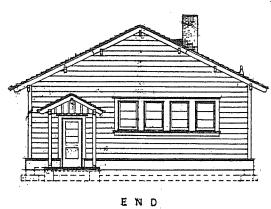
FERNAN RANGER STATION

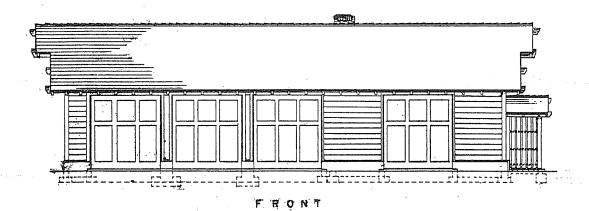
COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

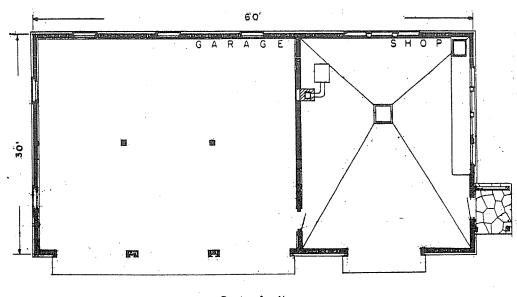
REGION 1



ELEVEN STALL GARAGE SANDPOINT, IDAHO. REGION 1







P L A N

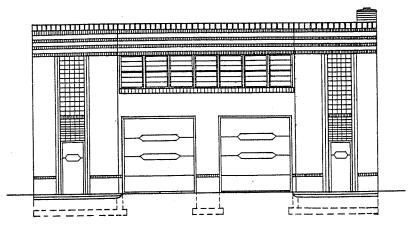
£ ...

3 STALL GARAGE & SHOP

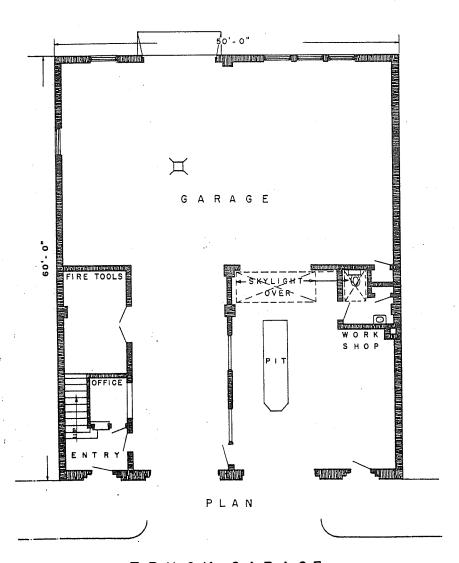
R E G I O N 1

PLAN B-121

H-9

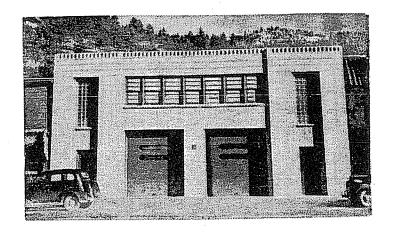


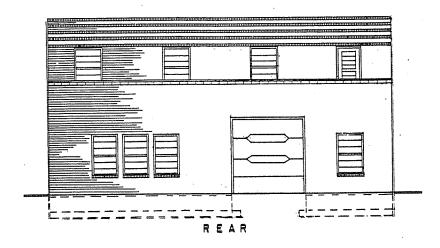
FRONT

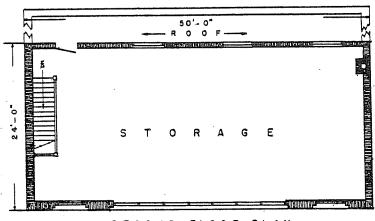


TRUCK GARAGE DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

REGION 2



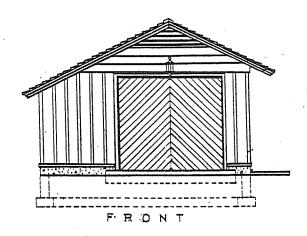


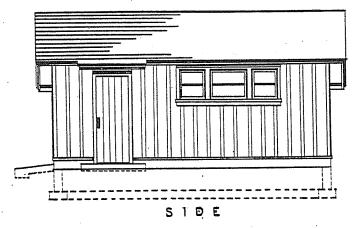


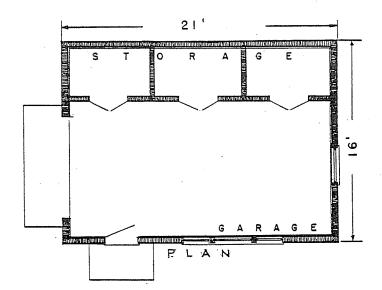
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TRUCK GARAGE DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

REGION 2







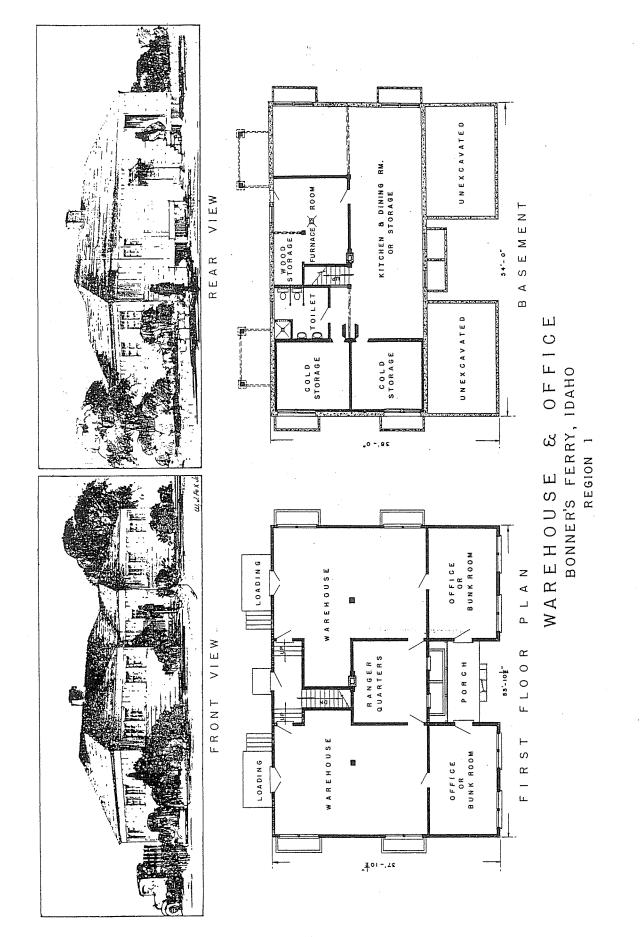
ONE CAR GARAGE WITH STORAGE SPACE

REGION 1

PLAN B-132

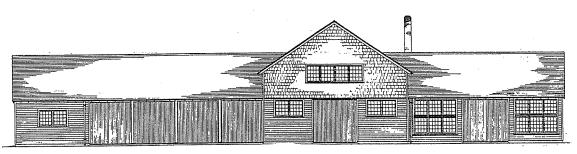
# SECTION I

# WAREHOUSES

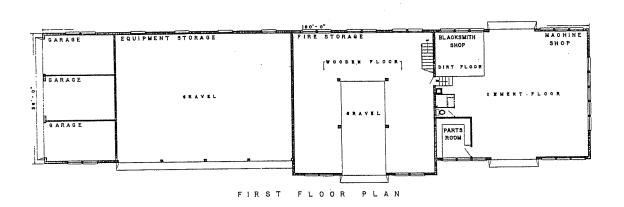








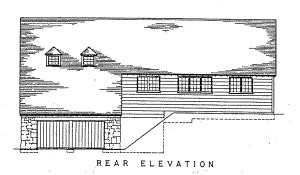
FRONT ELEVATION

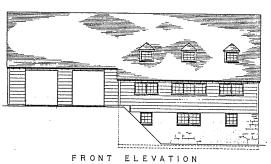


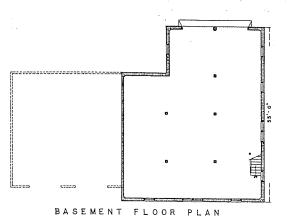
WAREHOUSE KETTLE FALLS, WASH.

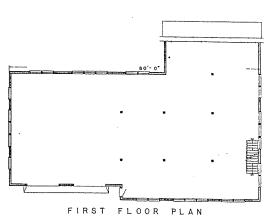




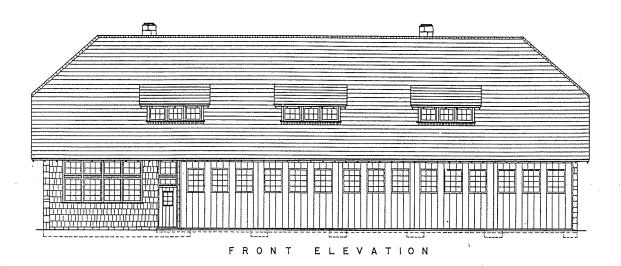


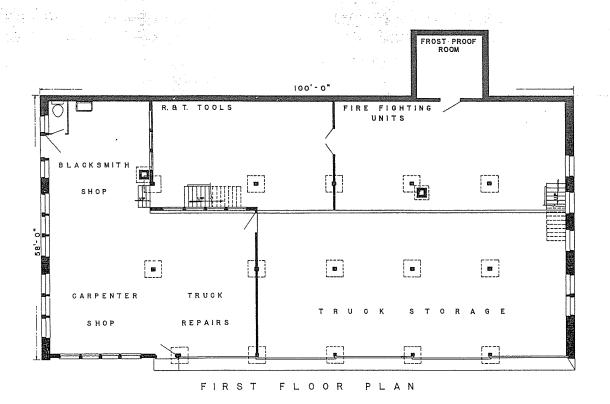




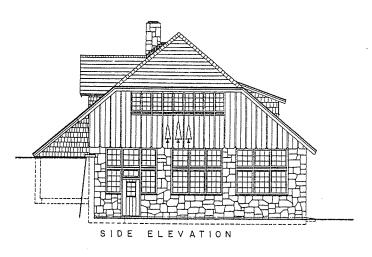


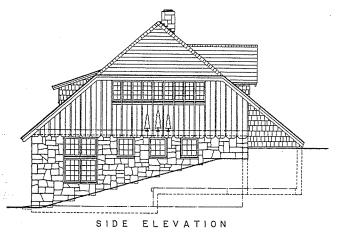
R. & T. WAREHOUSE GULER, WASHINGTON. REGION 6

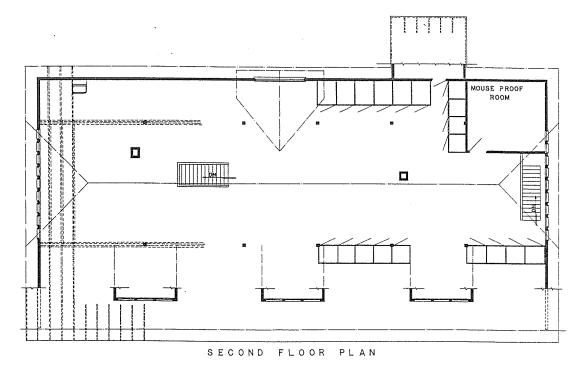




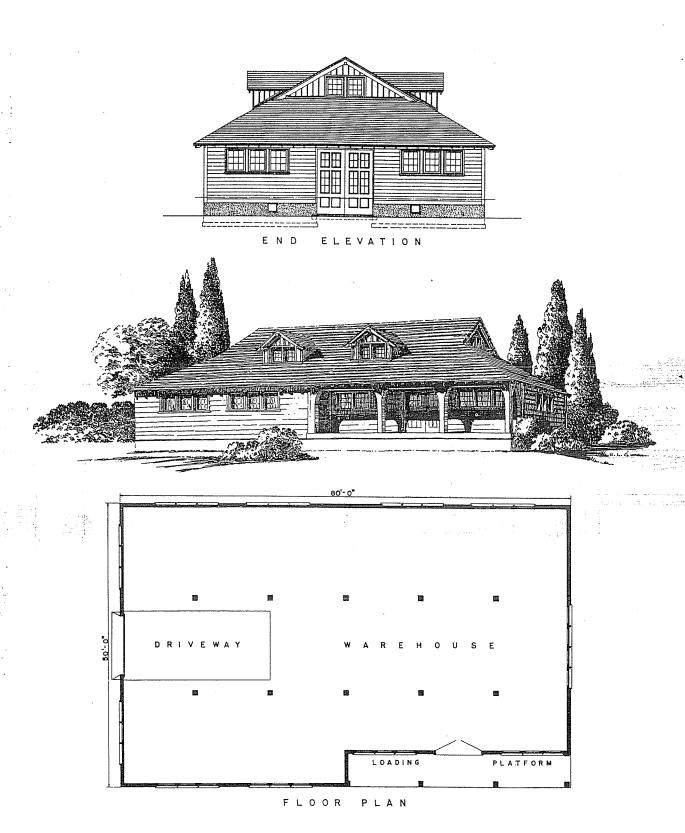
FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.& T. STORAGE
MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 6





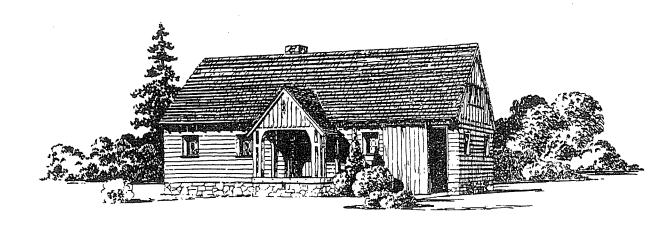


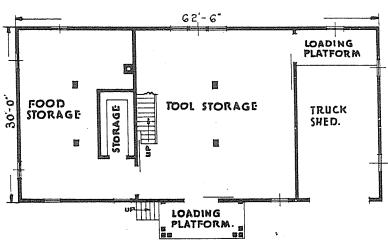
FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.&T. STORAGE
MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 6



FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.&T. STORAGE SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6

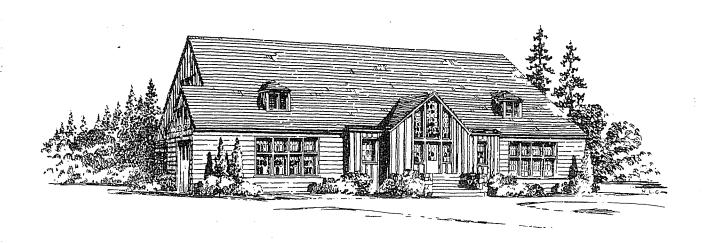
PLAN No. 604

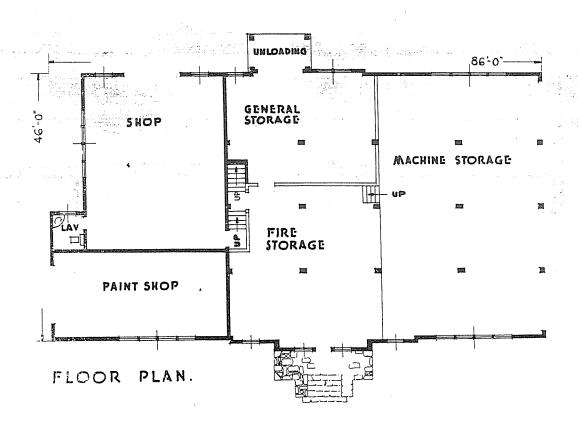




FLOOR PLAN.

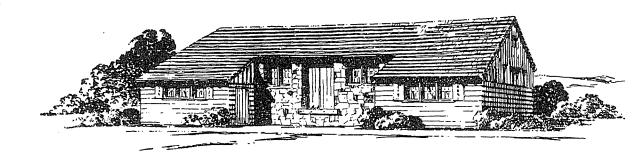
#### EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY WAREHOUSE

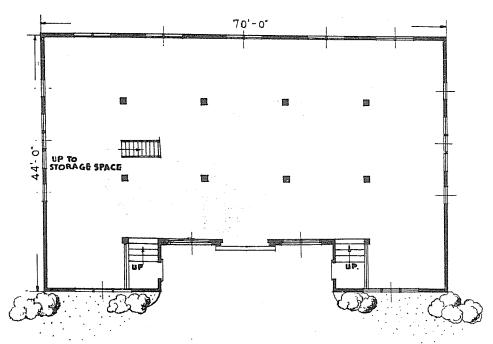




# SHOP AND STORAGE BUILDING

REGION 6



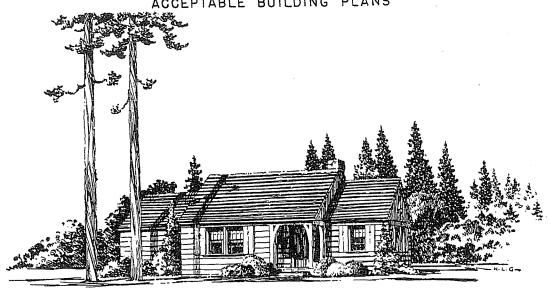


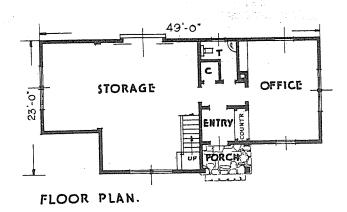
FLOOR PLAN.

## FIRE & IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE

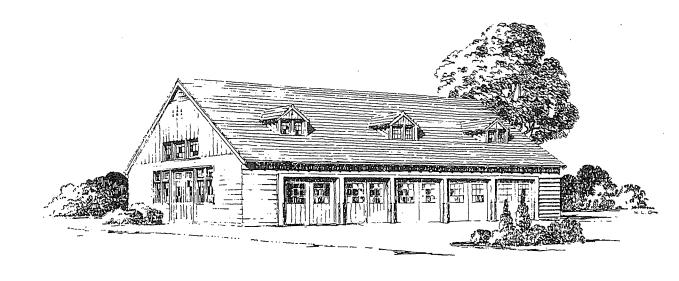
REGION 6
DELINEATOR

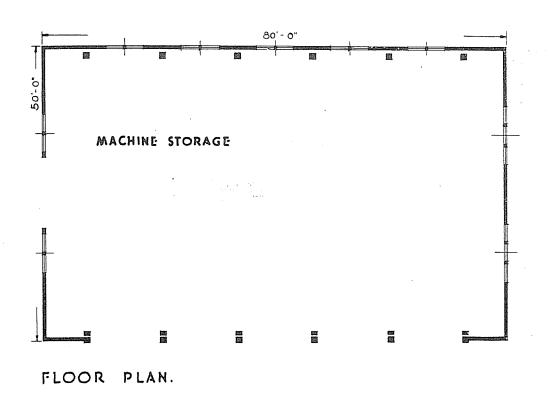
PLAN No. 621





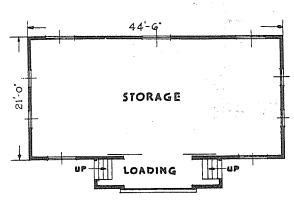
## OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE





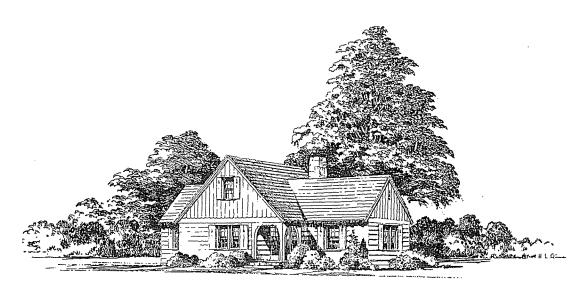
### MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING

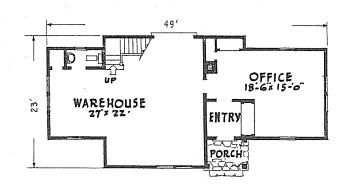




FLOOR PLAN.

## EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE



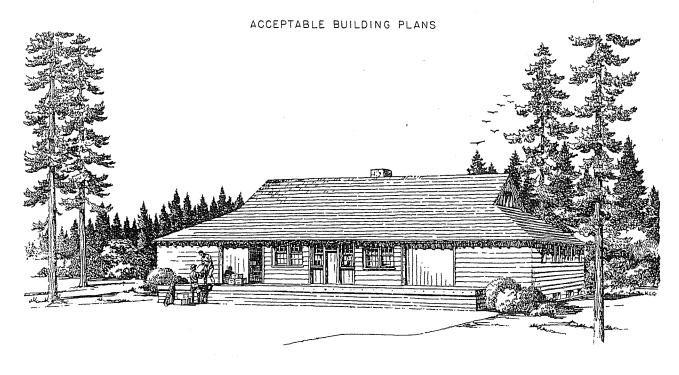


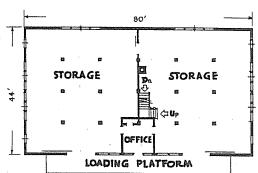
FIRST FLOOR

# OFFICE & WAREHOUSE

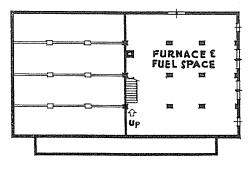
DELINEATOR

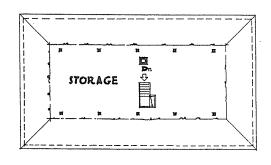
PLAN Nº 105





FIRST FLOOR





BASEMENT PLAN

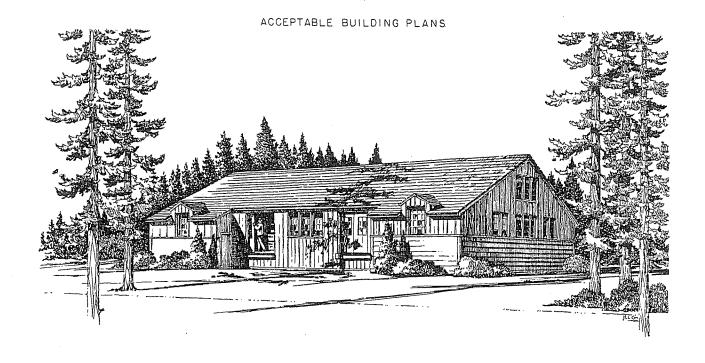
SECOND FLOOR

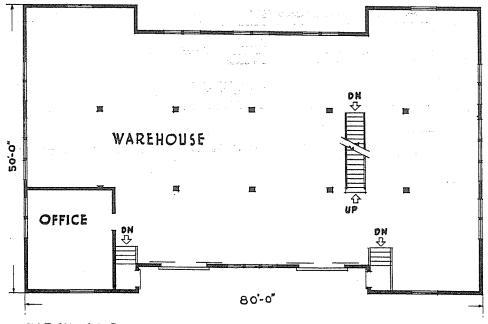
COMMENTS:
Windows added at each side of center motive to furnish daylight where there was none.
More interesting exterior grouping.
Doors to slide one way only, in order not to cover added windows.

# COMBINATION WAREHOUSE

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 617.



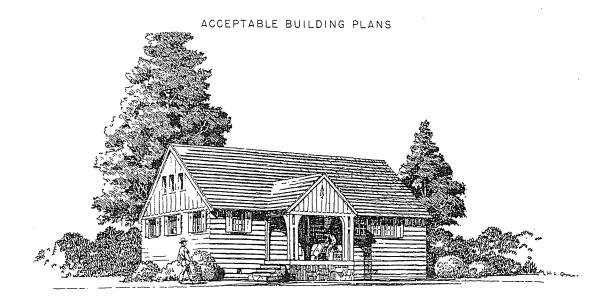


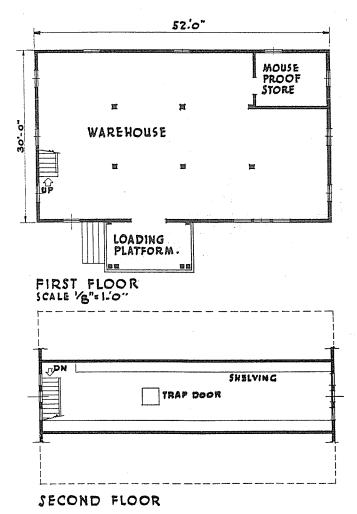
FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE 'B"=1-0' NOTE 40'x40' BASEMENT UNDER STORAGE LOFT ABOVE

## FIRE & IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 622.

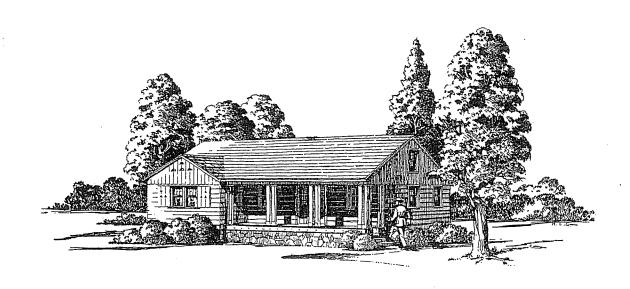


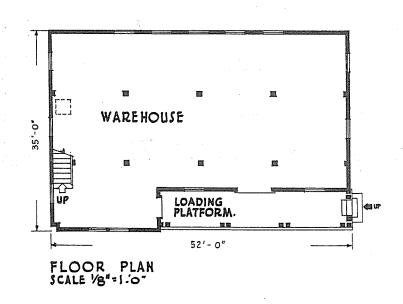


FIRE EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 623.

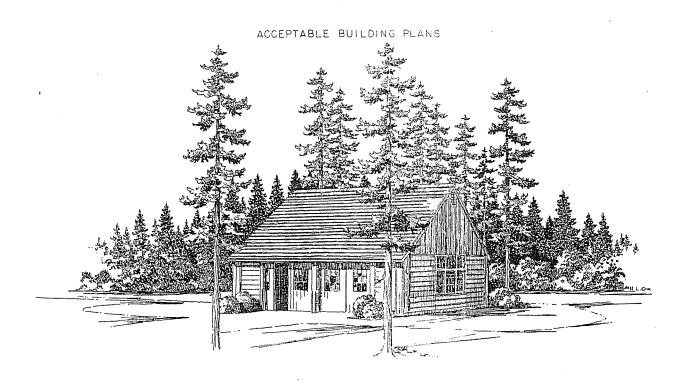


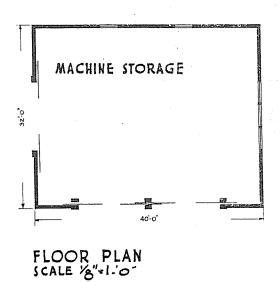


# FIRE CONTROL WAREHOUSE REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 624-A

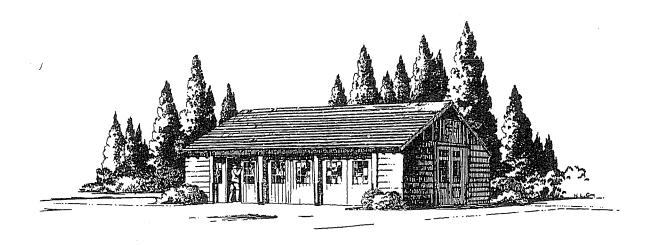


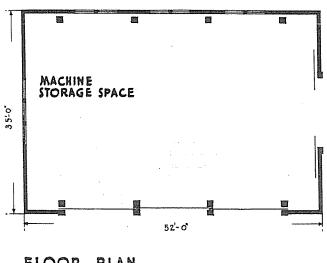


# MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 716



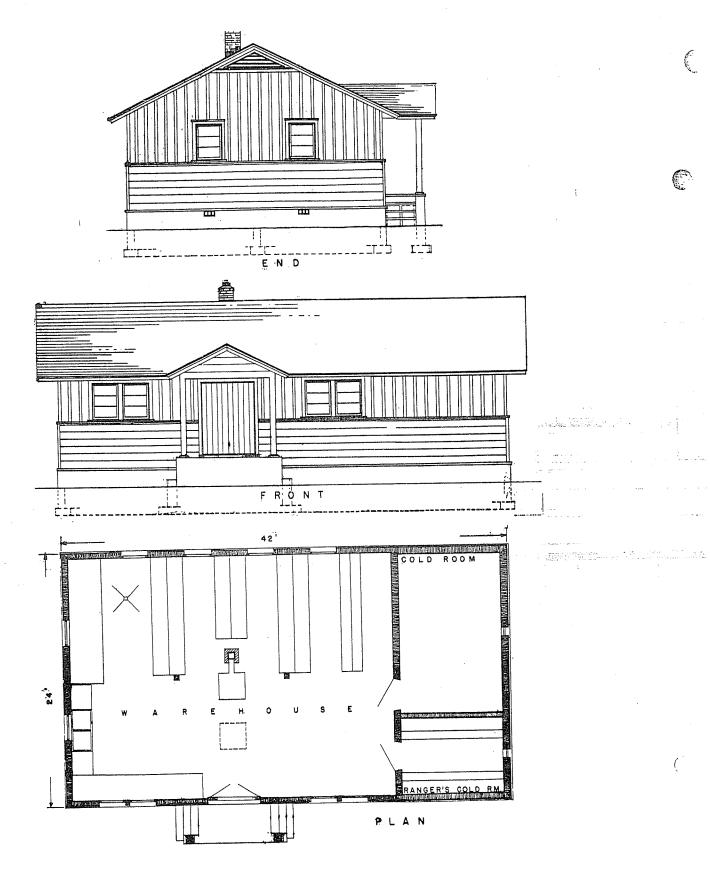


FLOOR PLAN SCALE 18"=1:0"

# MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING

DELINEATOR

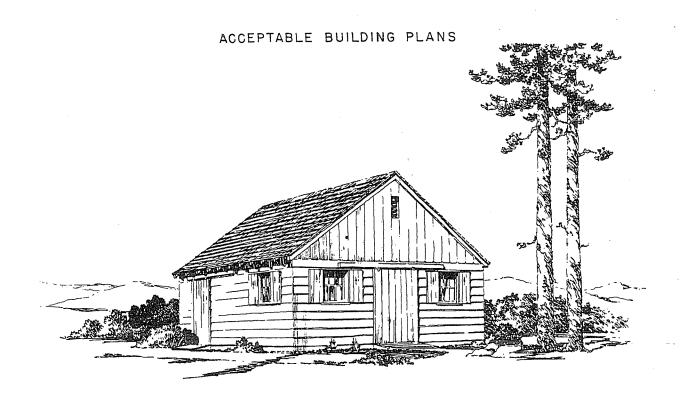
PLAN Nº 718.

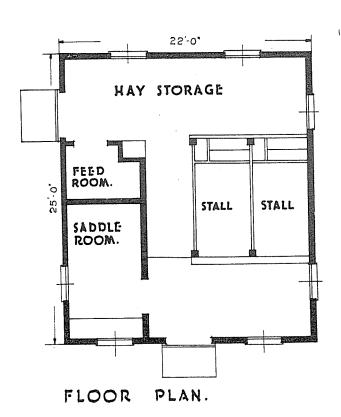


WAREHOUSE REGION 1 PLAN B-133

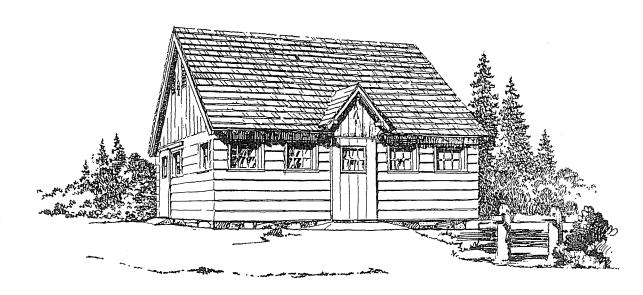
## SECTION J

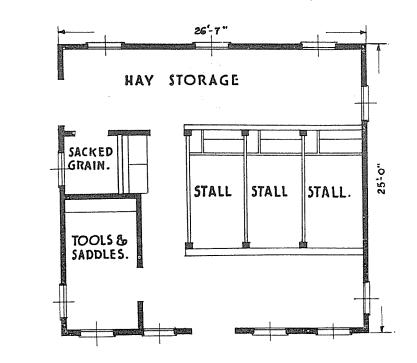
## B A R N S





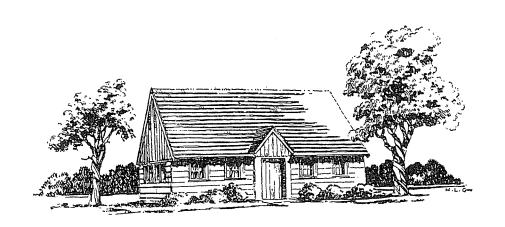
TWO HORSE BARN

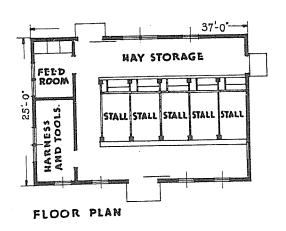




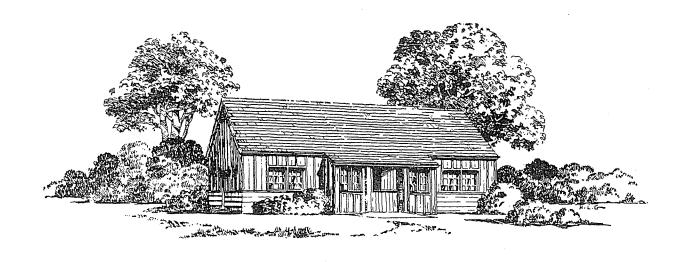
FLOOR PLAN.

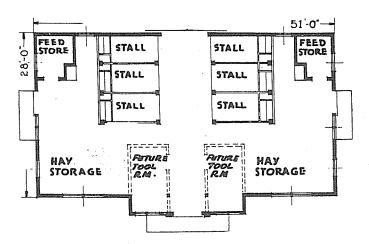
## THREE HORSE BARN





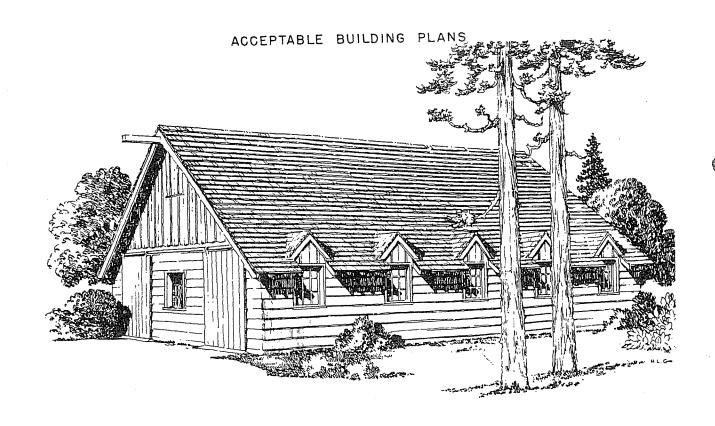
## FIVE HORSE BARN

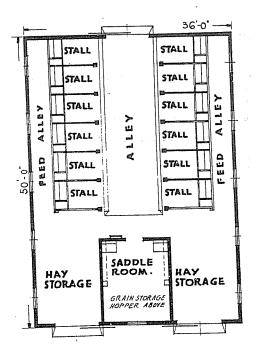




FLOOR PLAN.

#### SIX HORSE BARN





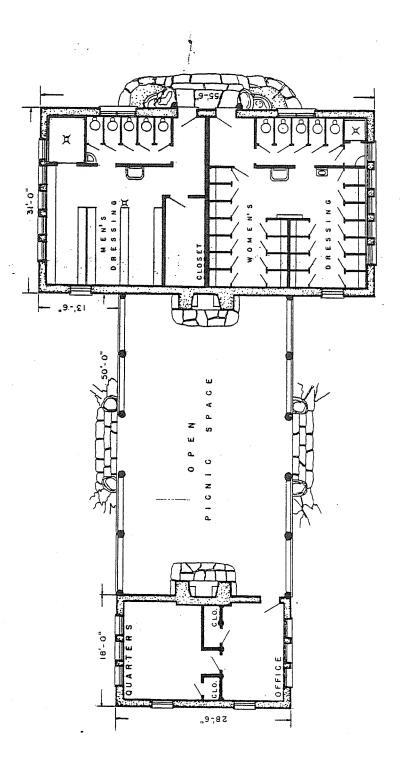
FLOOR PLAN.

## TWELVE HORSE BARN

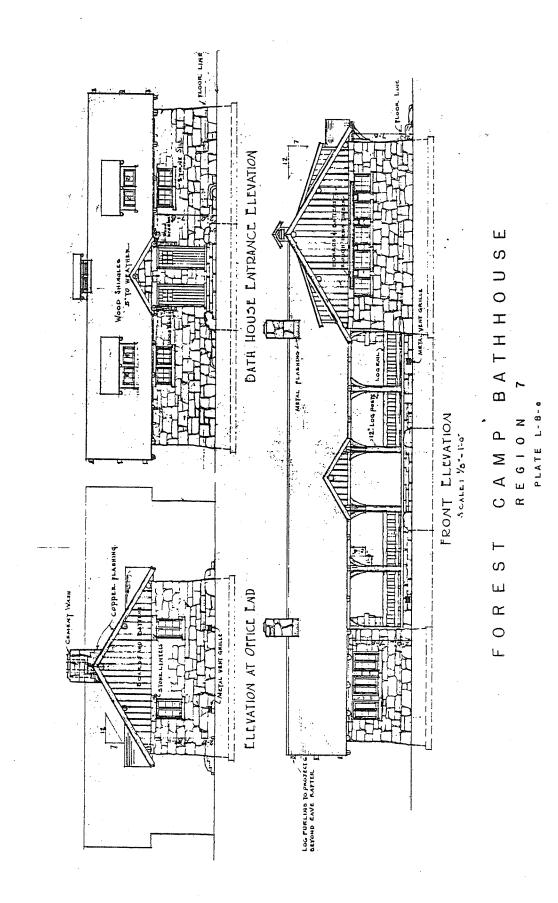
REGION 6

## SECTION K

## CAMP AND PICNIC AREAS



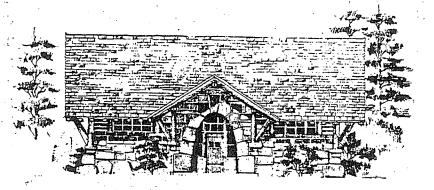
FOREST CAMP BATHHOUSE REGION 7



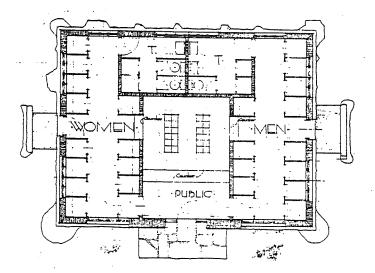
K-3



SIDE ELEVATION.

