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FOREST SERVICE

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ACCEPTABLE PLANS FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

1938

PREPARED BY

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF

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

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.

T. W. Norcross

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 un-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	Adobe or Pueblo
Grassland	Ranch-house Type
Woodland - pine, fir or spruce	Timber Type
Alpine	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

W. ELLIS GROBEN,
Consulting Architect

September 14, 1939.

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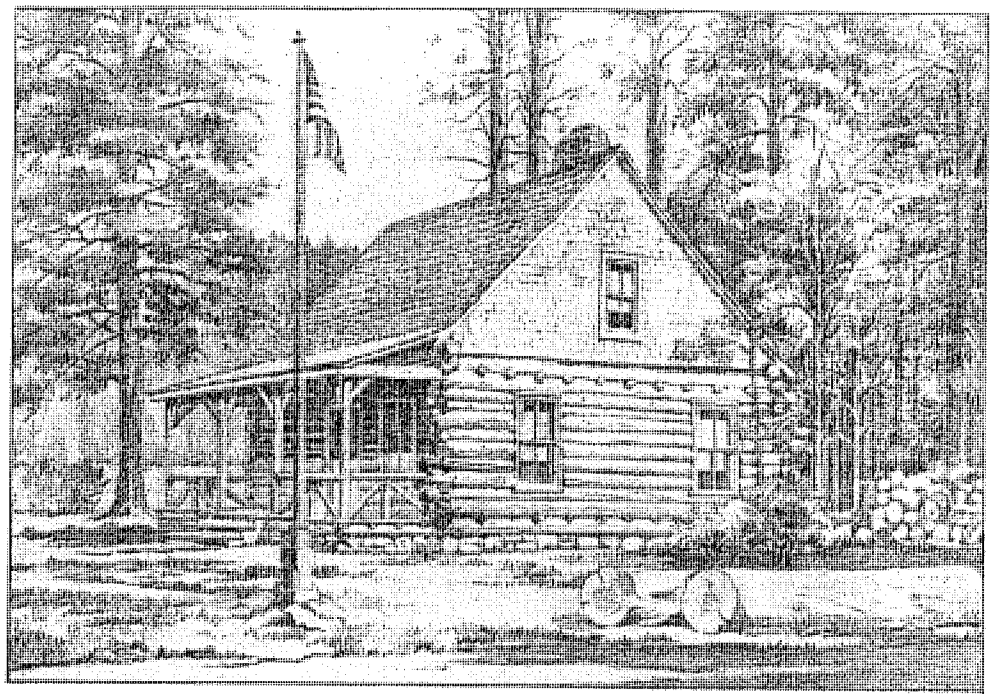
SECTION A

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 changing.

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 semi-fireproof 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.

11. 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.

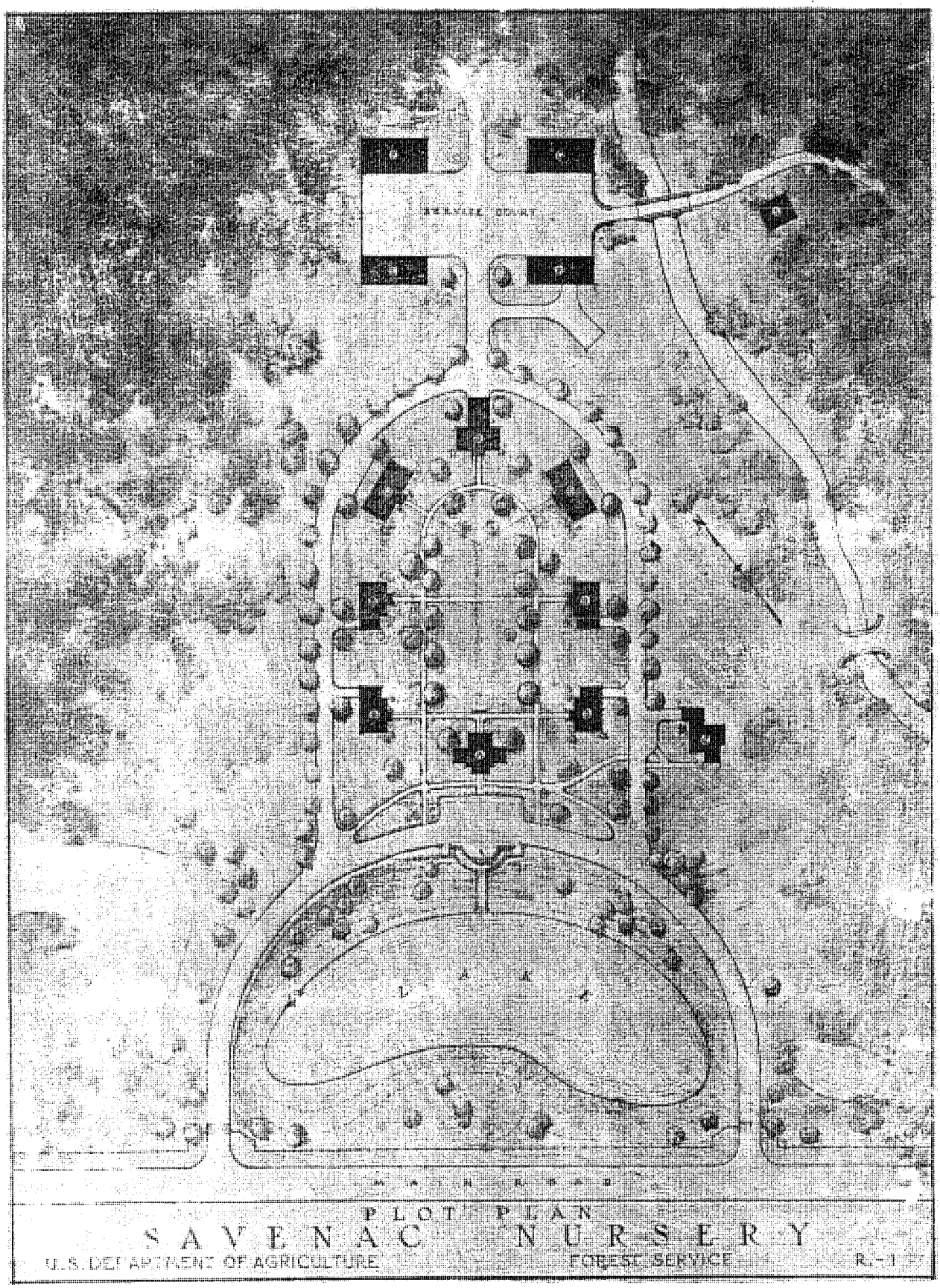
2. Available public utilities, water supply, sewage disposal, electric, telephone and radio services, etc.

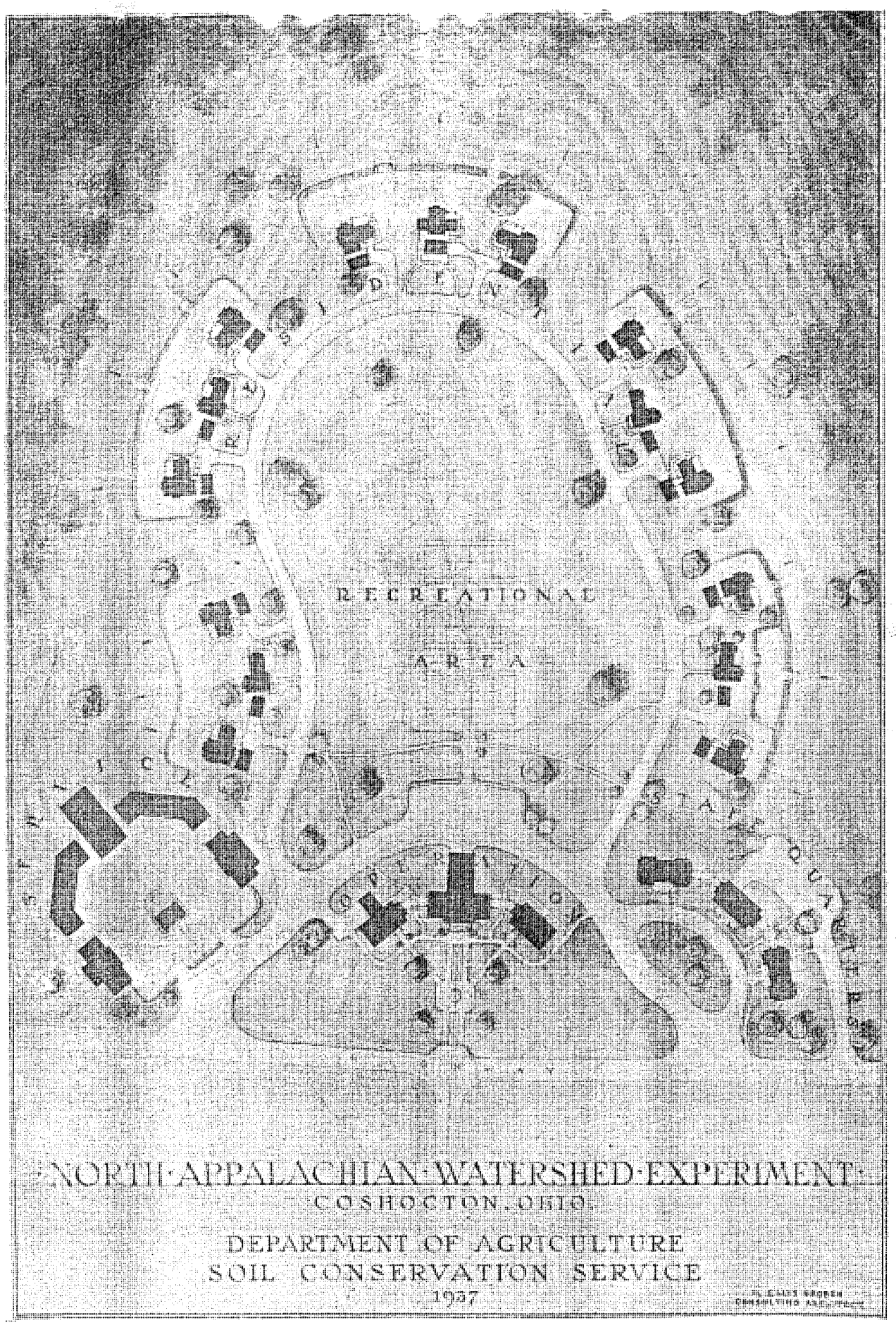
3. Accessibility; represented by ingress and egress from highway or other roads of approach.

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.


SERVICE COURT
L A K E
M A I N R O A D
PLOT PLAN
SAVENAC NURSERY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R.-1


RECREATIONAL
AREA
NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT
COSHOCTON, OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
1957

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:

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 this purpose, one must be familiar with such plan types as the square or "box" plan, the rectangular plan, the "T", "L", "H", U" and other shaped plans, as well as their respective advantages or disadvantages.

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.

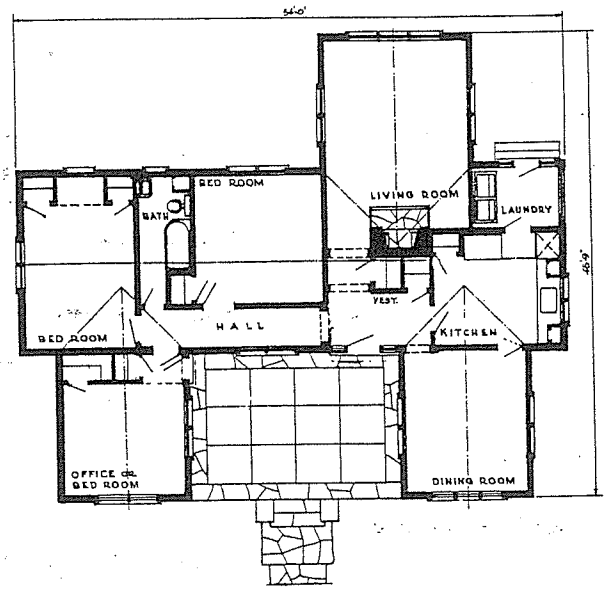
"Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings" have been assembled for the ostensible purpose of making immediately available a group of typical plans, based upon those principles of correct planning in which such fundamentals as ample daylight, cross-ventilation, direct circulation, etc., 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.

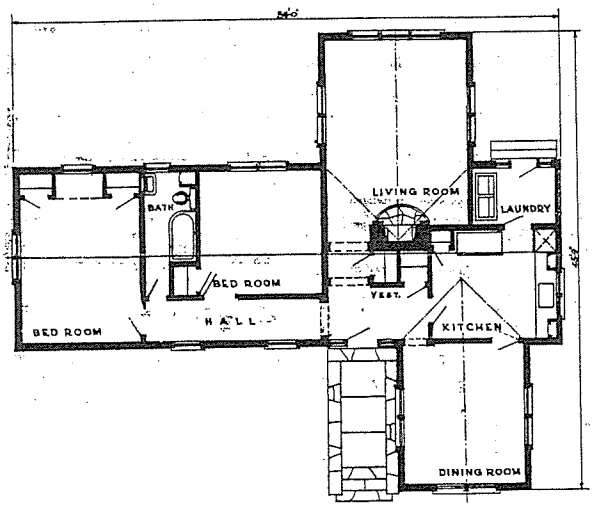
2. Winders or a single riser occuring in stairways are always dangerous and should be avoided. Winders should be confined to circular stairs.

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.

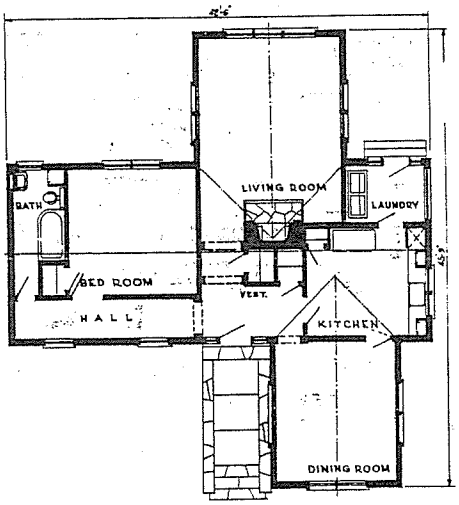
4. Failure to provide a vestibuled front entrance or an Entry at the rear entrance in northern latitudes where cold weather and snow prevail.



THREE BED ROOM TYPE

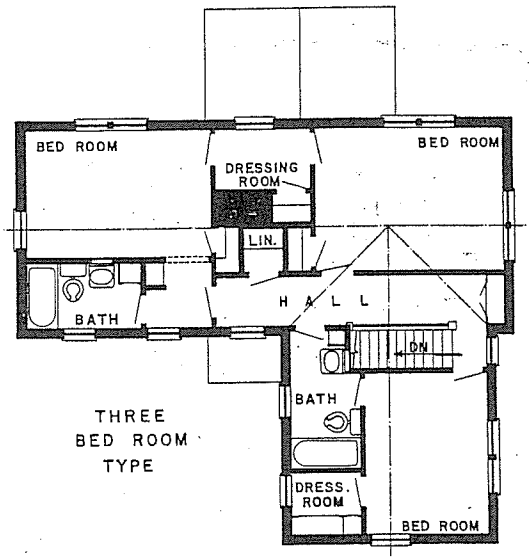


TWO BED ROOM TYPE

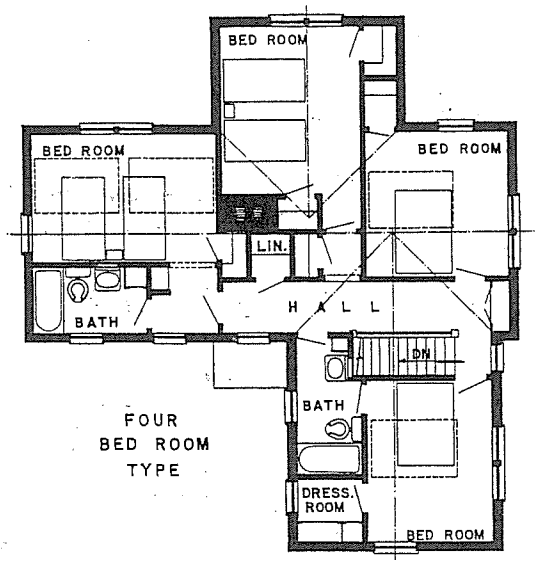


ONE BED ROOM TYPE

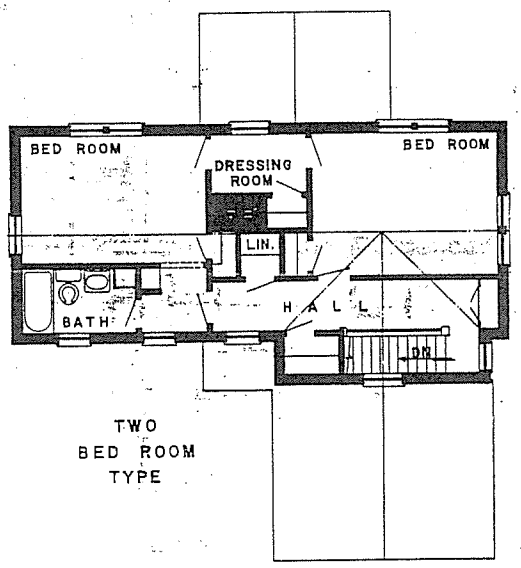
PROGRESSIVE PLANNING
OF
A ONE STORY DWELLING



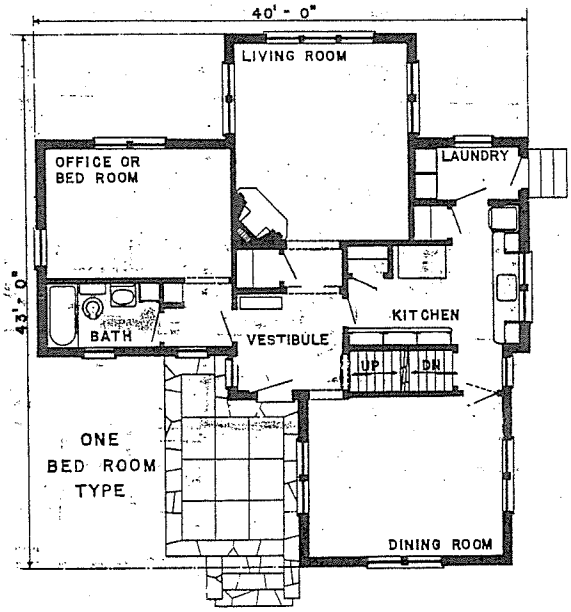
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - NO. 2.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN - NO. 3.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN - NO. 1.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROGRESSIVE PLANNING OF 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 A-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:

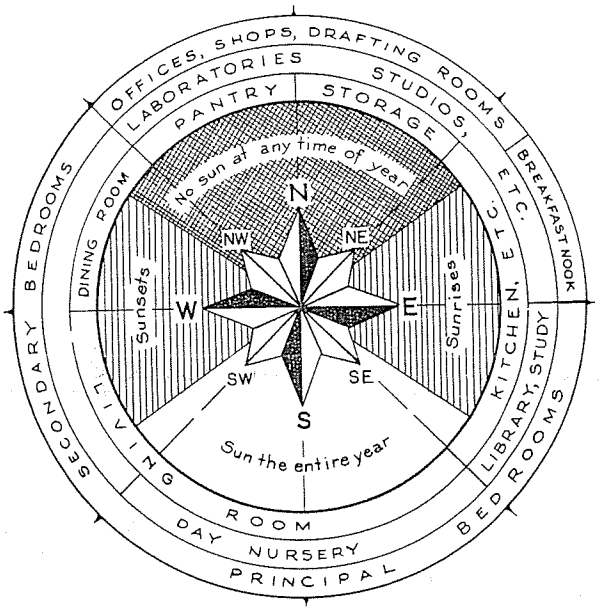
Orientation is not necessarily confined solely to the location of the building itself but, more frequently, is concerned with the arrangement of the various rooms in the plan with regard to numerous factors other than their relation to the sun.

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; an 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.

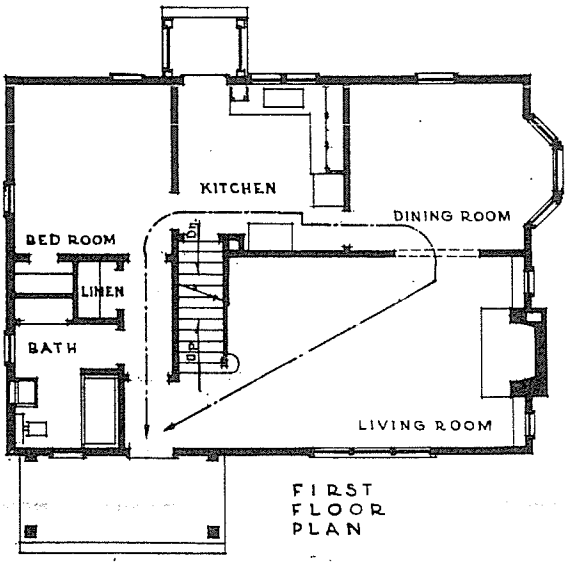
Gasoline and oil service, to which sufficient attention has not been given in the past, should not only be planned for its most practical and convenient location but also with due regard for its appearance. The unshapely pump units, generally isolated, free standing and too conspiciously painted, have 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:

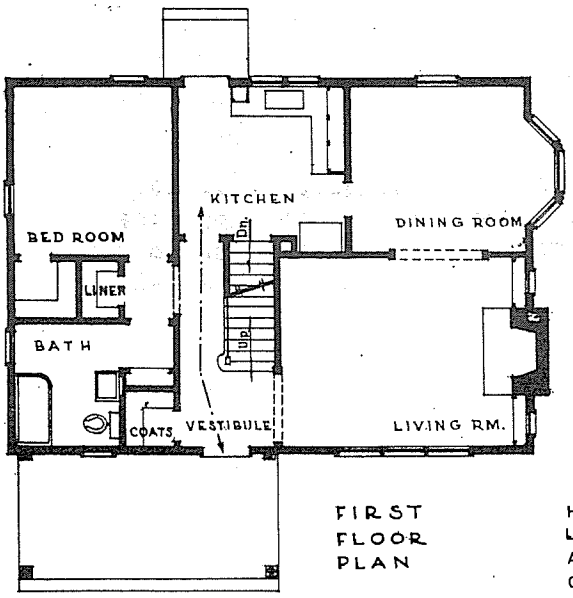
Instead of a number of out-buildings, normally required to serve minor purposes, it is highly important to combine several facilities, where reasonably feasible, not for the purpose of increasing the size of the average building but to avoid the unfortunate effect created by numerous small ones scattered 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 free-standing, 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



CORRECT PLANNING
DIRECT CIRCULATION WITH PRIVACY & COMFORT FOR ALL ROOMS

COMMENTS

HALL PARTITION CHANGED TO L.R. SIDE OF STAIR TO CREATE A VESTIBULE & FOR PRIVACY. COAT CLOSET ADDED.

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.

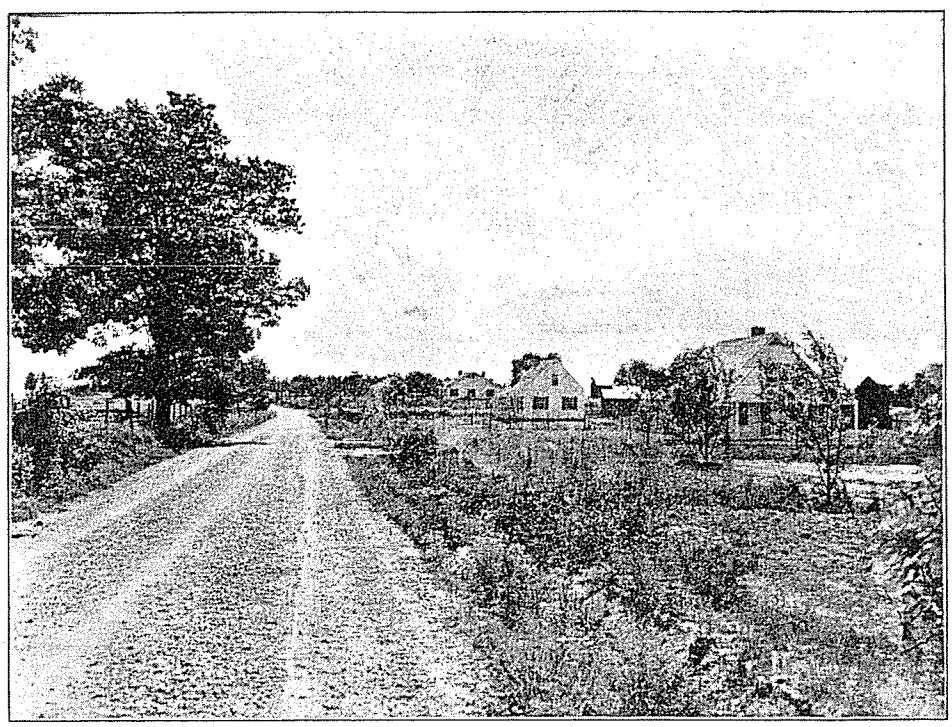
In connection with the plans herein reproduced, occasion is taken to express appreciation to the various Regions and others who have contributed material for this publication.

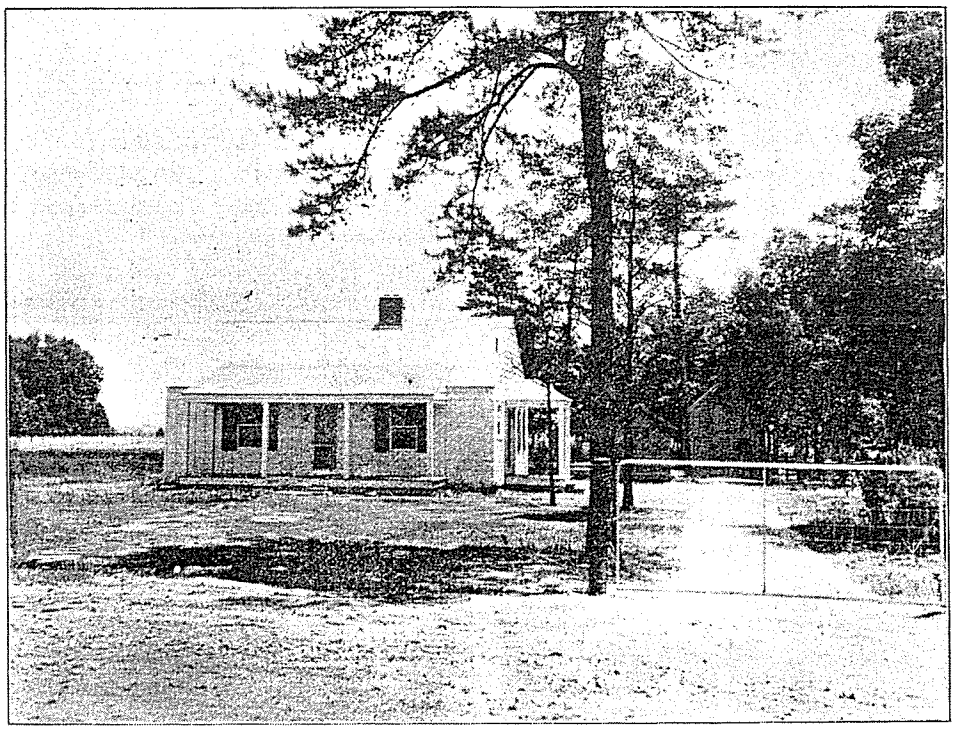
W. Ellis Groben

W. Ellis Groben
Consulting Architect
Forest Service

SECTION B

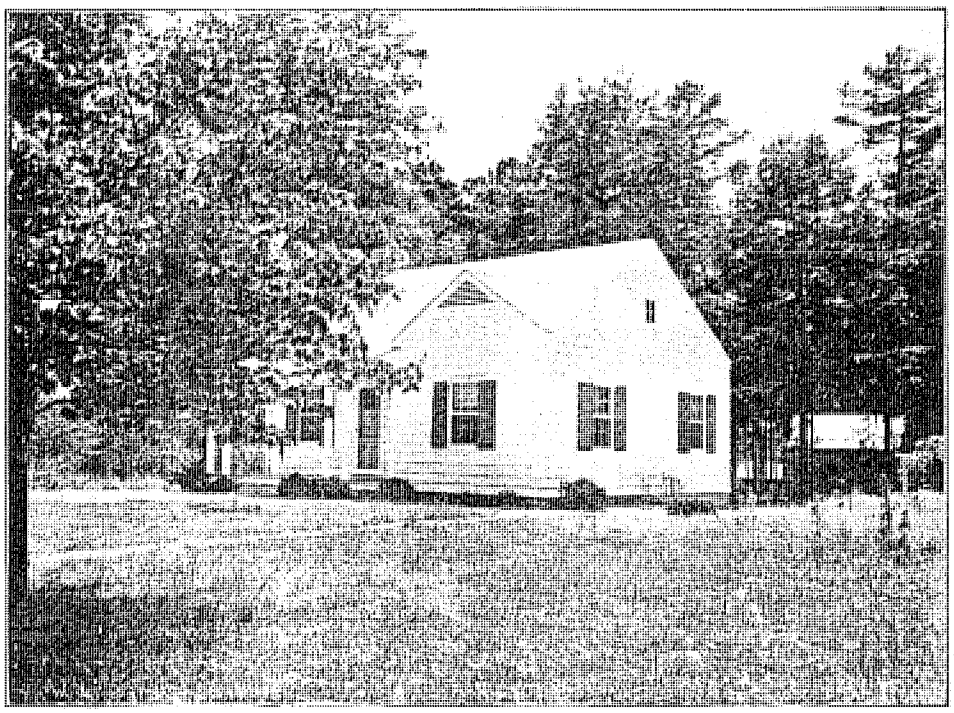
DWELLINGS

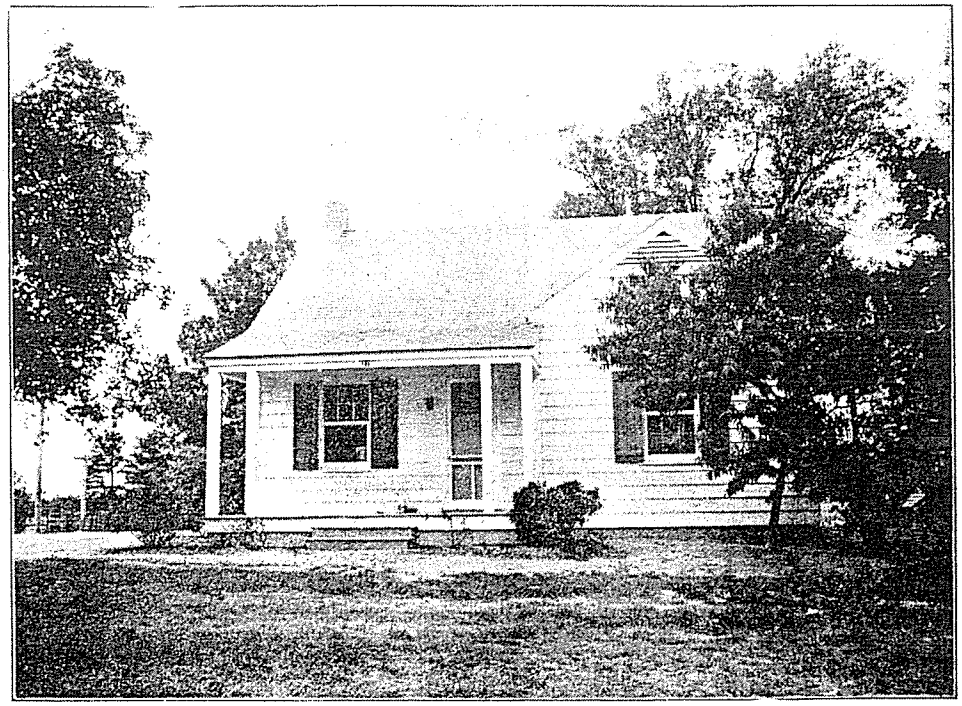




SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

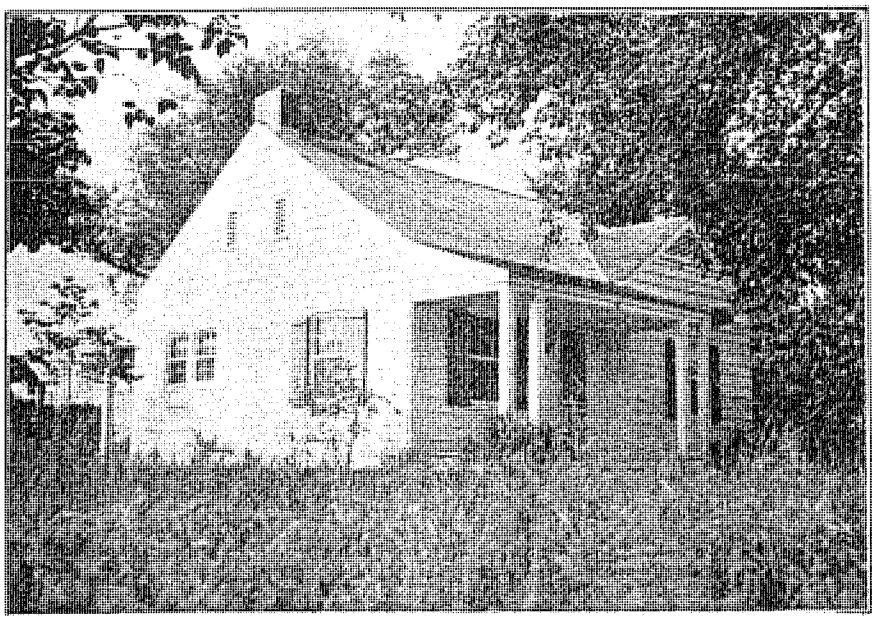
REGION 7

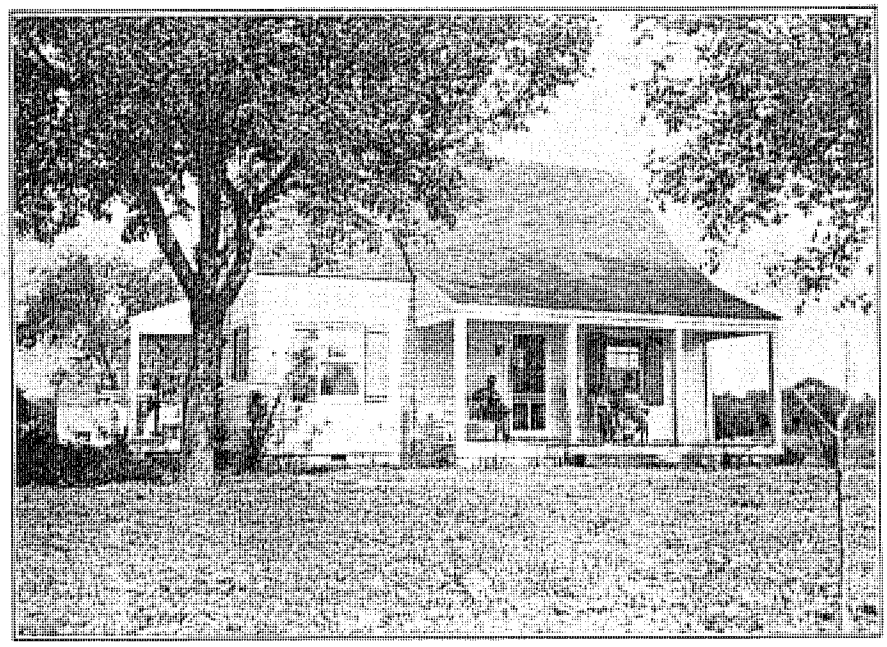




SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

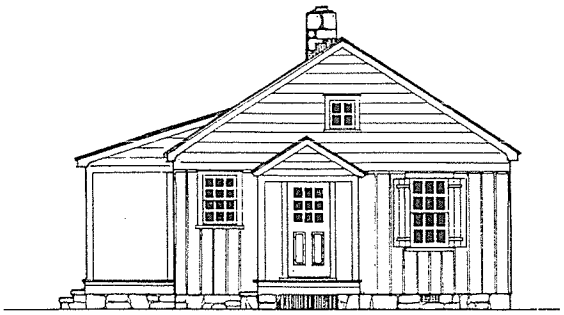
REGION 7



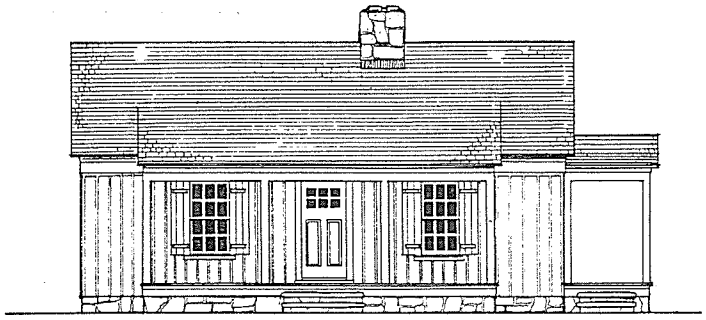


SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

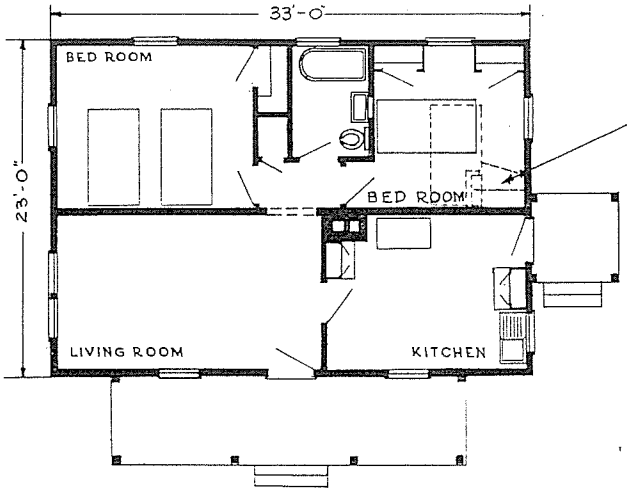
REGION 7



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



COMMENTS

Closet in corner not good; changed to wardrobe type each side of window. Porch roof corrected. Designed to keep within $2500.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