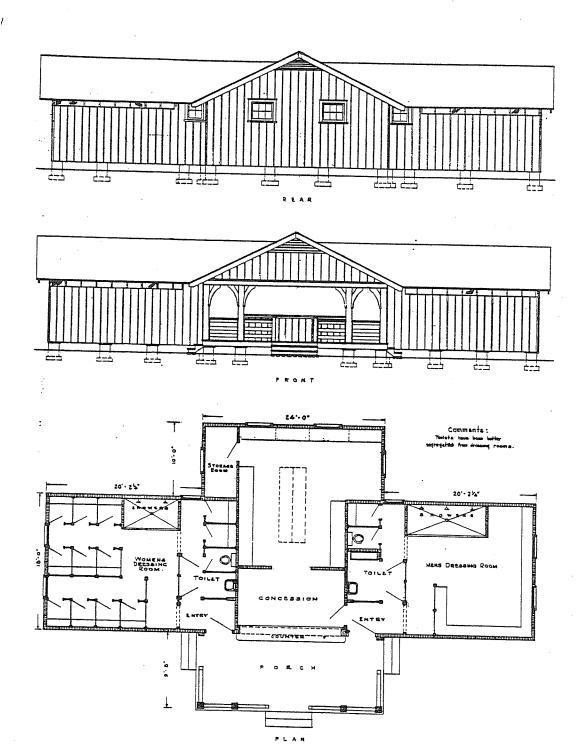


FRONT ELEVATION

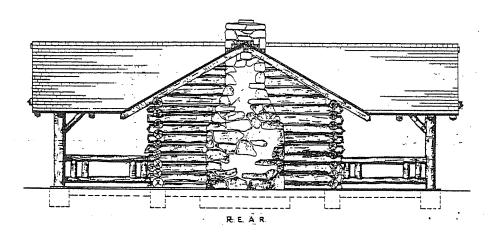


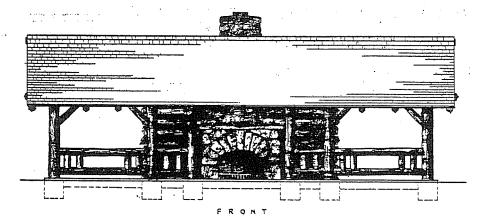
·PLAN.

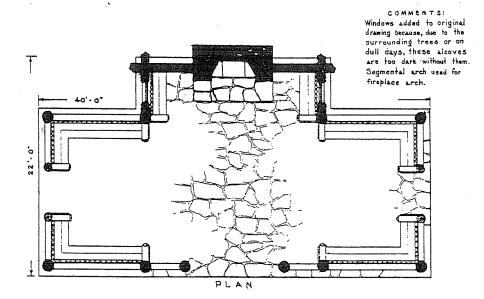
## BATHHOUSE REGION 2 SKETCHES



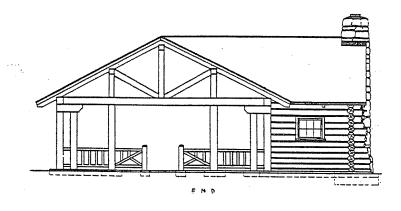
BATHHOUSE REGION 8 FLATE 8-16602-3

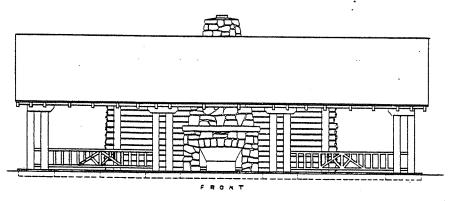


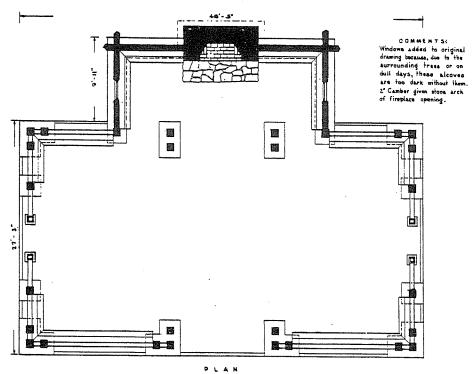




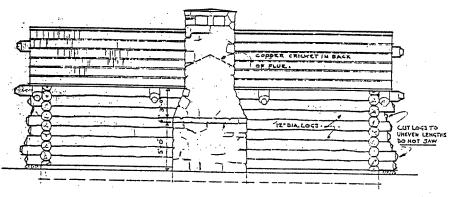
## PICNIC SHELTER REGION 8



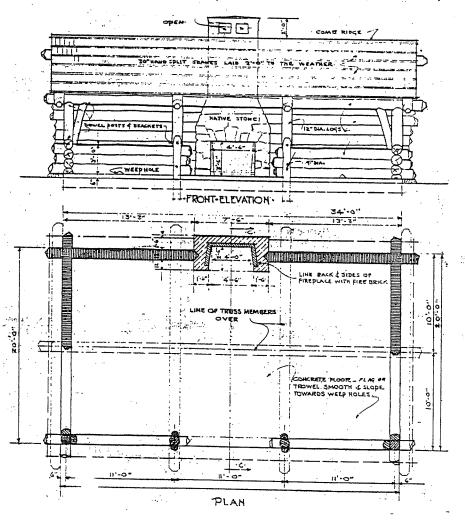




PICNIC SHELTER, WITH FIREPLACE
REGION &
PLATE 8-21002-3



· REAR · ELEVATION ·



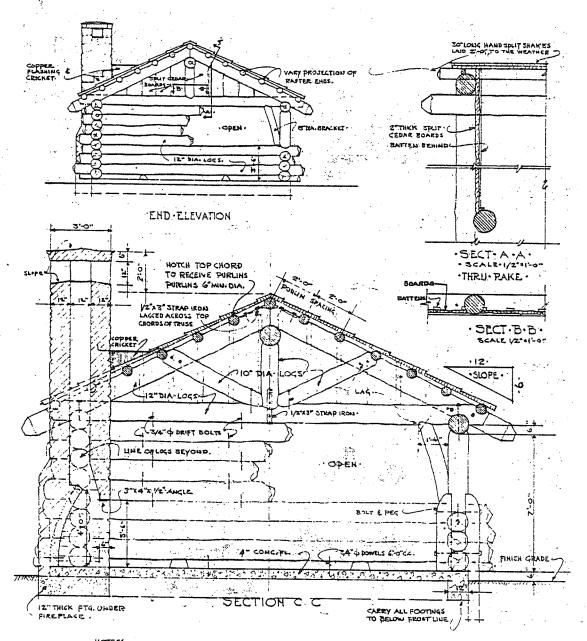
### COMMUNITY BUILDING

SANDY BEACH

PETERSBURG

REGION 10

JOB NO. B-901



NOTES!

TO PREVENT CONCRETE, FLOOR SLAB FROM CHECKING A WELDED STEEL FABRIC OF 6/6 x 10/10 MESH SHOULD BE PLACED ABOUT. 2"FROM BOTTOM OF SLAB.

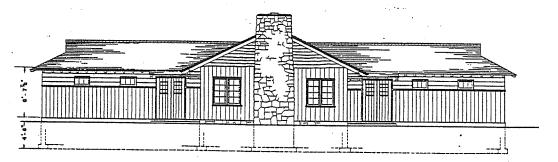
ALL WOOD IN CONTACT WITH MASONRY SHOULD BE TREATED WITH CREOSOTE.

UNLESS OTHERWISE HOTED, LOGS SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 12".

### COMMUNITY BUILDING SANDY BEACH PETERSBURG

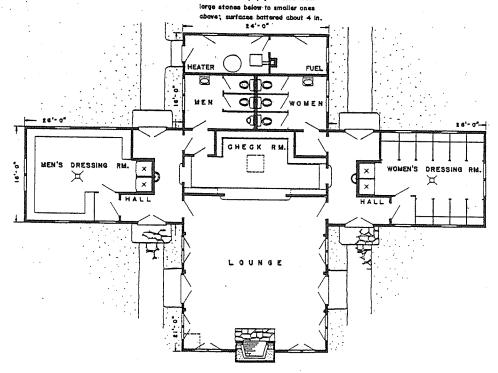
REGION 10

JOB NO. B-901



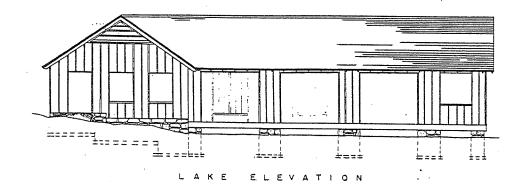
#### FRONT ELEVATION

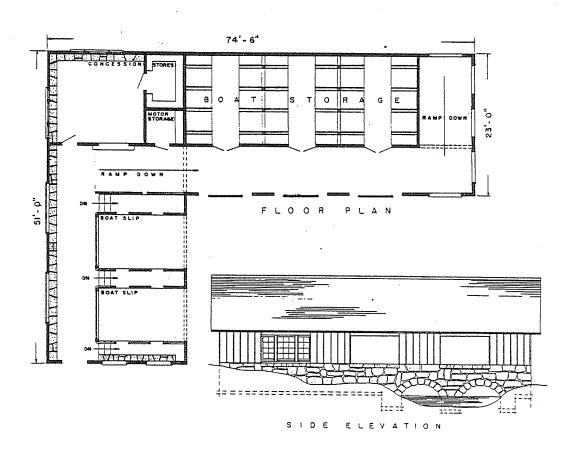
L. E. G. E. N. D.
Shingle roof.
Vertical boards and battens with
rustic siding above. Chimney
stacework roughly graduated from



FLOOR PLAN

RECREATION BUILDING
REGION 9
PLATE U-45



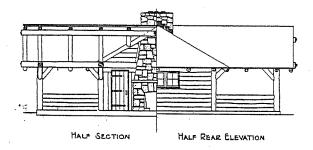


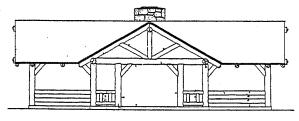
BOAT HOUSE SHADY LAKE

REGION 8 PLATE 8-17102-10

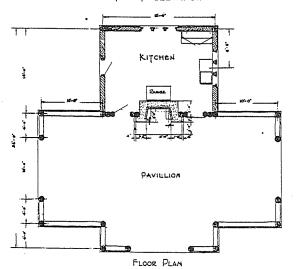


SIDE ELEVATION

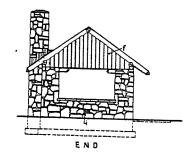


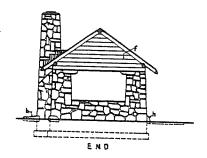


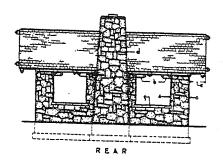
TRONT ELEVATION

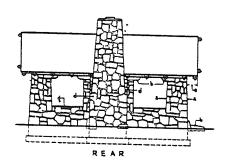


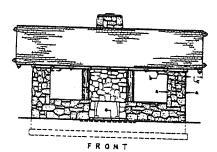
FOREST CAMP
PICNIC SHELTER WITH KITCHEN
REGION 7
PLATE L-6d

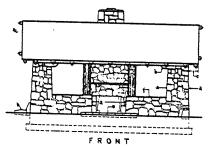












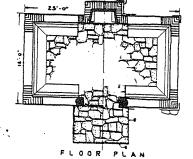
ORIGINAL DESIGN

RECOMMENDED DESIGN

#### COMMENTS:

- a Vertical wall surfaces; design lacks batter b Wood corbels, net logical or harmonious.
- Excessive roof projection.
- d . Chimney not good dealign, e . Step at building; better at platform.
- f · Vertical siding and batters.

  g · Projecting sills without top weath
- sed seat ventilation.



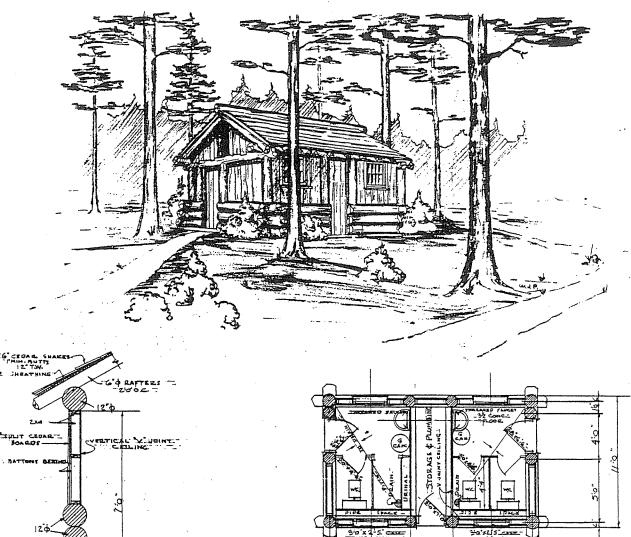
- Safter wall surfaces.
- b . Stone corbets, to agree with messery walls.
- Reduced prejection of reef, at cables, to mprove design.
- Channey redesigned.
- . Step at platform, not at building.
- f . Herisportal siding profesable to vertical, appears to span oponing and rest upon massery batter.
- 4 . Sill weathered, no projection; simpler, better · Occasional, natural, besider-like stones
- to ease structure into adjacent ground.
- Vent in stoke emitted; better to here holce in face of bea sout, so per disgram:



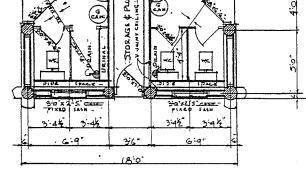
## PICNIC SHELTER

REGION 8

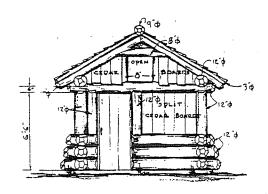
PLATE B - 7501-2



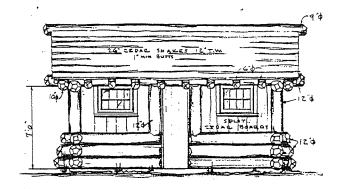
WALL SECTION TO



PLAN



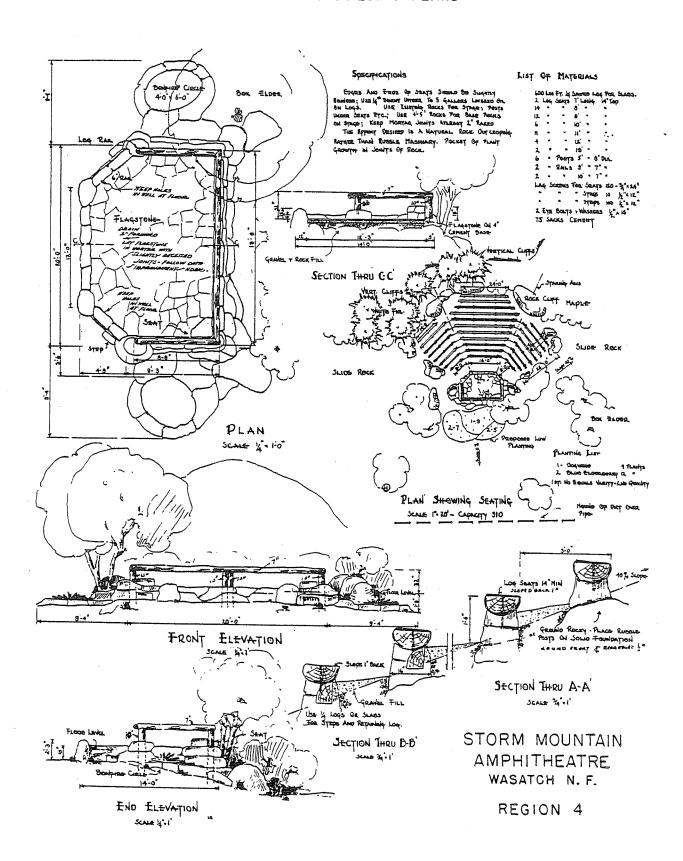
FRONT ELEVATION

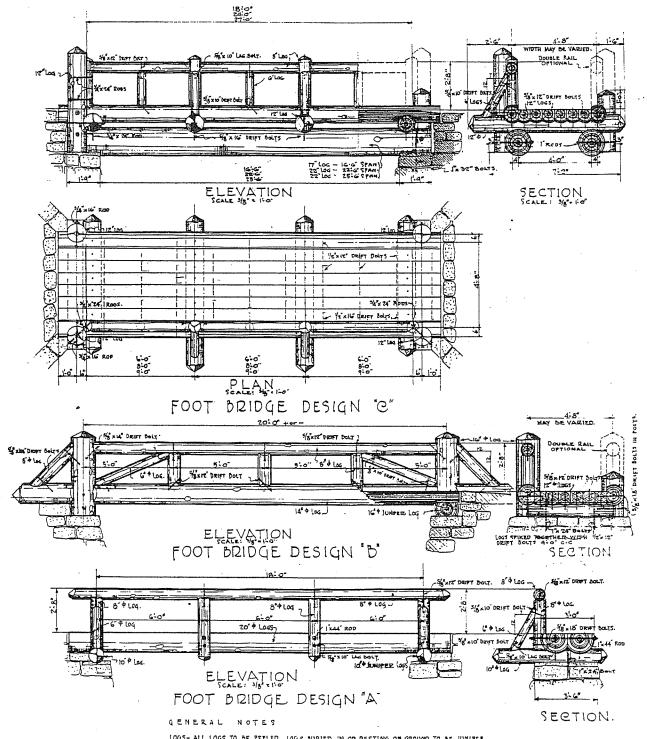


VIDE ELEVATION

## COMBINATION FLUSH TOILET

REGION 6 PLATE-30





LOGS- ALL LOGS TO BE FEELED. LOGS BURIED IN OR RESTING ON GROUND TO BE JUNIFER. ALL COHER LOGS TO BE PONDEROSA PINE. ALL LOGS TREATED WITH LINSEED OIL.

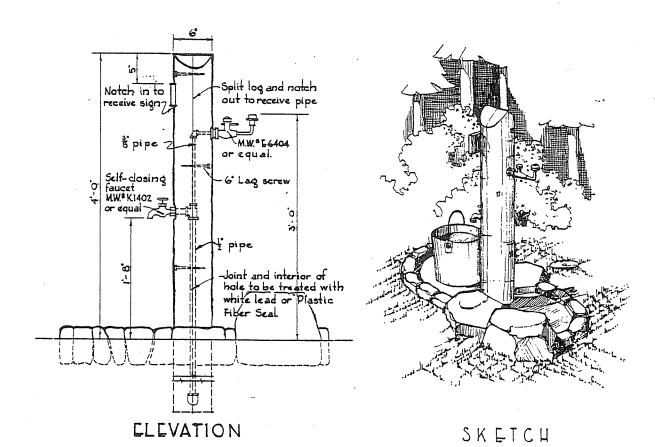
DRIFT DOLTS- TO HAVE CHISEL POINTS AND TO BE DRIVEN CROSS GRAIN TO LOGS. BORE HOLES FOR PRIFT BOLTS 1/8" UNDERSILE.

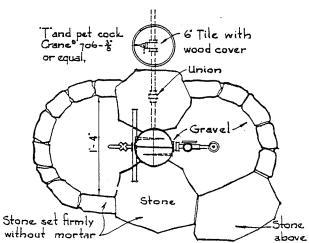
RODS- RODS TO BE THREADED BOTH ENDS AND FILLED WITH TWO MUTS AND MALLEABLE.

(RON WASHERS EACH. DORE HOLES FOR RODS AND MACHINE BOLTS 1/16 OVERSILE.

#### FOOT BRIDGE

REGION 3





PLAN

Face sign toward approaching path. If more than one path approaches use two signs Logs should be peeled and stained. Treat portion of log underground with preservative.

The Tand petcock should be the lowest point in the system to permit draining line.

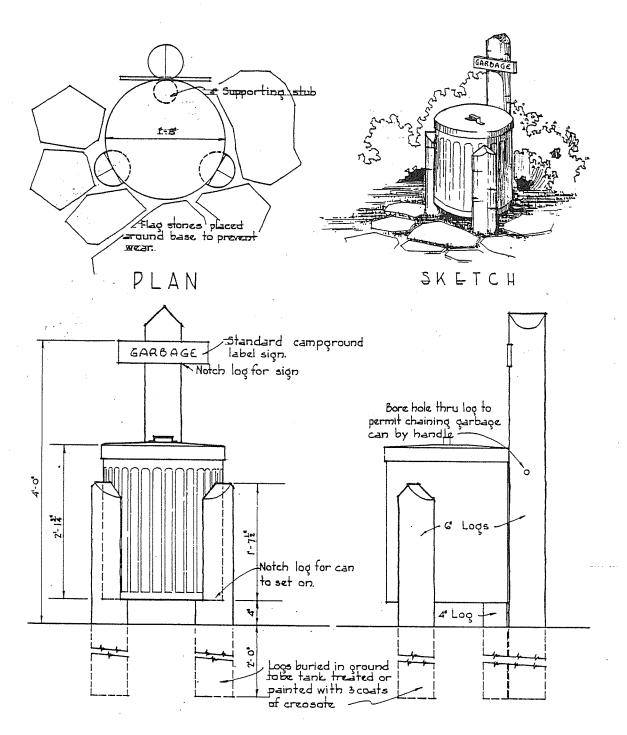
A union is provided in the pipe line to allow

the hydrant to be assembled in the shop or to be moved to a new location without unassemblying

tone step 8° above ground

#### COMBINATION WATER OUTLET AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN

REGION 1 PLATE-WA-3



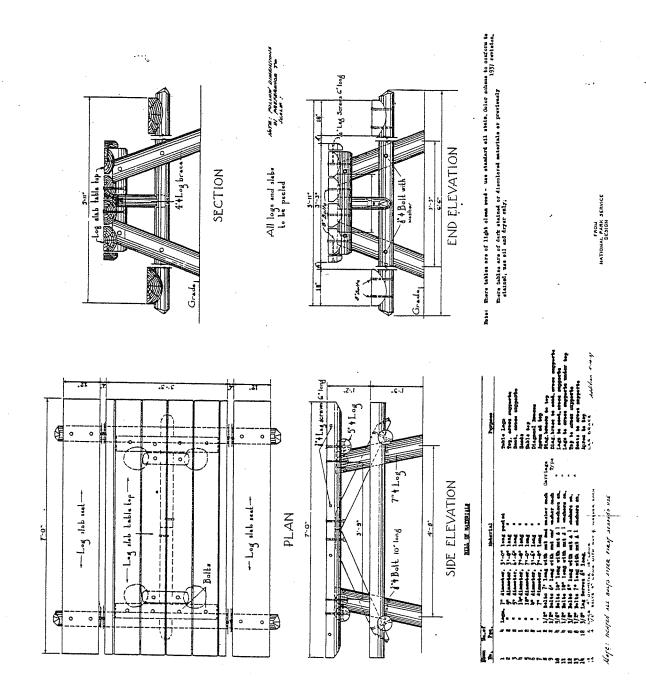
## FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

Can to be fixed to back post with chain and padlock. Logs to be stained as specified on page 25a...
Can to be painted brown.

## GARBAGE CONTAINER SUPPORT

REGION 1 PLATE GA-I



LOG PICNIC TABLE

REGION 4 PLAN NO. 97D-2

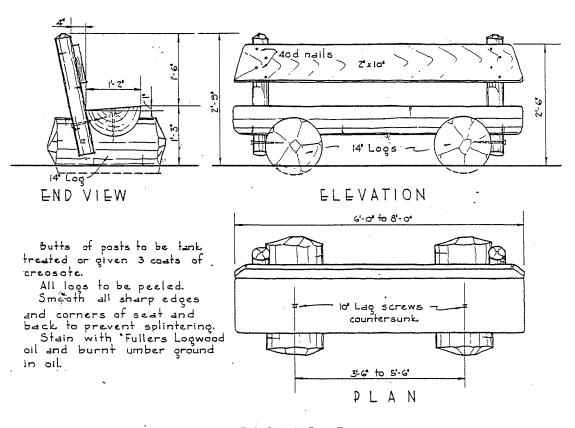
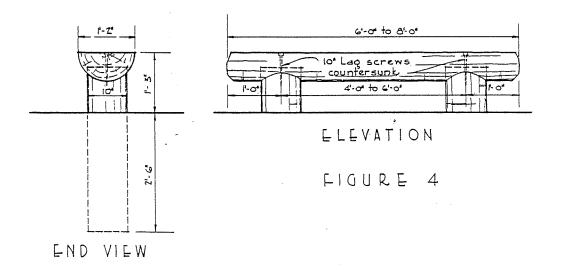
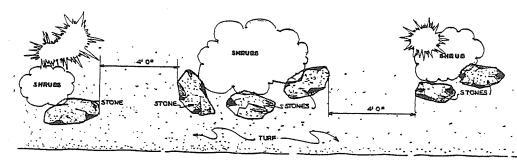


FIGURE 3



## SEATS FOR RECREATIONAL AREAS

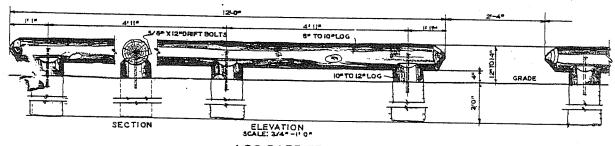
REGION 1 PLATE SE-2



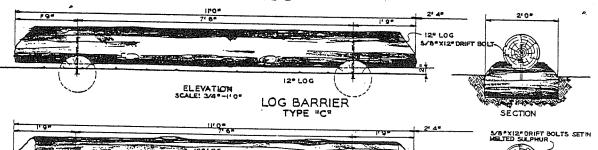


STUMES SHOULD BE SET IN ANATURAL MARKER USING AS LARGE STOKES AS CAN BE HANDLED BY PRACTICABLE MEANS, STOKES SHOULD BE SET ON THEIR MATURAL BED, AVOIDING SHAAP CORNERS AND POINTS ABOVE GROUND FOR SCULD, MATURAL APPEARANCE, AND TO PREVENT REMOVAL. THE STONES SHOULD BEDJECT NOT LESS. THAN 6"NOR MORE THAN 12"T. STOKES SHOULD BE SPACET UNEVENLY AND MOT IN A LINE. THE NATURALLY WEATHERD APPEAR ANCE OF THE STOKES KHOLLD BE USED TO THE STOKES KHOLLD BE USED TO BLENDAMO SOFTEN THE OUTLINE OF STOKES, STOKES SHOULD NOT BE PAINTED.

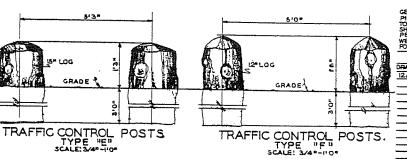
# STONE BARRIER



# LOG BARRIER.



# ROCK AND LOG BARRIER.

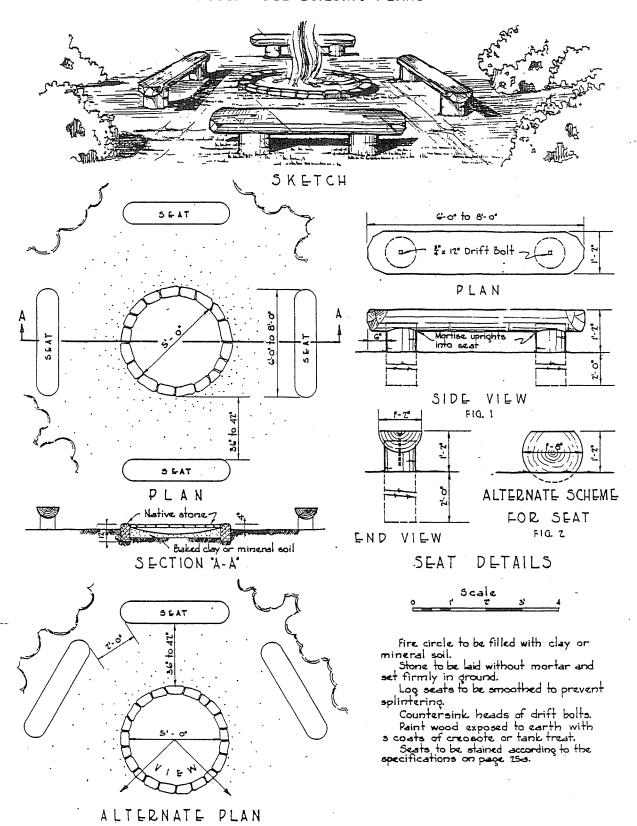


GENERAL NOTES: ALL LOGS EXCEPT JUNIPER, OAK, AND PITCH PINE, ENTERHOING BELOW SURFACE OF GROUND TO BE THAT FLO WITH LOES STAND WHERE PRACTICABLE SHOULD BE TANK TREATED, ALL' LOGS SHOULD BE TANK TREATED, ALL' LOGS SHOULD BE TANK TREATED, ALL' LOGS SHOULD BE TANK TREATED. ALL' NOT BE LEFT TO BE LEFT TO BE LEFT TO THE TO THE LEFT TO THE LOCK TO THE LEFT T

SECTION

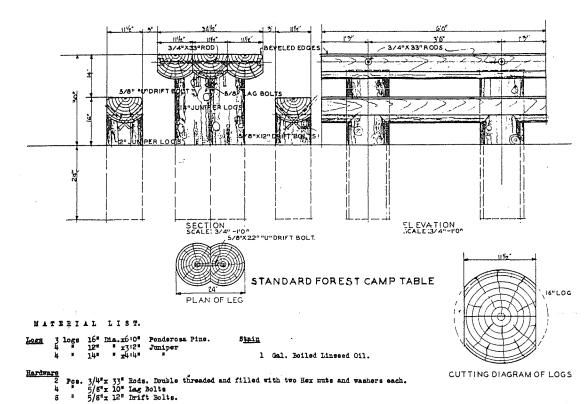
BARRIERS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POSTS

REGION 3
PLATE 28



## CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

REGION 1 PLATE FP-1



111/2" 10'0' 11/2 11/2 -- 11/2 3/4"X3" RODS PLUG HOLES WITH WOOD PLUGS AFTER TINAL TIGHTENING OF WITS 3/4"X 33"ROD 1 BEVELED EDGES <u>Prift Bolts</u> Drift Bolts to have chical Points driven cross grain to log, with heads flush with face of logs. Bore holes for drift bolts 1/8' undersise and 2' less than length of bolt.

> Rods Bore holes for rods 1/16" oversise ELEVATION SCALE! 3/4"-1'0"

Oiling Treat table with Boiled linseed oil. Hote: where green logs are used the following treatment was successfully used by the Kaibab Forest to Eliminate Fitch: After erection all logs were soorched with a blow torch and the surface was then sended to the point where no carbon would come off on the hand when the treated surface was rubbed. The set was then stained.

SECTION SCALE: 3/4" - 1'0" PICNIC TABLE - RUSTIC TYPE

Hote This table to be used only in recreation areas wherevthe of Picnic Tables are desirable. Not for use with camp sets.

Logs 3 Logs 16" Dia x1010" Ponderosa Pine.
4 " 12" " x 312" Juniper.
2 " 18" " x 444" "

Pos 3/4"x33" Rods. Double Threaded and filled with two Hix nuts and two out Washers Each.

5/8"x10" Lag Bolte.

5/8"x12 Brift Bolts

5 Quarts Boiled Linseed Oil

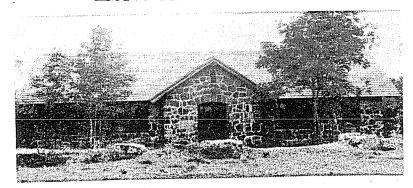
General Notes For tables and bench tops use Ponderoma Pine Logs 16° to 18° in Diameter.

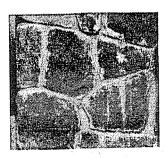
Rip in Middle to Size Approximately 11 1/2°. Use heavier and more uniform logs in middle.

THIS PLATEREVISES AND SUPERSEDES PLATE 21-A DATED 12-15-37 Table and Bench supports Juniper Logs.

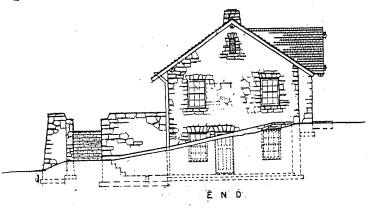
# PICNIC TABLES, RUSTIC TYPE

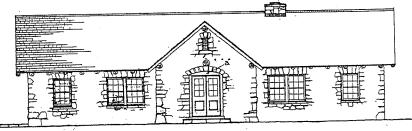
REGION -3 PLATE 21-A



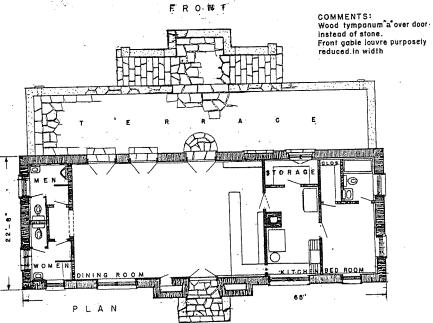


EXCELLENT STONEWORK

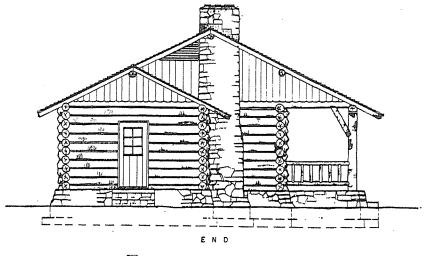


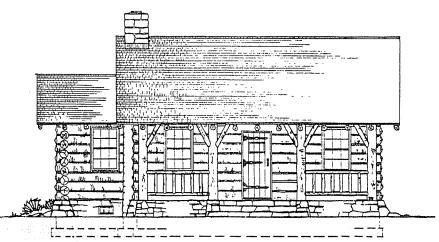


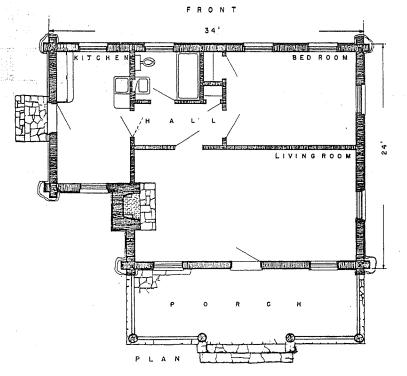




CONCESSION BUILDING WHITE ROCK RECREATION AREA OZARK NATIONAL FOREST R E G I O N 8



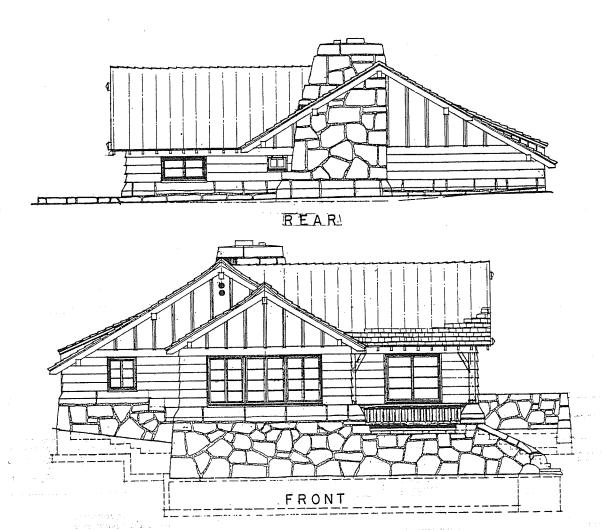


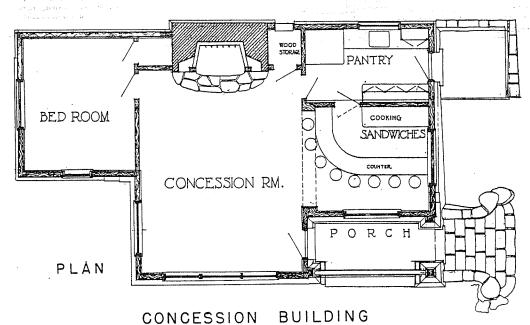


CARETAKERS CABIN OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST REGION 8

P L A N B - 12202

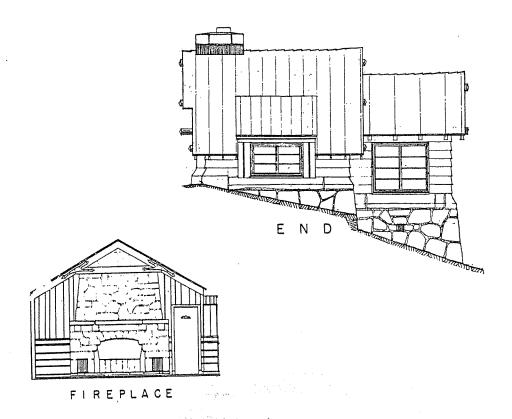
K - 25

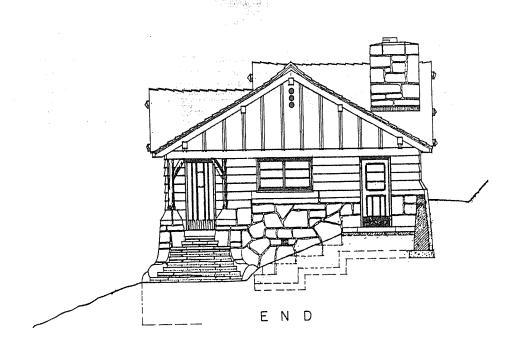




HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

PLAN NO. B23502

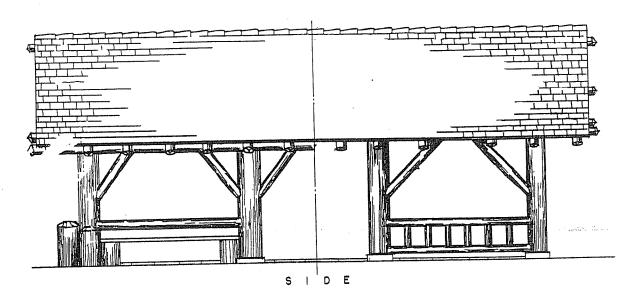


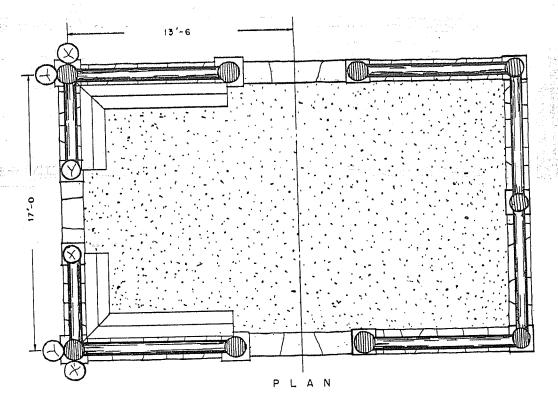


## CONCESSION BUILDING

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST REGION 2

PLAN NO. B23502





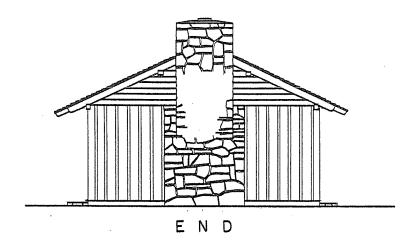
# SHELTERS

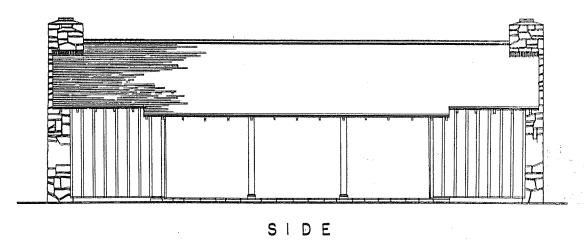
REGION 9

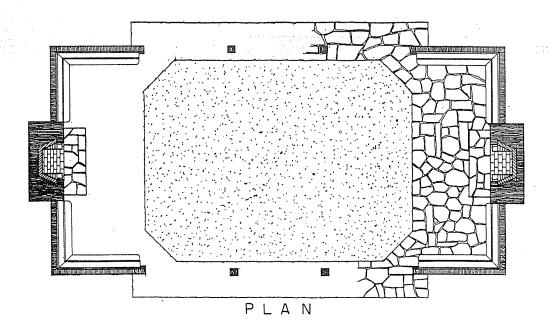
PLATES U8 & U6

Notes: Being similar in design, one half of each is shown

Stone border added to cetain gravel. Border and floor one inch above surrounding grade.