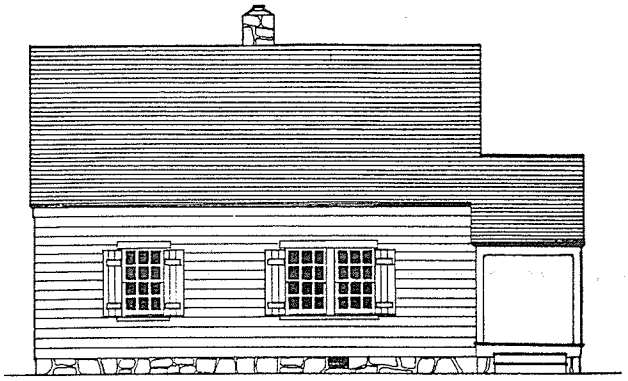
FOUR ROOM HOUSE

SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

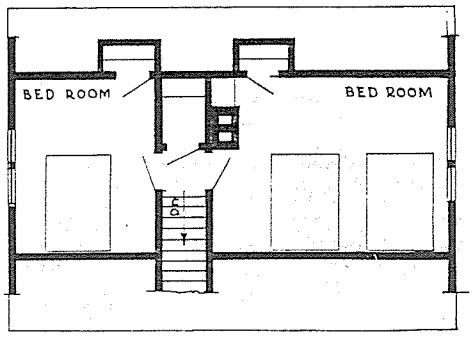
REGION 7

B-5

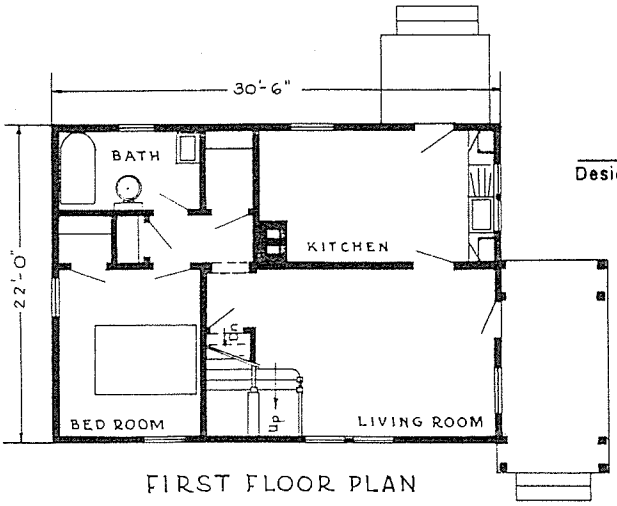
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

Designed to keep within $2500.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE

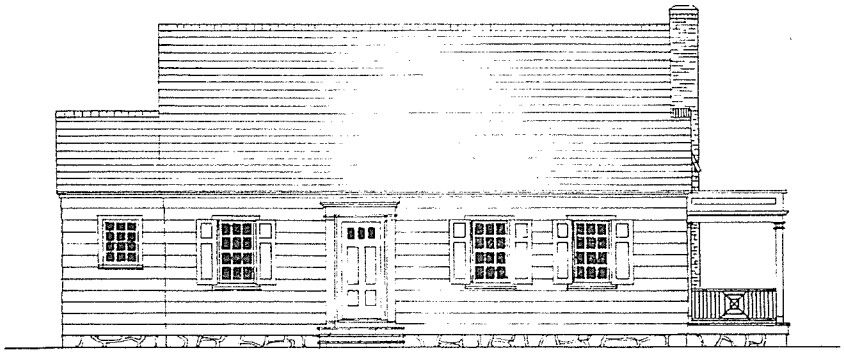
SUBLIMITY FOREST COMMUNITY

REGION 7

B-6502-D

B-6

END ELEVATION



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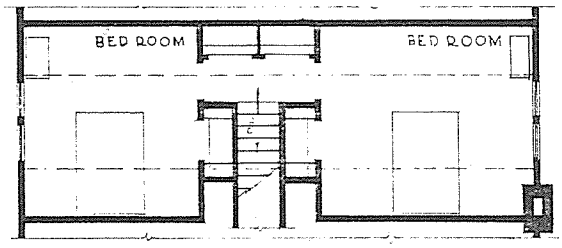
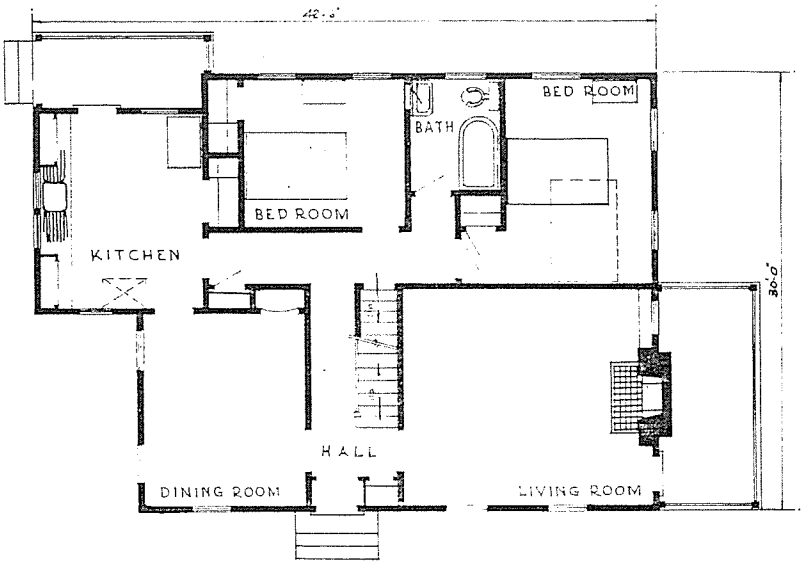


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

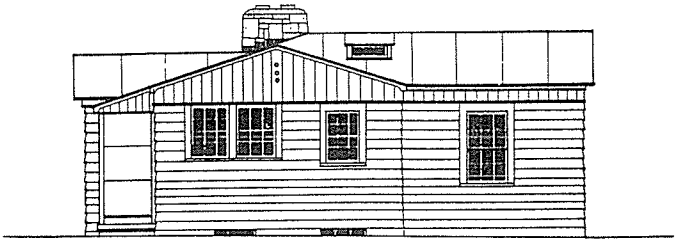


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

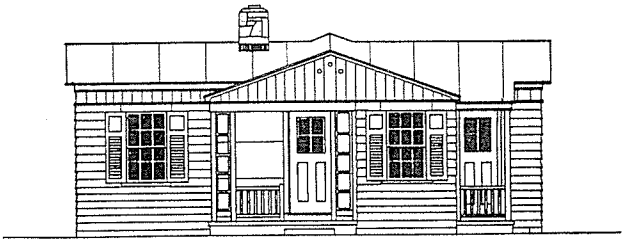
A RANGER'S RESIDENCE (Proposed)
ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST, REGION 7.

B-7

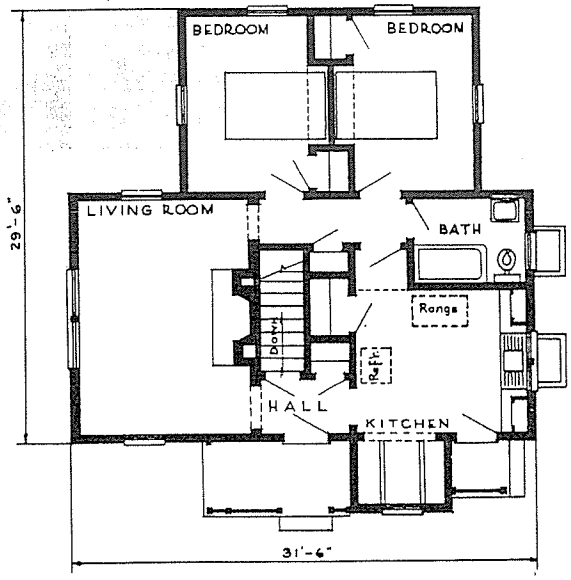
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

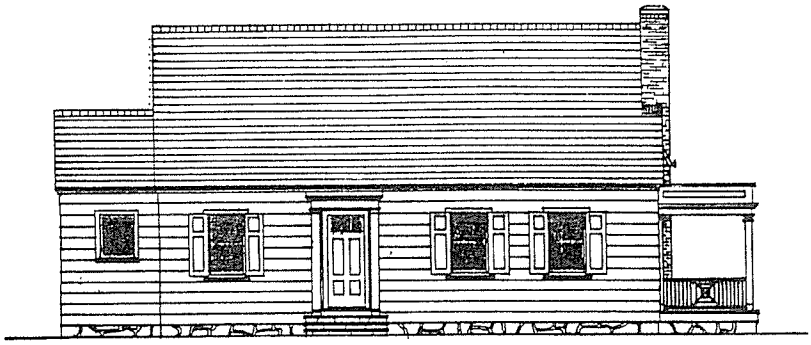


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

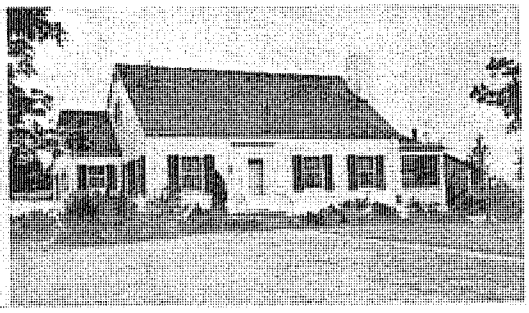
FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE B
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY
AMES, IOWA

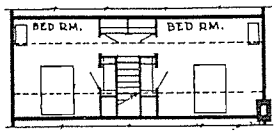
B-8

END ELEVATION

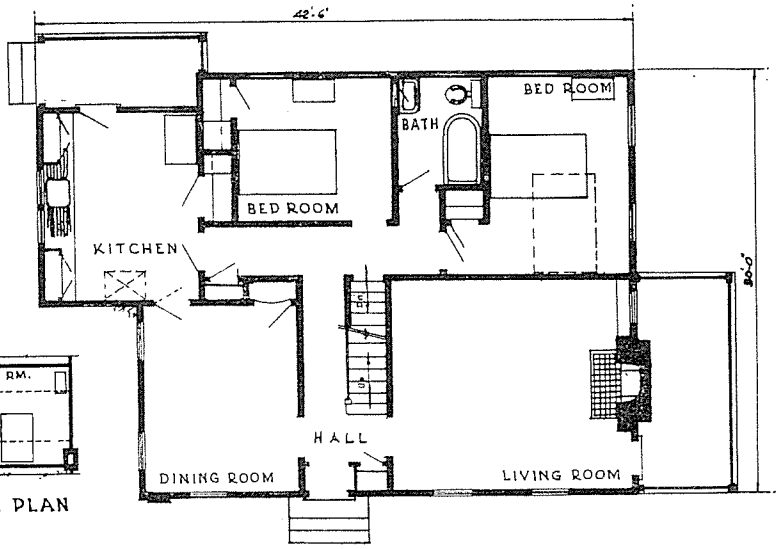


FRONT ELEVATION





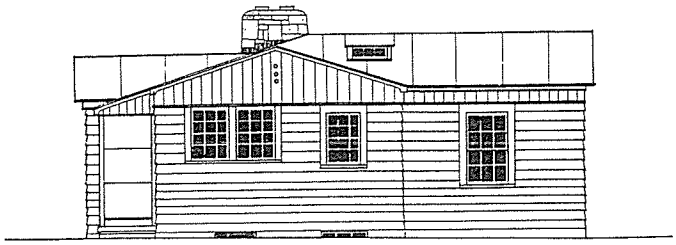
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



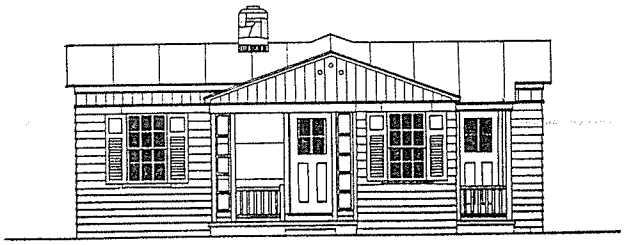
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

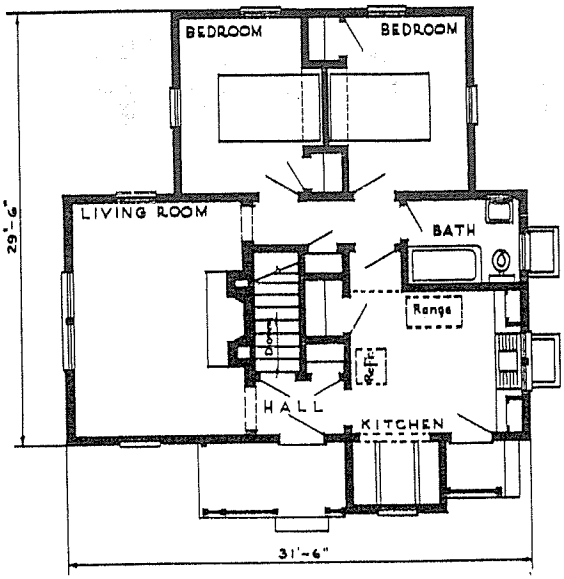
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



SIDE ELEVATION



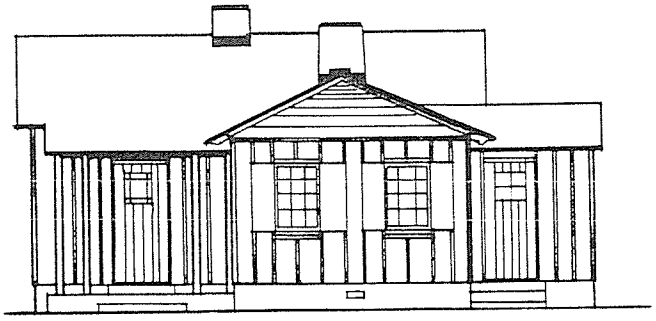
FRONT ELEVATION



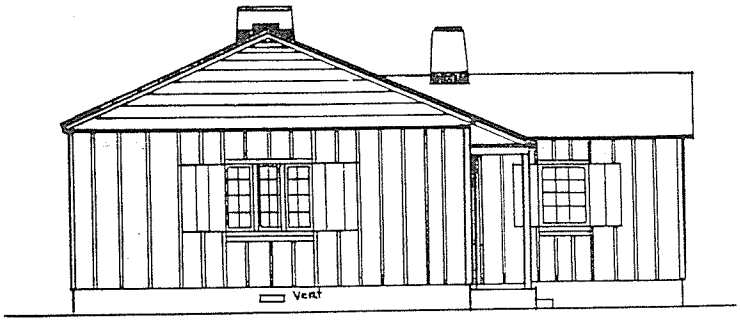
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE B
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY
AMES, IOWA

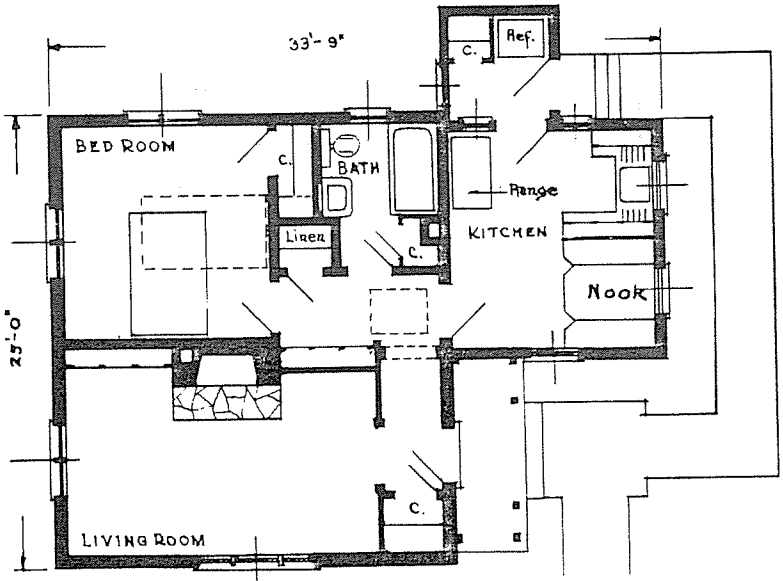
B-8



SIDE ELEVATION



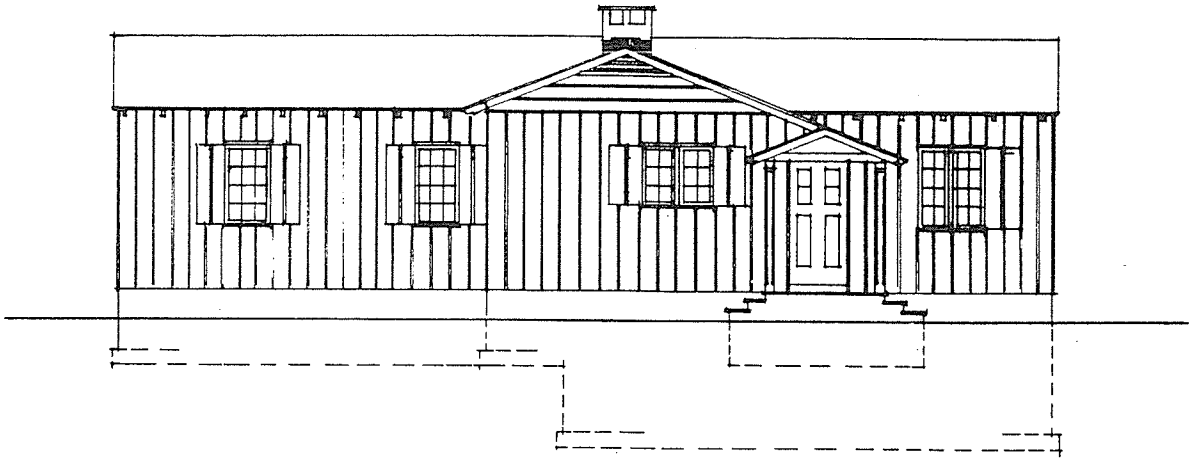
FRONT ELEVATION



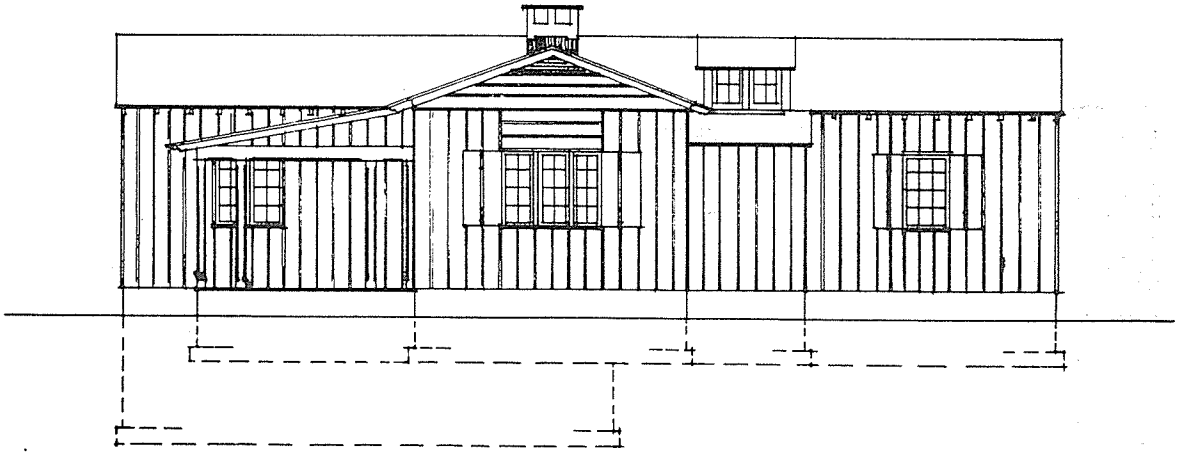
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DWELLING
NORTHEASTERN EXPERIMENT STATION
REGION 7

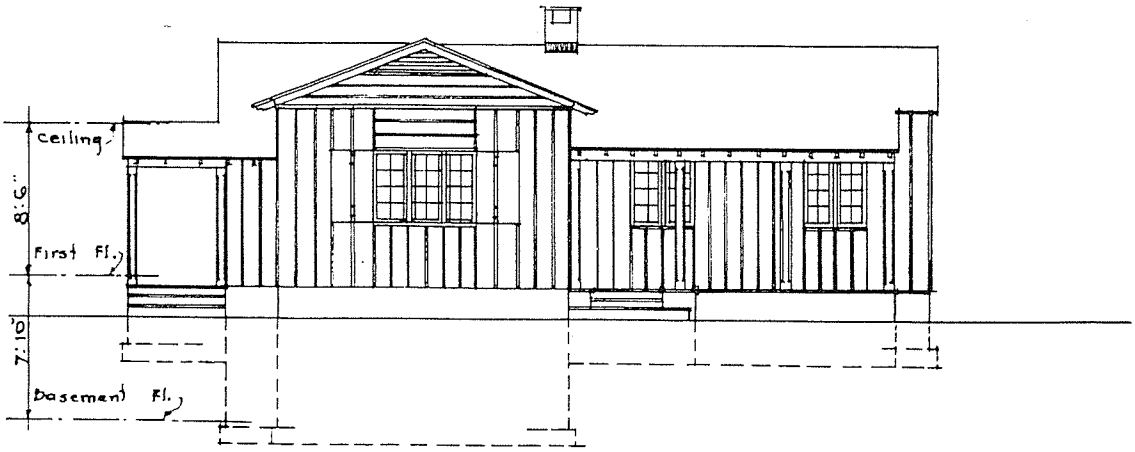
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



· SIDE · ELEVATION ·



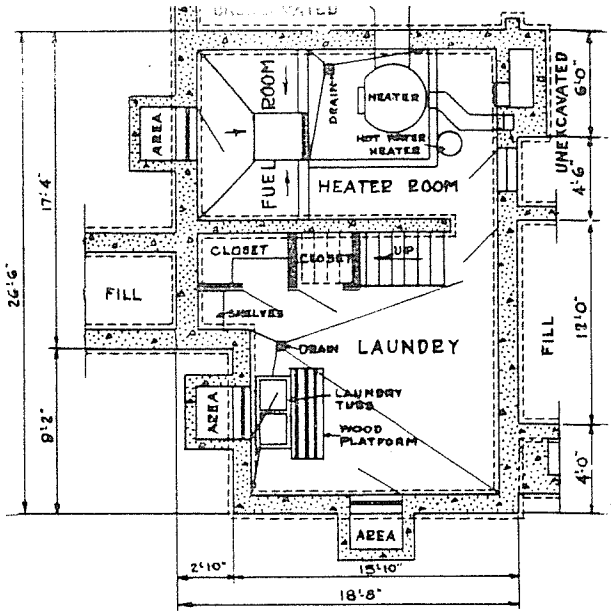
· FRONT · ELEVATION ·

RESIDENCE A
NURSERY

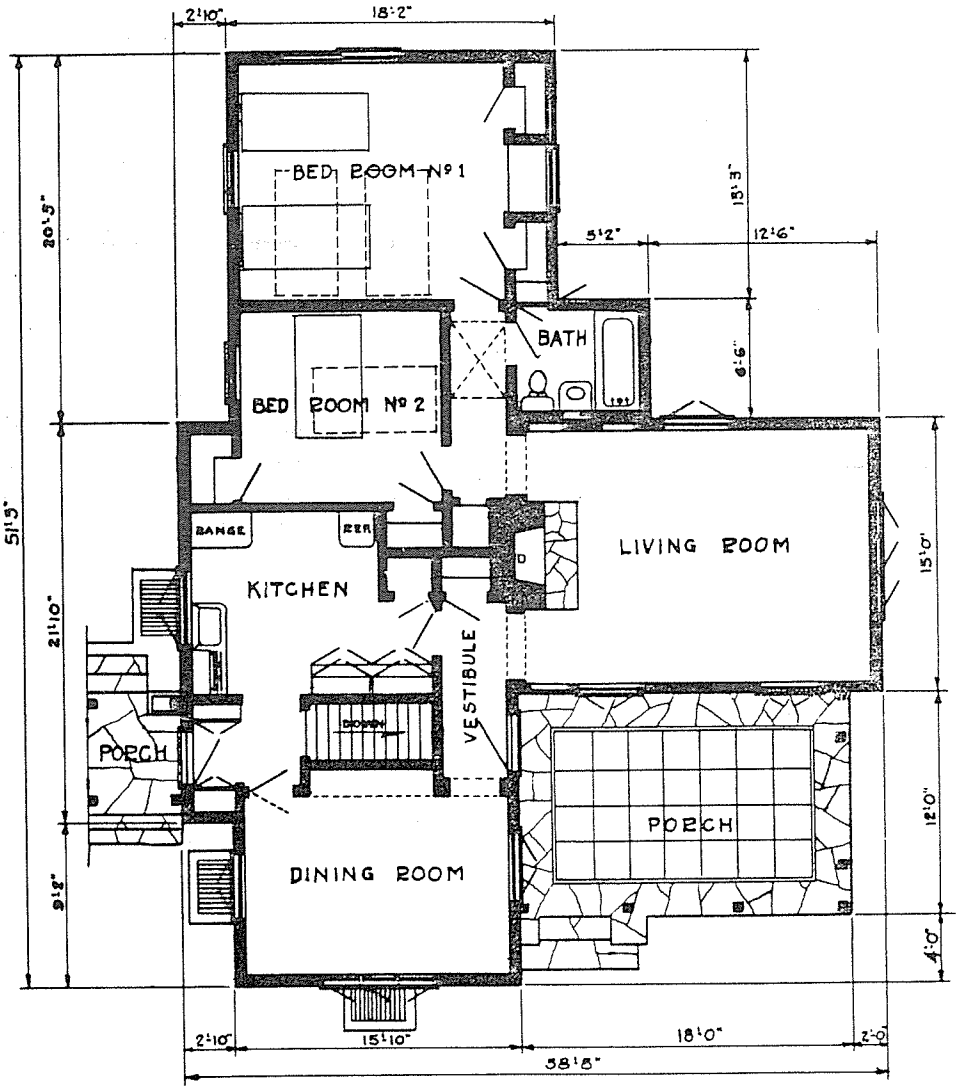
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.

B-10

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



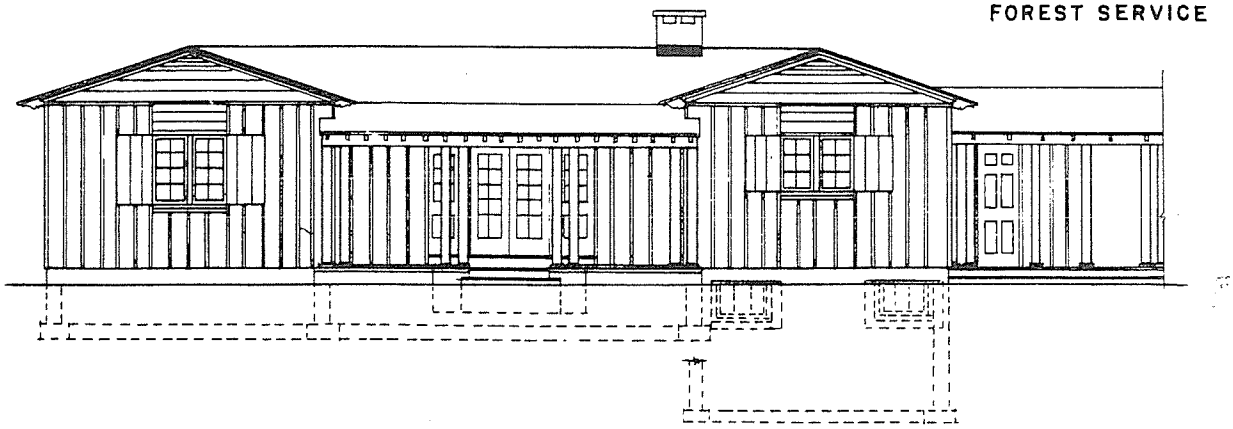
BASEMENT PLAN



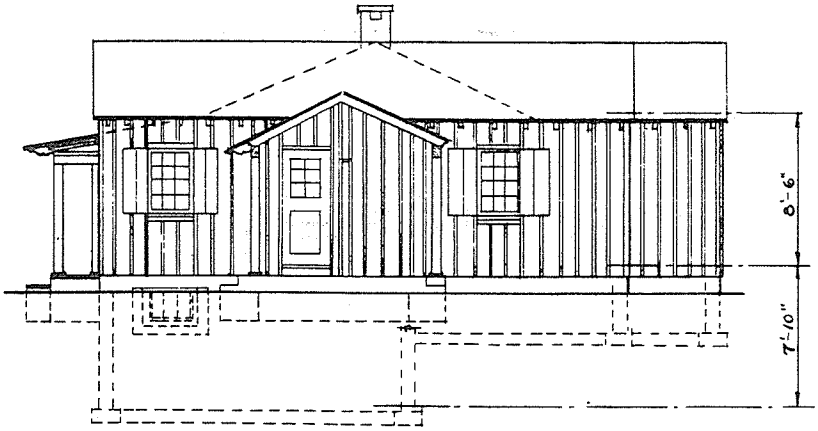
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
RESIDENCE A
NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.