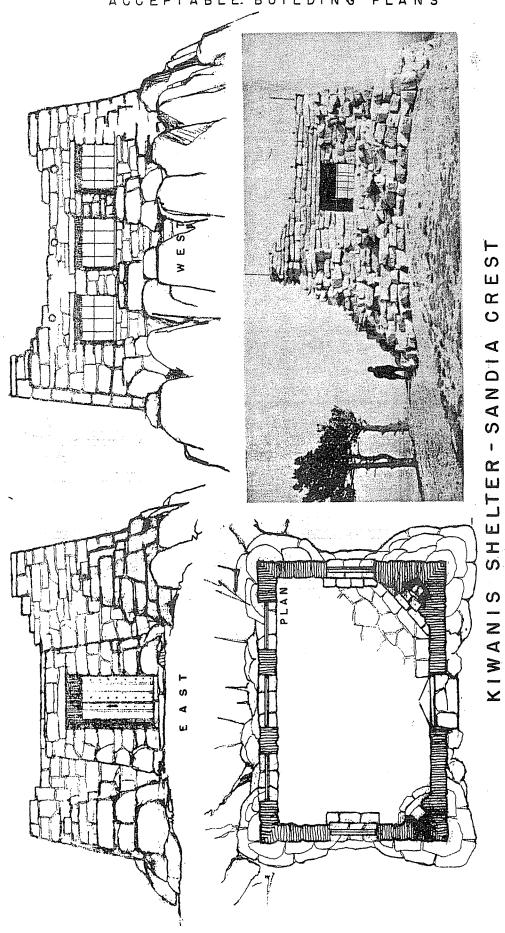






SHELTER

REGION 9

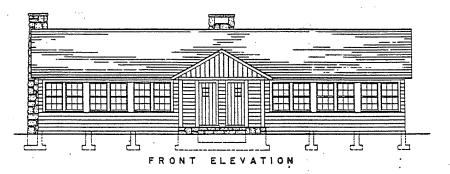


WANIS SHELTER - SANDIA CREST

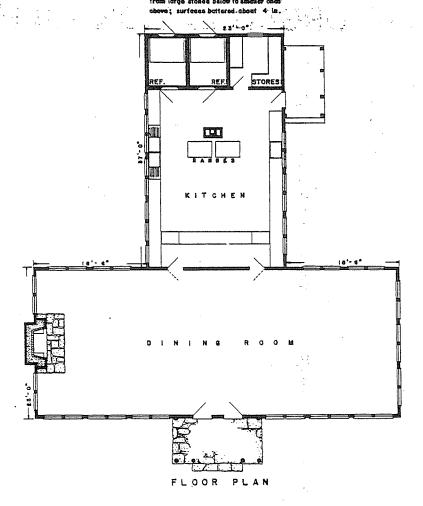
о ш ш 

# SECTION L

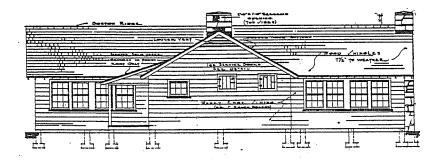
# ORGANIZATION CAMPS



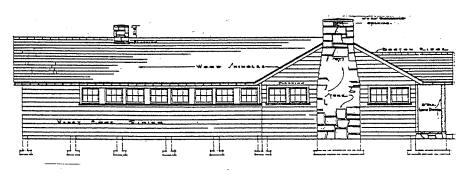
Shingle roof. Waney edge siding. Shinney stanework roughly graduated



MESS HALL
ORGANIZATION CAMP
REGION 7
PLATE B-14002D



REAR ELEVATION

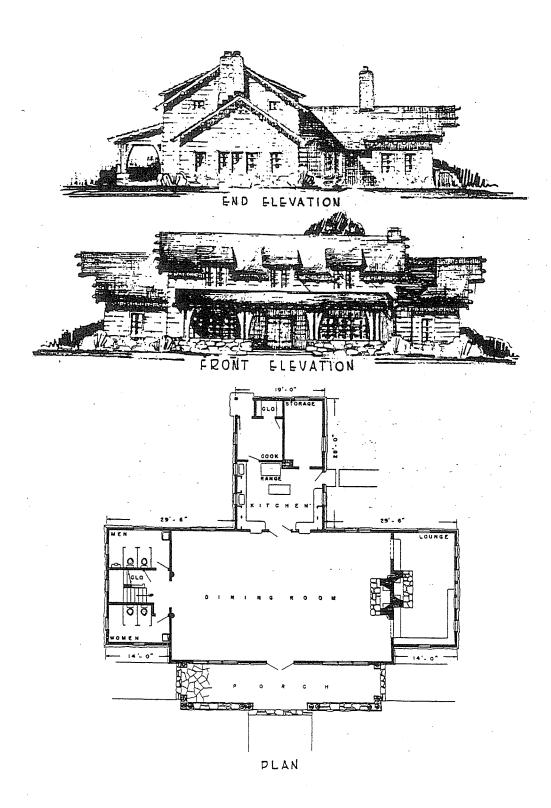


SIDE ELEVATION

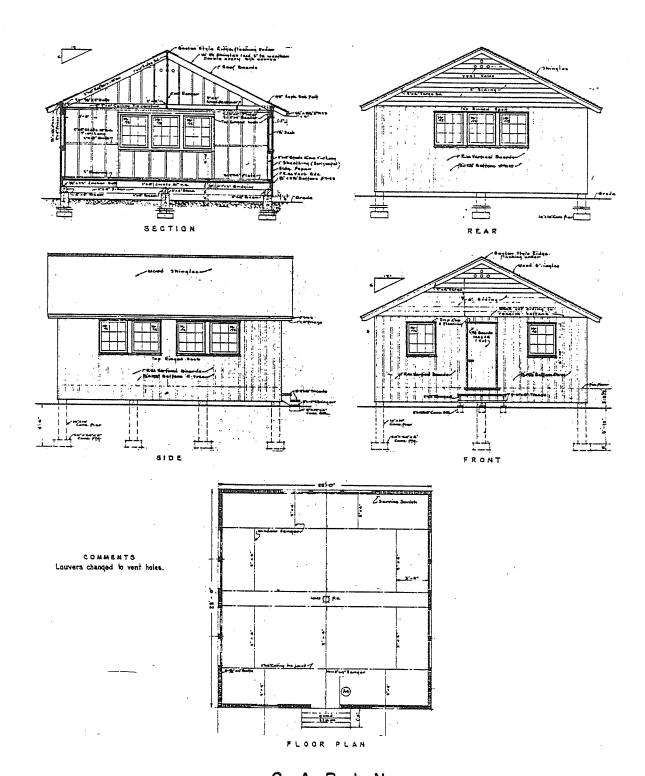
ORGANIZATION CAMP BUILDING

REGION 7

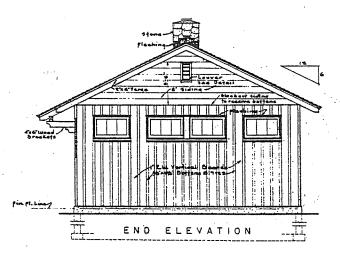
PLATE 8-14003D

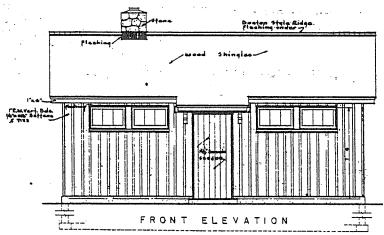


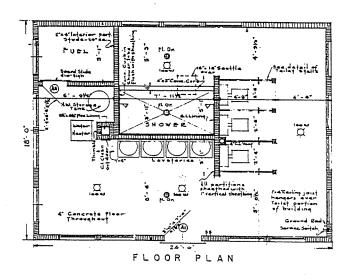
M E S S H A L L
ORGANIZATION CAMP
WYOMING NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 4



C A B I N
ORGANIZATION CAMP
REGION 9
PLATE U-70





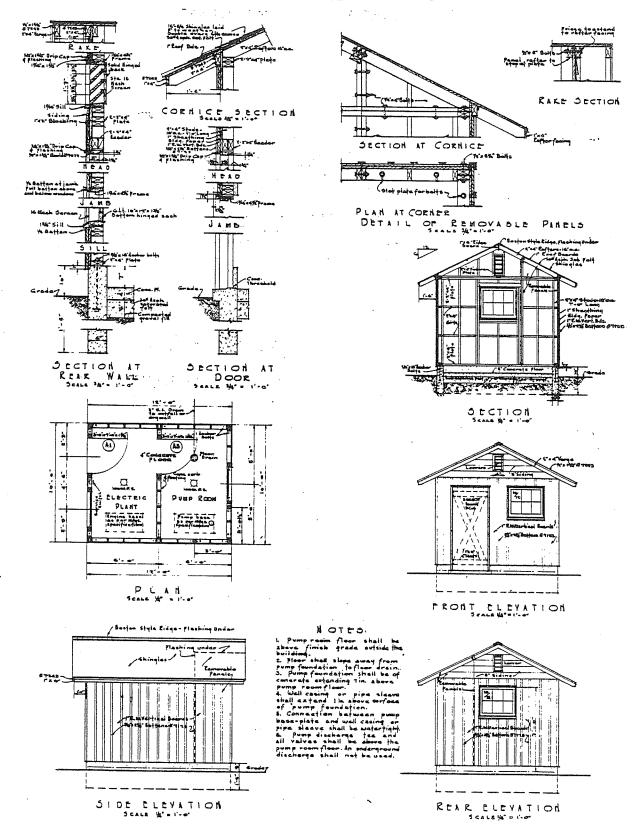


BATHHOUSE AND COMFORT STATION

ORGANIZATION CAMP

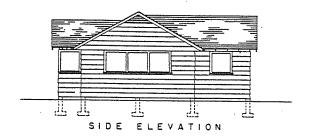
REGION 9

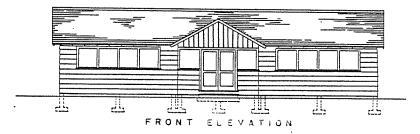
PLATE U-72



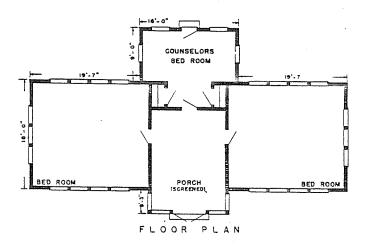
#### UTILITY BUILDING

ORGANIZATION CAMP REGION 9 PLATE U-73

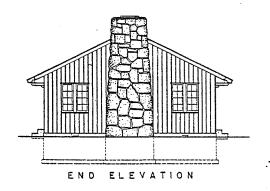


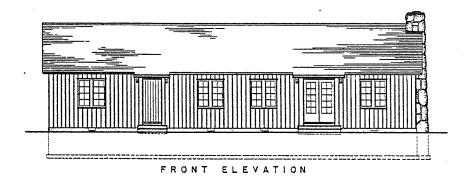


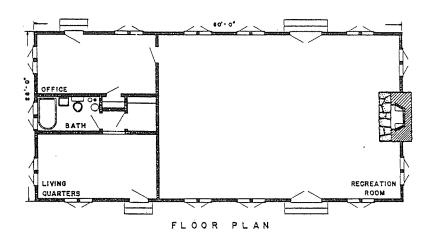
Legend Shingle Roof Waney edge siding



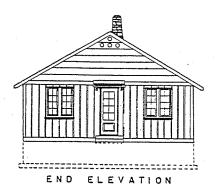
BUNK HOUSE ORGANIZATION CAMP REGION 7 PLATE BI4010-D

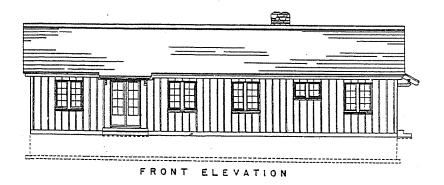


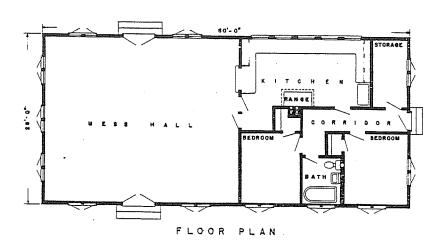




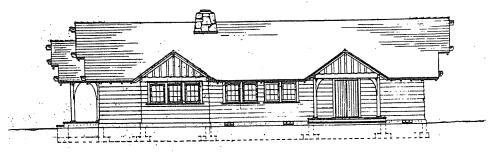
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ORGANIZATION CAMP
REGION 9
PLATE U-67



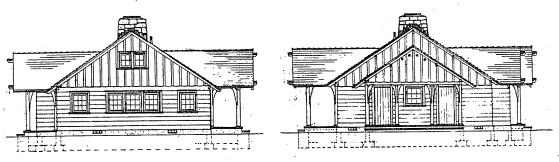


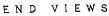


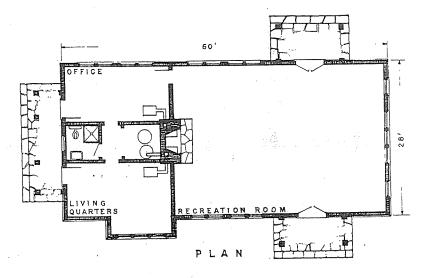
MESS HALL
ORGANIZATION CAMP
REGION 9
PLATE U-68



FRONT VIEW







#### COMMENTS.

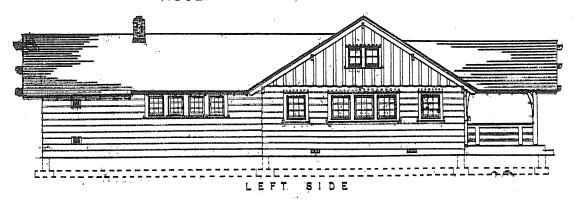
- 1. Vent holes substituted for triangular louvre; latter too conspicuous in both design and practice.
- 2. Foundation walls projected beyond wall face above for logical reasons of apparent support, correct design, etc.

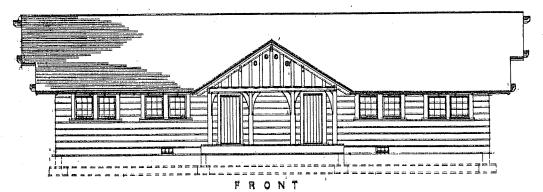
# RECREATION & ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ORGANIZATION GAMP

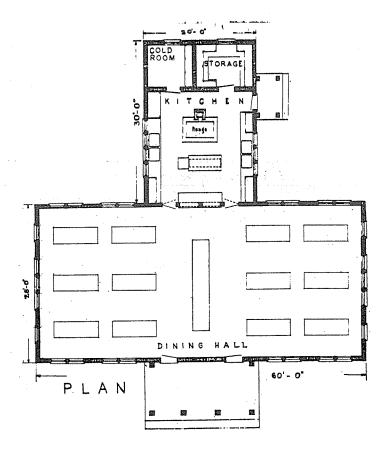
LION'S CAMP

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

L-11





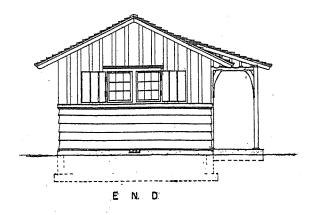


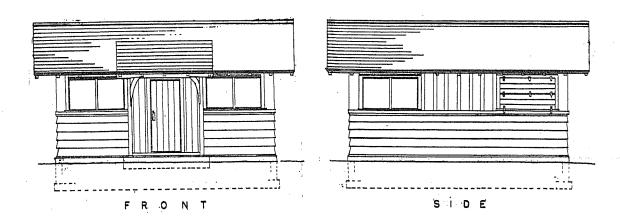
DINING HALL & KITCHEN ORGANIZATION CAMP

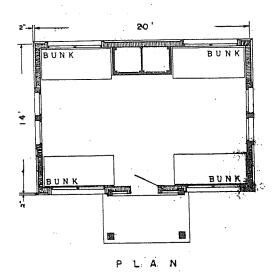
LION'S CAMP

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST REGION I

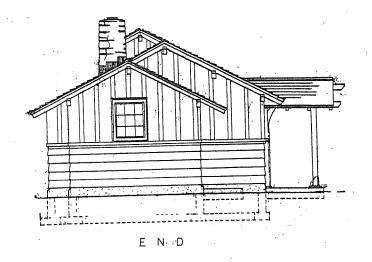
L-12

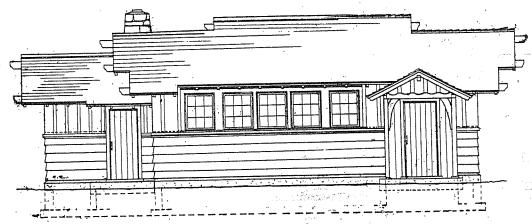




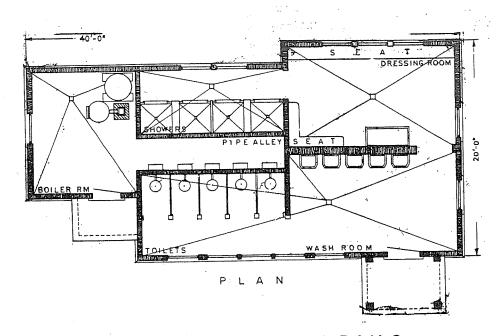


SLEEPING CABIN
ORGANIZATION CAMP
LION'S CAMP
CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1





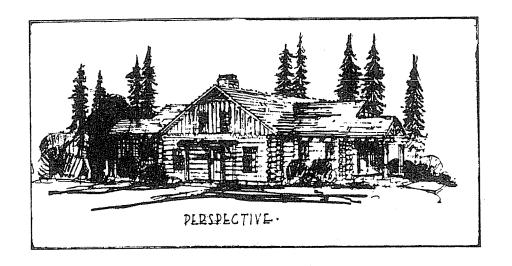
FRONT

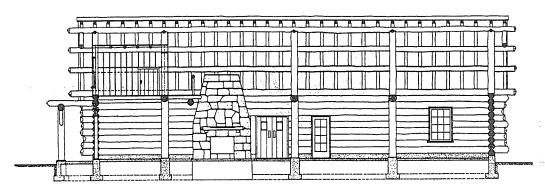


# FACILITIES BUILDING

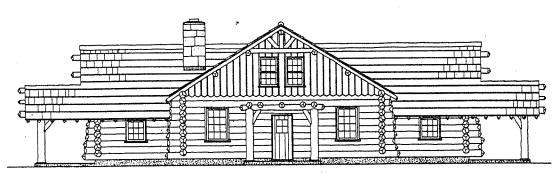
ORGANIZATION CAMP

LION'S CAMP CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST REGION 1





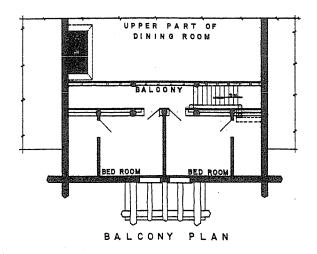
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

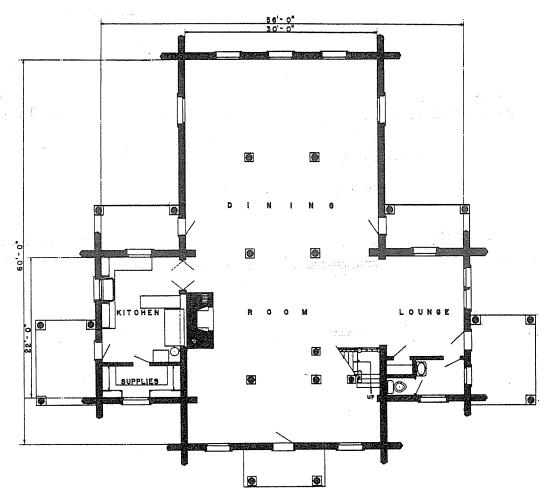


FRONT ELEVATION

MESS HALL — SEELEY LAKE
BOY SCOUT CAMP
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

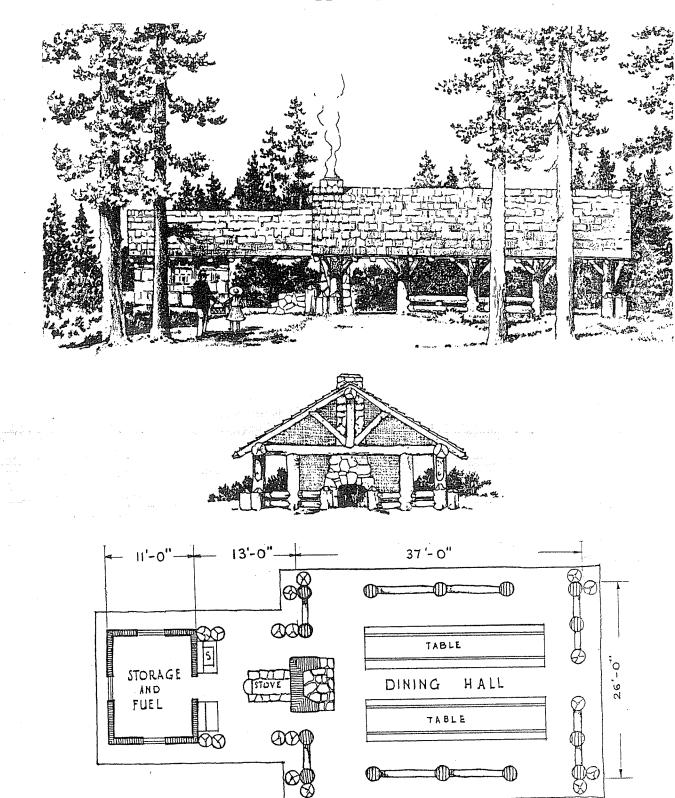
L-15





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

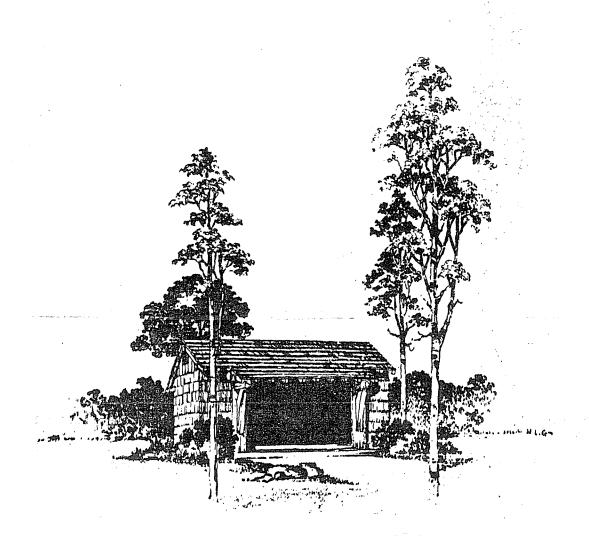
MFSS HALL — SEELEY LAKE
BOY SCOUT CAMP
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

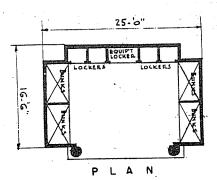


DINING SPACE & KITCHEN AN ORGANIZATION GROUP

REGION 6

PLAN B-6

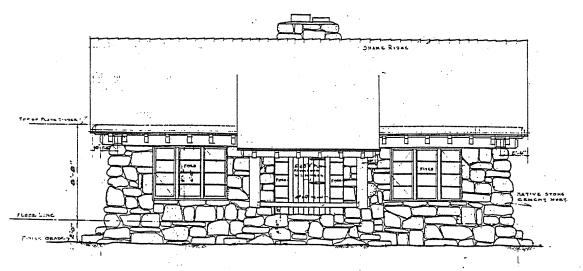




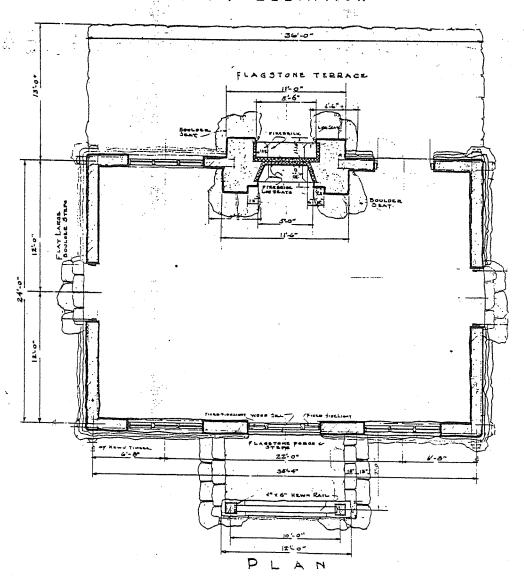
ORGANIZATION SHELTER
REGION 6

# SECTION M

# WINTER SPORTS AREAS

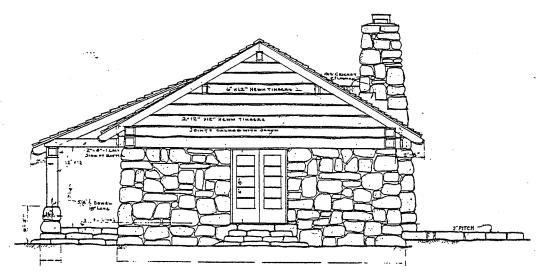


FRONT ELEVATION

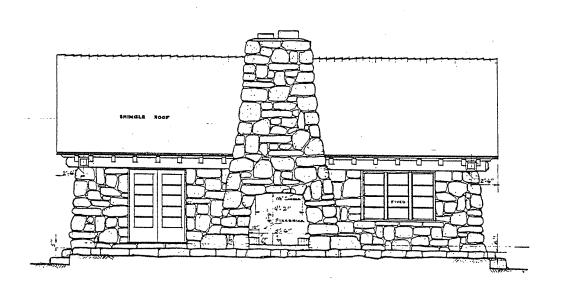


WINTER SPORTS SHELTER
MONO NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 5

M-2

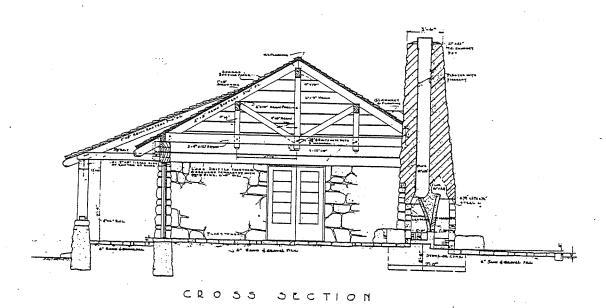


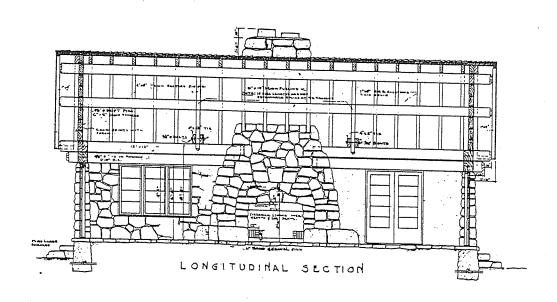
END ELEVATION .



REAR ELEVATION

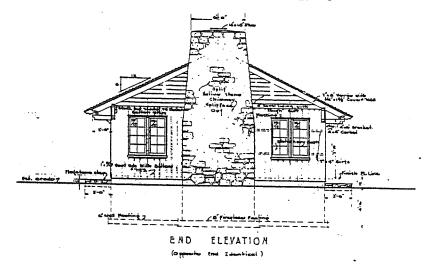
WINTER SPORTS SHELTER
MONO NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 5

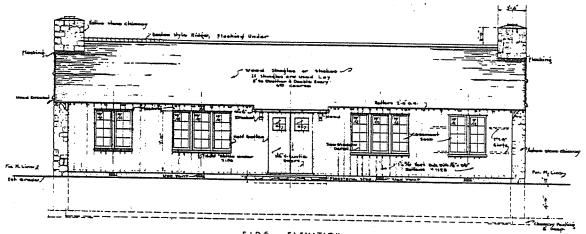


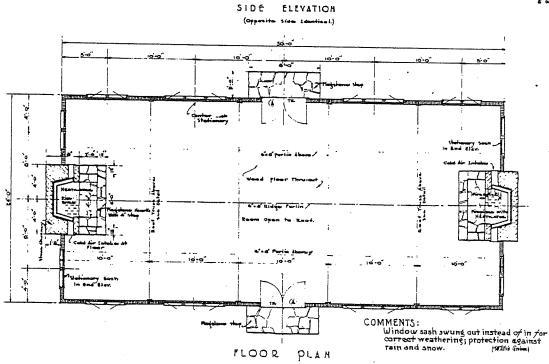


# WINTER SPORTS SHELTER MONO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 5



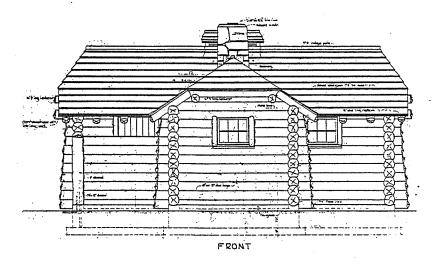


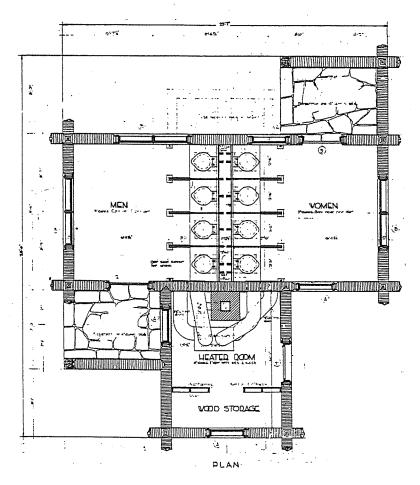


SHELTER REGION 9 PLATE U-84

FLOOR PLAN

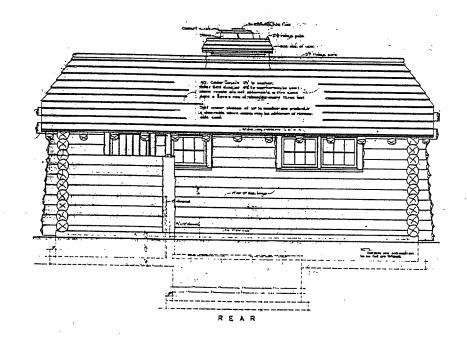
M-5

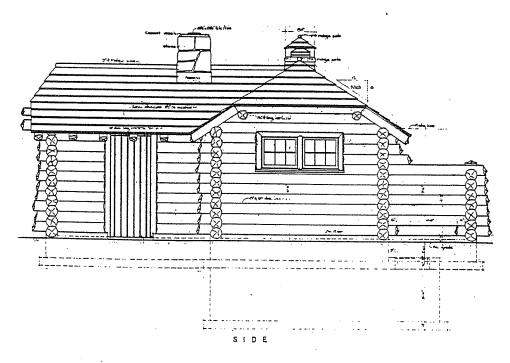




EIGHT SEAT LOG LATRINE

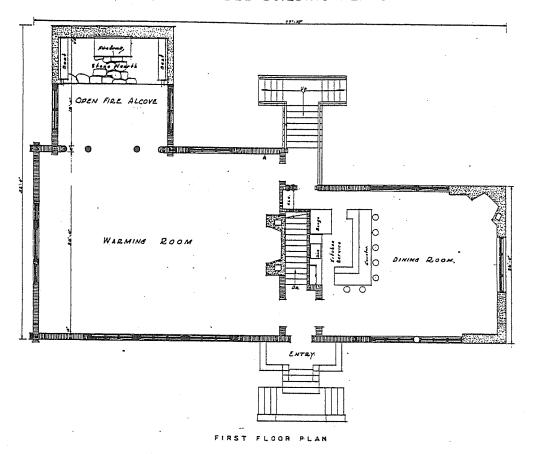
REGION 2 PLATE B-124-A

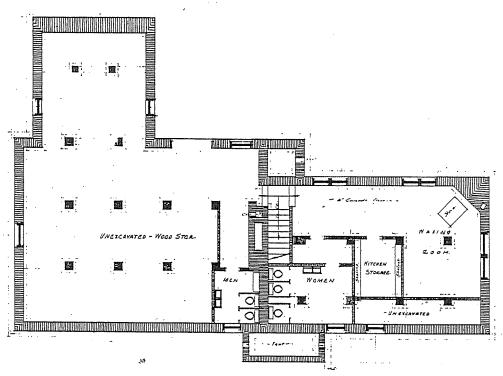




EIGHT SEAT LOG LATRINE

REGION 2 PLATE B-124-A

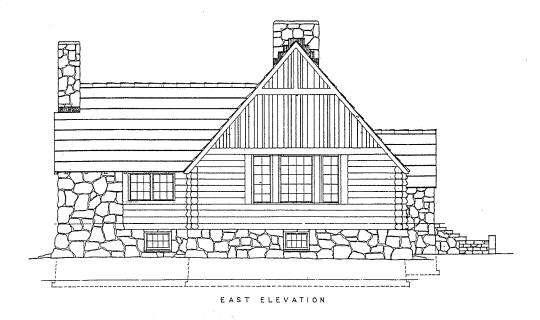


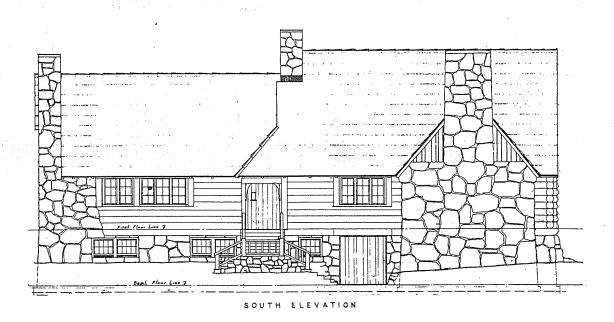


BASEMENT AND FOUNDATION PLAN

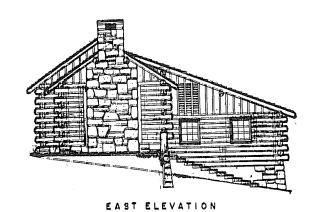
SKI HUT

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

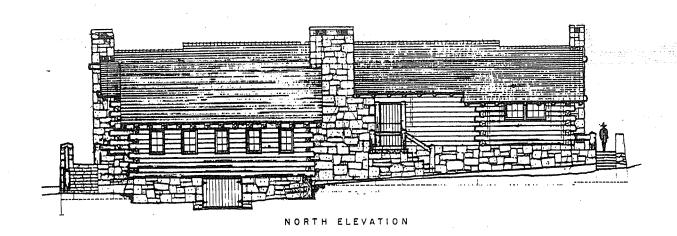




S K I H U T WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST REGION 6



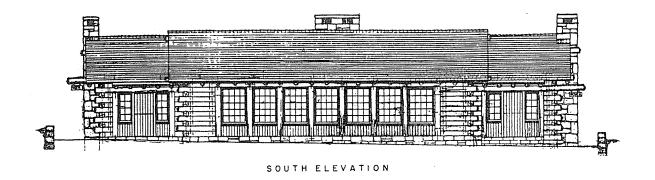
WEST ELEVATION

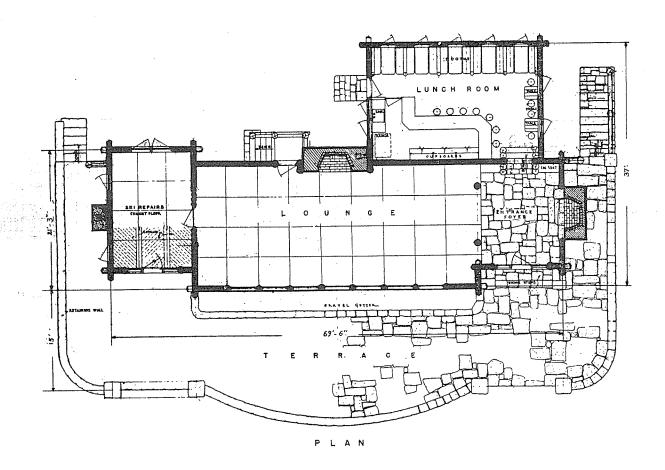


LA MADERA SKI SHELTER

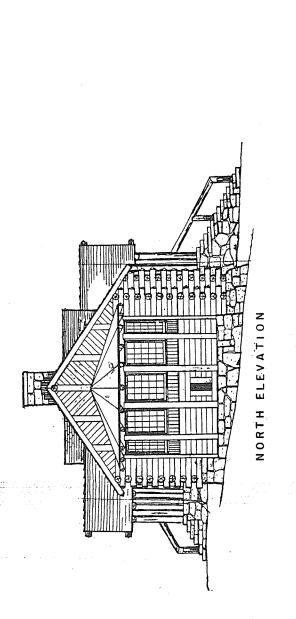
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