B-11

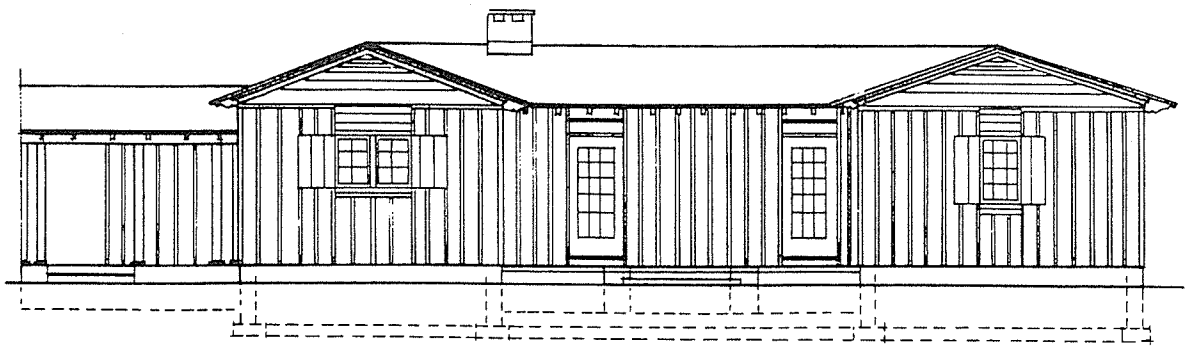
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FRONT ELEVATION



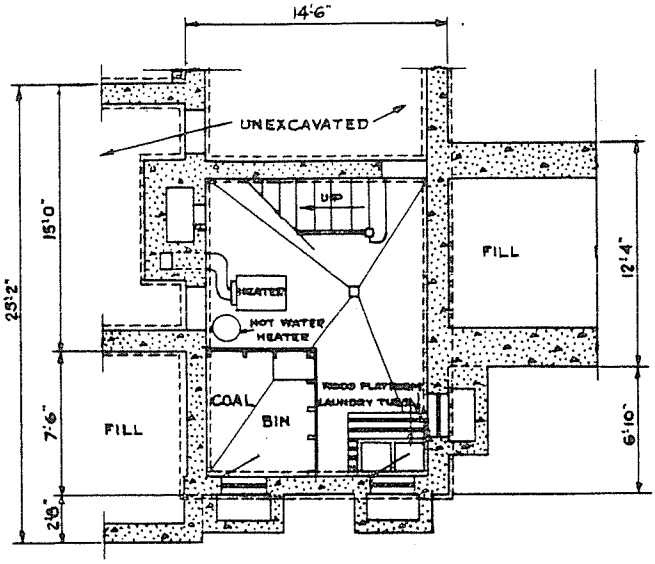
SIDE ELEVATION



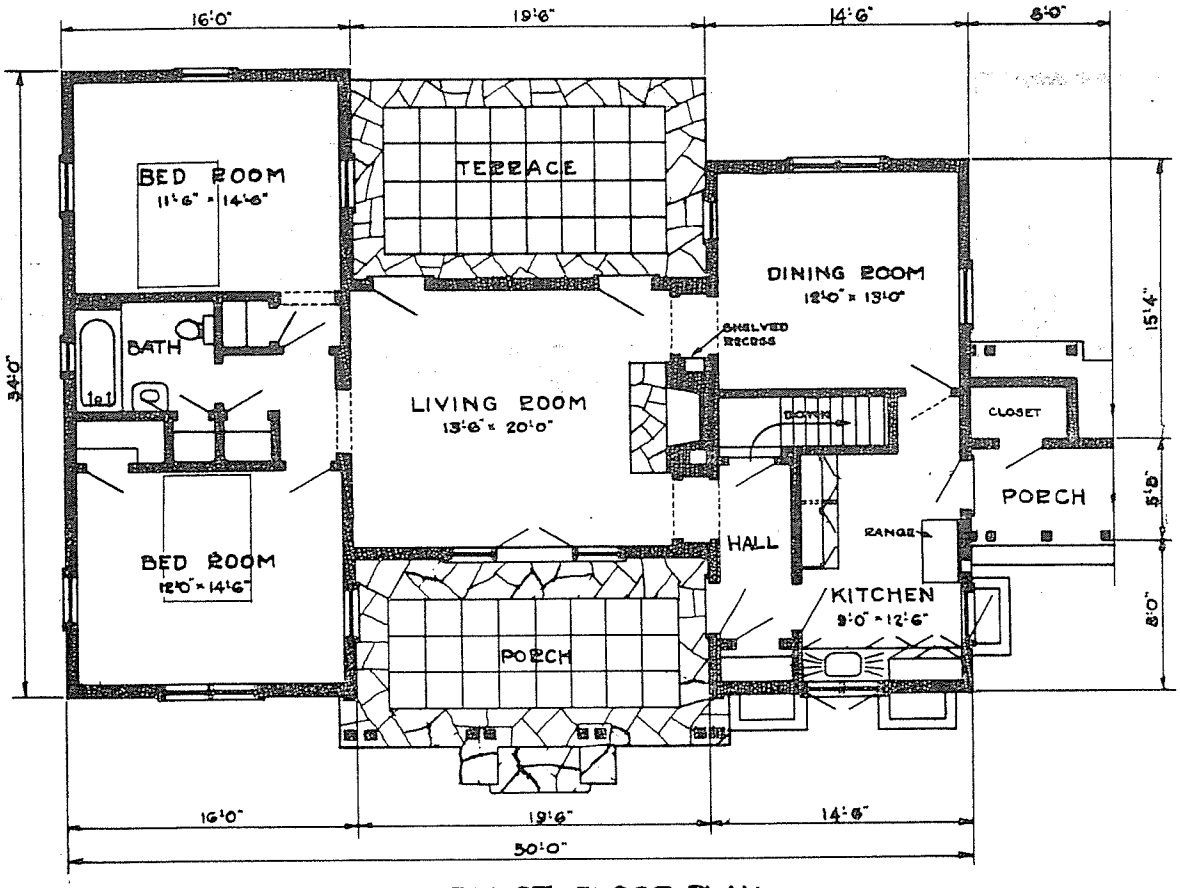
REAR ELEVATION

RESIDENCE C
NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

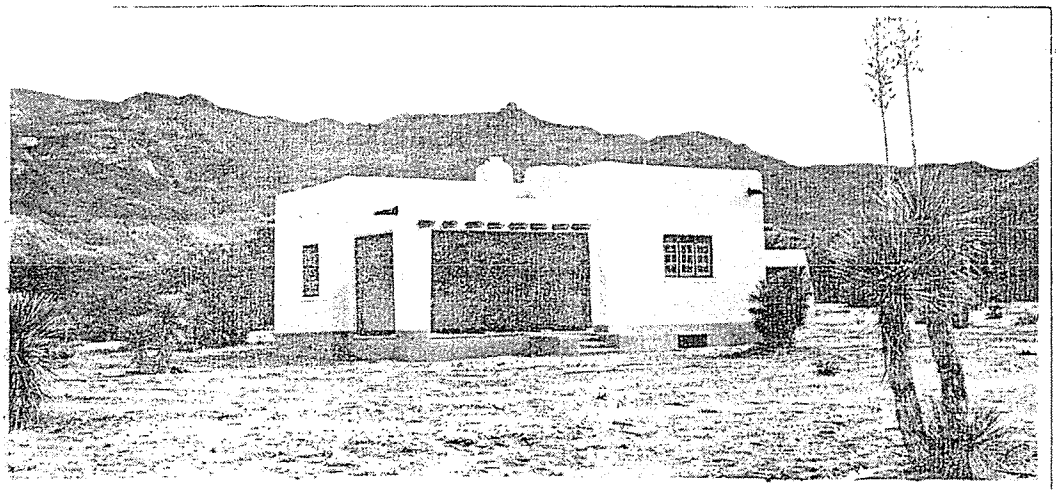
RESIDENCE C

NURSERY

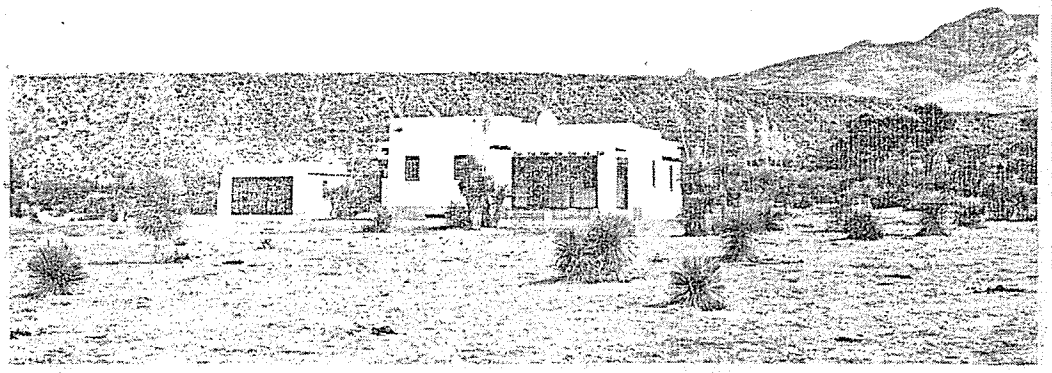
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.

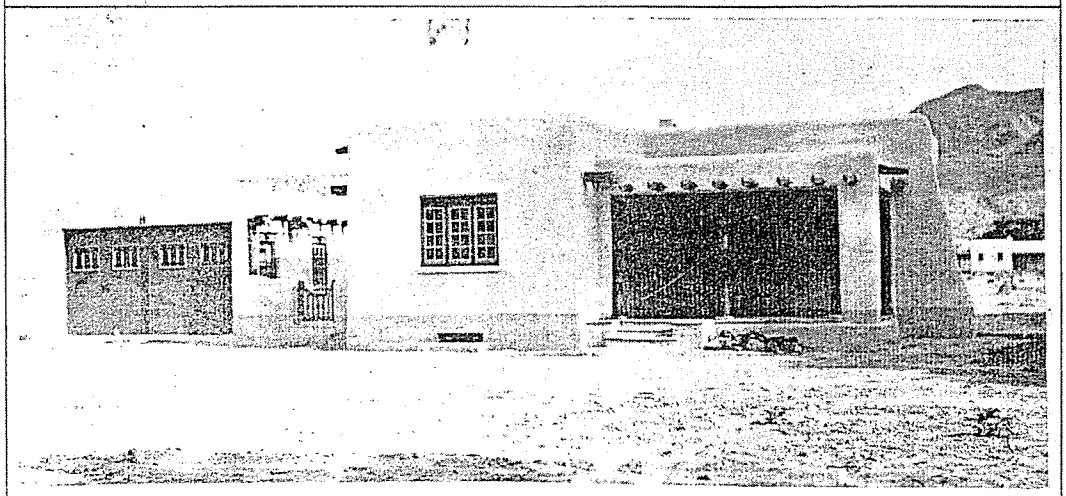
B-13



RESIDENCE A

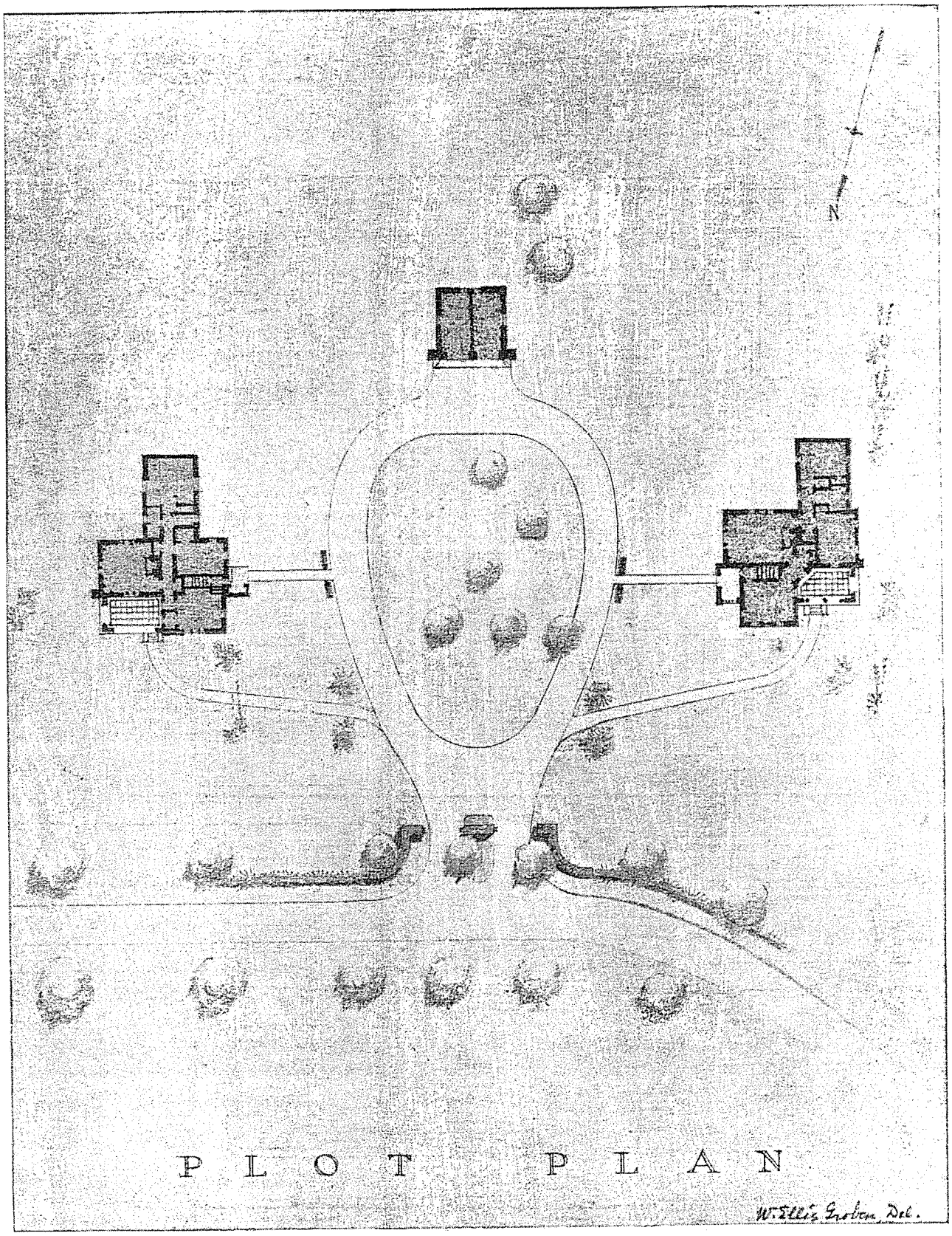


RESIDENCE B



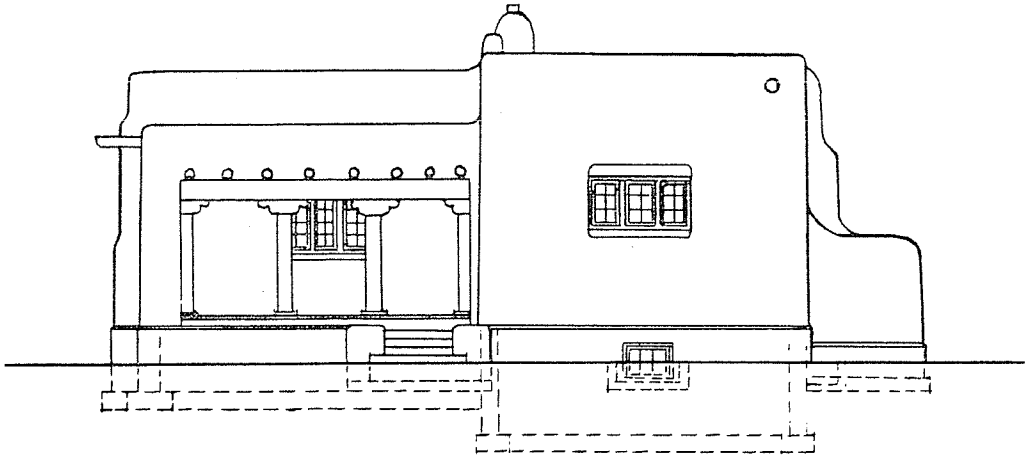
RESIDENCE C

PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

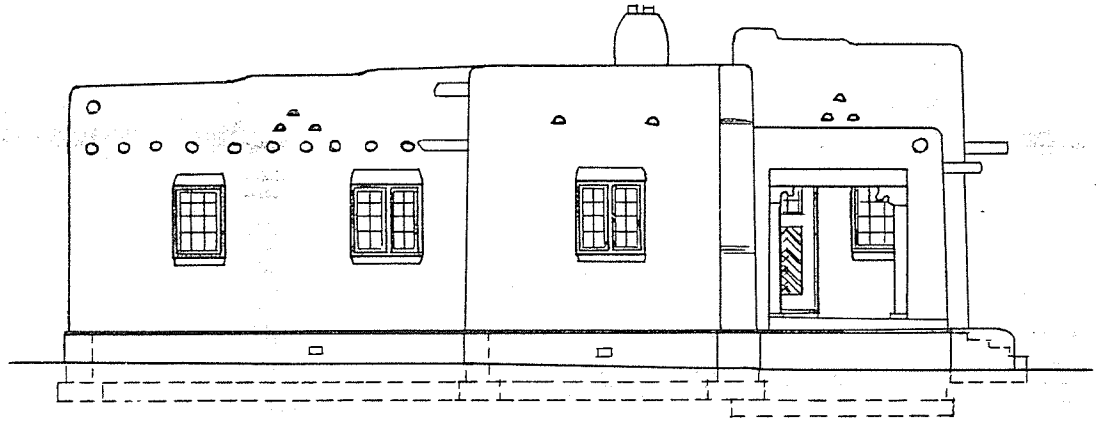


PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



·FRONT ELEVATION·



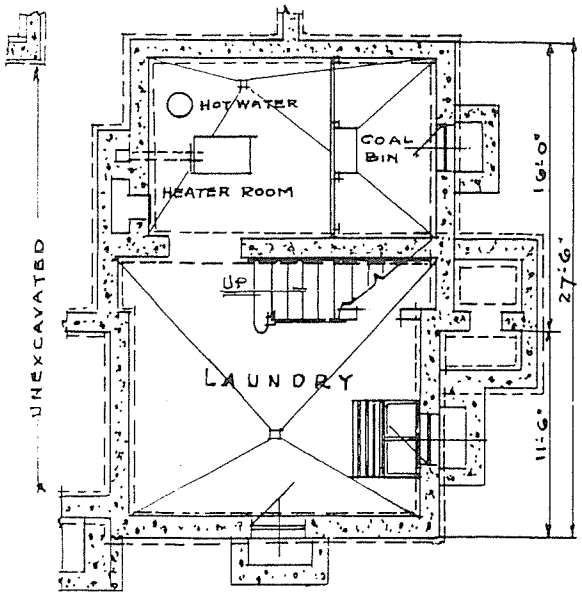
·SIDE · ELEVATION ·

SIDE ELEVATION

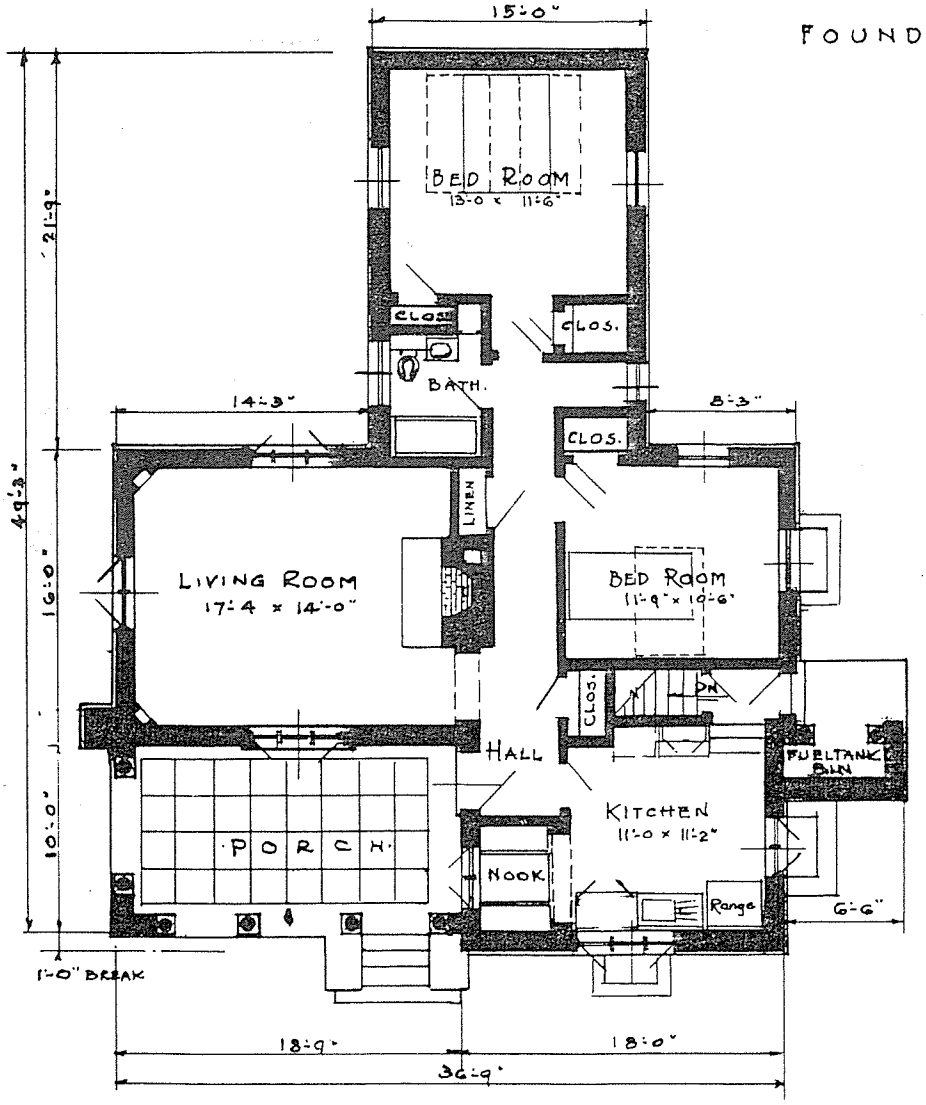
RESIDENCE A
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD ARIZONA.

B-16

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FOUNDATION PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

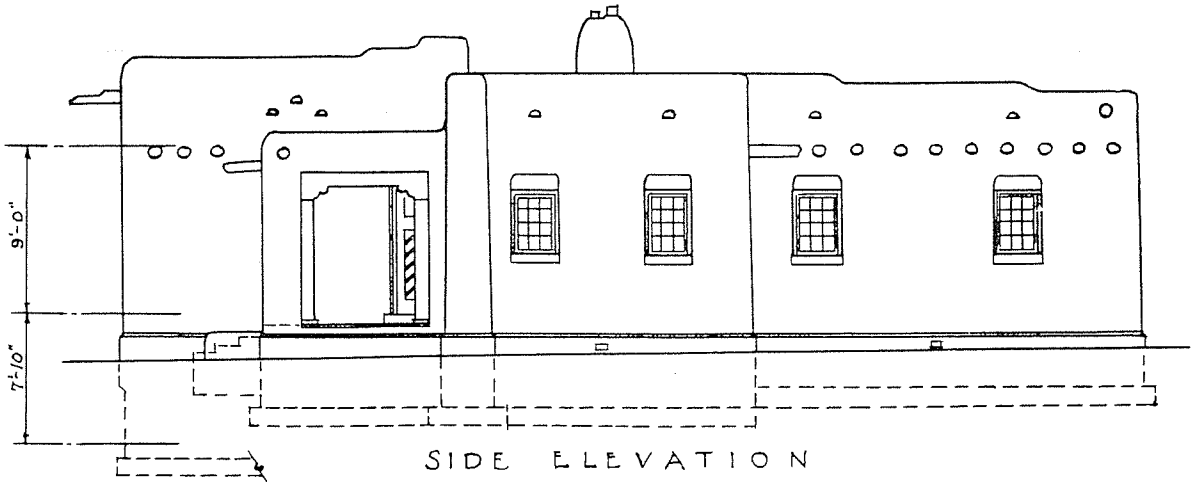
RESIDENCE A
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

B-17

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

RESIDENCE B
PIMA NURSERY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA

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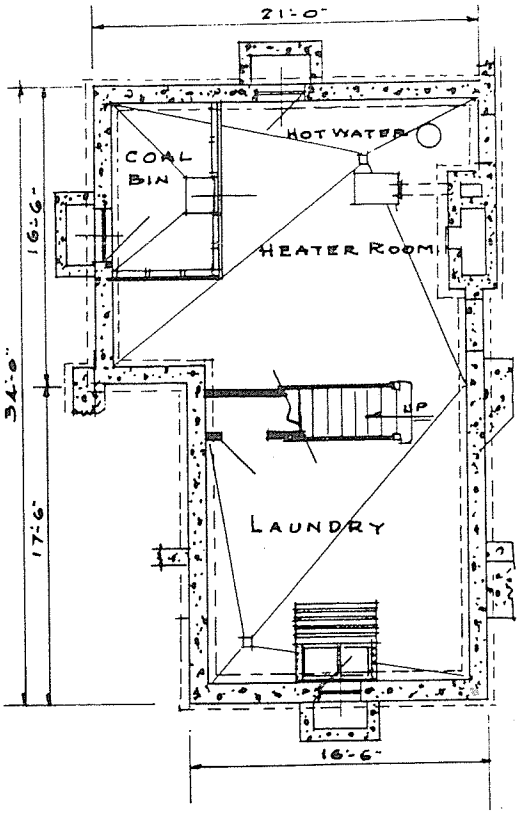
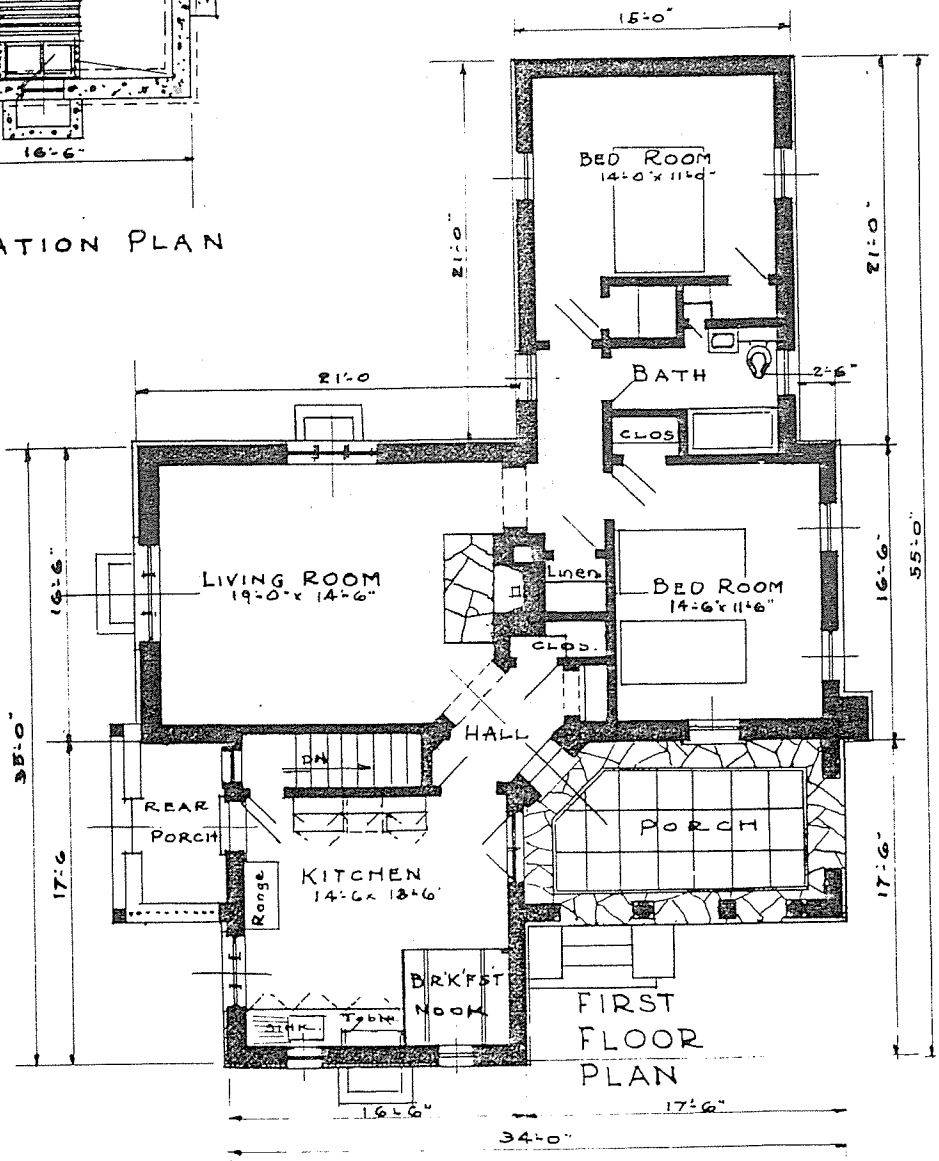
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



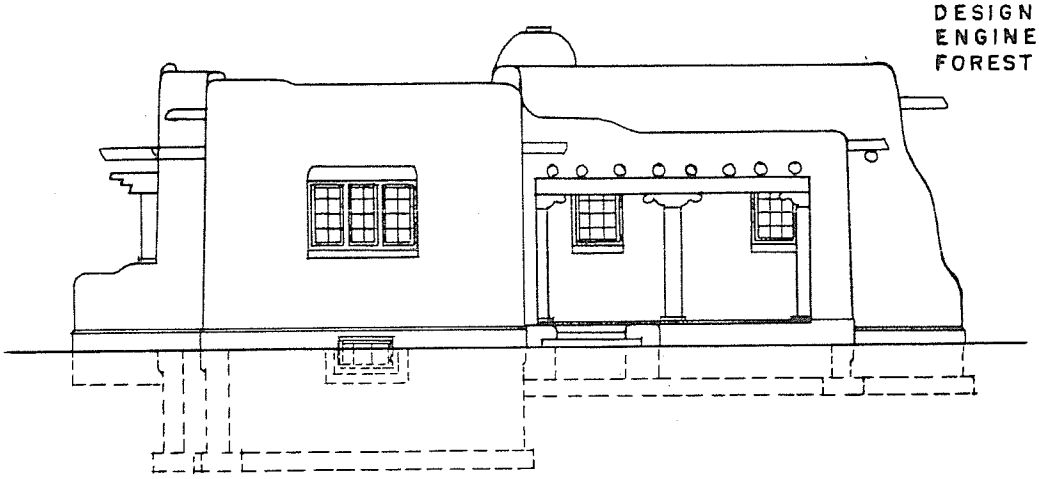
FOUNDATION PLAN



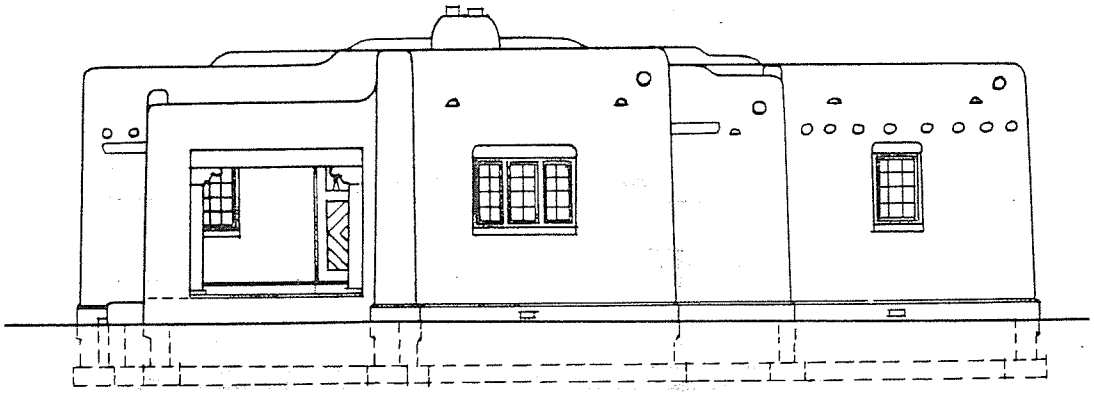
RESIDENCE B
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

B-19

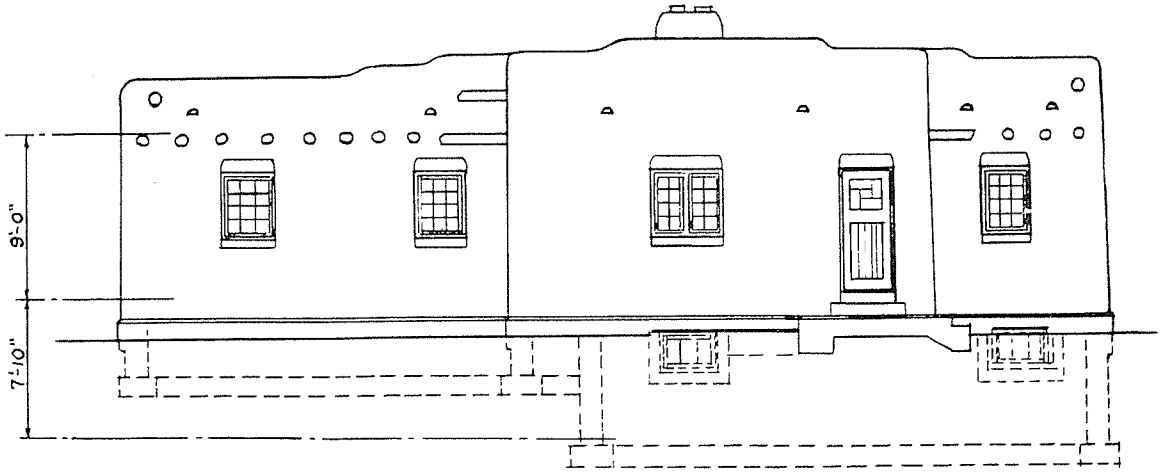
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FRONT ELEVATION

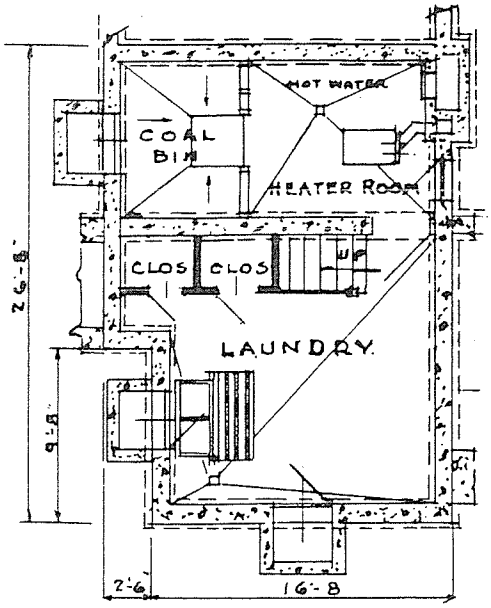


SIDE ELEVATION

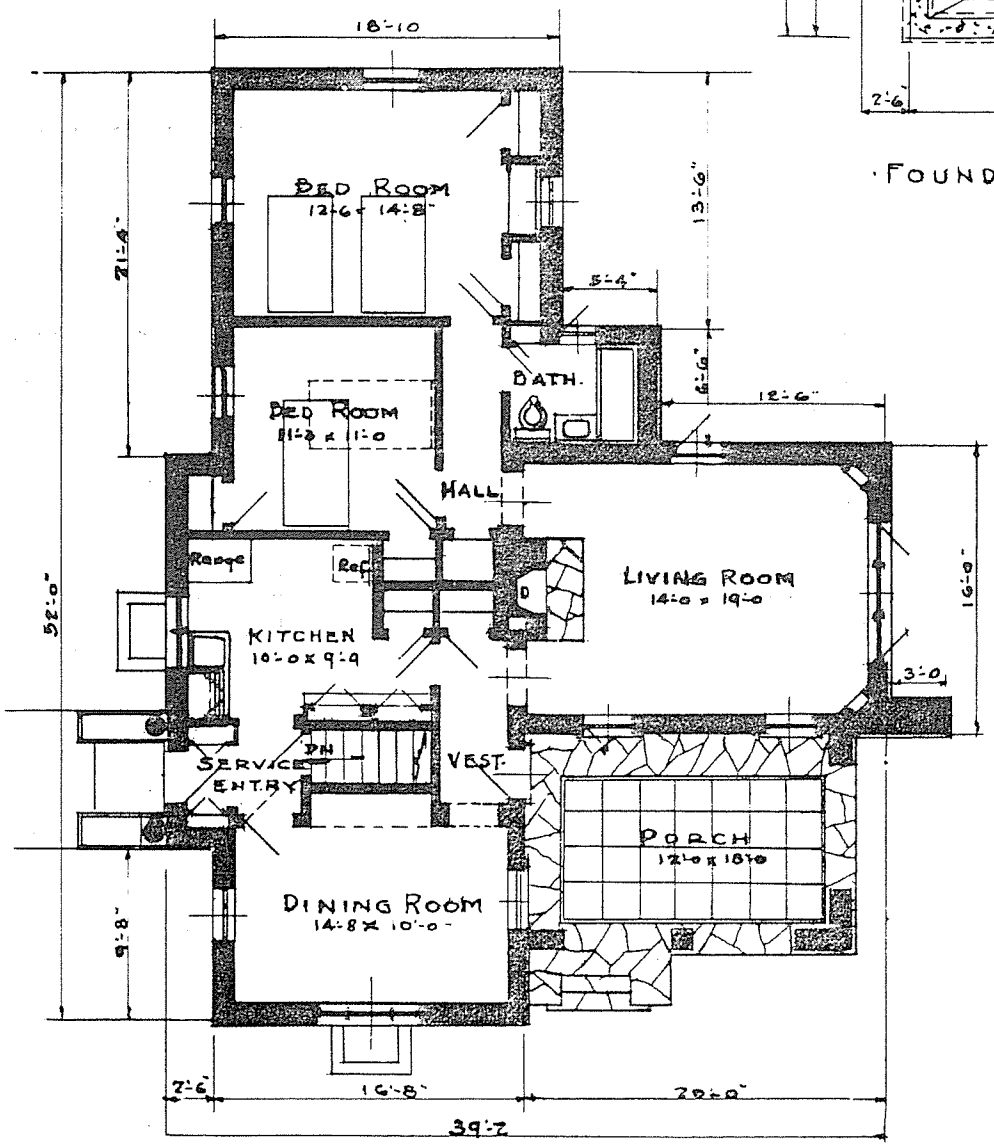


SIDE ELEVATION
RESIDENCE C
PIMA NURSERY
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FOUNDATION PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

RESIDENCE C

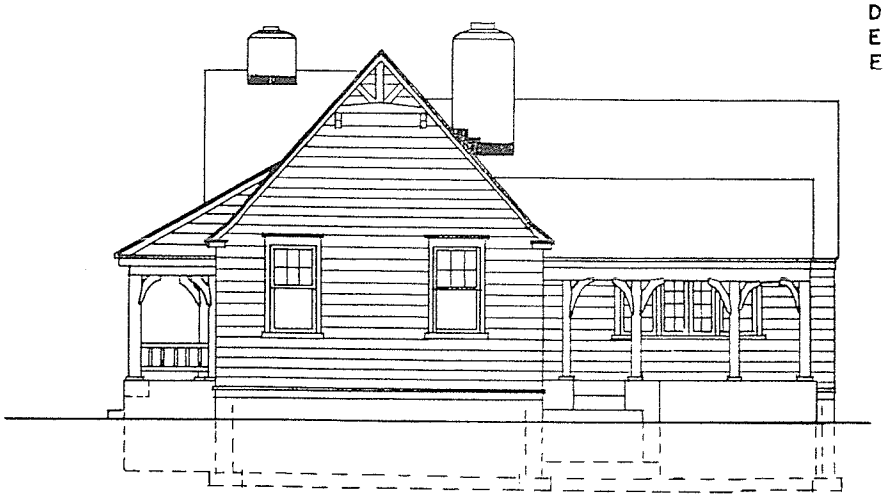
PIMA NURSERY

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

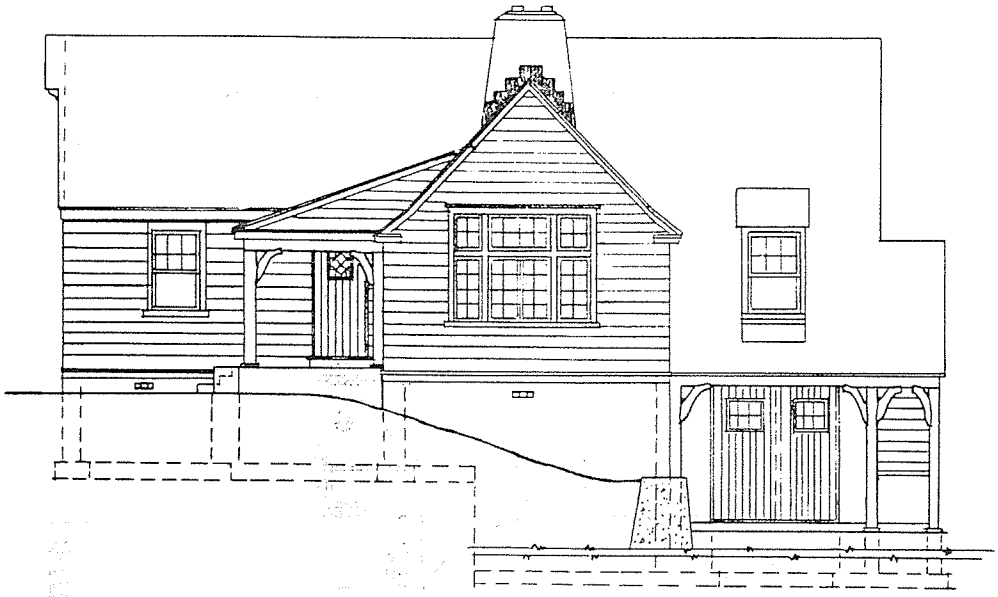
SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

B - 21

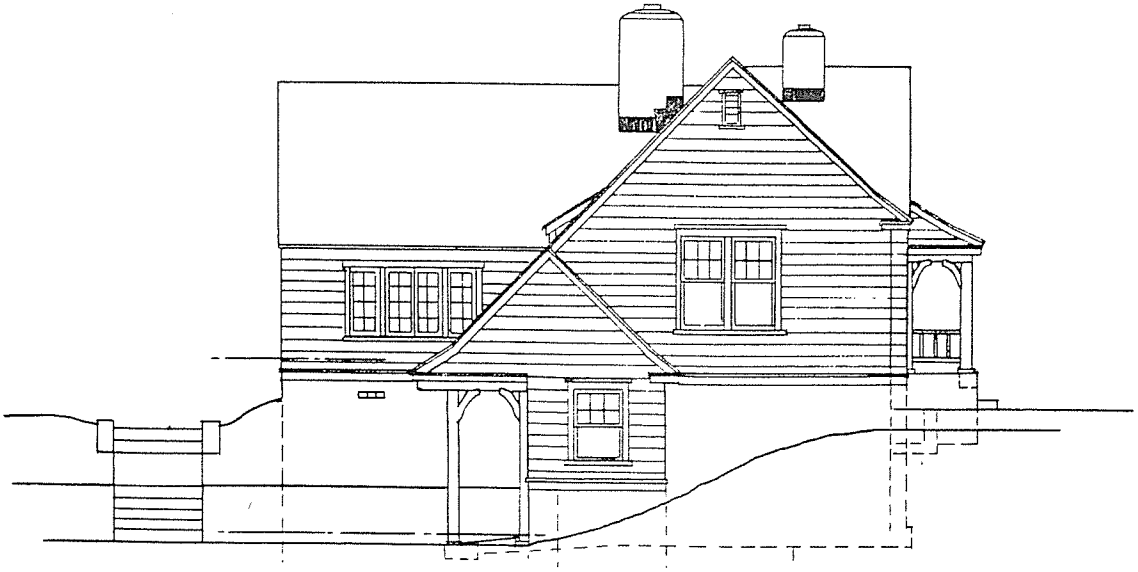
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
EOREST SERVICE



FRONT · ELEVATION



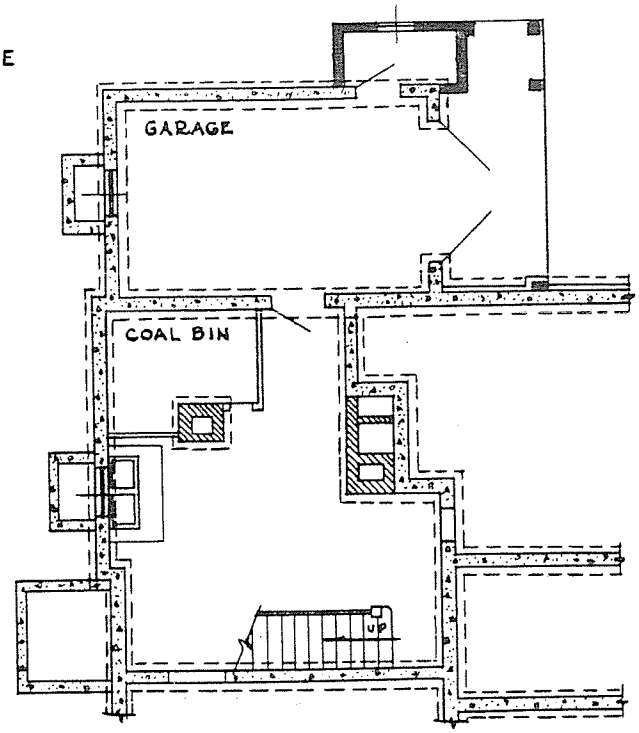
SIDE ELEVATIONS



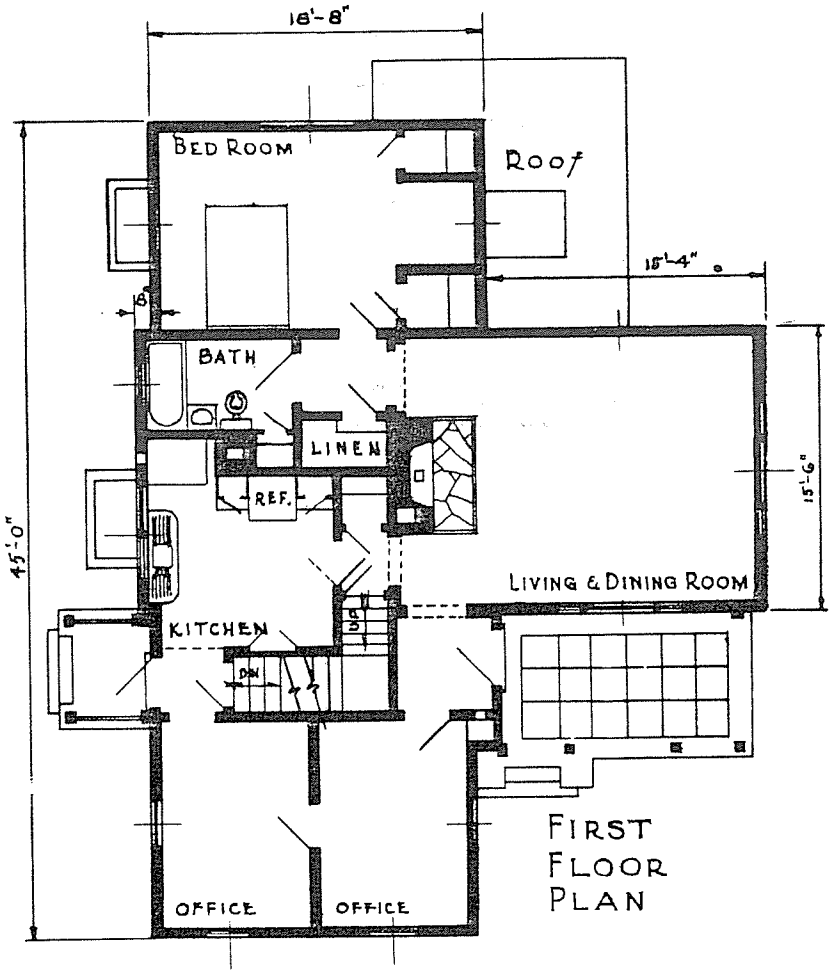
RESIDENCE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY
PULLMAN . WASHINGTON.

B - 22

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



· BASEMENT · PLAN ·

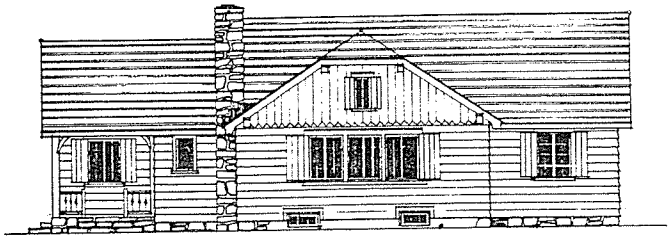


FIRST
FLOOR
PLAN

RESIDENCE

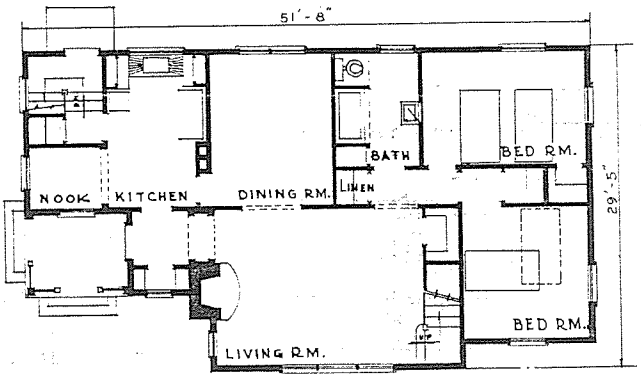
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NURSERY
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

B-23

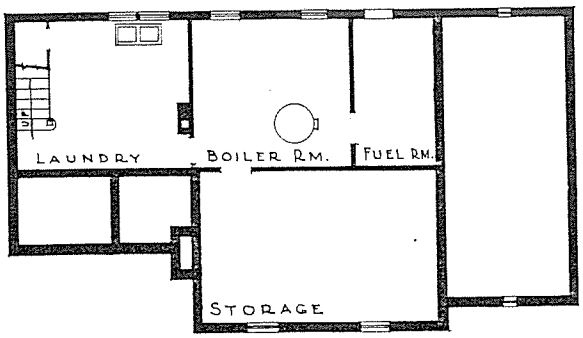


FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



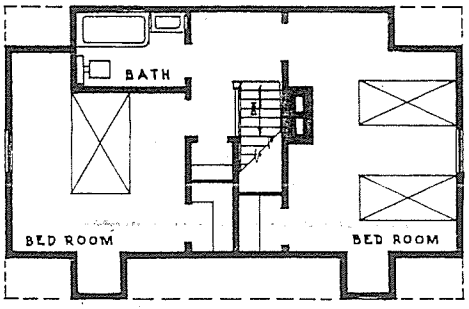
COMMENTS

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

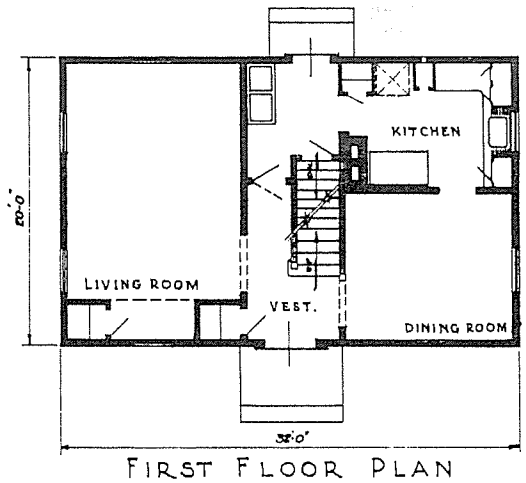
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

BEULAH RANGER STATION
SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2

FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

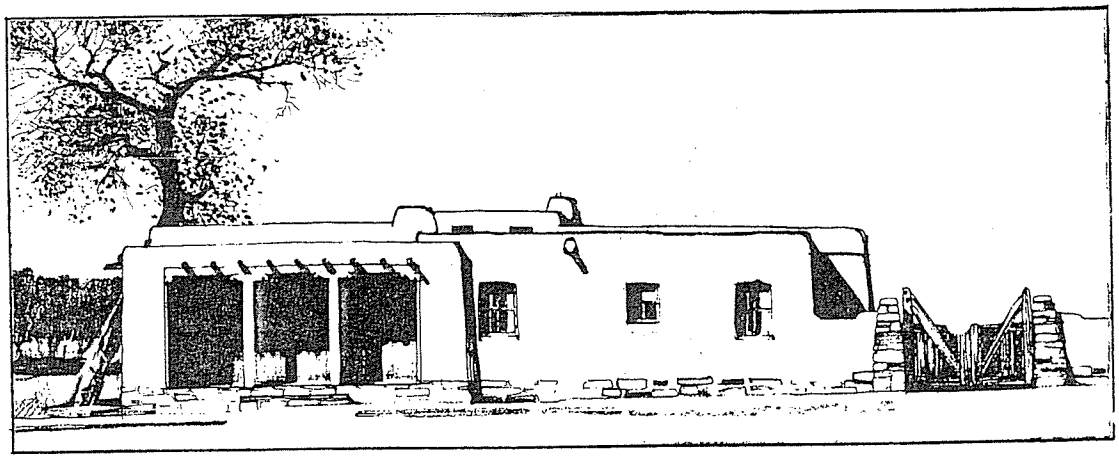
COMMENTS

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

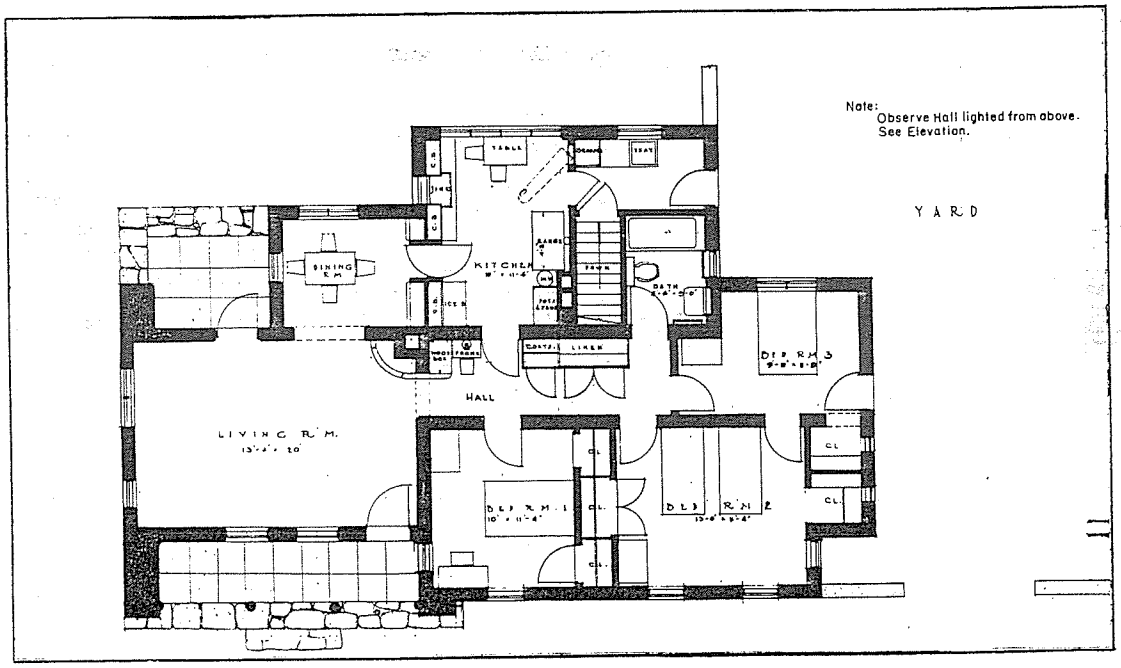
RESIDENCE

REGION 5

B-25



FRONT ELEVATION



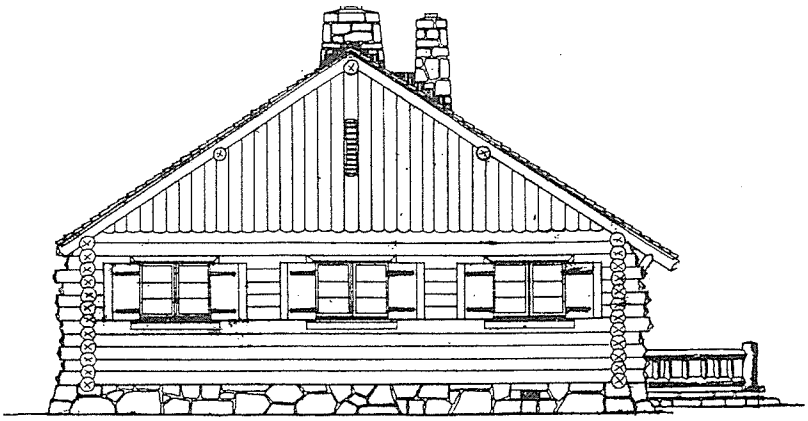
FLOOR PLAN

RANGER STATION DWELLING

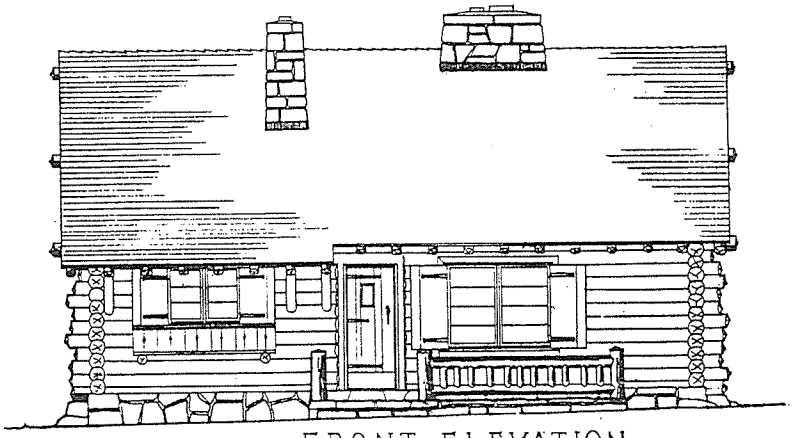
FOR THE CAPITAN DISTRICT

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

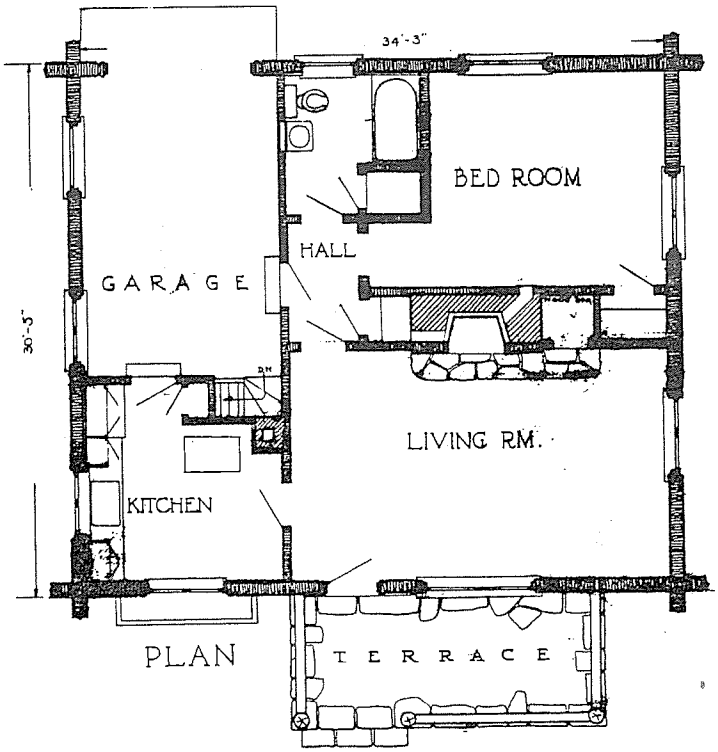
REGION 3



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

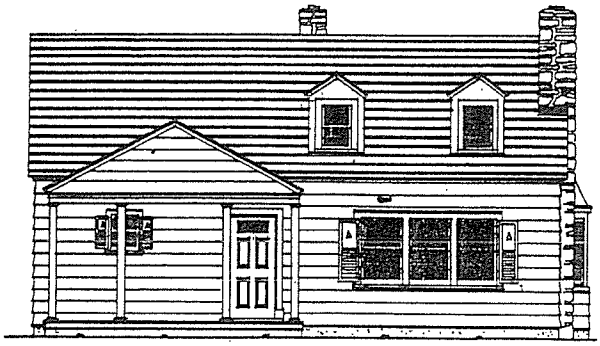


PLAN

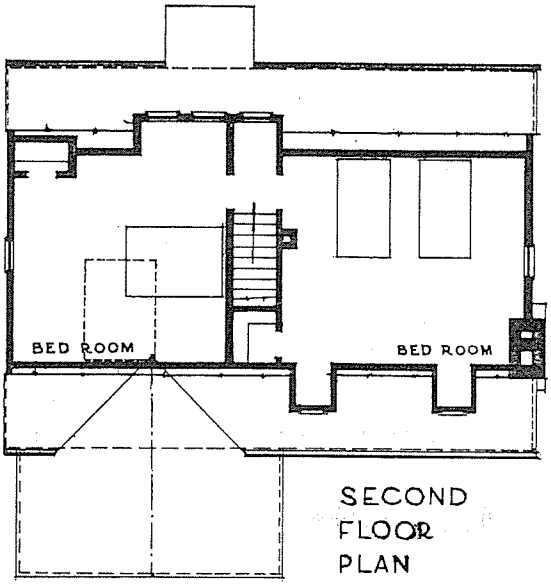
GUARD STATION

ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

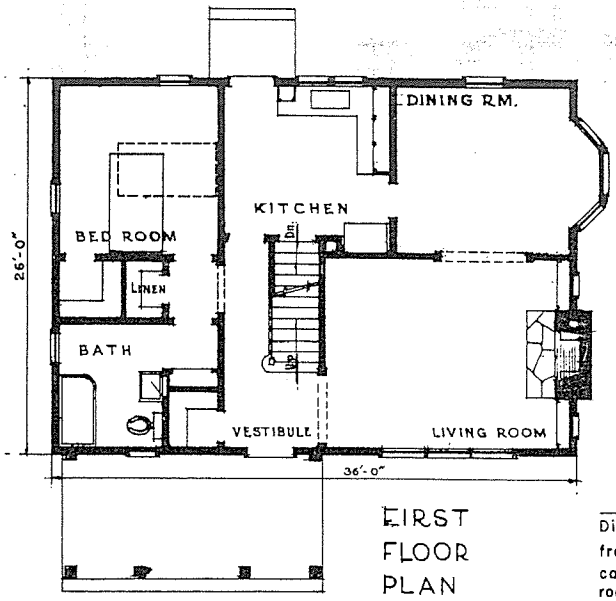
REGION 2



FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



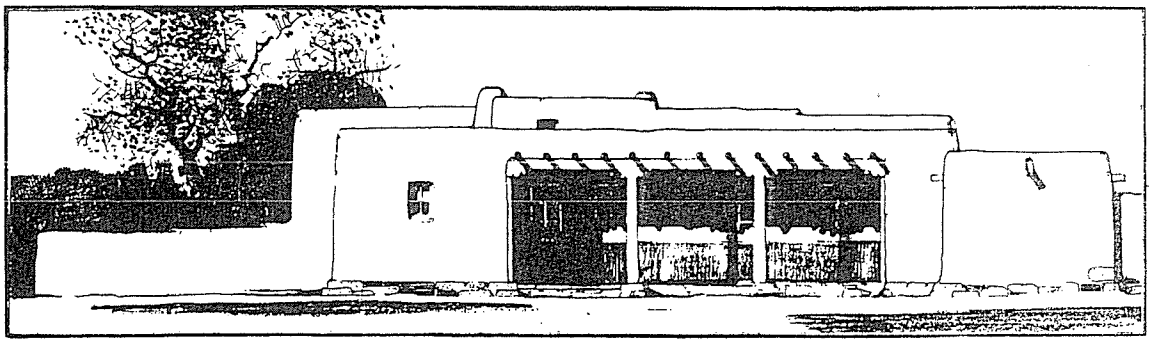
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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



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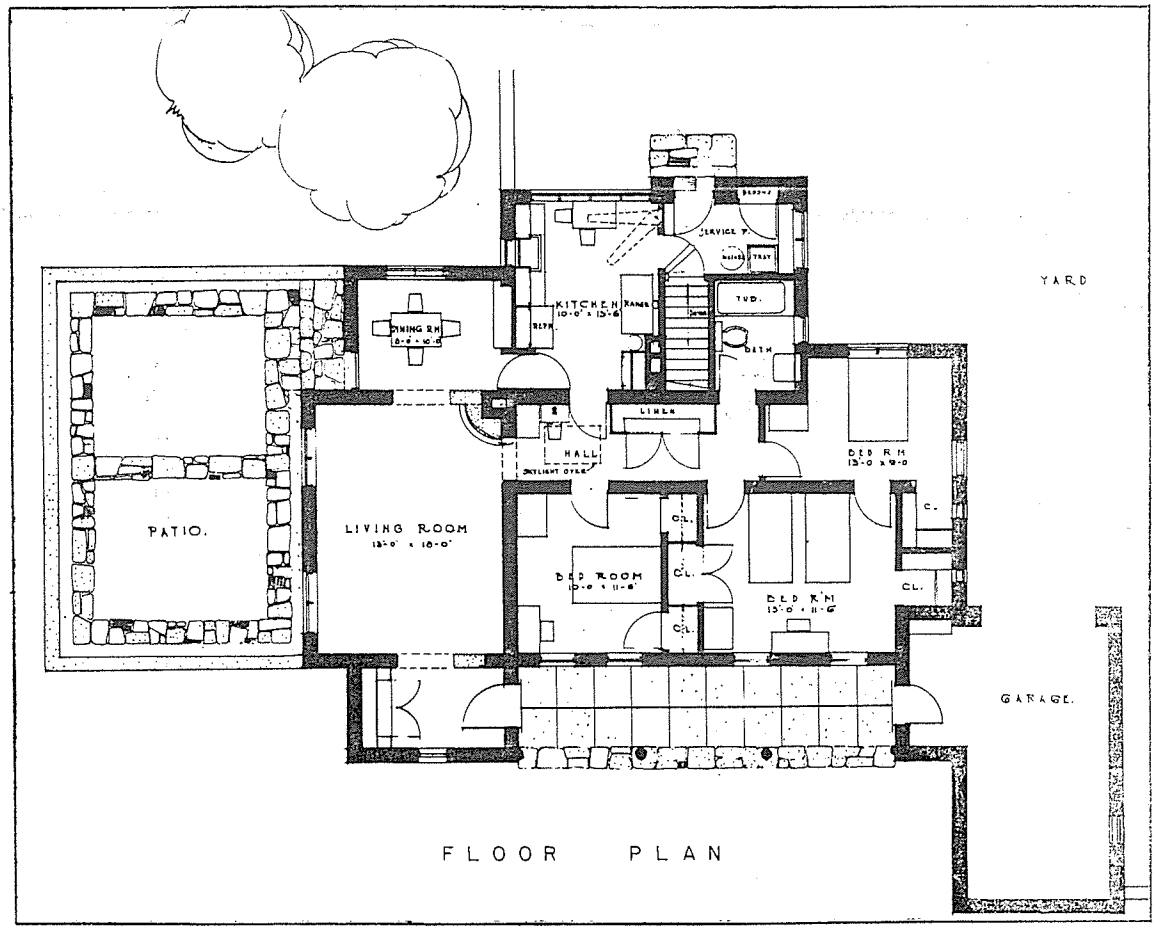


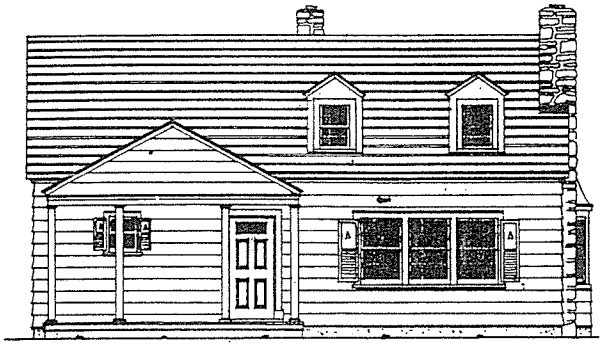
FLOOR PLAN

RANGER STATION DWELLING

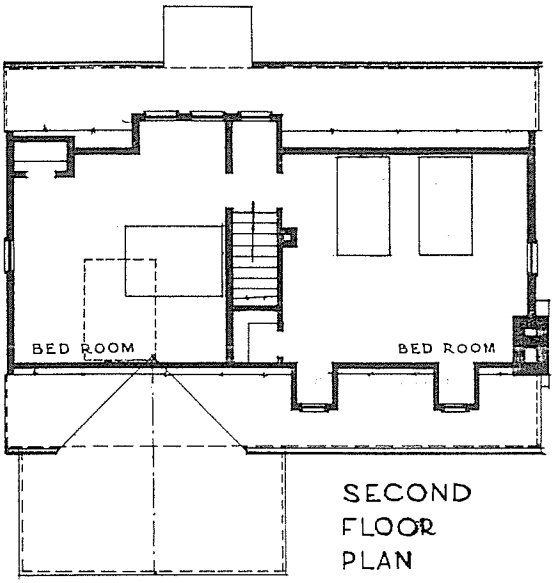
IN MAGDALENA, N.M.

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

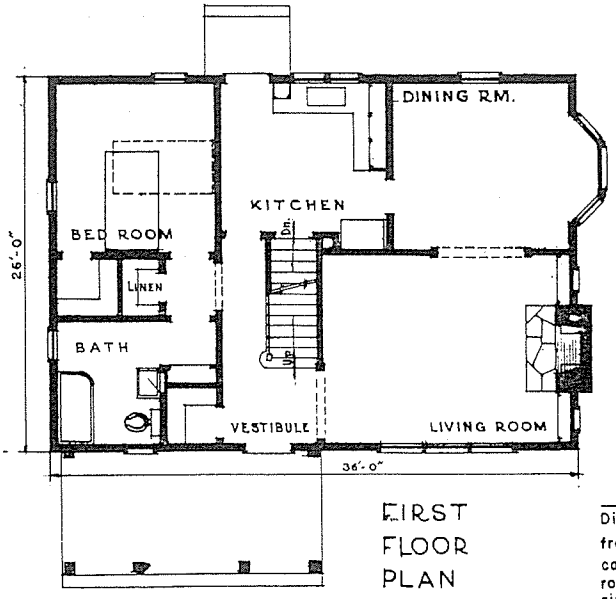
REGION 3



FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



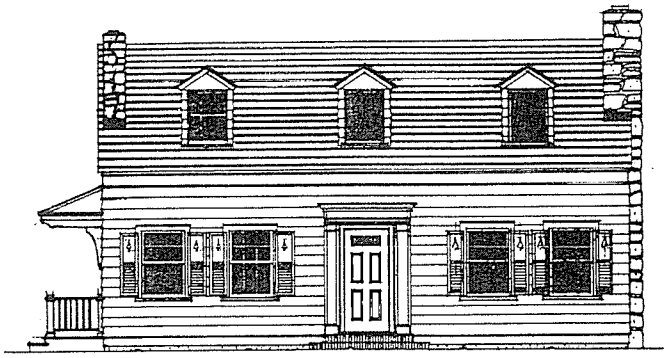
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

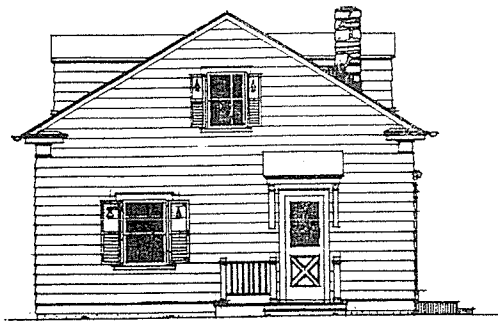
Direct ciculation from Kitchen to front entrance provided, by relocating stair, to avoid travel through rooms. Living Room still of ample size. Both room fixtures rearranged. Necessory closets added.