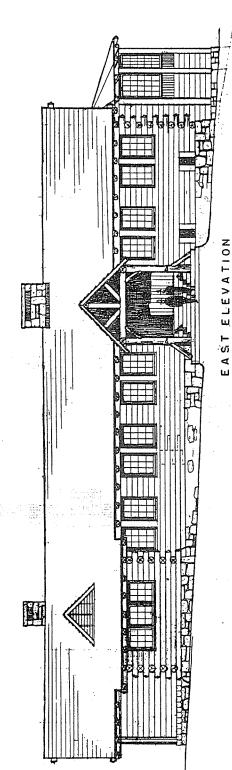
REGION 3



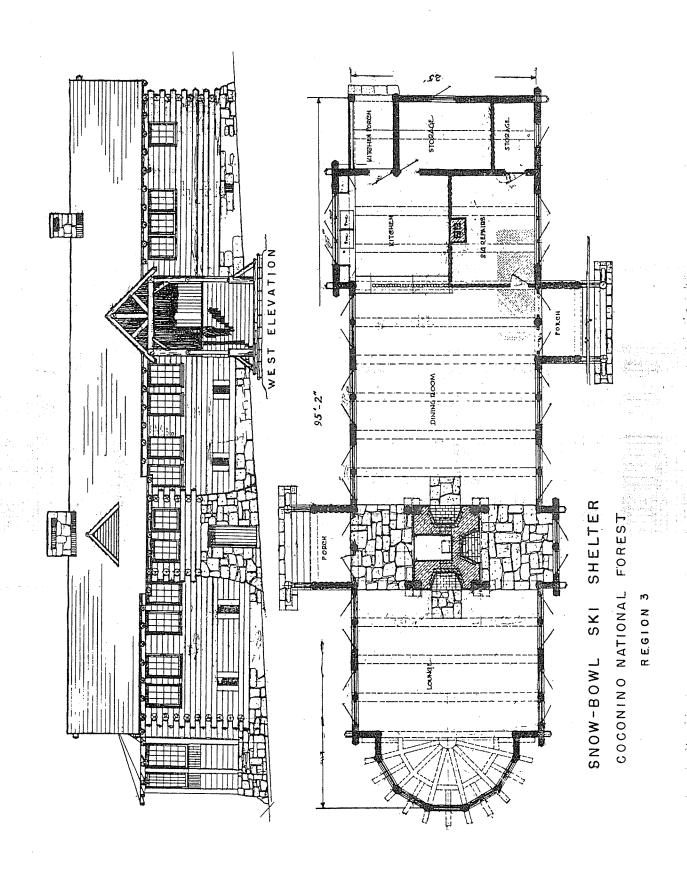


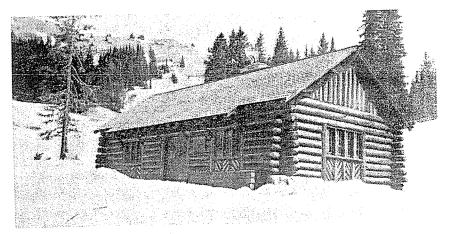
LA MADERA SKI SHELTER
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3



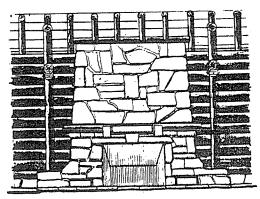


SNOW-BOWL SKI SHELTER COCONTNO NATIONAL FOREST

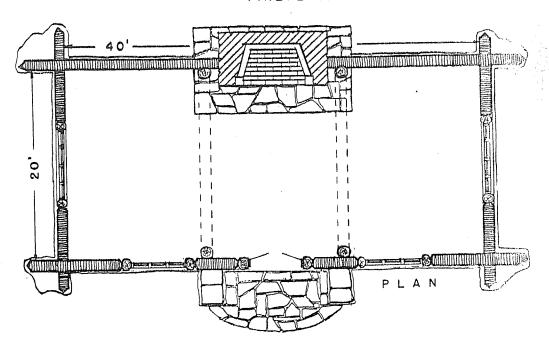




WOLF CREEK PASS SHELTER HOUSE



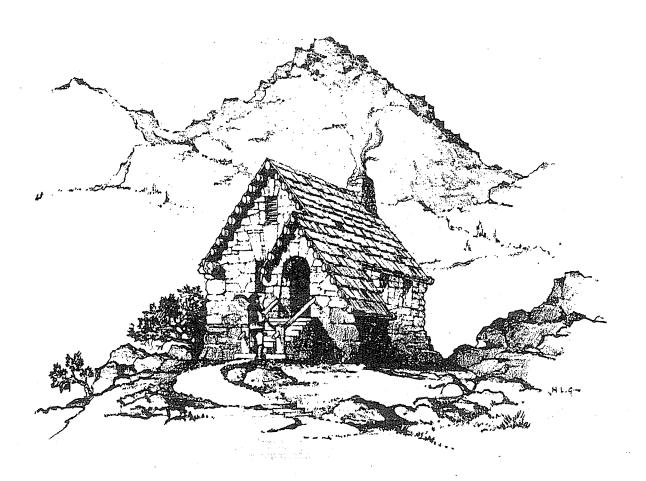
FIREPLACE'

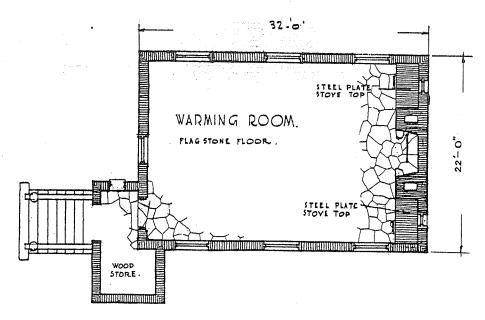


SHELTER HOUSE

RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2





FLOOR PLAN.

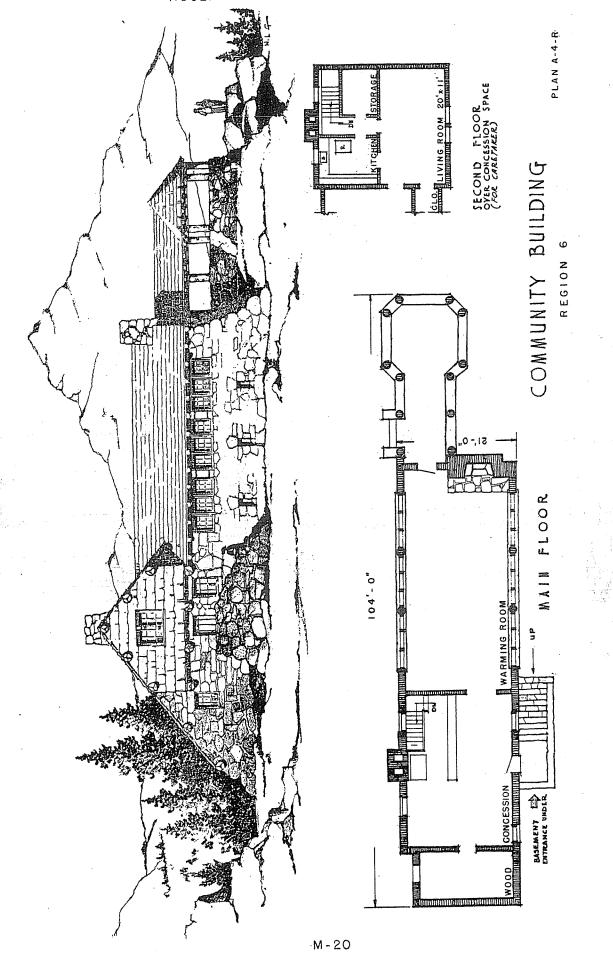
WARMING SHELTER.

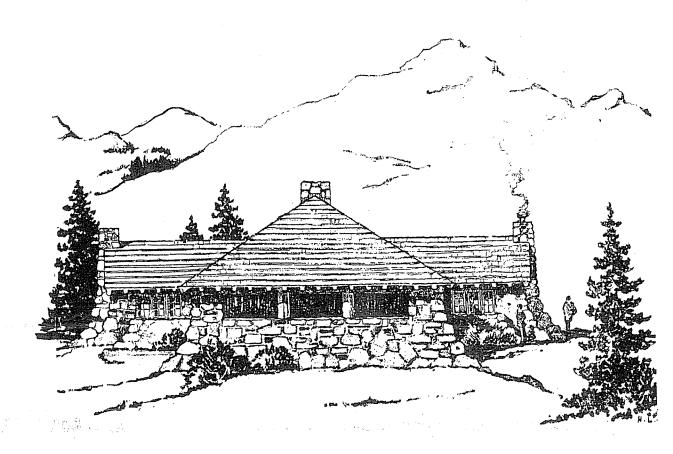
MI HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

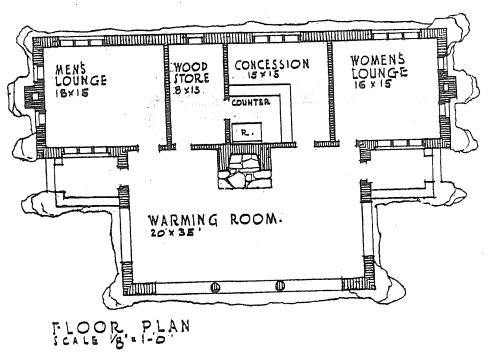
R. G.

M-19

PLAN - 1-N-1.







# COMMUNITY BUILDING

REGION 6

M - 21

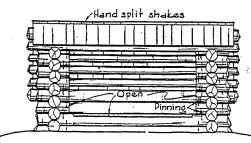
PLANA-5-R



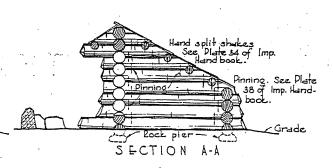
# SECTION N

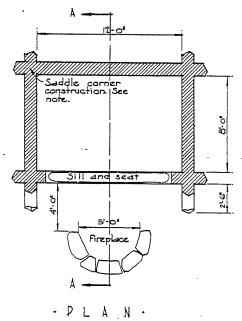
# TRAIL ZONE



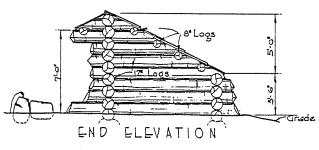


FRONT ELEVATION





## 12FT SHELTER



All logs shall be peeled before fitting. Corner construction shall be of saddle

Ends of logs to be cut neatly with a sharp exe as shown.

Logs to be pinned at corners and roof Purlins to be pinned to end logs. For details see Plate 38 of Improvement Handbook.

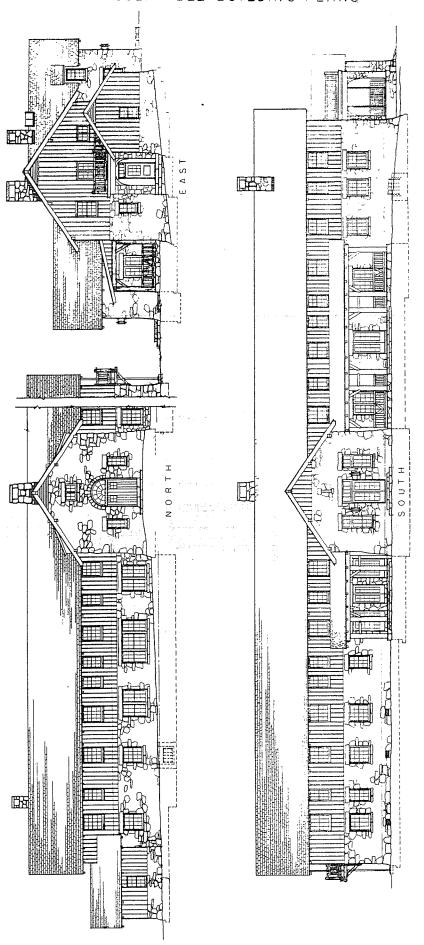
Logs to be unfinished.

## ADIRONDACK SHELTER

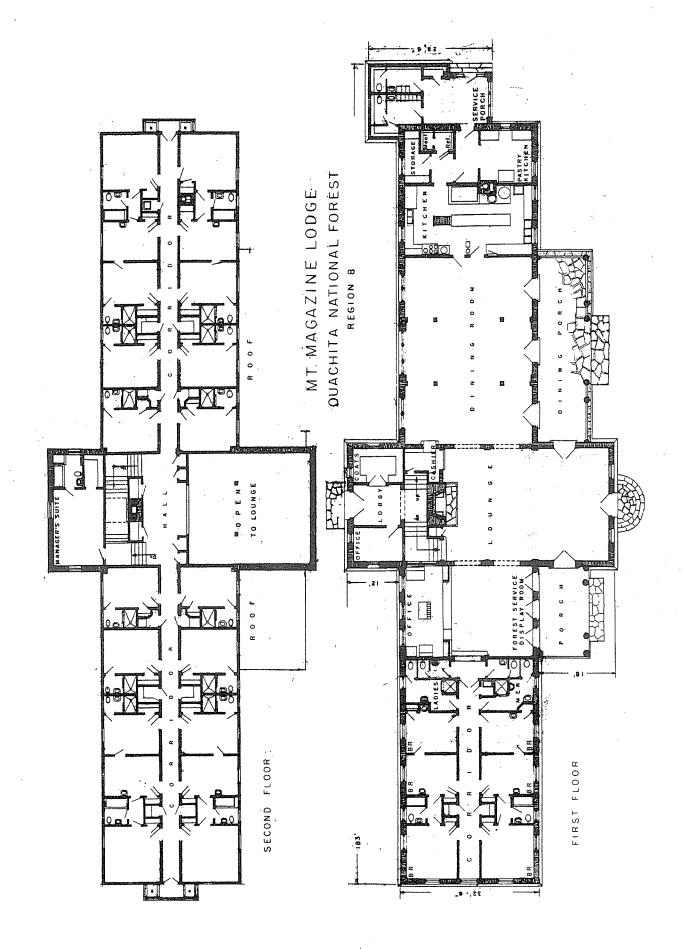
REGION 1 PLATE SH-1

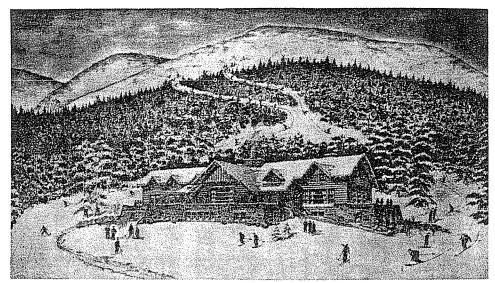
## SECTION O

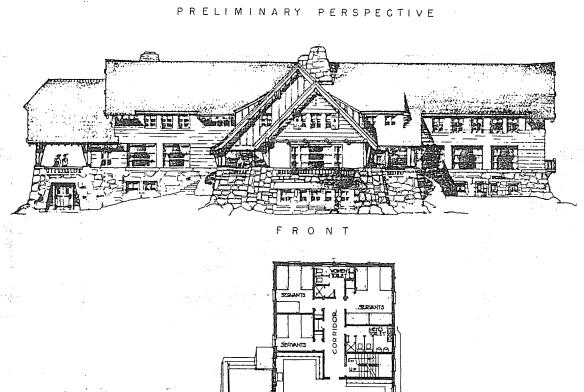
LODGES

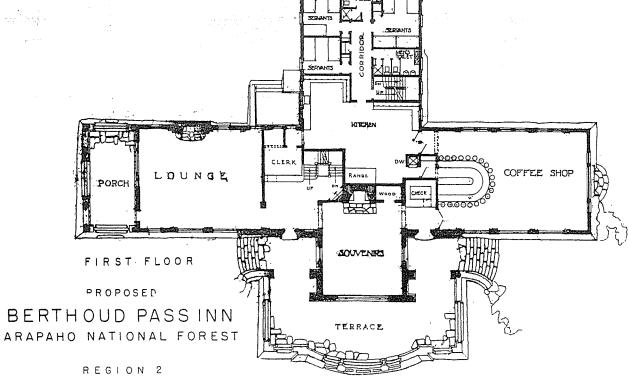


MT. MAGAZINE LODGE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST REGION 8

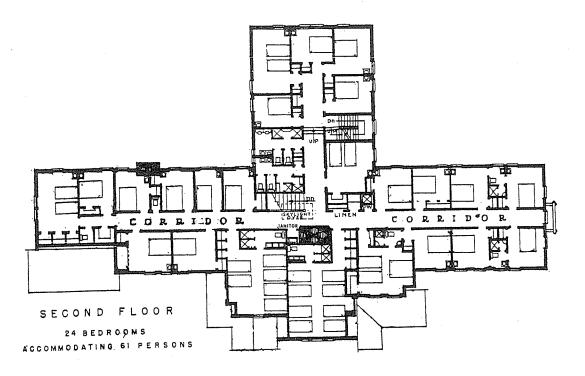


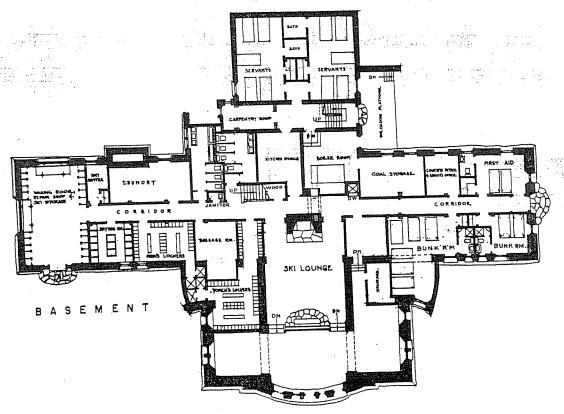




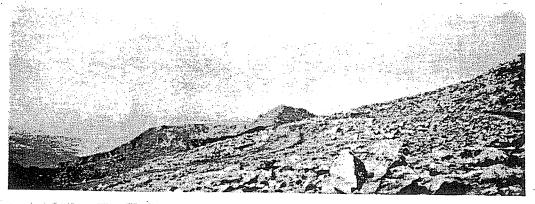


0 - 4

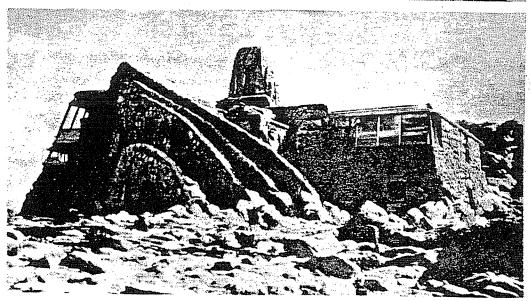




BERTHOUD PASS INN ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST



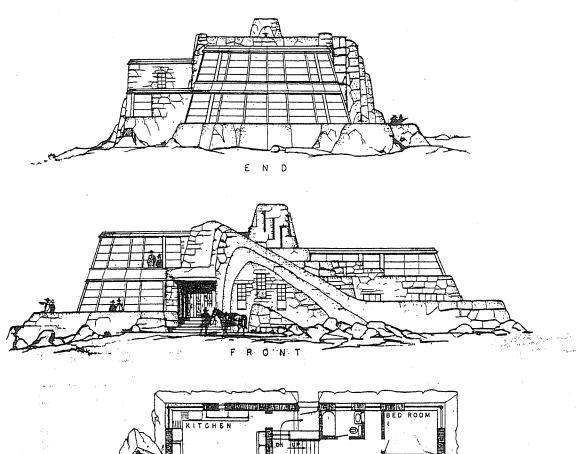


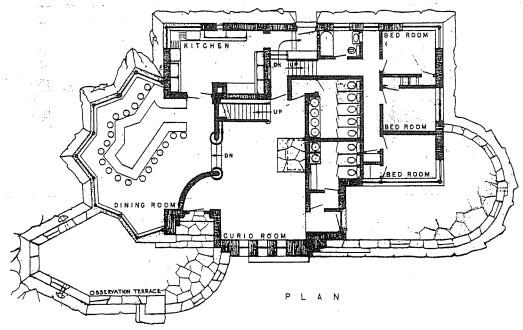


IN HARMONY WITH INVIRONMENT

SUMMIT BUILDING
MOUNT EVANS PEAK

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2





## SUMMIT BUILDING

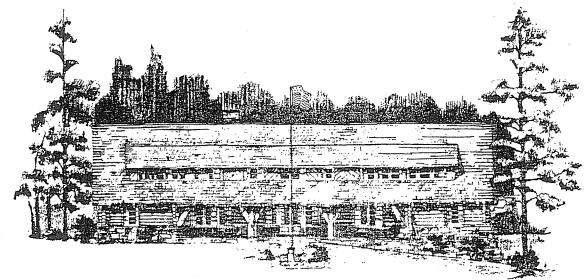
MOUNT EVANS. P.E.A.K.