RANGER'S DWELLING

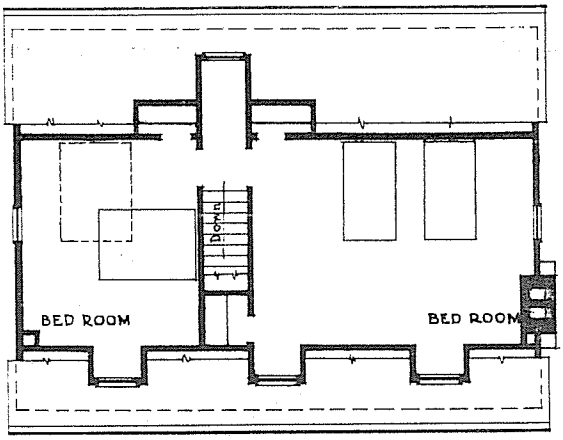
REGION 9



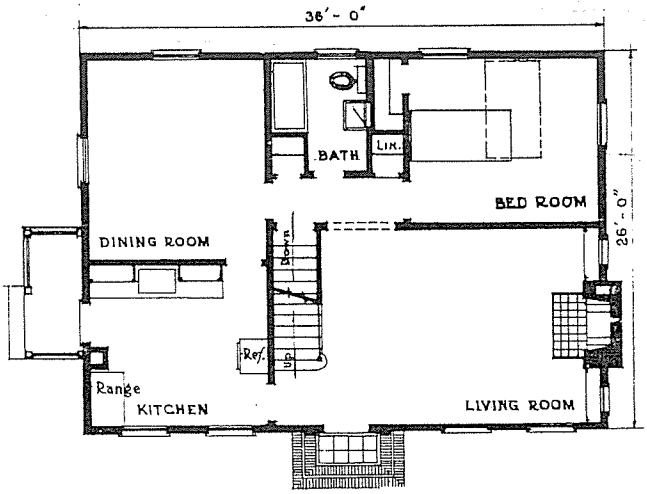
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

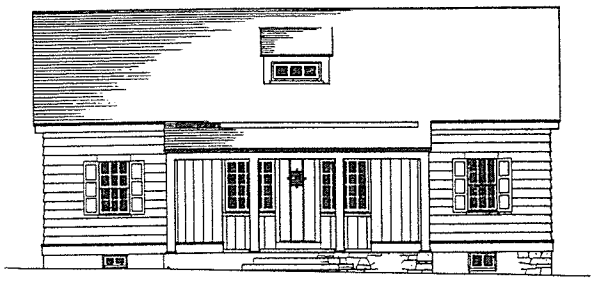
COMMENTS

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

RANGER'S DWELLING

REGION 9

B-29



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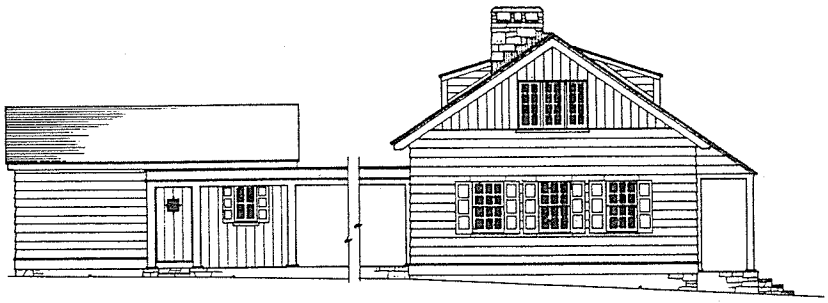
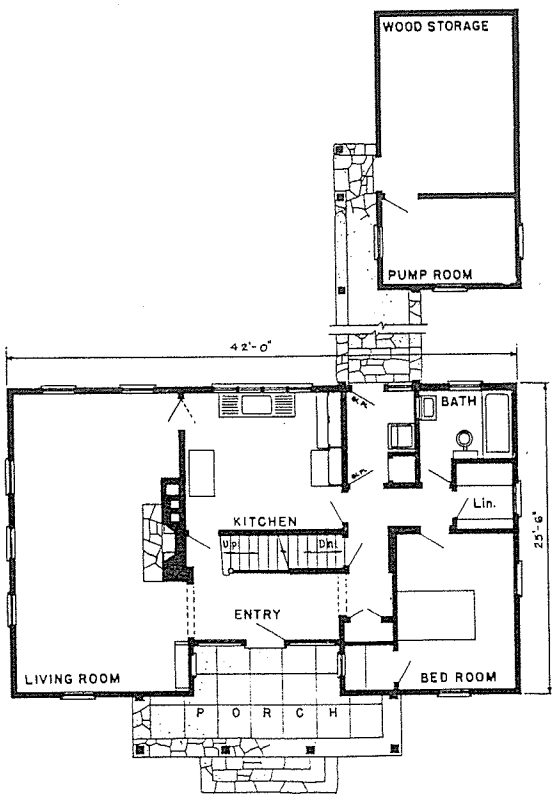


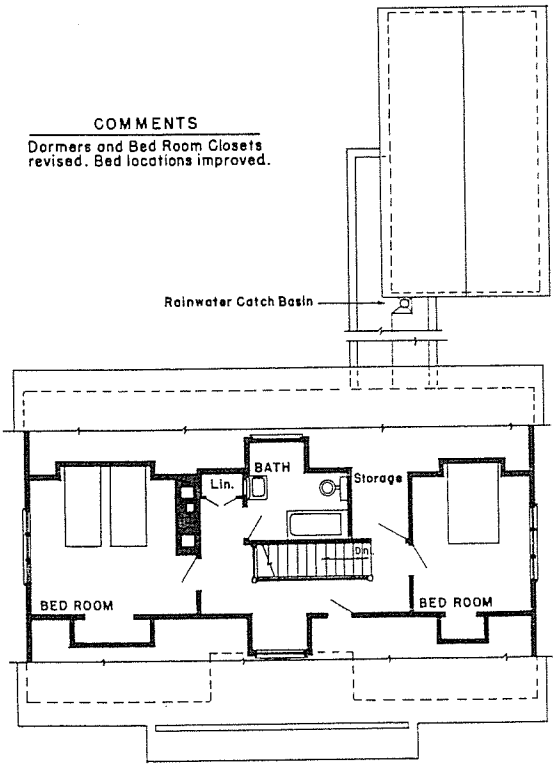
SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

Dormers and Bed Room Closets revised. Bed locations improved.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

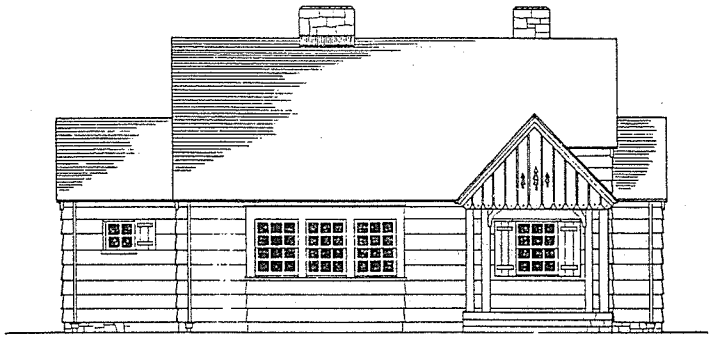
RANGER STATION DWELLING

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

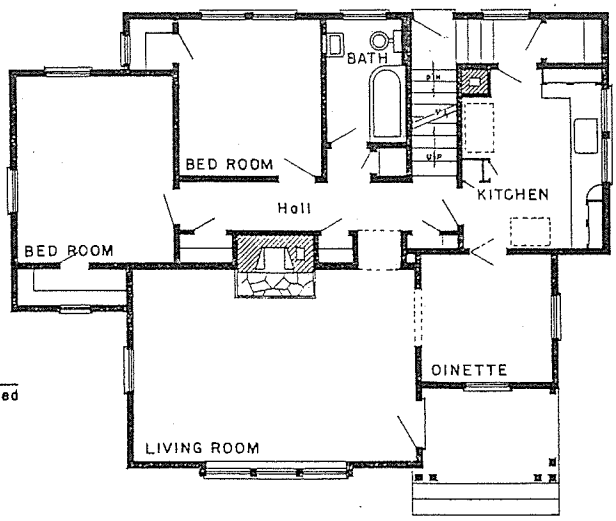
REGION 3

B-30

SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



COMMENTS

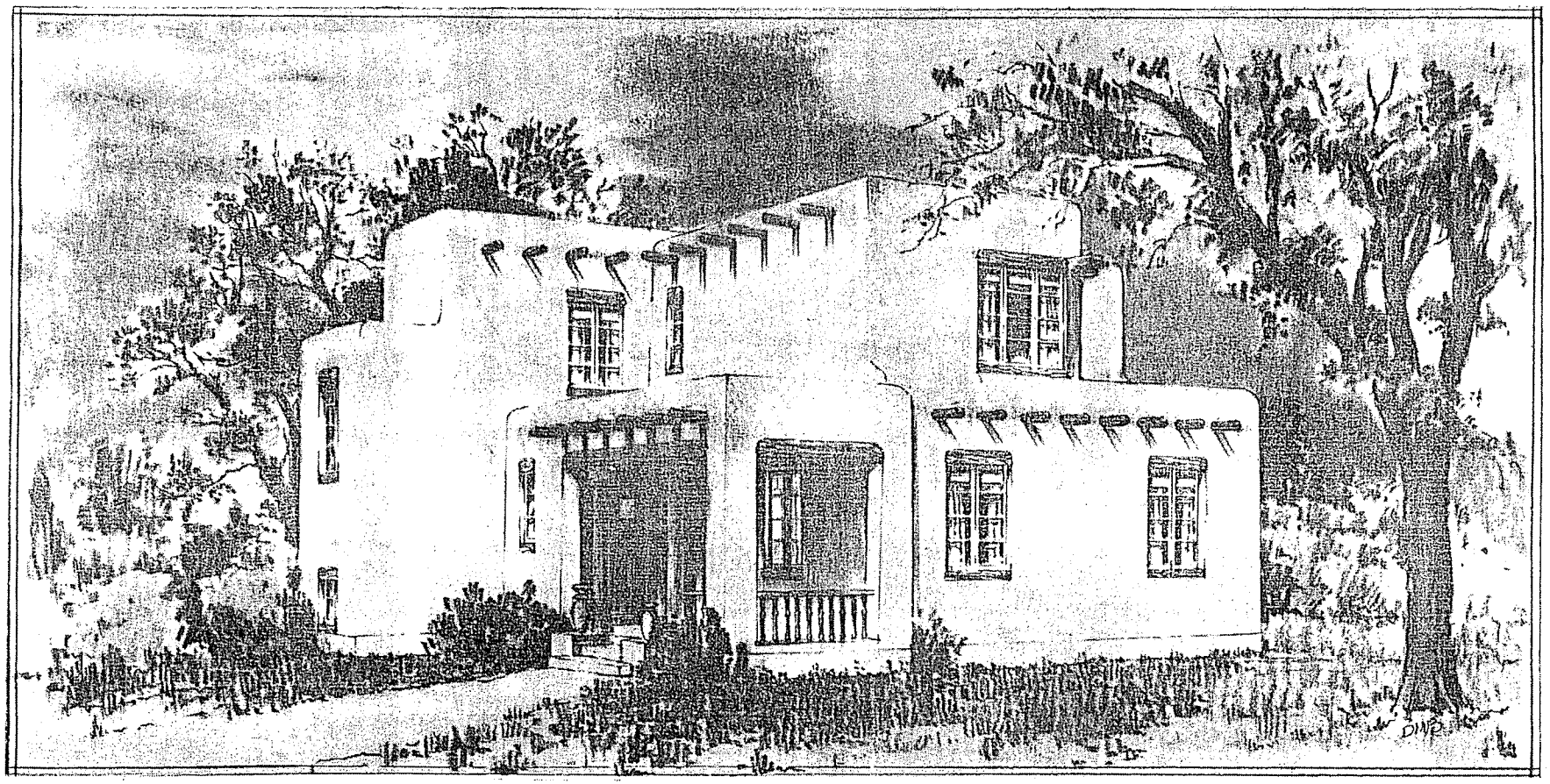
Stair and Living Room doors omitted to provide some daylight in Hall.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

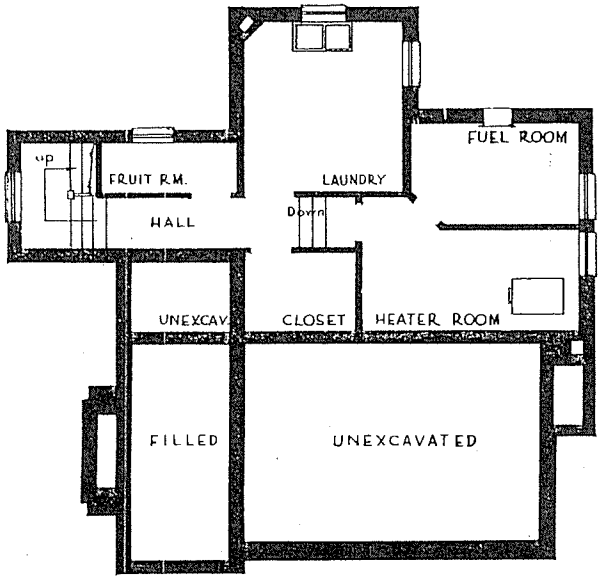
FIVE ROOM HOUSE

REGION 6

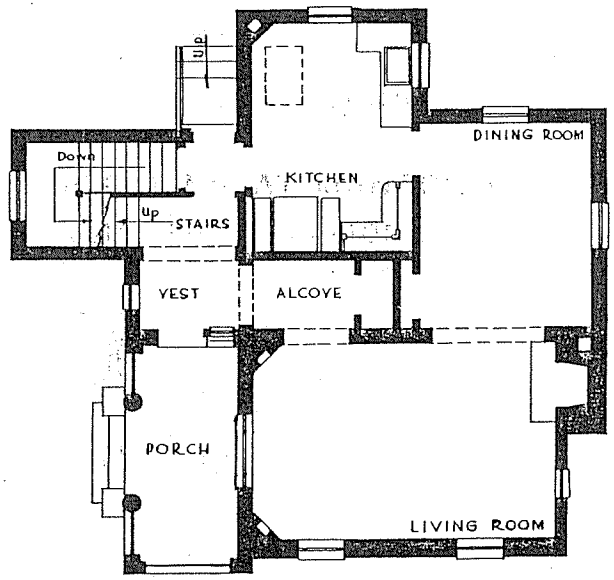
PLAN No. H3.5E5



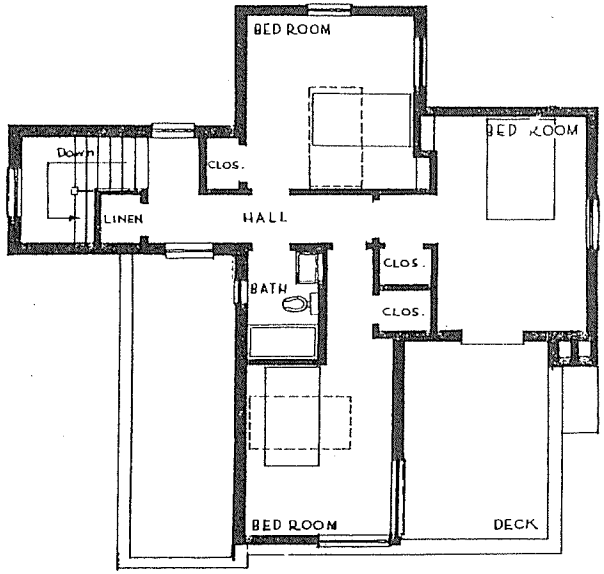
·DWELLING · AT · MANCOS · COLO ·
·MONTEZUMA · NAT. · FOREST ·
· COLORADO ·



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

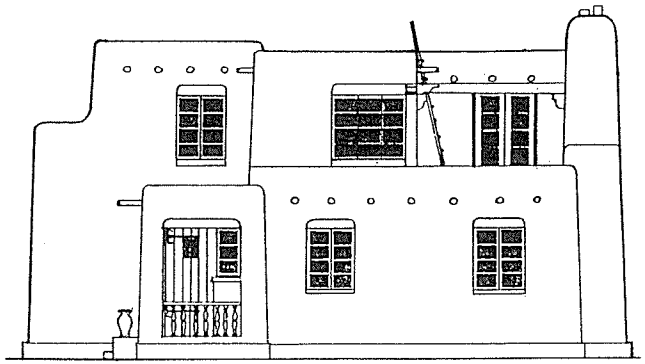


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

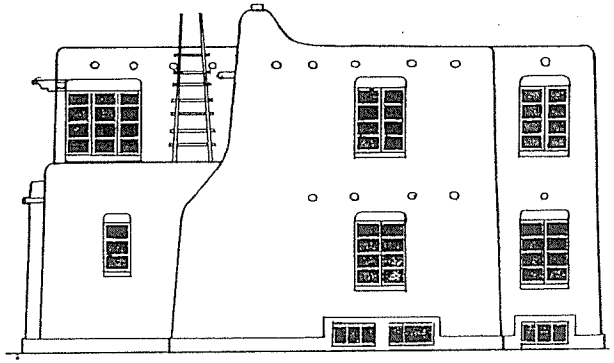


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

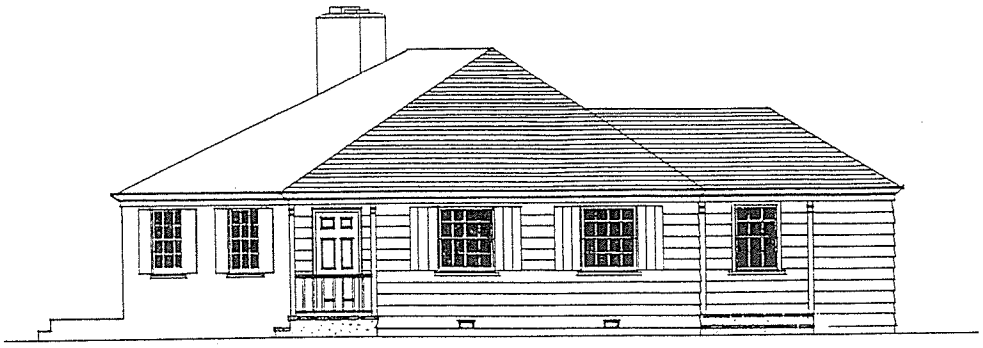


SIDE ELEVATION

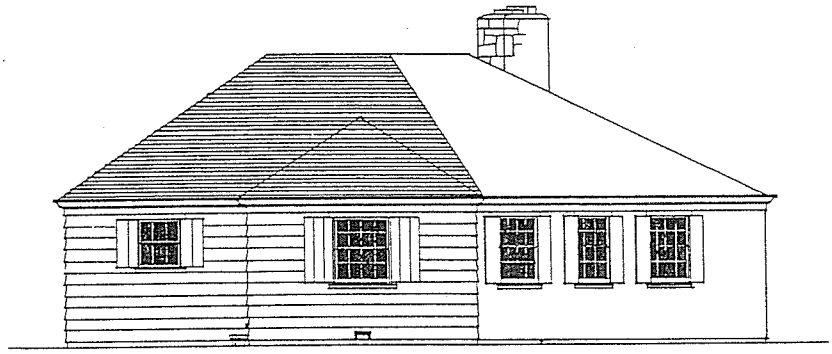
DWELLING AT MANCOS, COLO.

MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

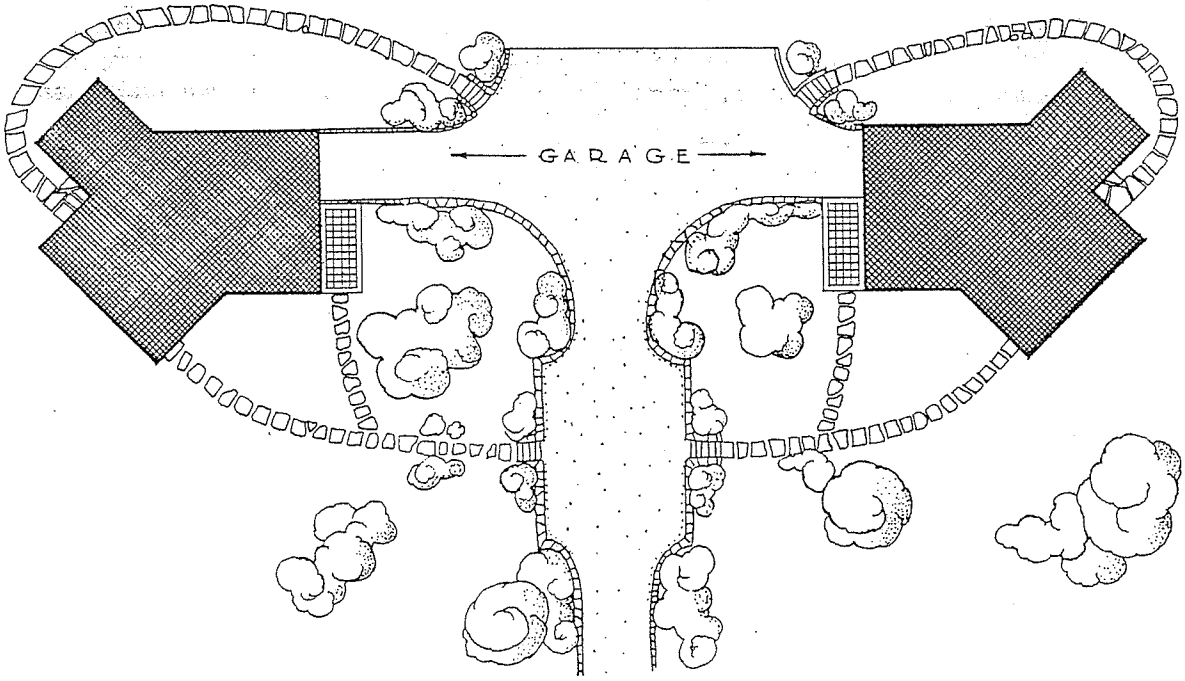
REGION 2



NORTHEAST ELEVATION



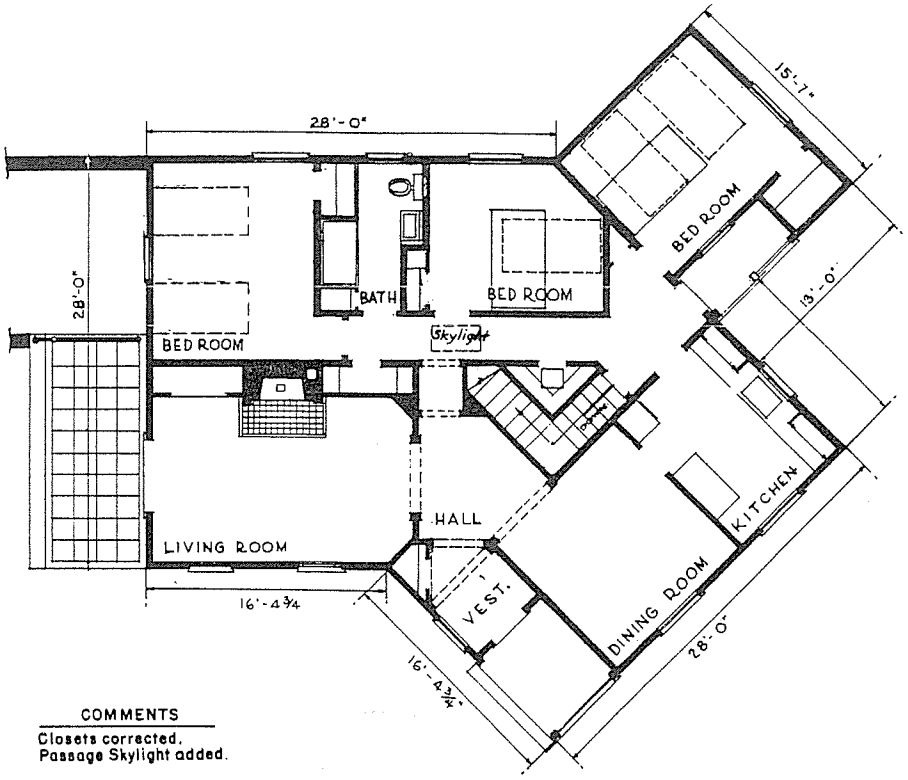
NORTHWEST ELEVATION



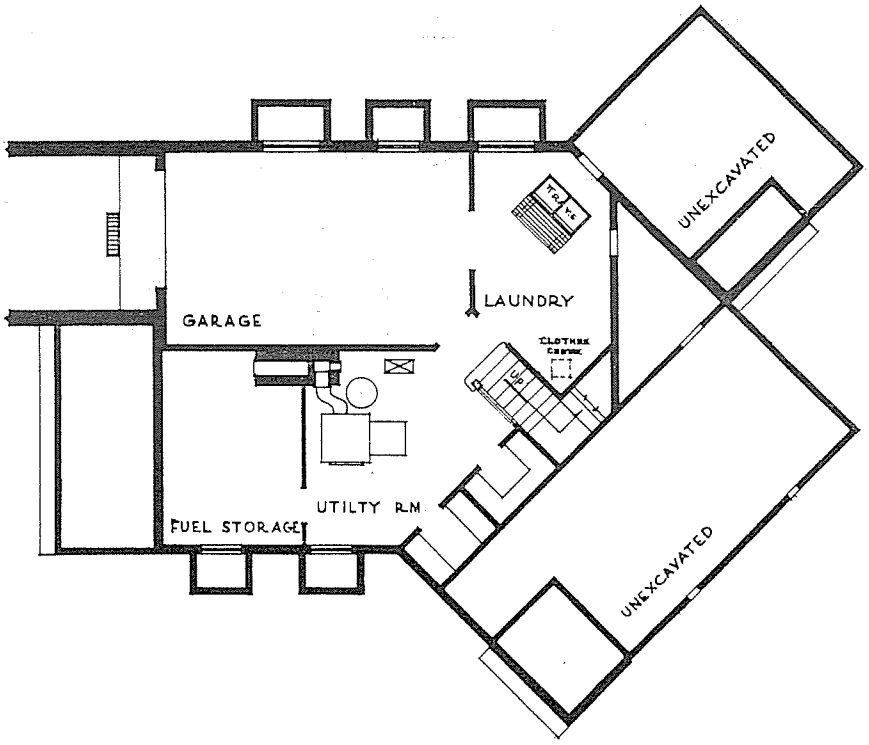
PLOT PLAN

BONNER'S FERRY RANGER STATION

REGION 1



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

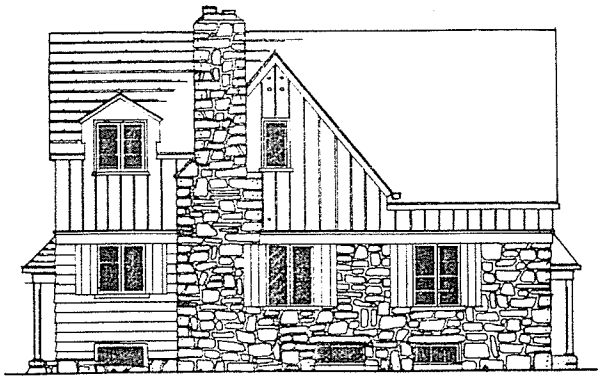


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

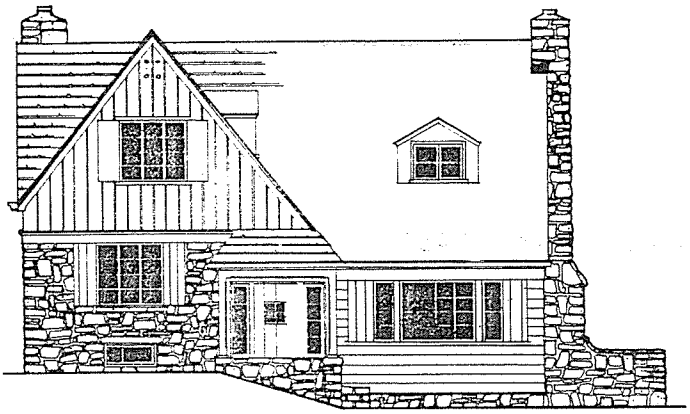
BONNER'S FERRY RANGER STATION

REGION 1

B-35



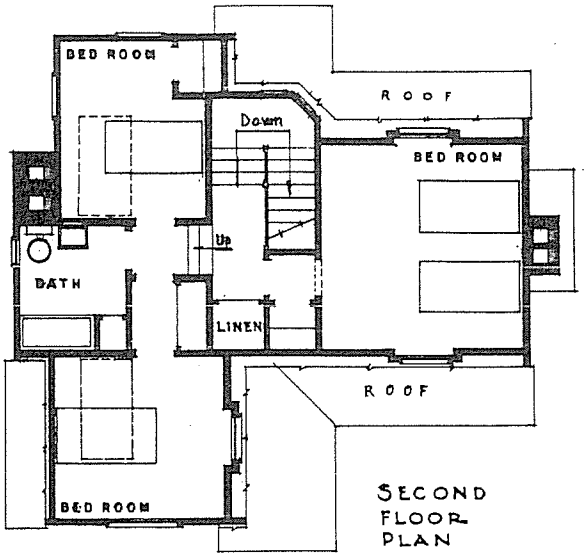
SIDE ELEVATION



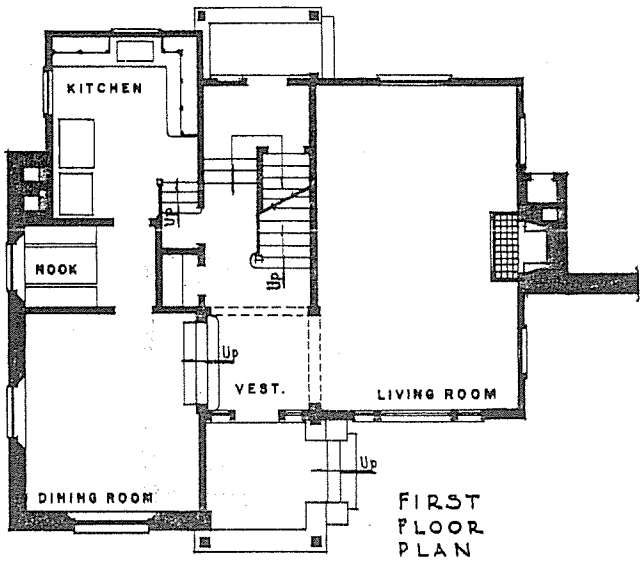
FRONT ELEVATION

REAR ELEVATION

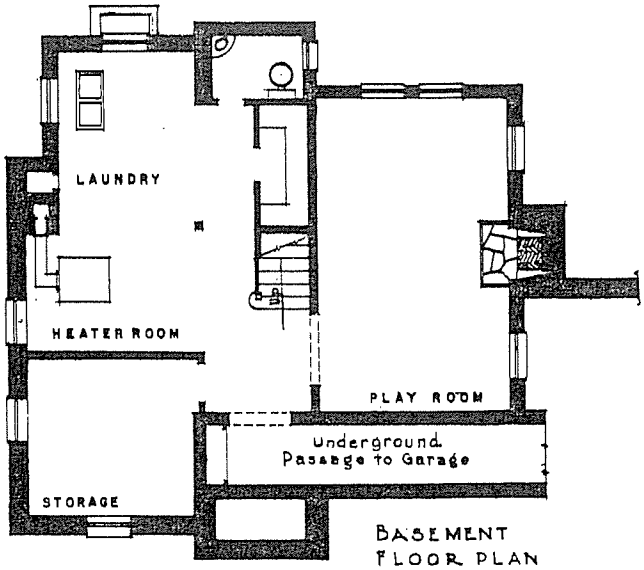
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING
DEADWOOD RANGER STATION
BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2
B-36



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



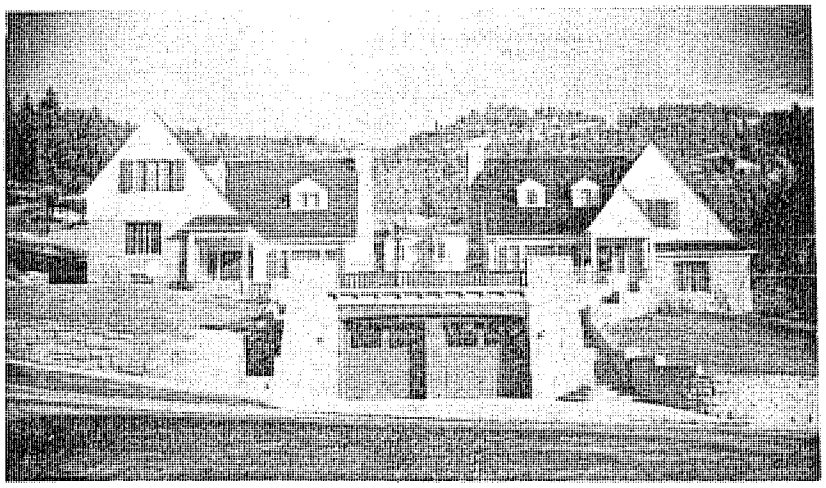
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



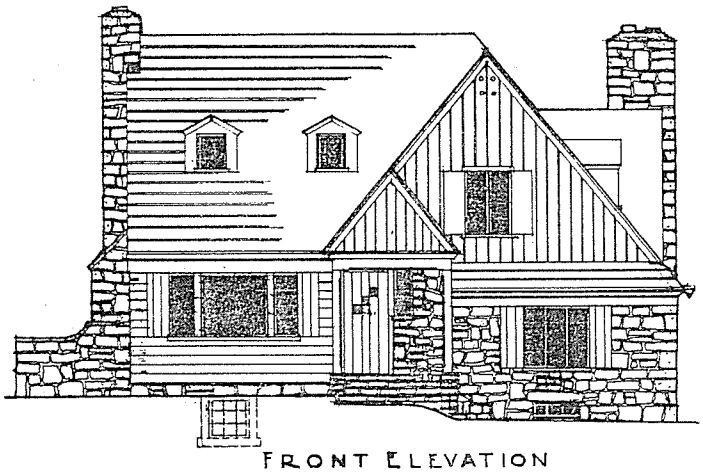
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

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

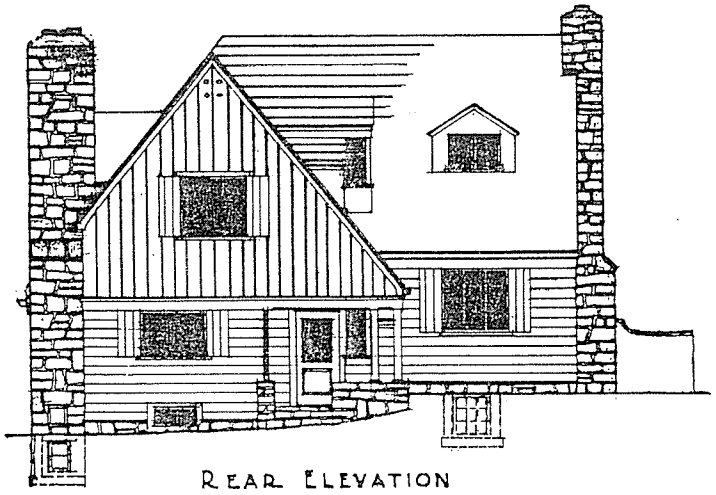
B-37



SUPERVISOR'S AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR'S DWELLINGS

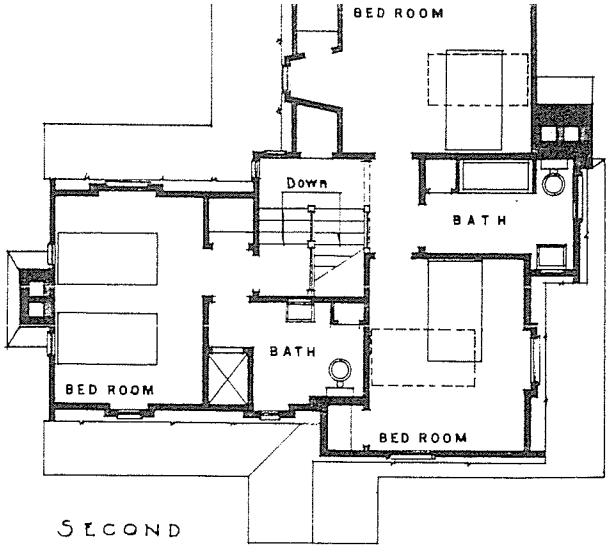


FRONT ELEVATION

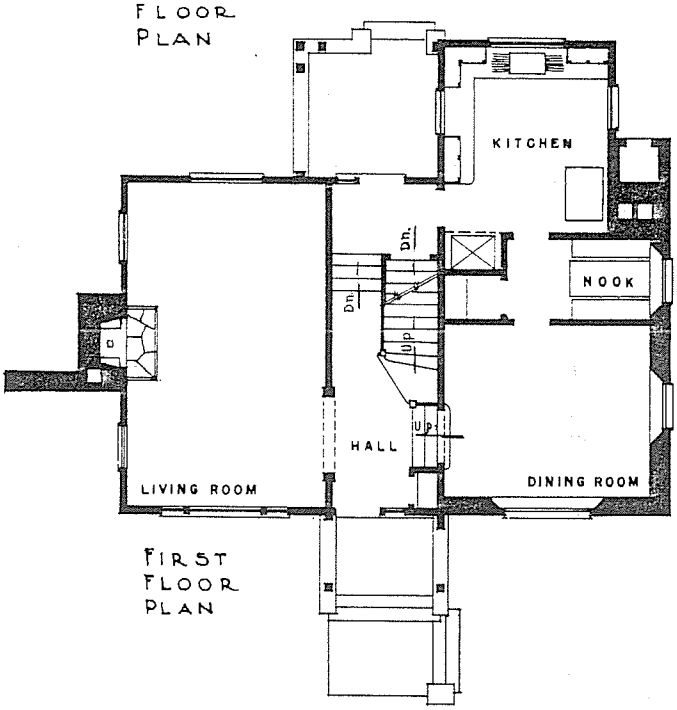


REAR ELEVATION

SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING
BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2

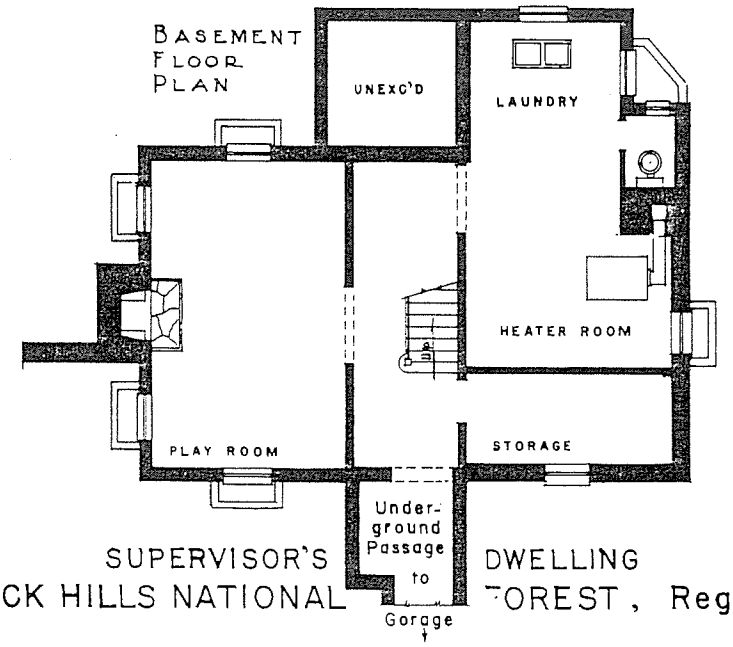


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

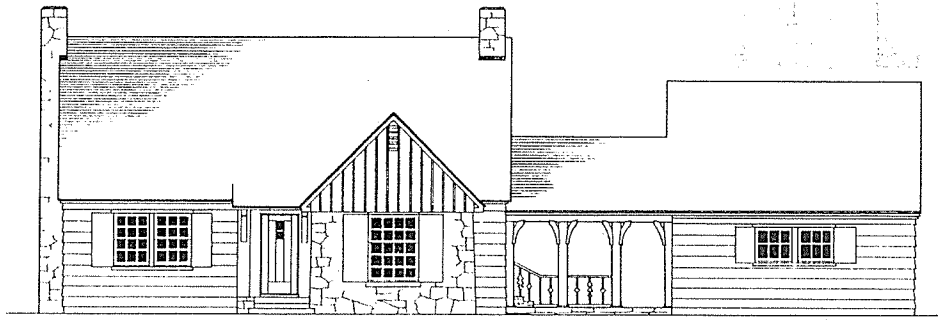


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

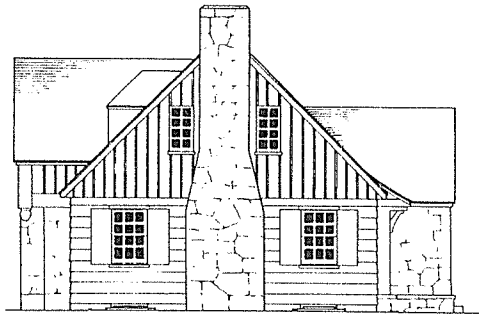
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



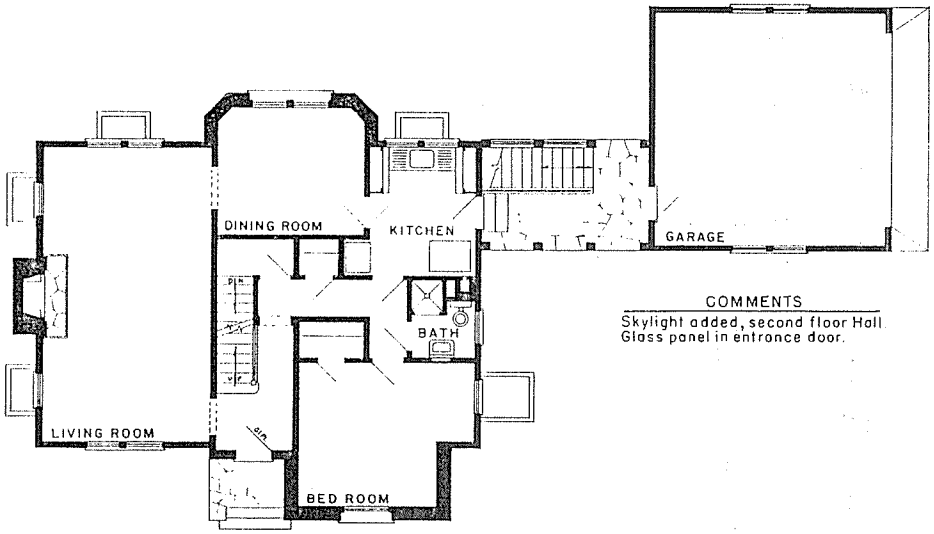
SUPERVISOR'S DWELLING
BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST, Region 2.



FRONT ELEVATION

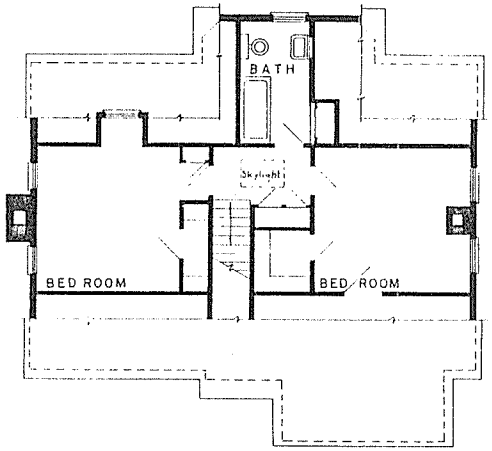


SIDE ELEVATION



COMMENTS
Skylight added, second floor Hall
Glass panel in entrance door.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

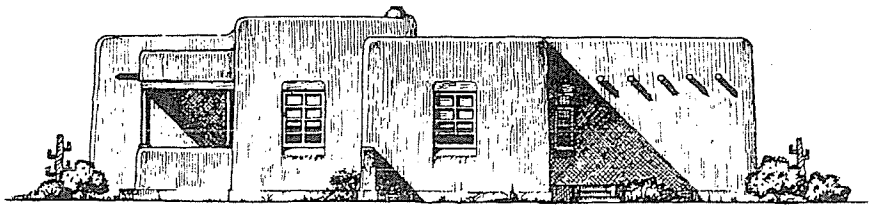


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

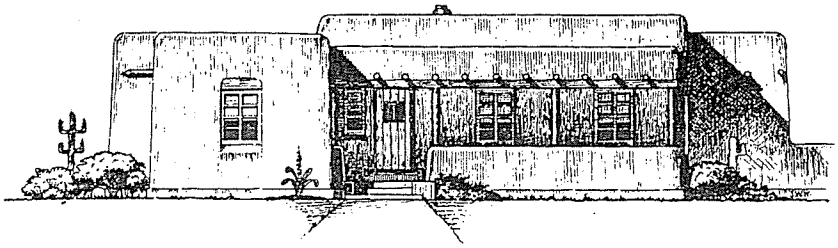
SIX ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6

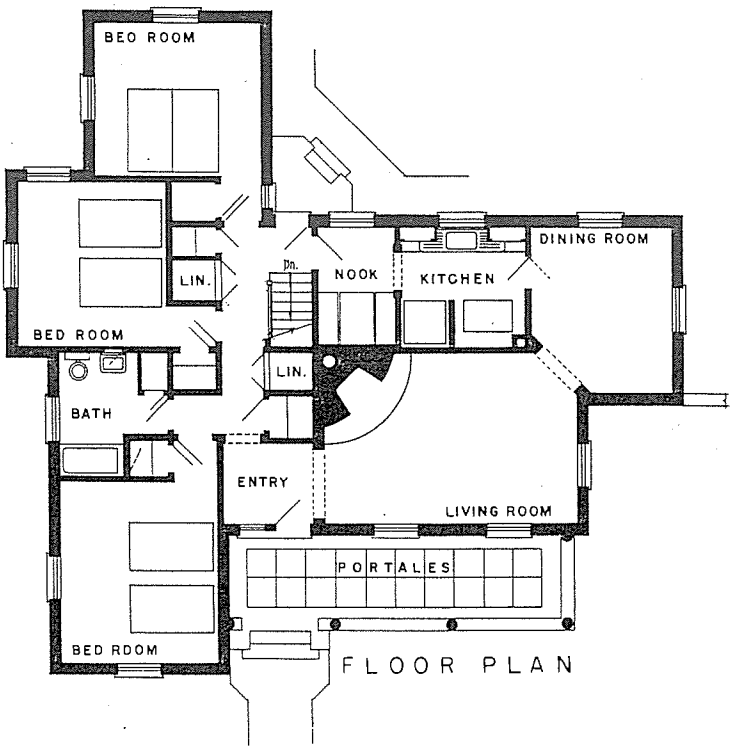
PLAN No. 210



SIDE ELEVATION

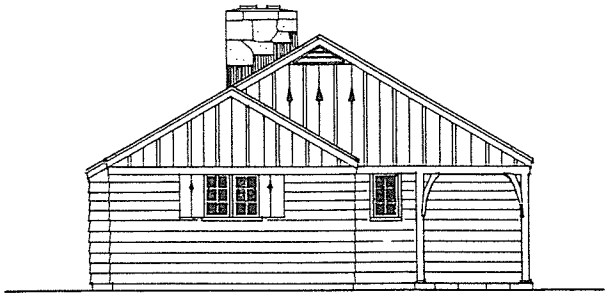


FRONT ELEVATION

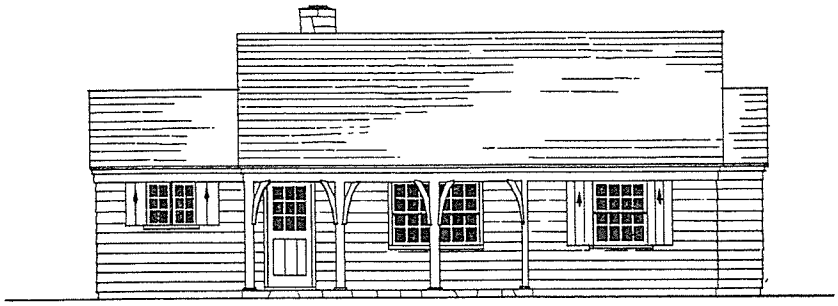


FLOOR PLAN

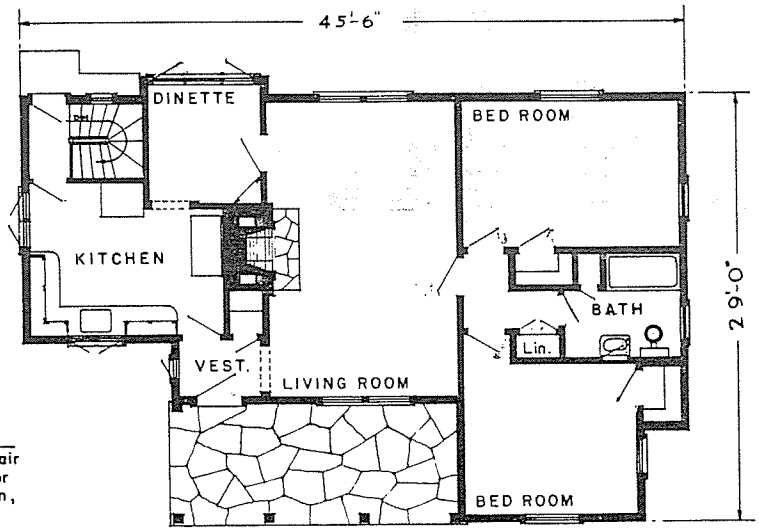
RESIDENCE
HUERFANO RANGER STATION
SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 2



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



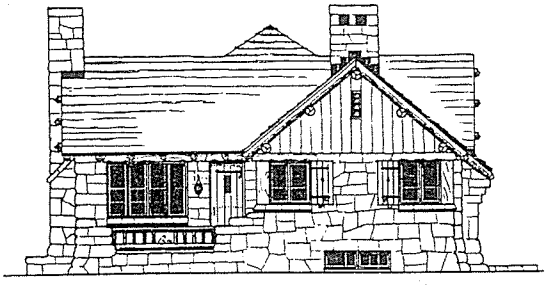
COMMENTS

Kitchen and Basement Stair reversed from original for direct circulation to main, front entrance door.

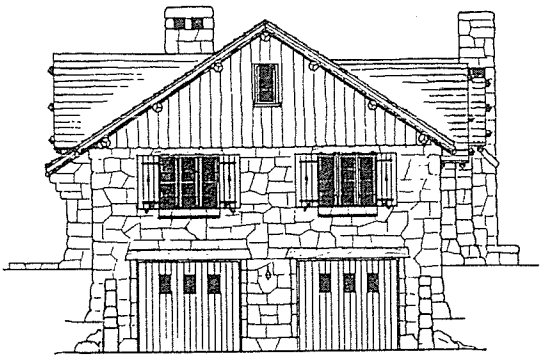
FLOOR PLAN

FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE
GASQUET RANGER STATION
SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

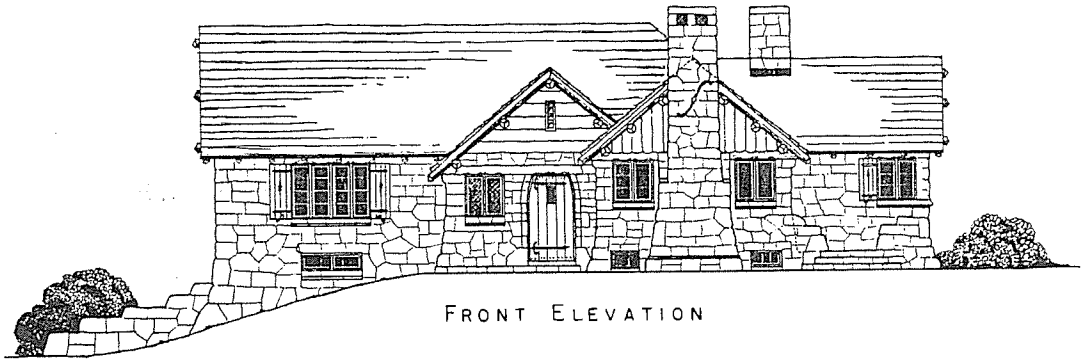
REGION 6



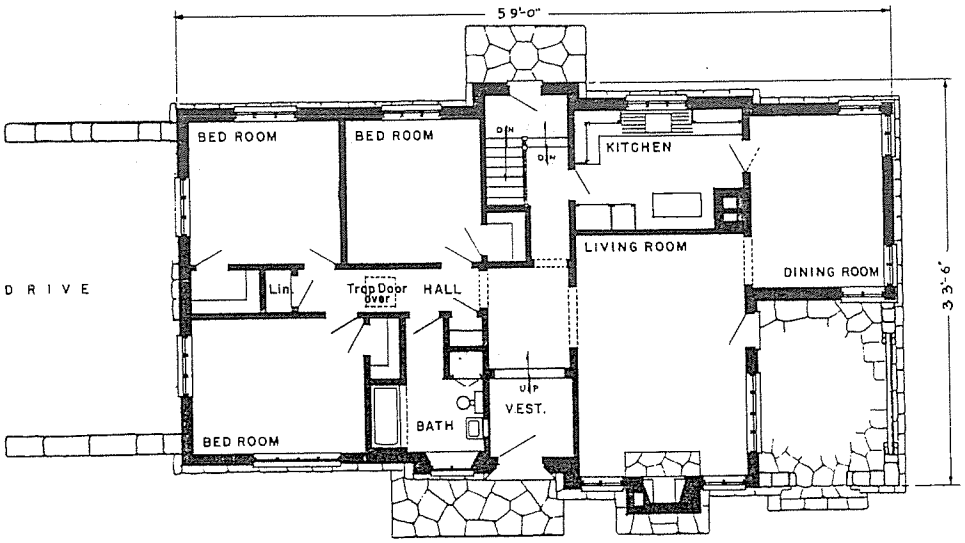
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



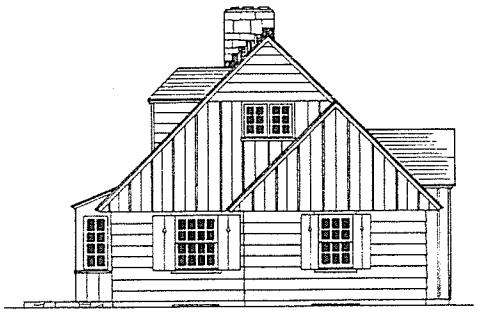
FRONT ELEVATION



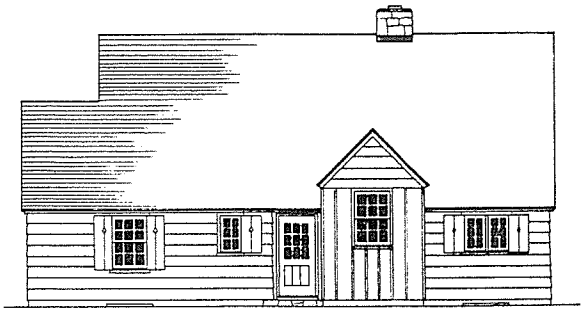
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ESTES PARK RANGER STATION

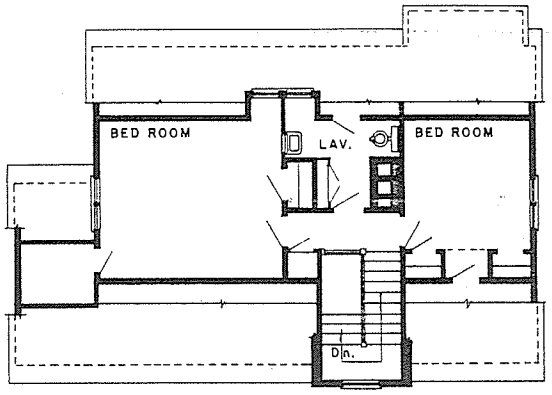
REGION 2



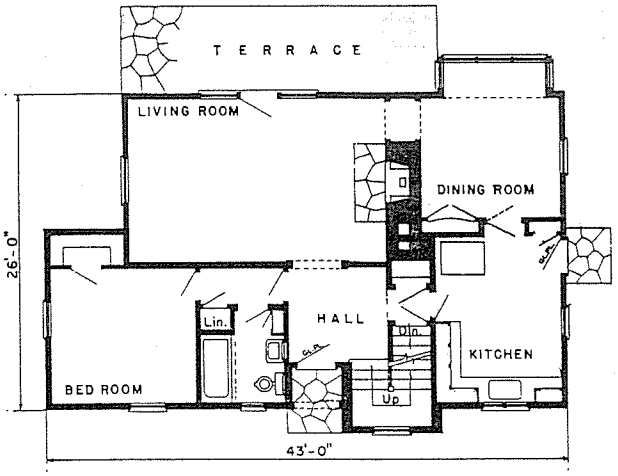
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

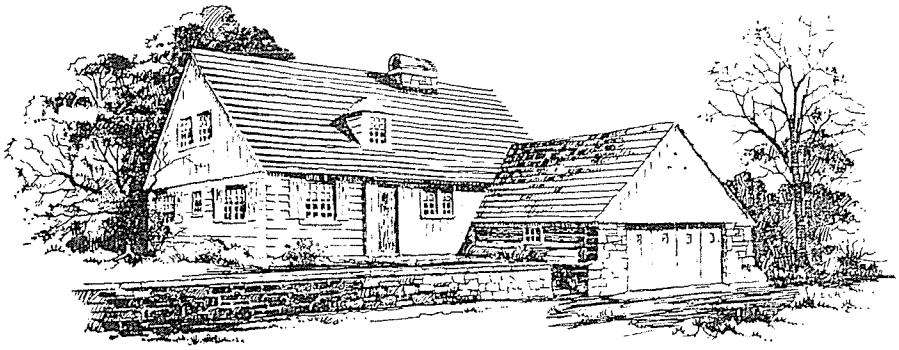
Lavatory added on Second Floor for Bed Rooms. Range turned to receive daylight. Open center stair railing in place of solid partitions.

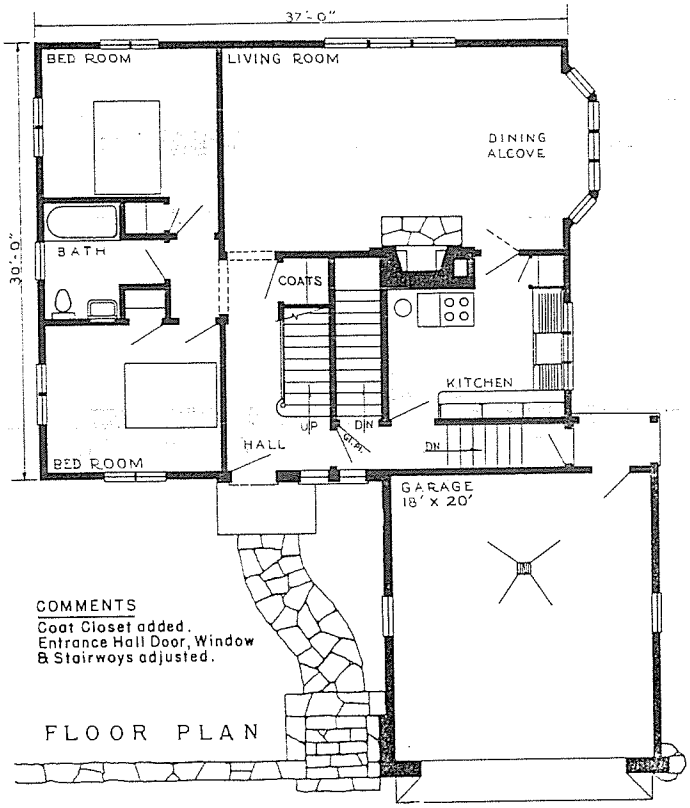
SIX ROOM RESIDENCE

JOHN DAY RANGER STATION

REGION 6

PLAN No. 220.



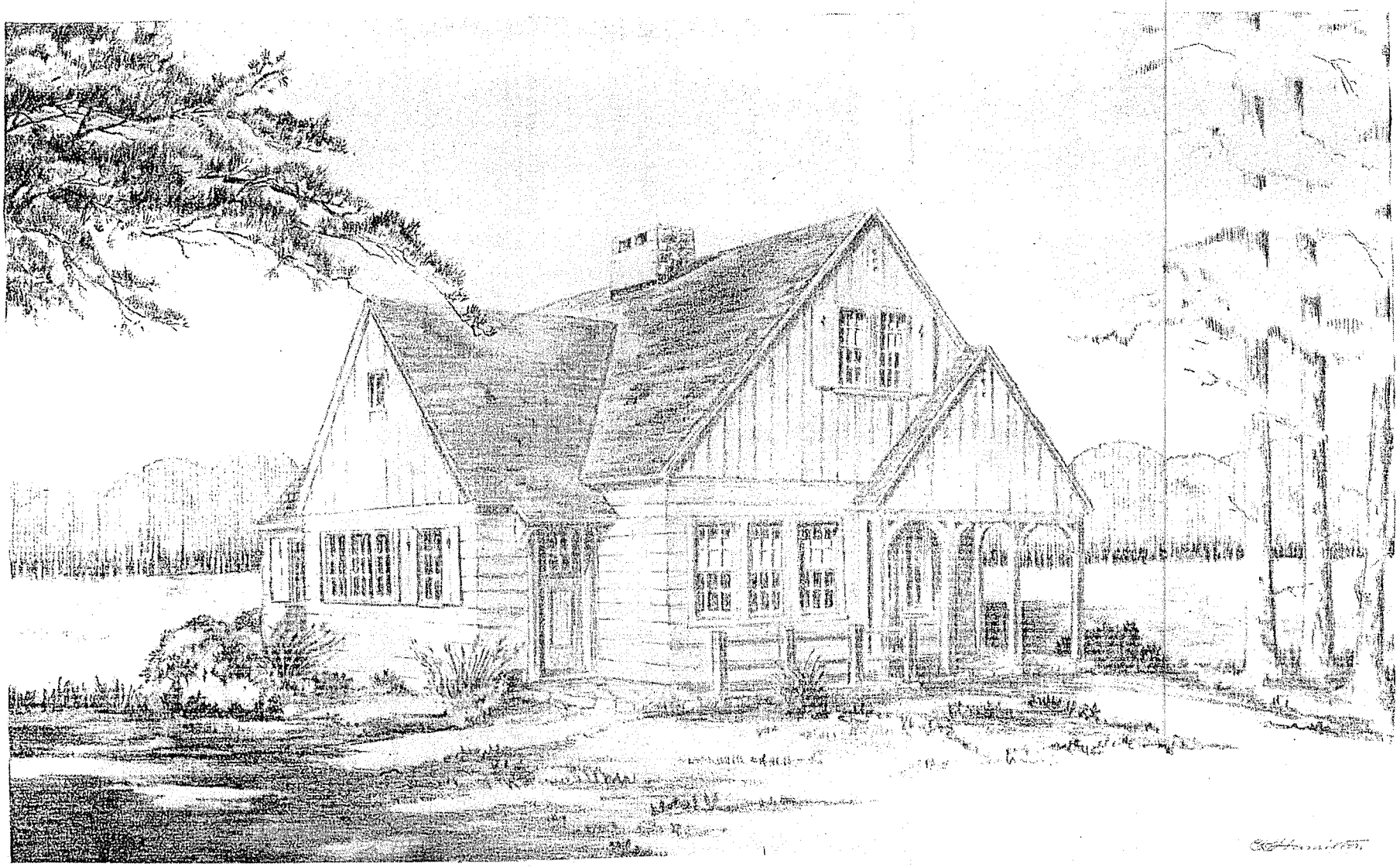


TIMBER SALES RESIDENCE

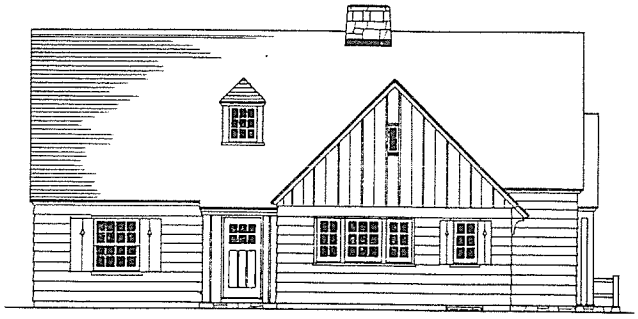
VERLOT RANGER STATION

MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST

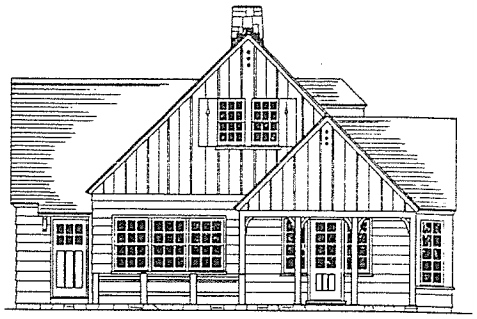
REGION 6



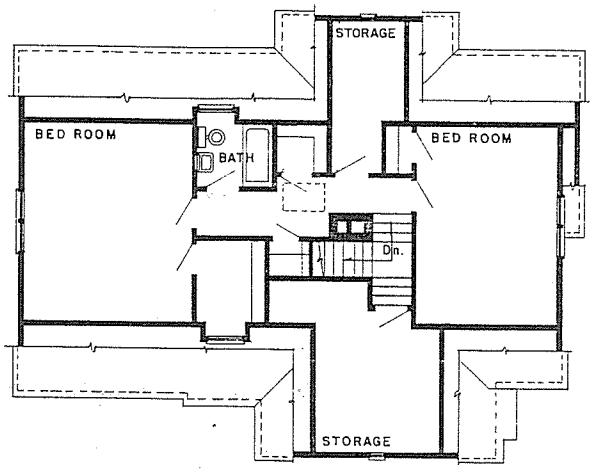
BUTTE FALLS RANGER STATION - REGION 6



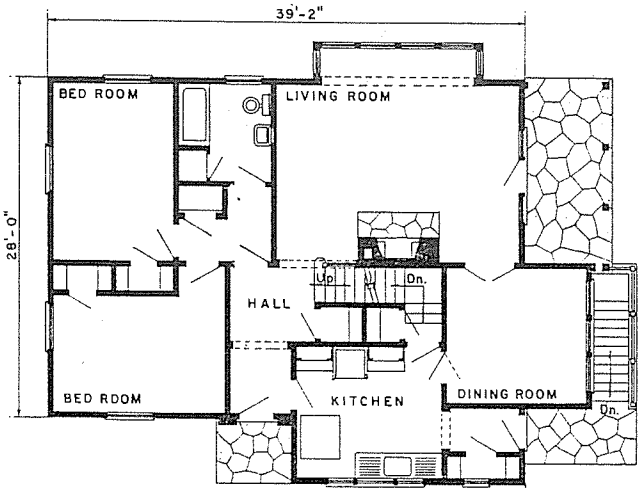
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

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

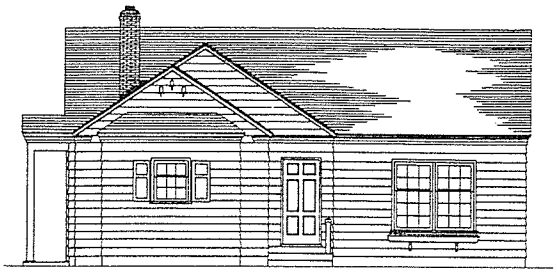
SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE

BUTTE FALLS RANGER STATION

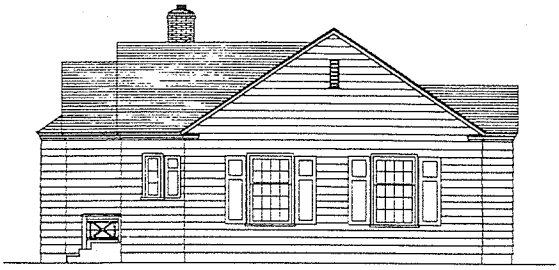
ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6

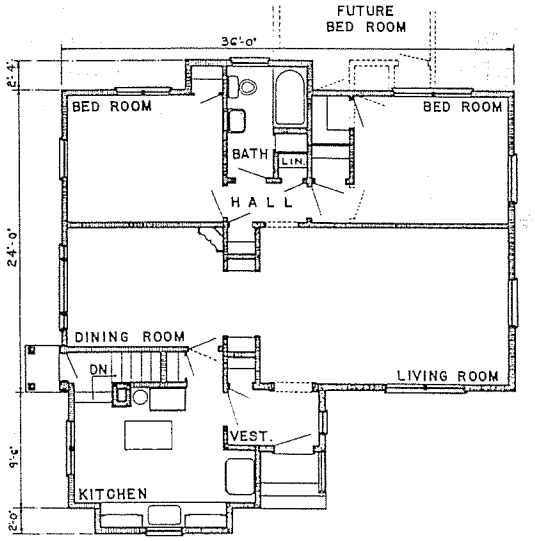
PLAN No. 221



FRONT ELEVATION



END ELEVATION

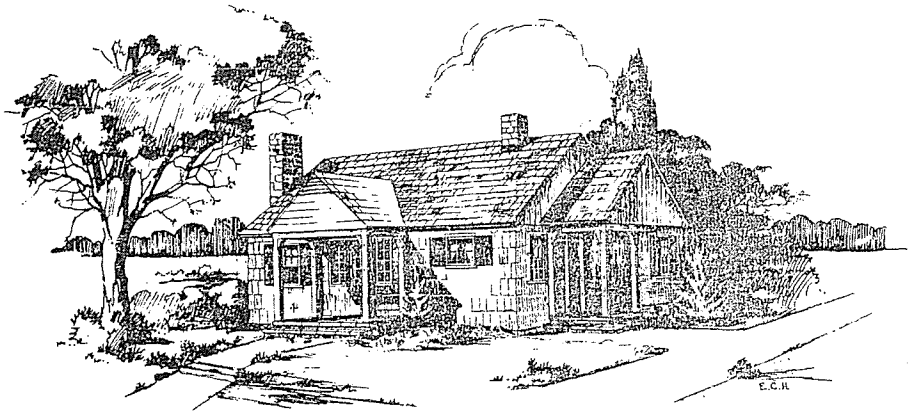


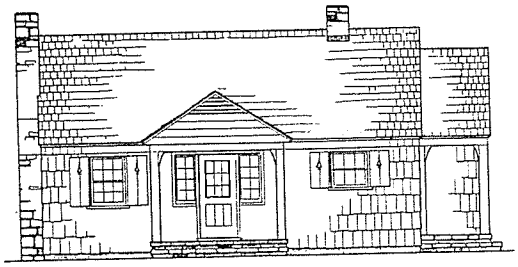
FLOOR PLAN

FIVE ROOM DWELLING

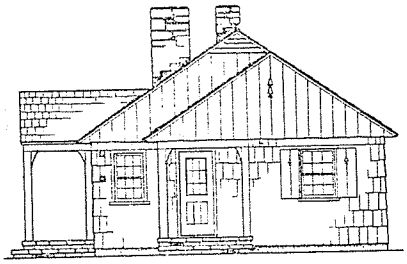
PLAN NO. B-65

REGION 1

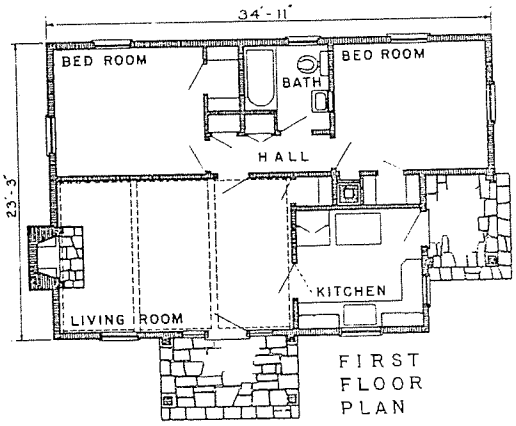




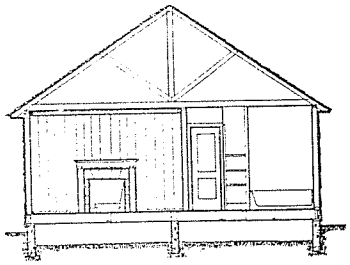
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