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

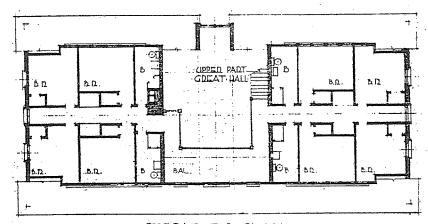
REGION 2

0-7

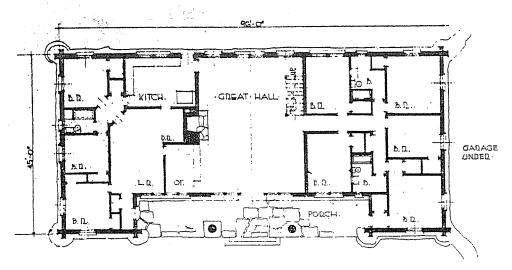
PLAN D-7203
E. A. FRANCIS, Architect, Denver, Colo.
W.ELLIS GROBEN, Consulting Architect,
U. S. Forest Service



ELEVATION

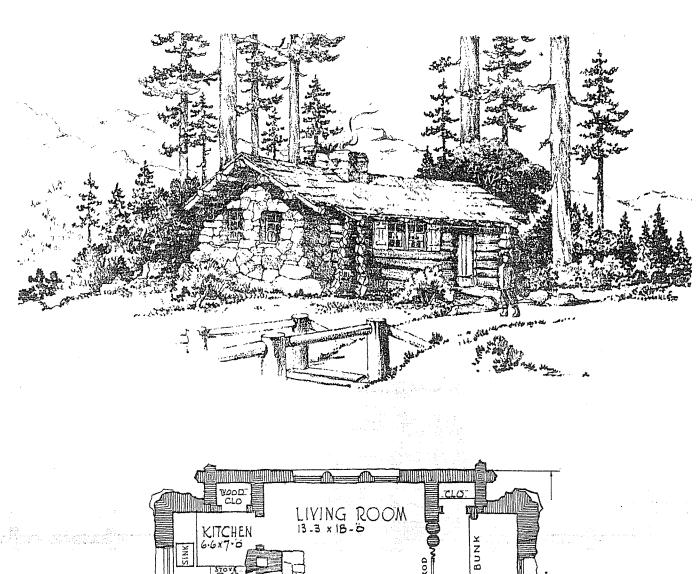


SECOND FLD. PLAN



FIRST FLOR PLAN

PROPOSED BUILDING FOR PAHASKA RESORT SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST WYOMING R.2



WOOD CLO

WOOD CLO

LIVING ROOM

KITCHEN

13.3 x 1B. D

STOVE

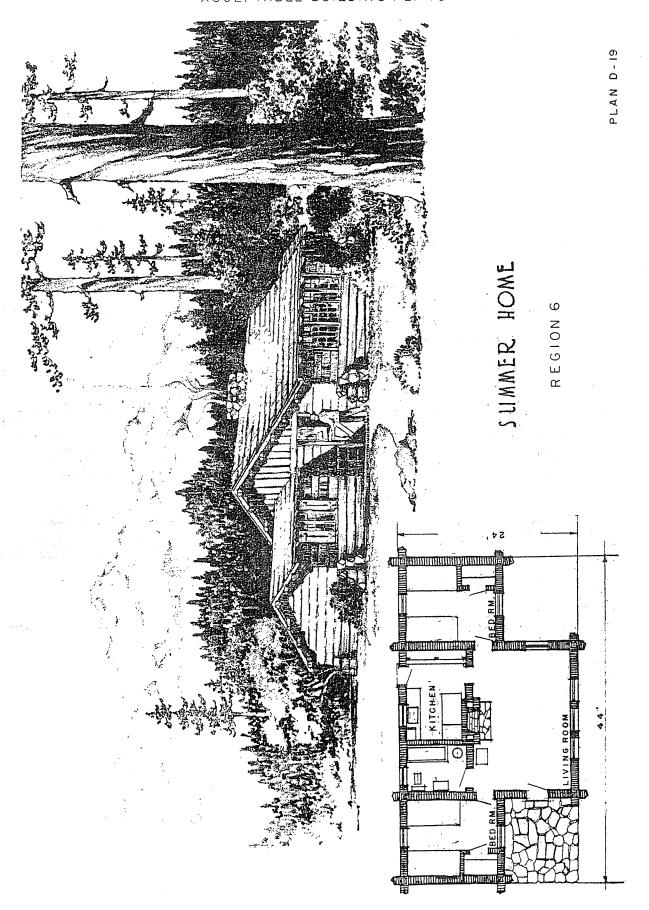
BATH

G-G x 7-0

CLO

31'-4"

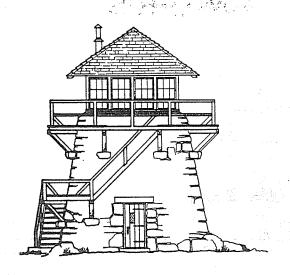
SUMMER HOME



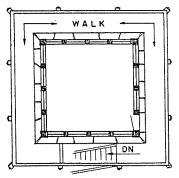
## SECTION Q

# LOOKOUT TOWERS







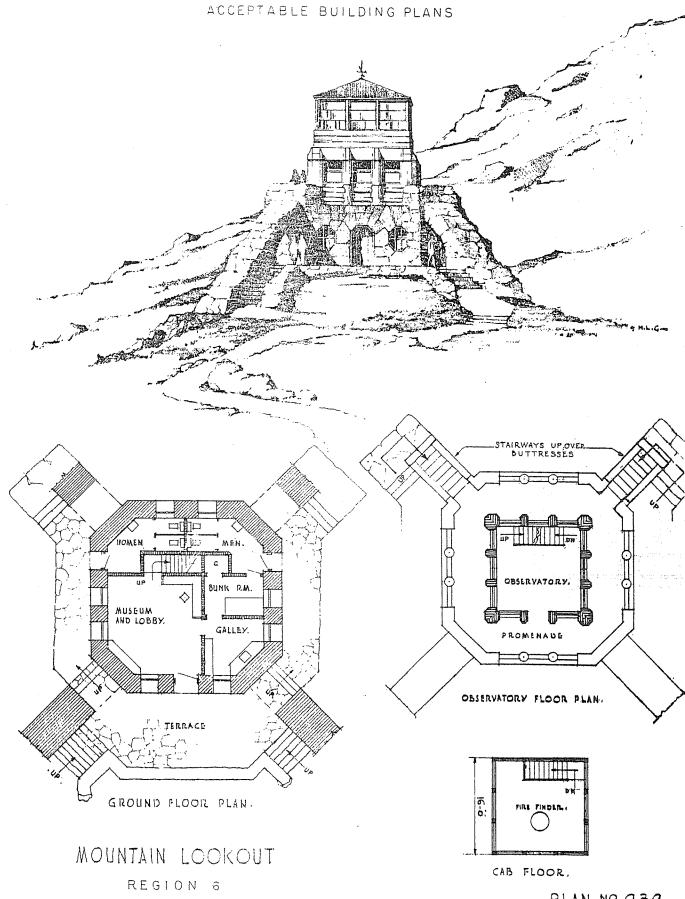


PLAN AT LOOKOUT HOUSE

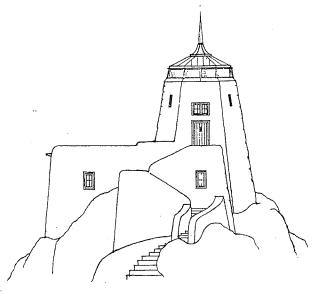
FIRE TOWER FOR HIGH KNOB

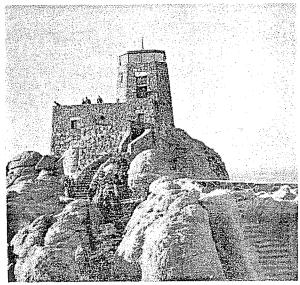
GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST

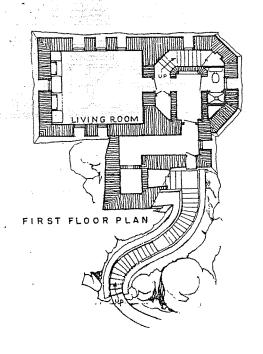
REGION 7

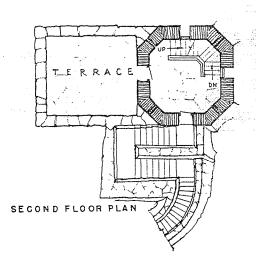


PLAN Nº 939.



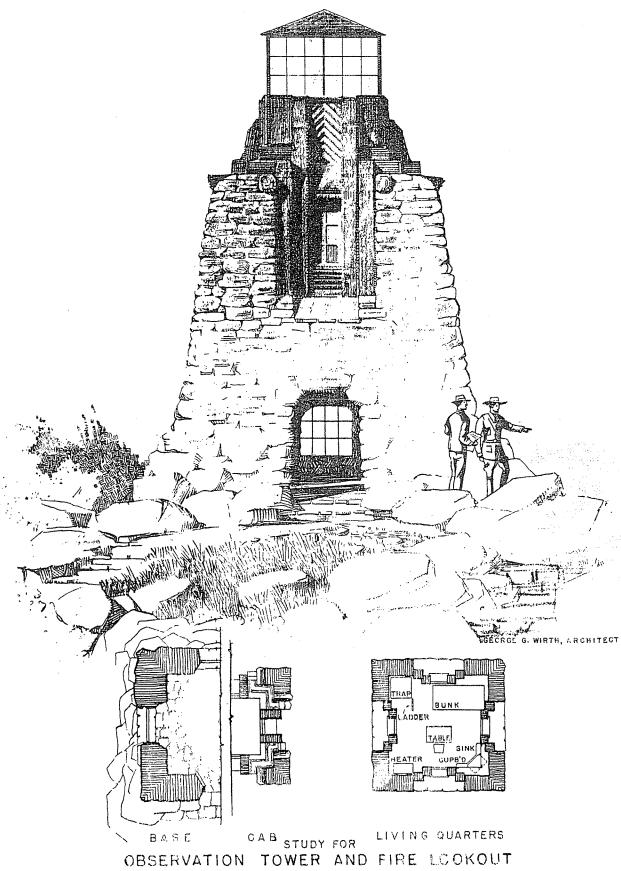






## HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST



STUDY FOR

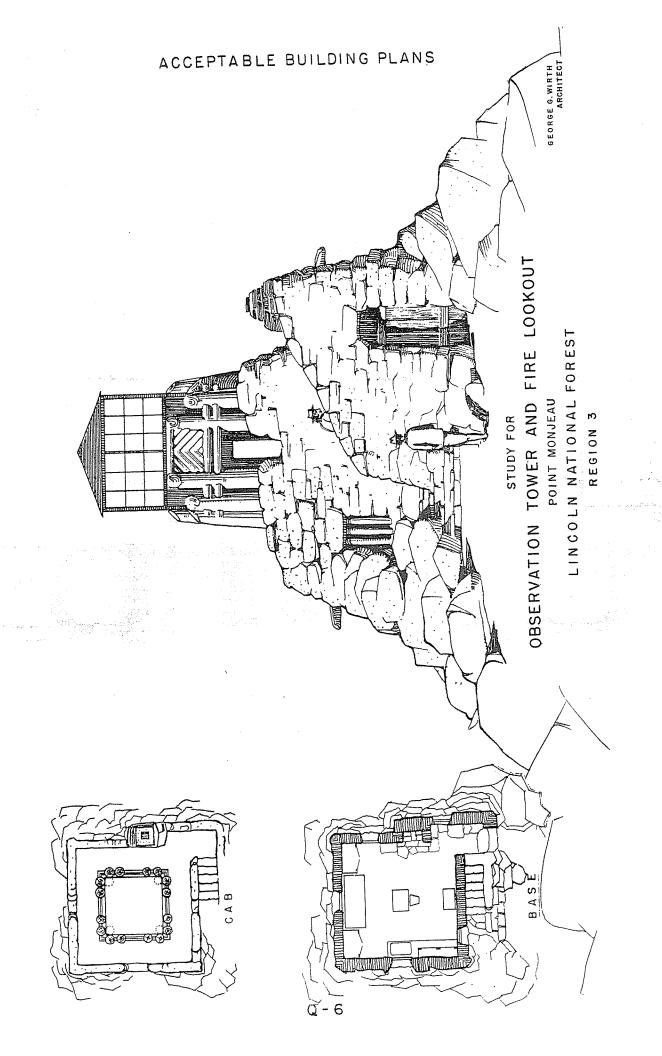
DBSERVATION TOWER AND FIRE LOOKOUT

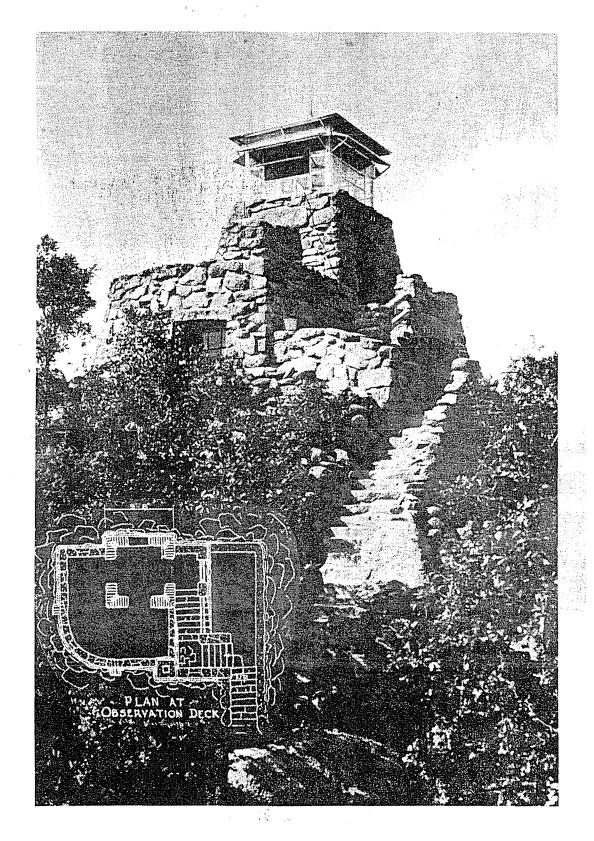
POINT MONJEAU

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

Q-5



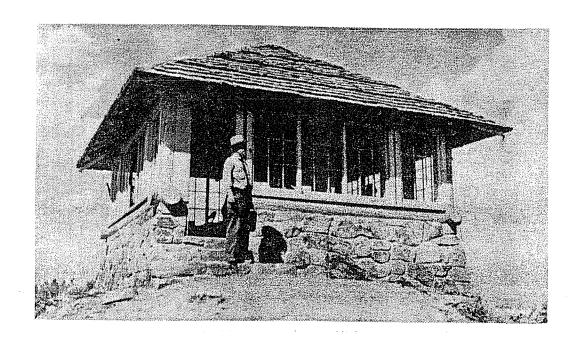


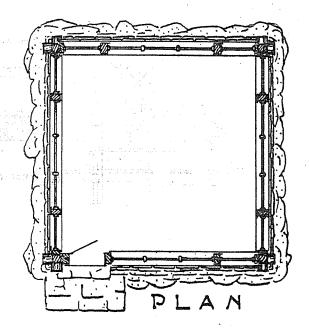
OBSERVATION TOWER AND FIRE LOOKOUT

POINT MONJEAU

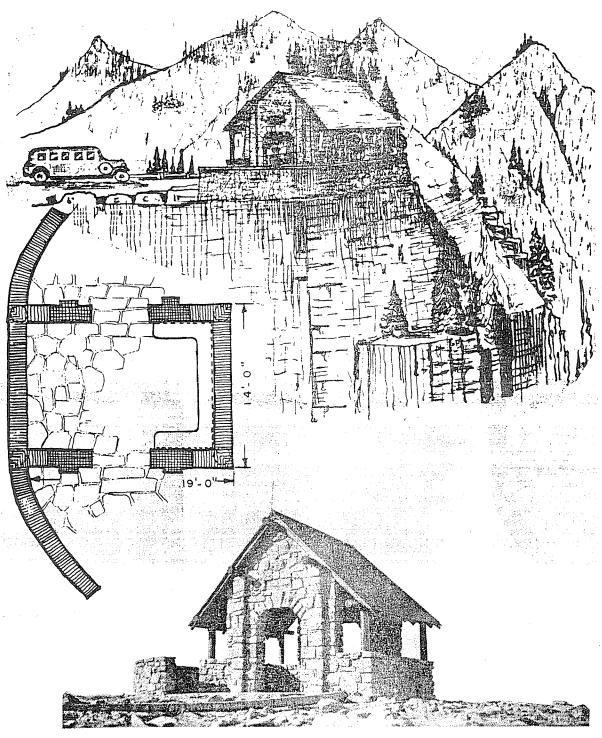
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3





FIRE LOOKOUT
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
TETON NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 4



BRIAN HEAD

MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