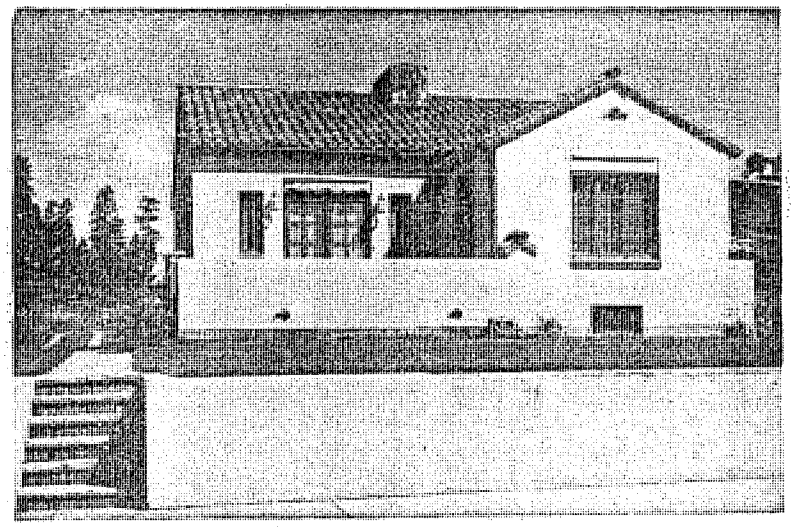
SECTION

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

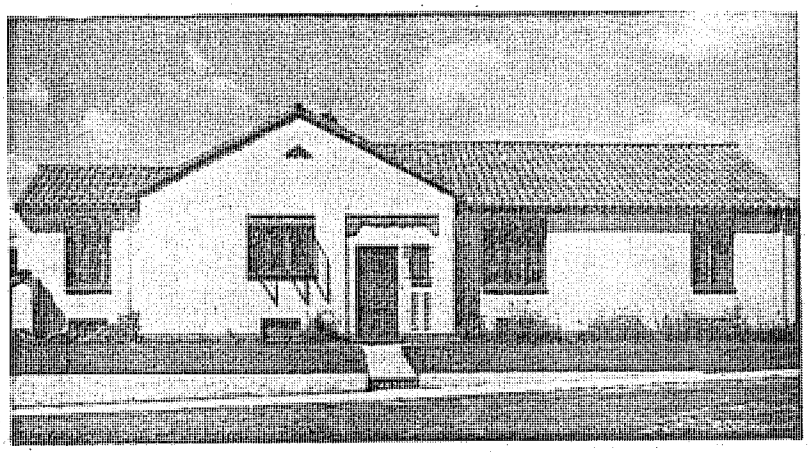
FOUR ROOM DWELLING

PLAN NO. 308

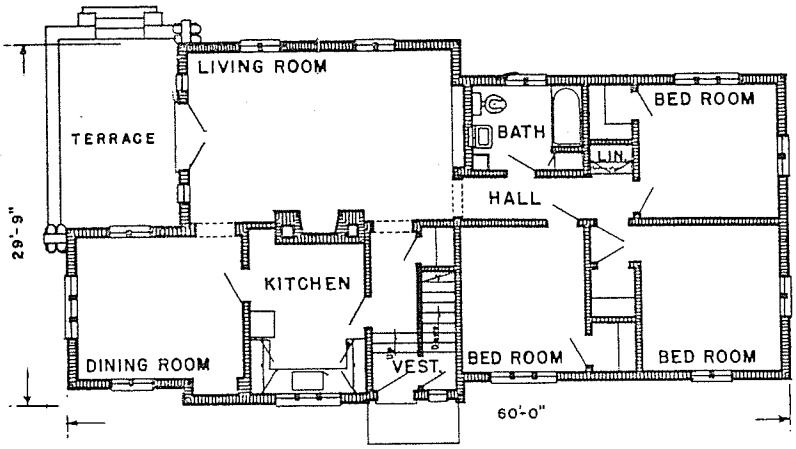
REGION 6



SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

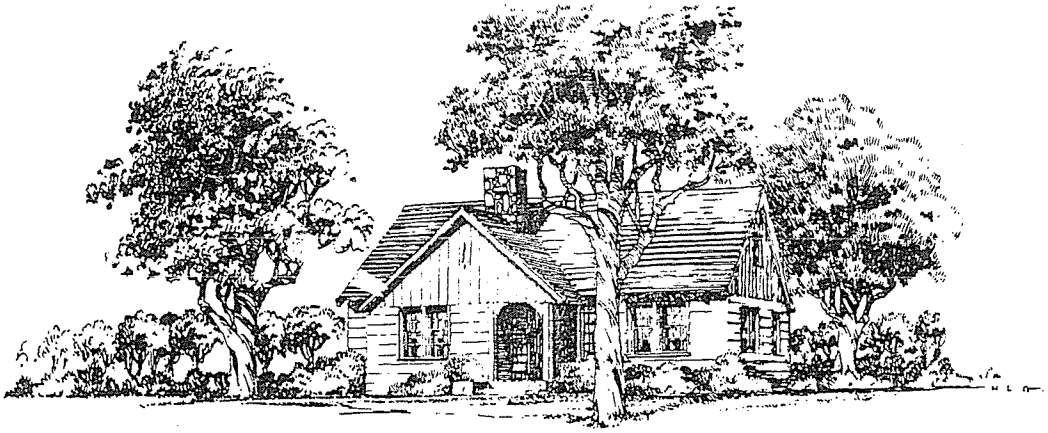
DWELLING

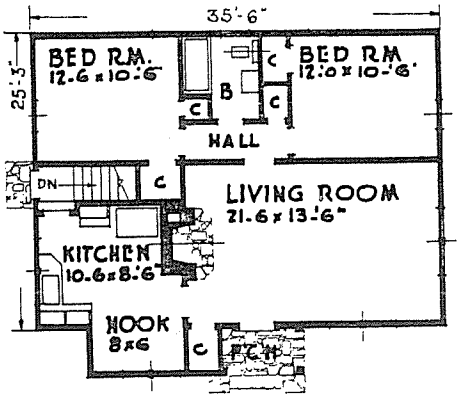
PAGOSA SPRINGS RANGER STATION

SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST

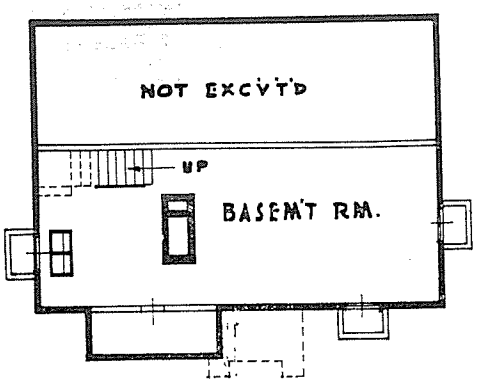
REGION 2

PLAN B-7101





GROUND FLOOR



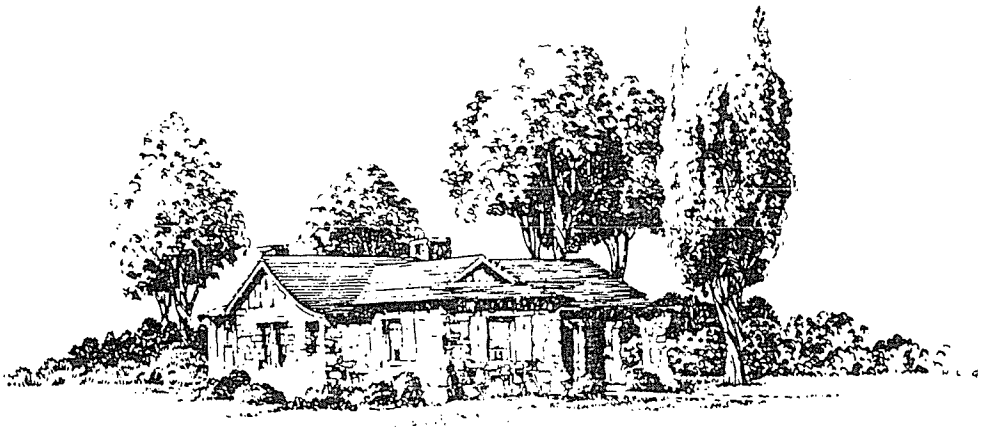
BASEMENT

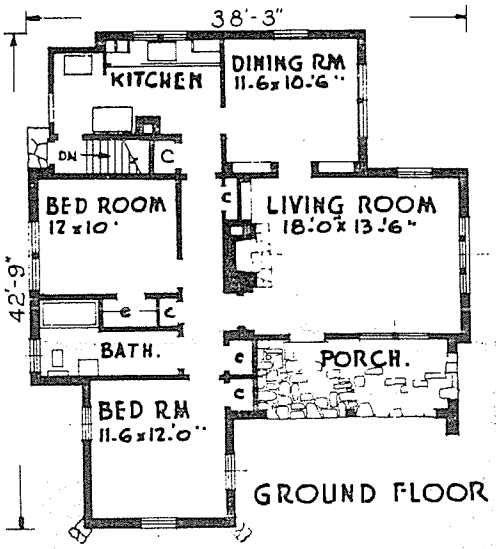
FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6

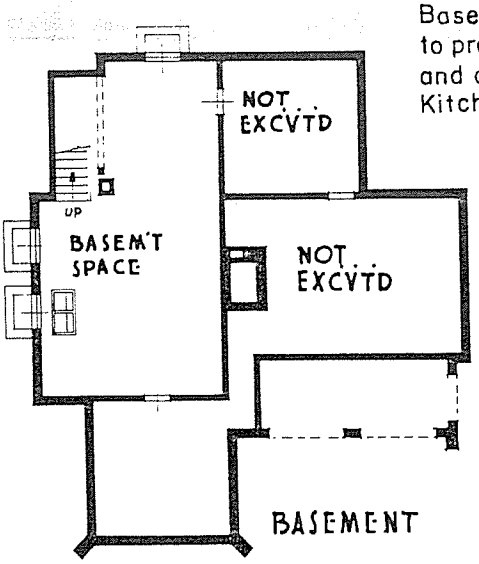
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 307





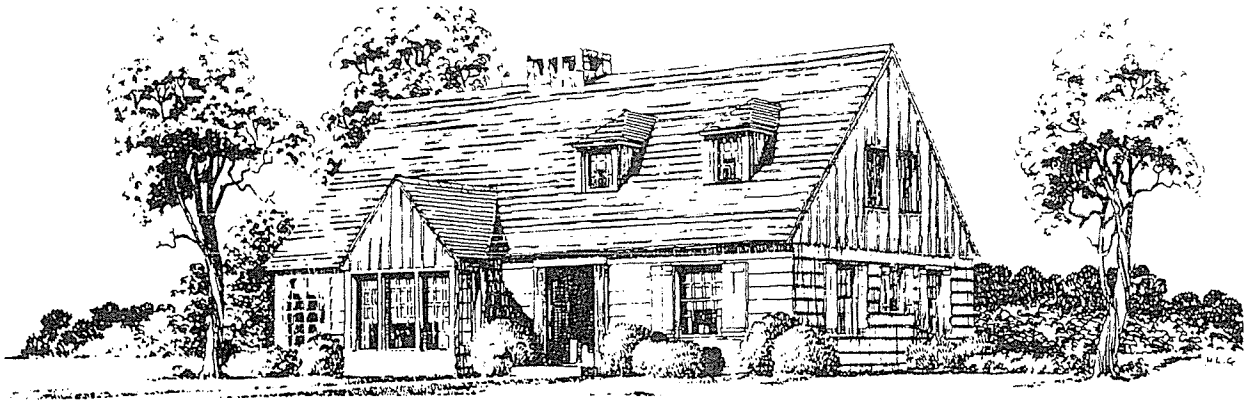
COMMENTS:
Basement Stair altered to provide better daylight and cross ventilation for Kitchen.

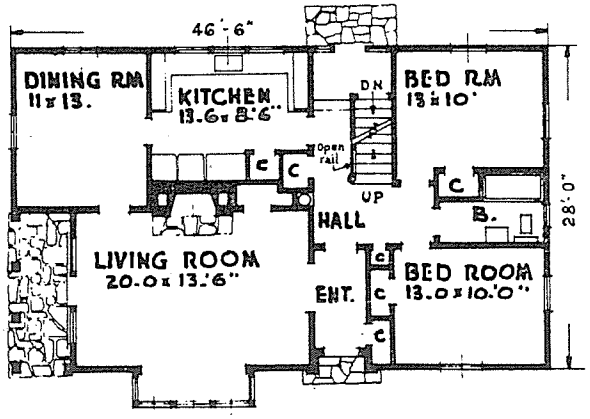


FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE

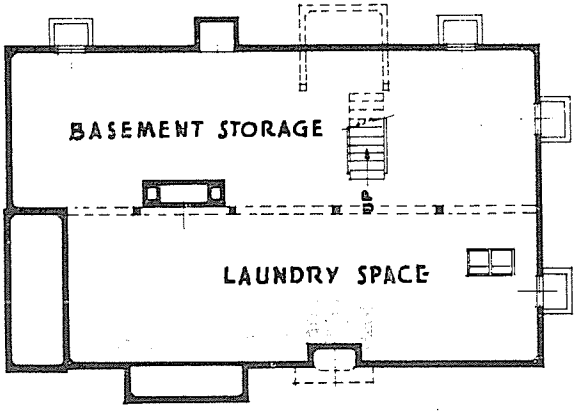
REGION 6
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 211

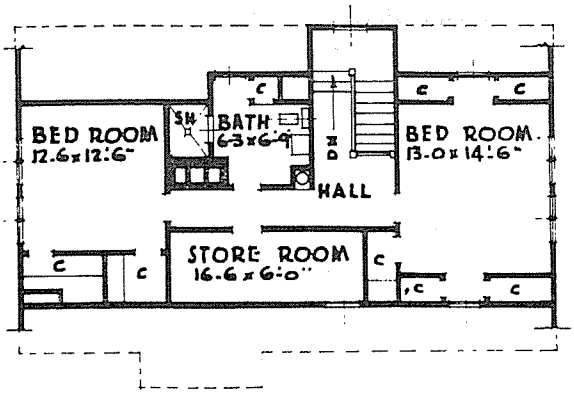




GROUND FLOOR



BASEMENT PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR.

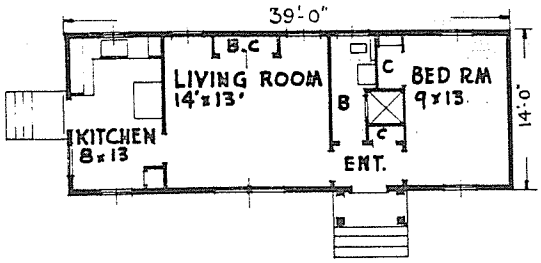
SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 228

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



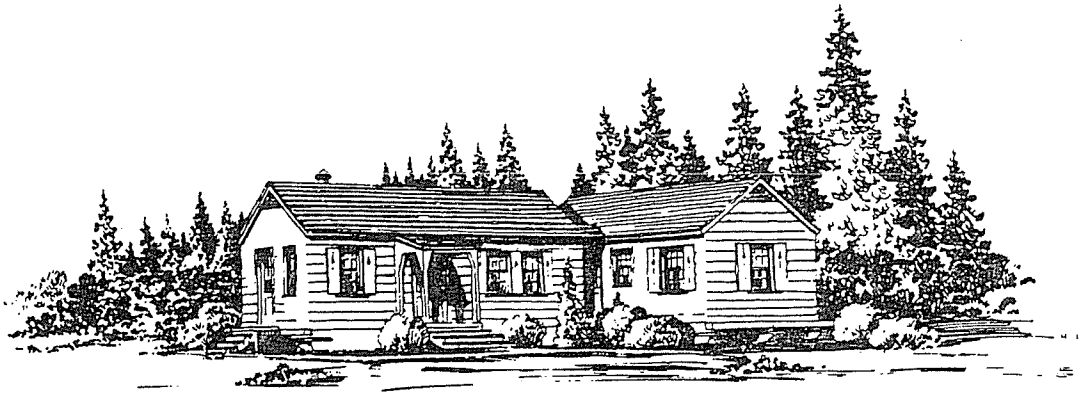
GROUND FLOOR.

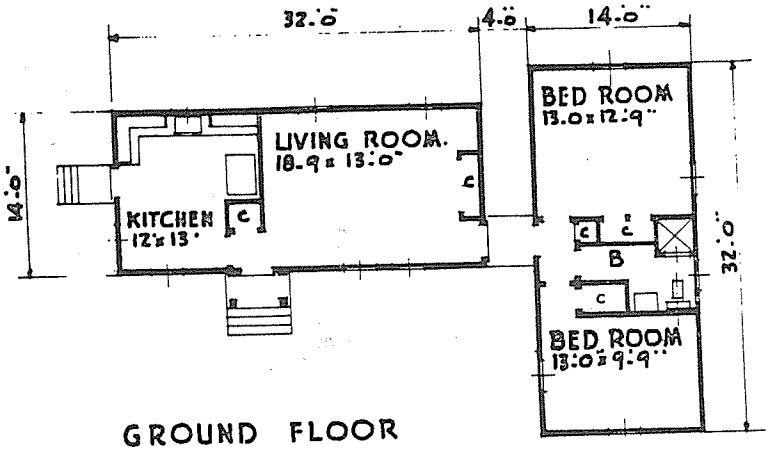
SCALERS PORTABLE RESIDENCE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 318





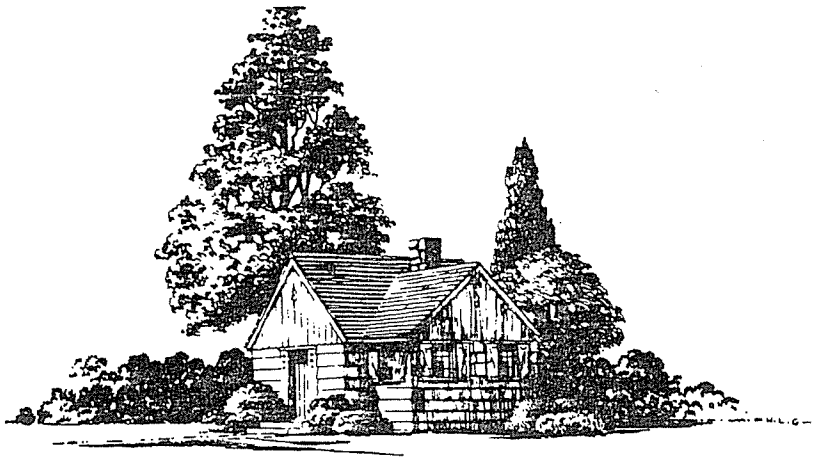
GROUND FLOOR

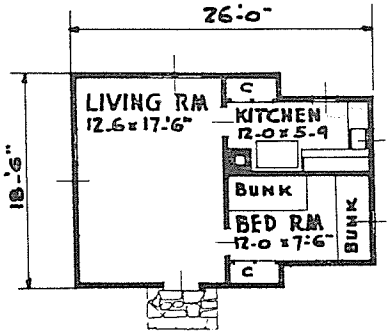
SCALERS PORTABLE RESIDENCE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 317





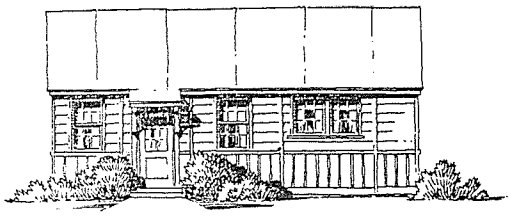
GROUND FLOOR.

TWO ROOM GUARD DWELLING

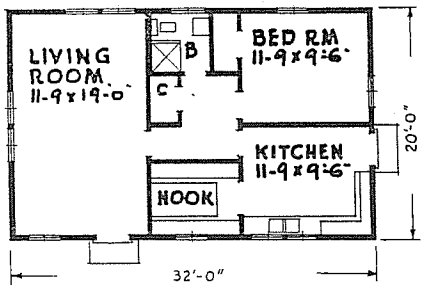
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

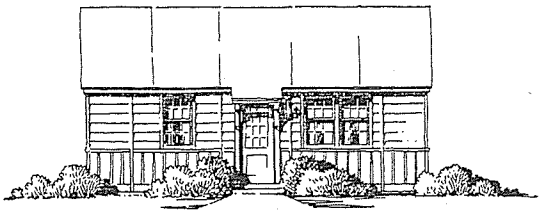
PLAN No. 310 A



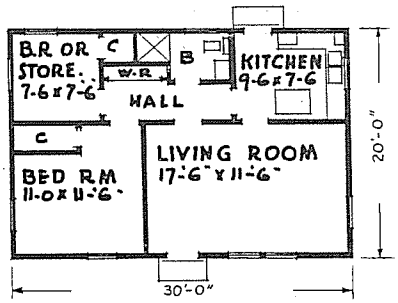
ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN
(THREE ROOM RESIDENCE)
PLAN Nº 1103.



ELEVATION



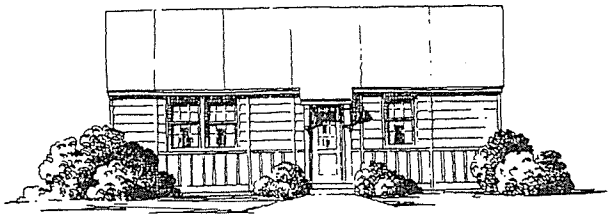
FLOOR PLAN
(FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE)
PLAN Nº 1104.

PORTABLE TIMBER SALES BUILDINGS

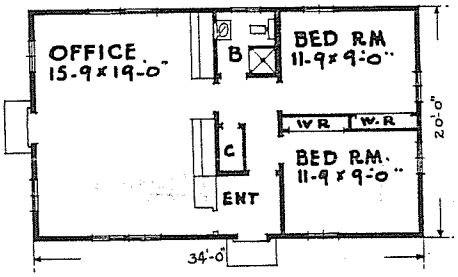
REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

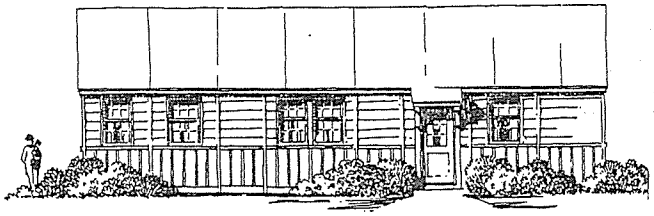
PLAN Nº 1103.
PLAN Nº 1104.



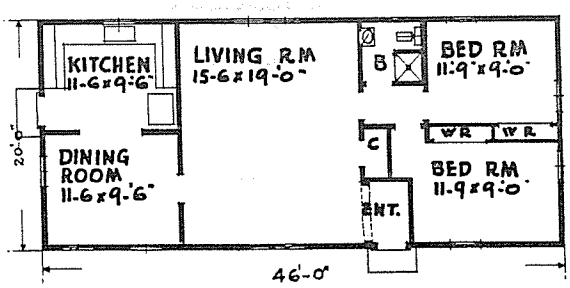
ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN
(OFFICE)
PLAN Nº 1101



ELEVATION



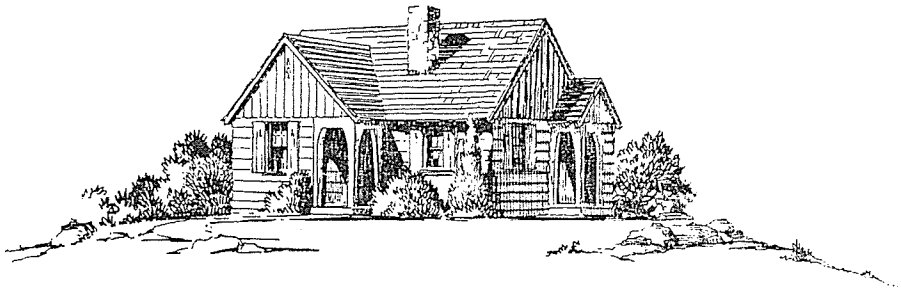
FLOOR PLAN
(FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE)
PLAN Nº 1102

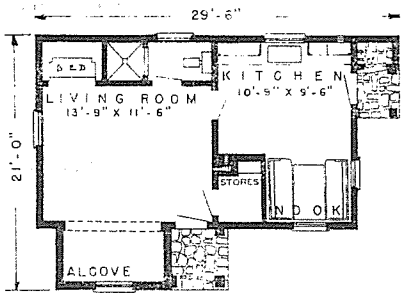
PORTABLE, TIMBER SALES BUILDINGS

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 1101
PLAN Nº 1102



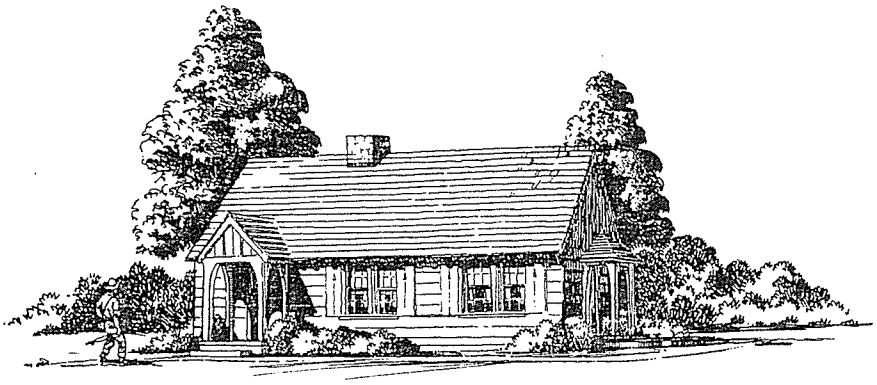


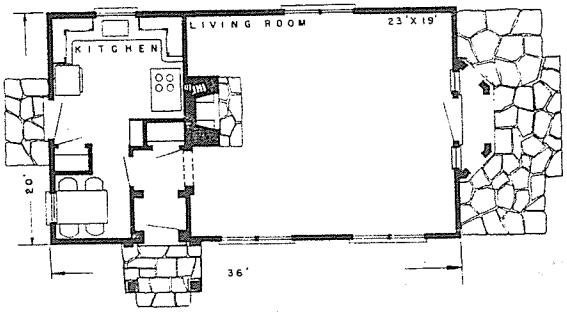
FLOOR PLAN

TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 312_A





FLOOR PLAN

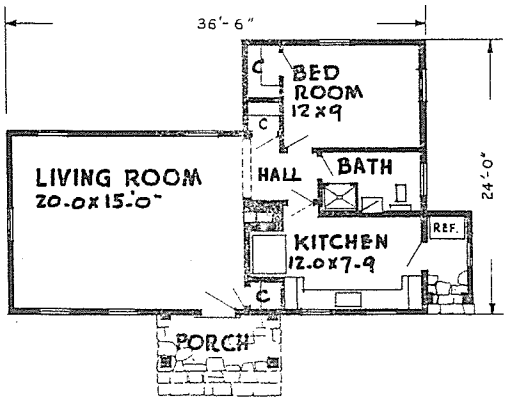
Comment:
Kitchen and nook reversed to avoid traffic lane through living room.

TWO ROOM GUARD CABIN

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 319



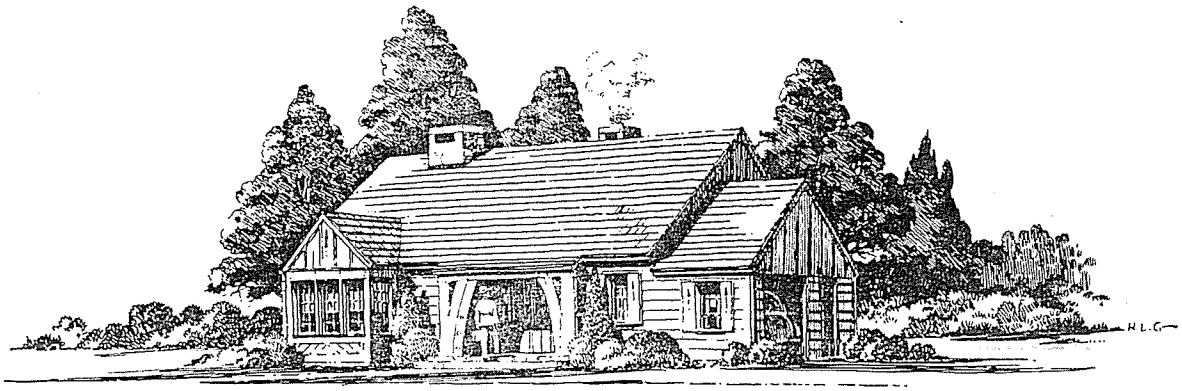
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

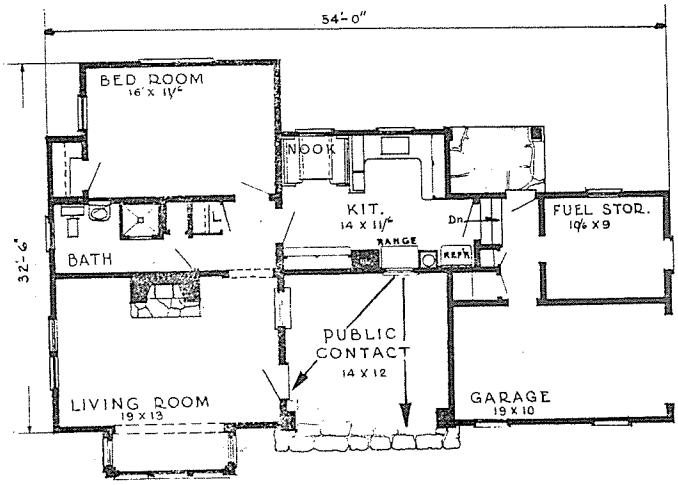
THREE ROOM GUARD CABIN

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 337.





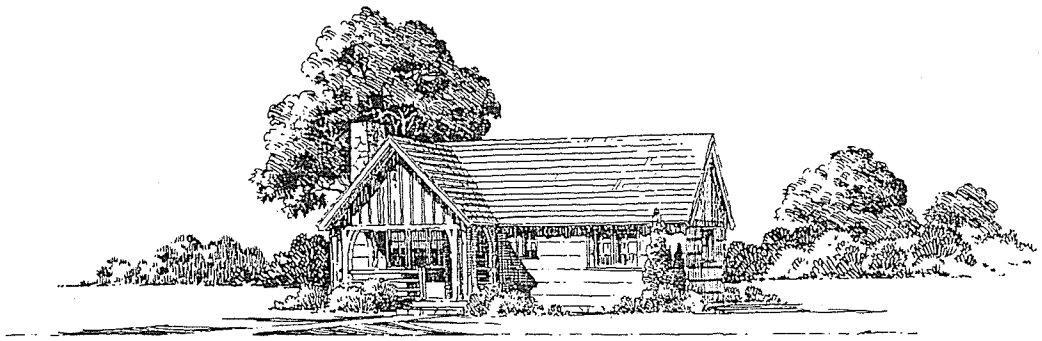
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

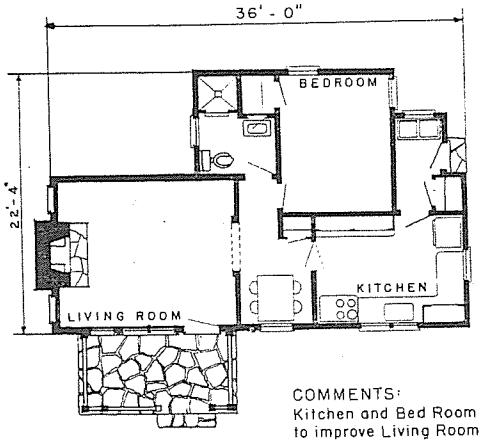
GUARD RESIDENCE & PUBLIC CONTACT STATION.

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 329





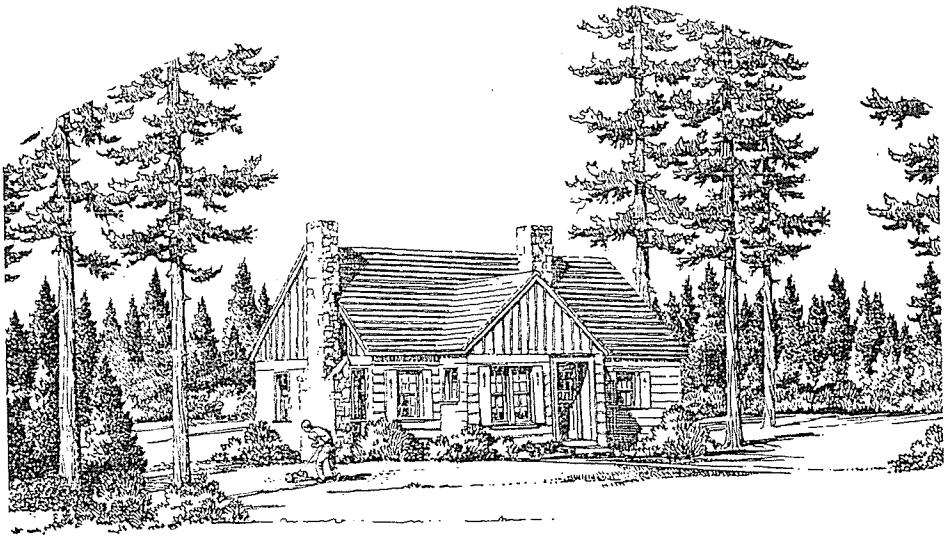
COMMENTS:
Kitchen and Bed Room reversed to improve Living Room.

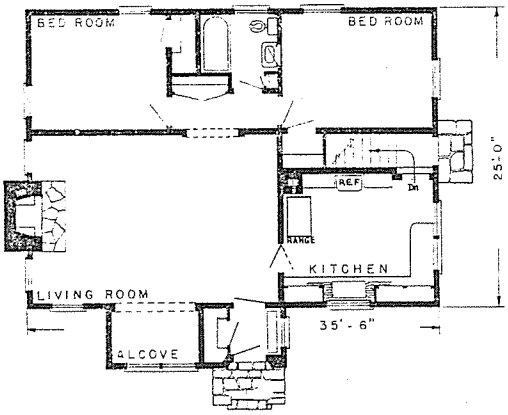
FLOOR PLAN
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0"

THREE ROOM GUARD DWELLING
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

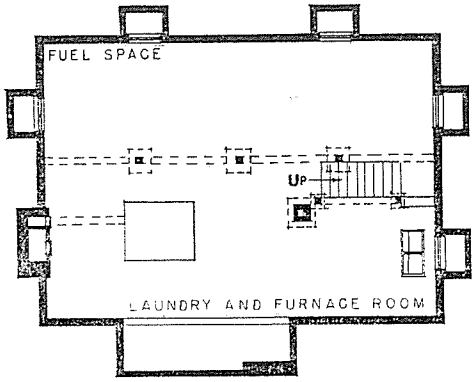
PLAN Nº 300





FLOOR PLAN

Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT 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.

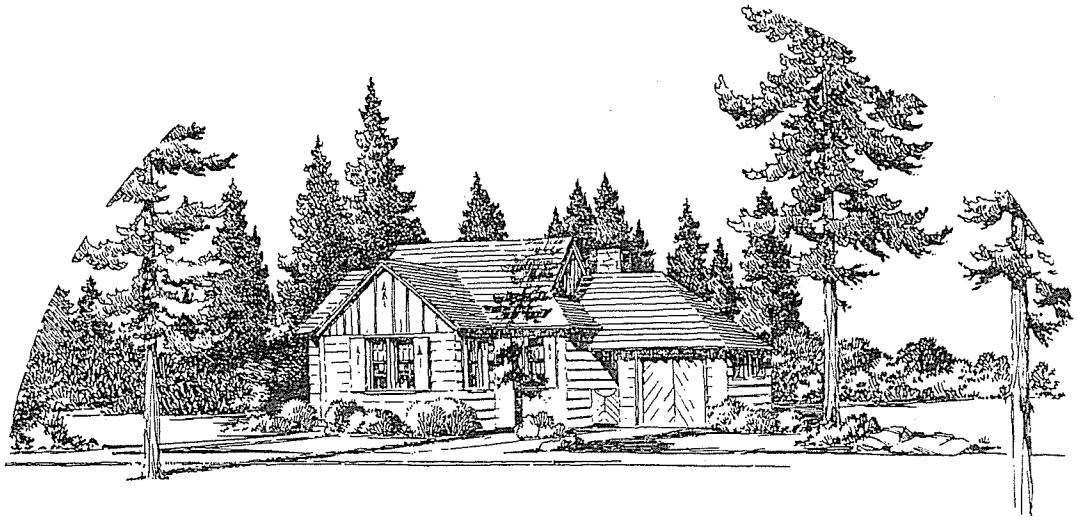
Cabinet head opening instead of a door between living room and hall.

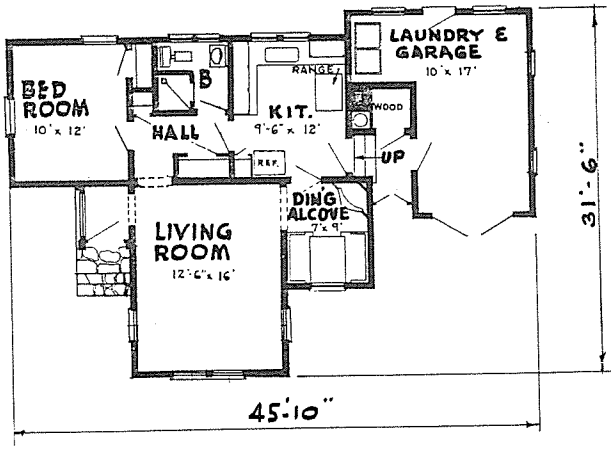
FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN № 305





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

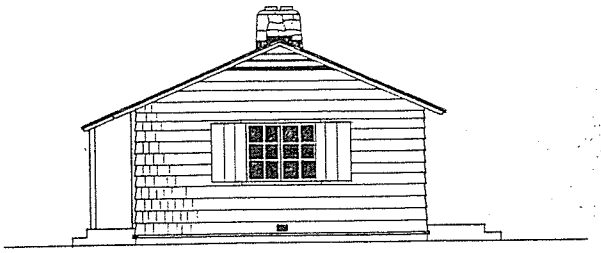
FOUR ROOM RESIDENCE
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

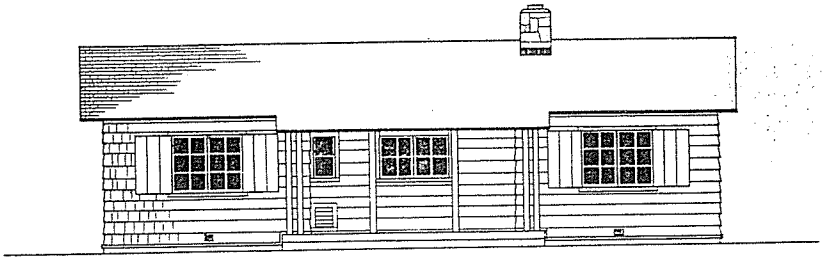
PLAN No 306.

SECTION C

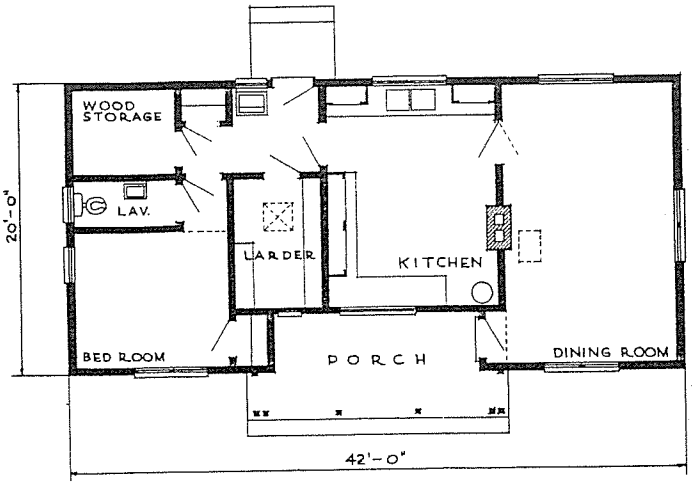
LIVING QUARTERS



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

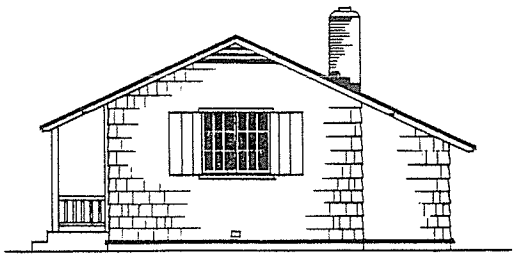


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

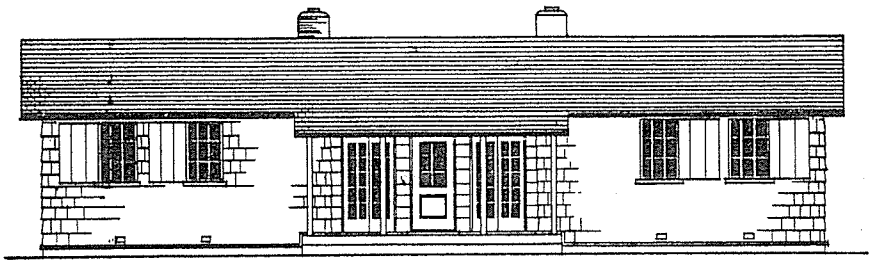
GUARD STATION
(MESS HOUSE)
FIRE CREW TYPE

REGION 5

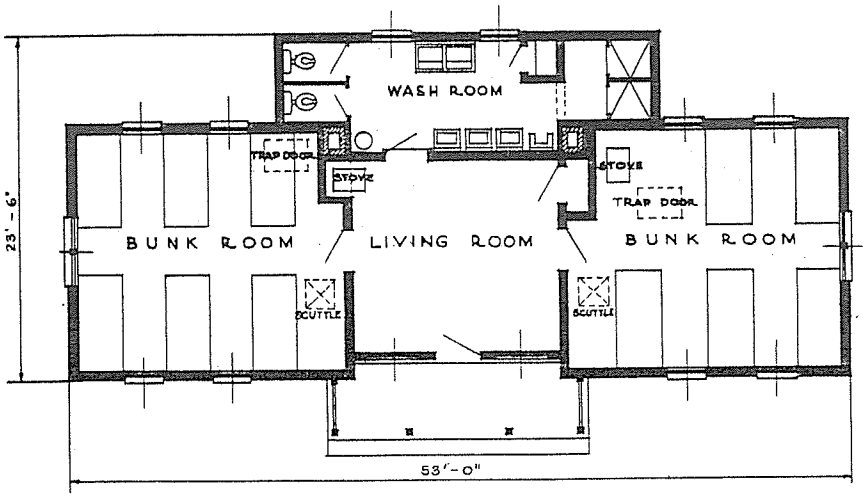
PLAN D-12



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

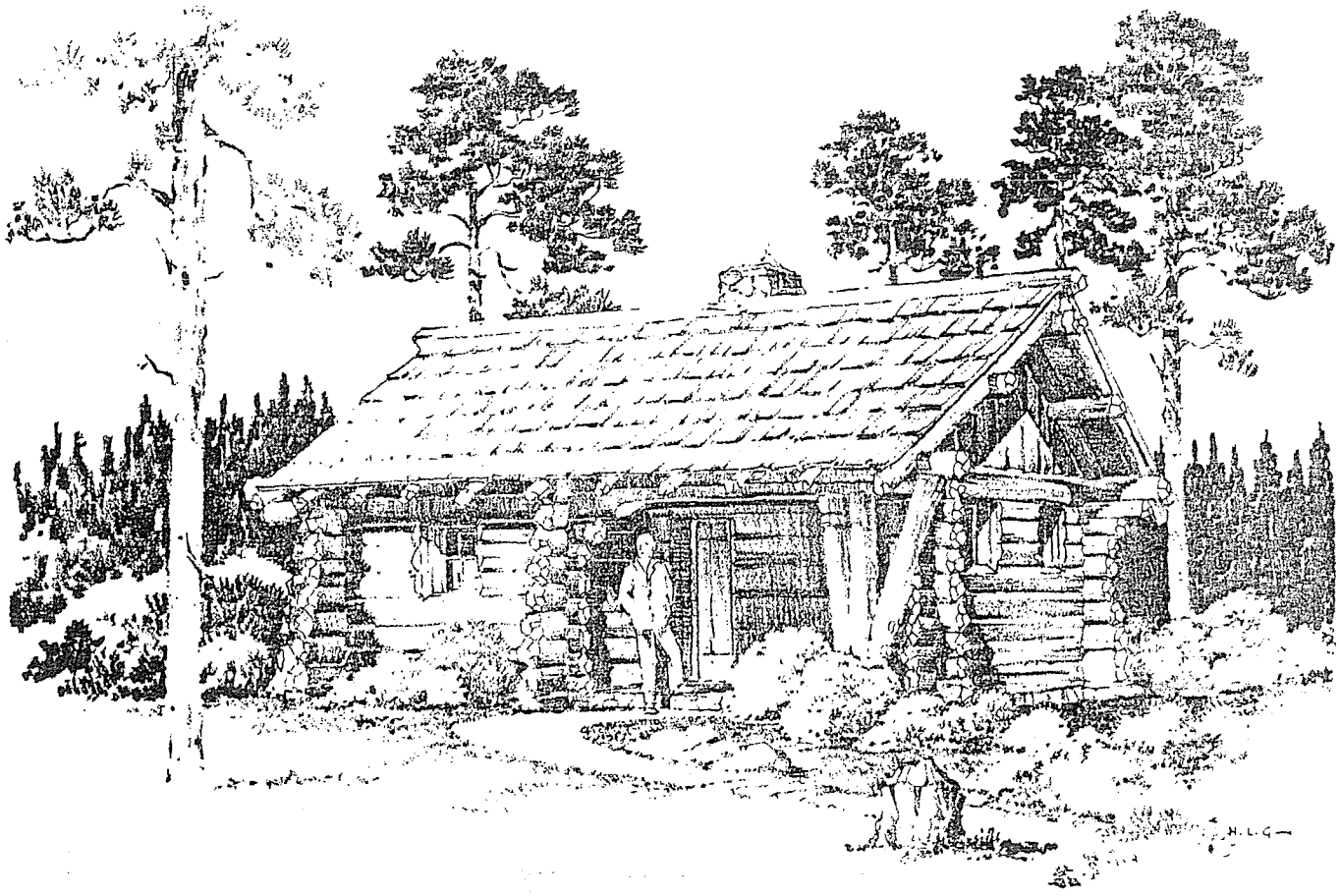
Front entrance and Bunk Room doors relocated.
Simplified bed arrangement.
Porch posts corrected.

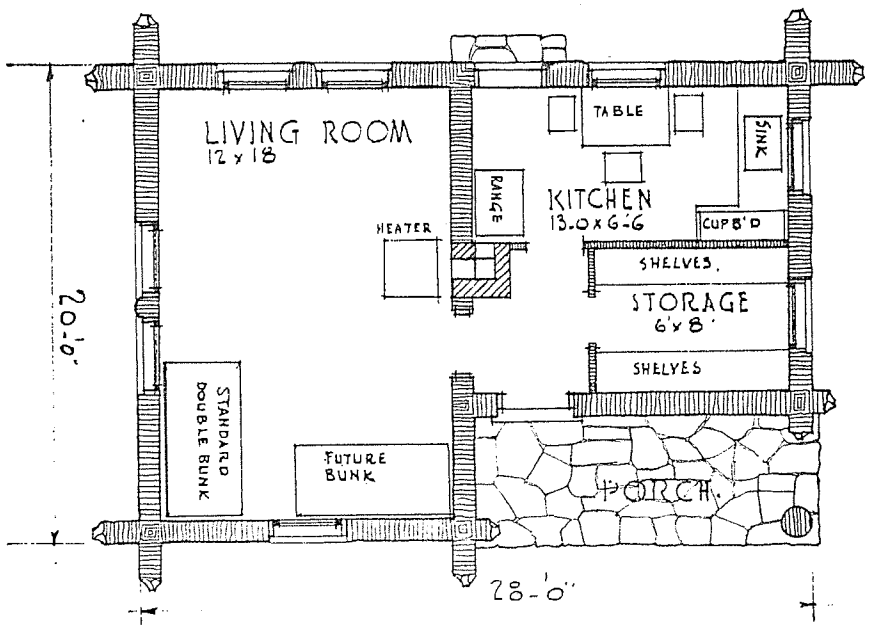
GUARD STATION

FIRE CREW TYPE

REGION 5

PLAN D-13



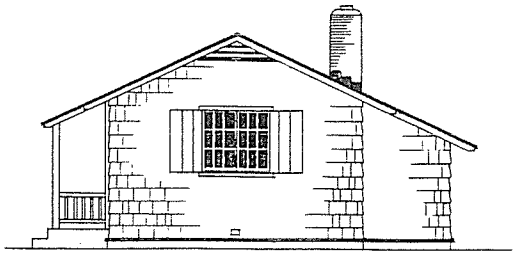


FLOOR PLAN.

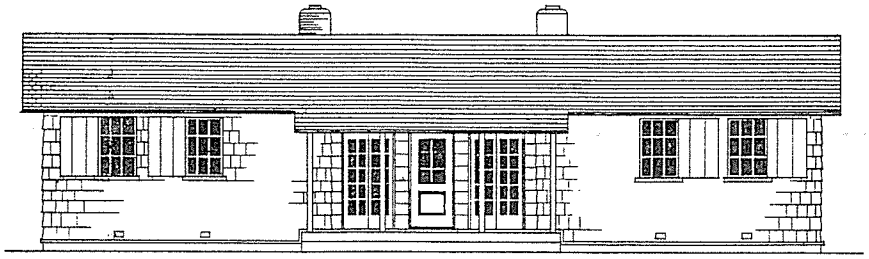
GUARD CABIN.

R-6

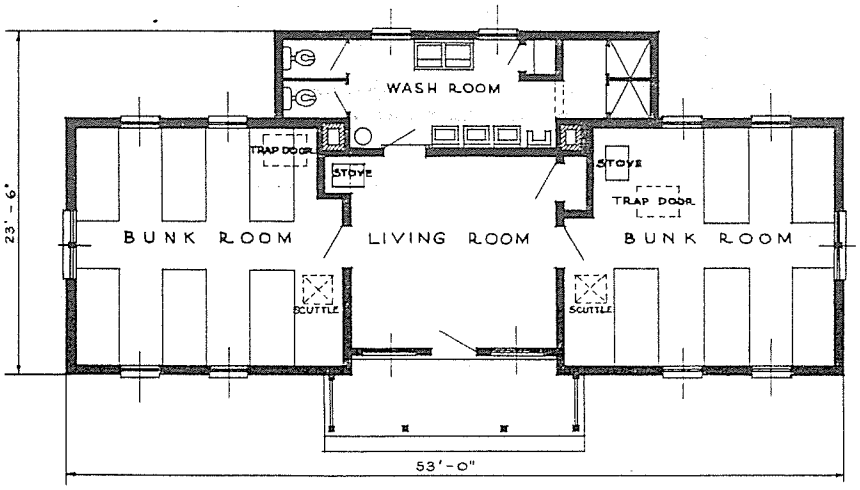
PLAN № 343.



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

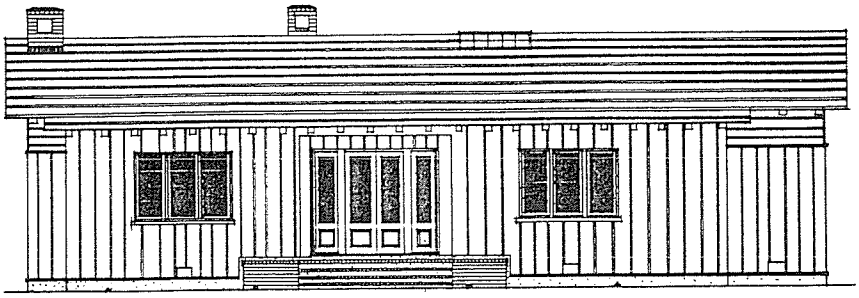


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

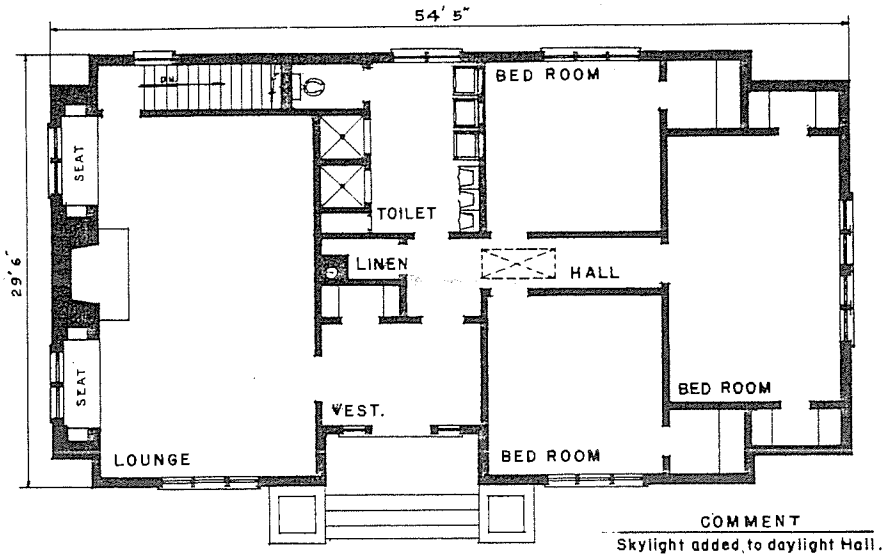
COMMENTS
Front entrance and Bunk Room doors relocated.
Simplified bed arrangement.
Porch posts corrected.

GUARD STATION
FIRE CREW TYPE
REGION 5

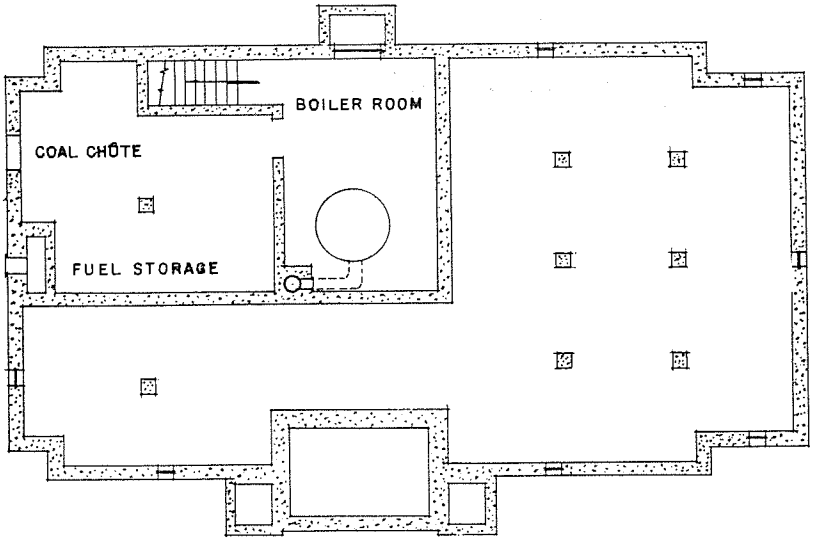
PLAN D-13



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

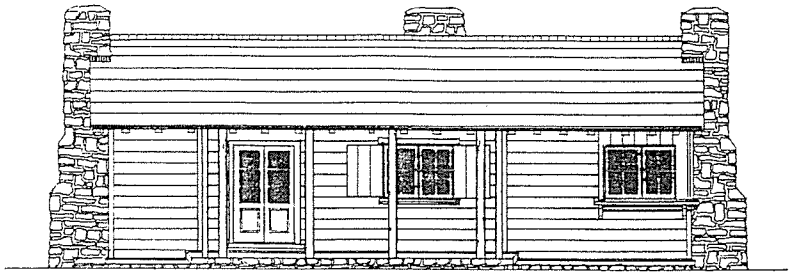


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

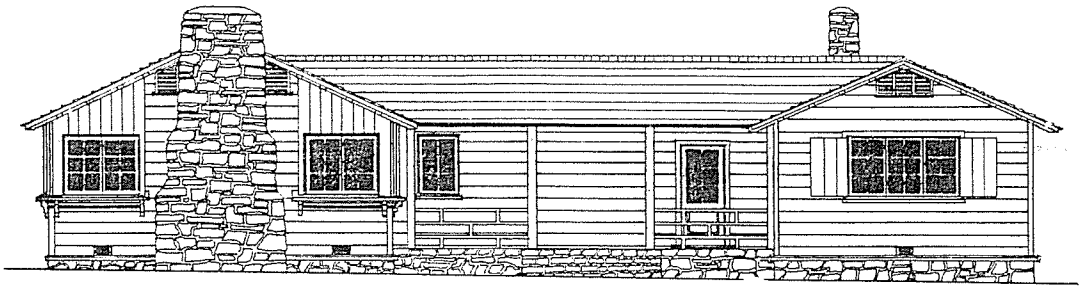
LIVING QUARTERS FOR EXPERIMENT STATION

MT. SHASTA CITY, CALIFORNIA

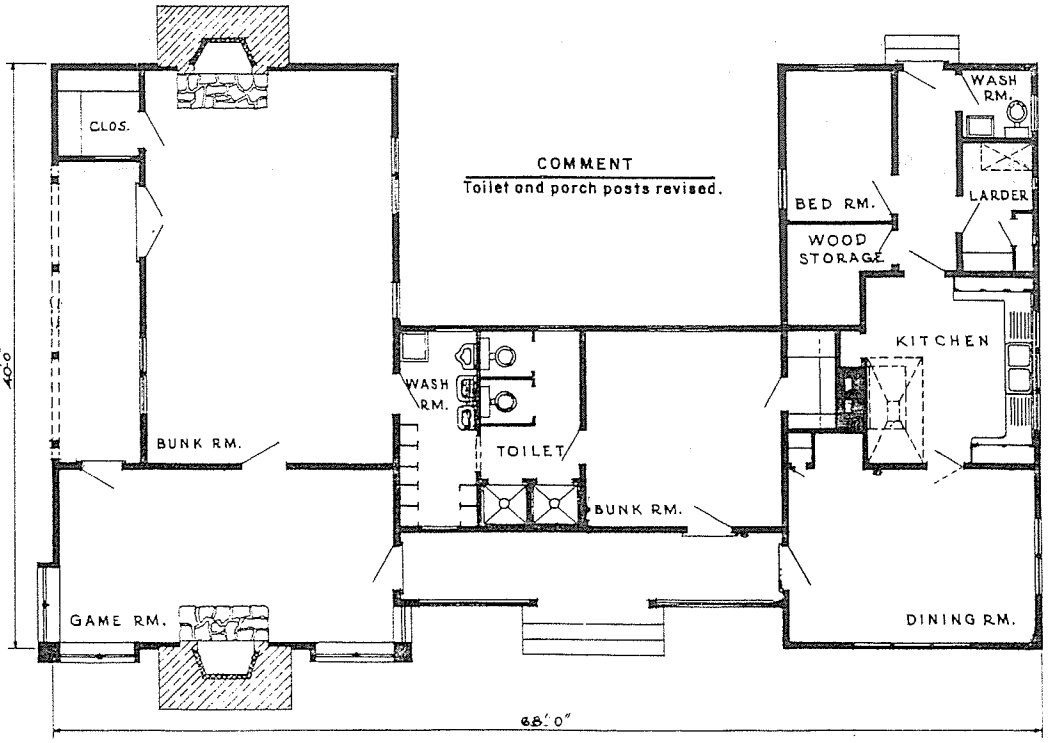
REGION 5



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DORMITORY

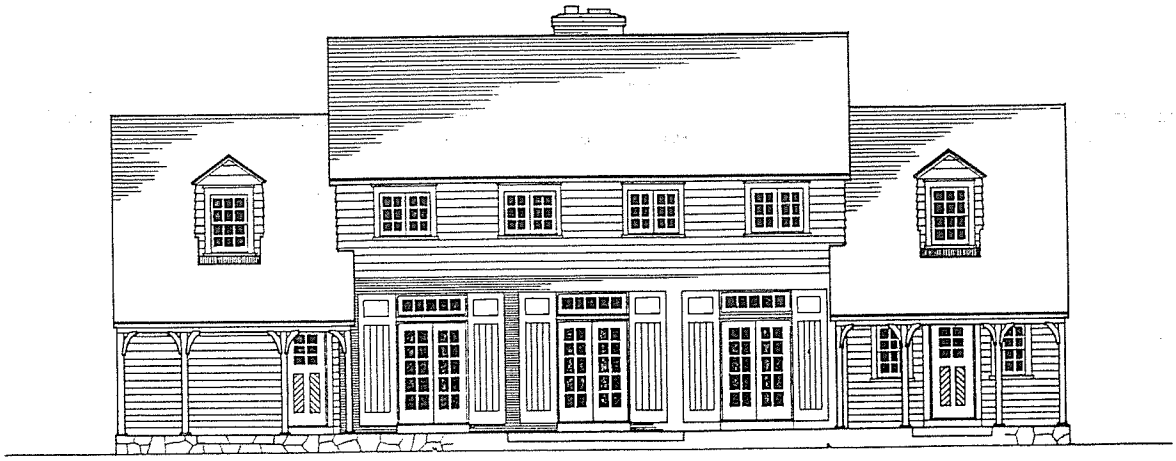
STANISLAUS BRANCH, CALIFORNIA F. & R. EXP. STATION

REGION 5

C-5

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE

SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

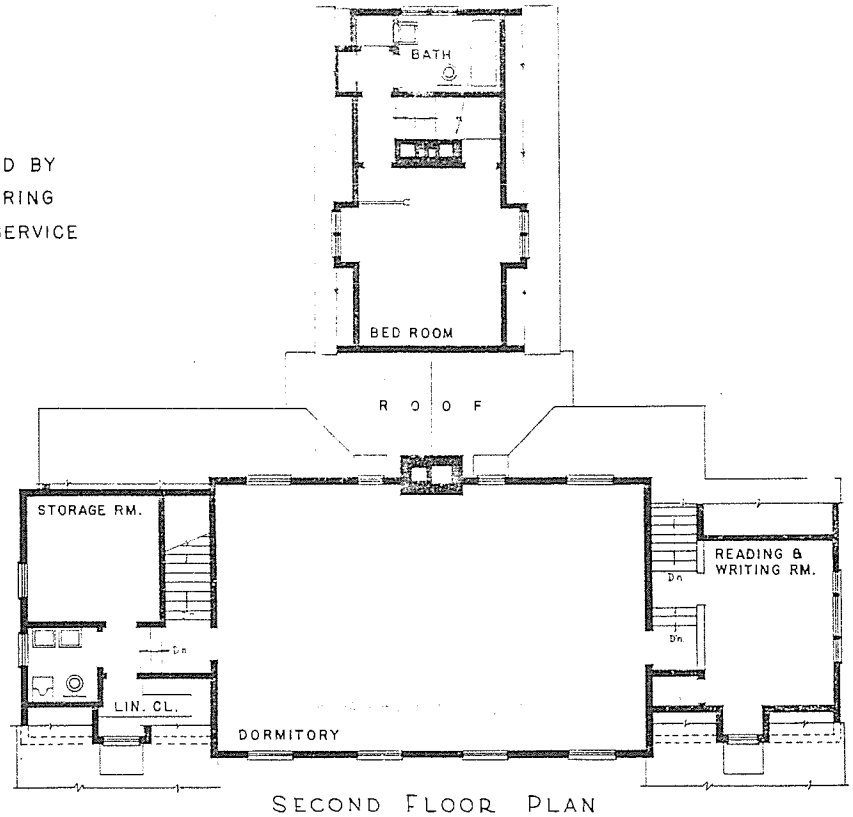
STAFF QUARTERS

NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

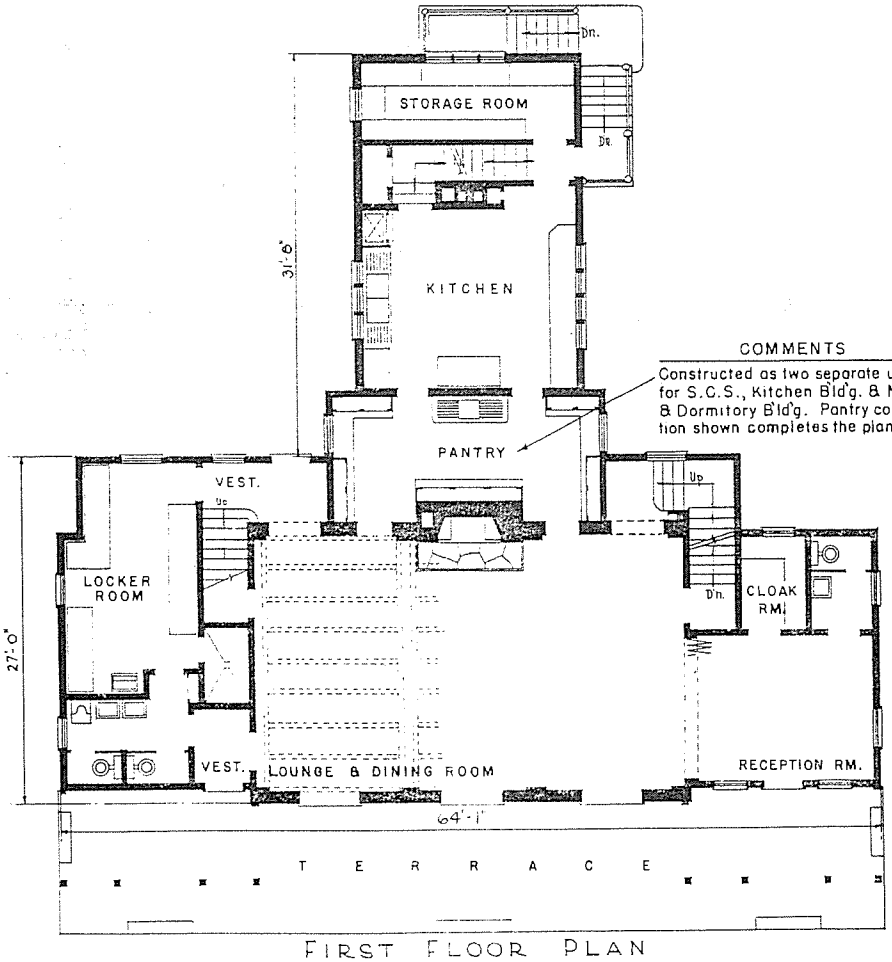
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, COSHOCTON, OHIO.

~~See Plate~~ 2 för Plot Plan.

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



COMMENTS

Constructed as two separate units for S.C.S., Kitchen Bld'g. & Mess & Dormitory Bld'g. Pantry connection shown completes the plan.

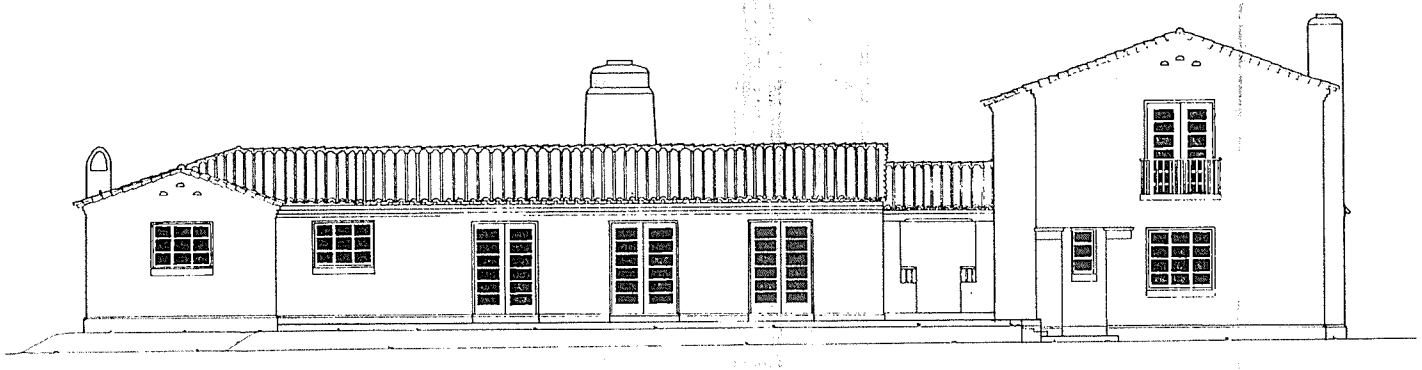
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

STAFF QUARTERS

NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

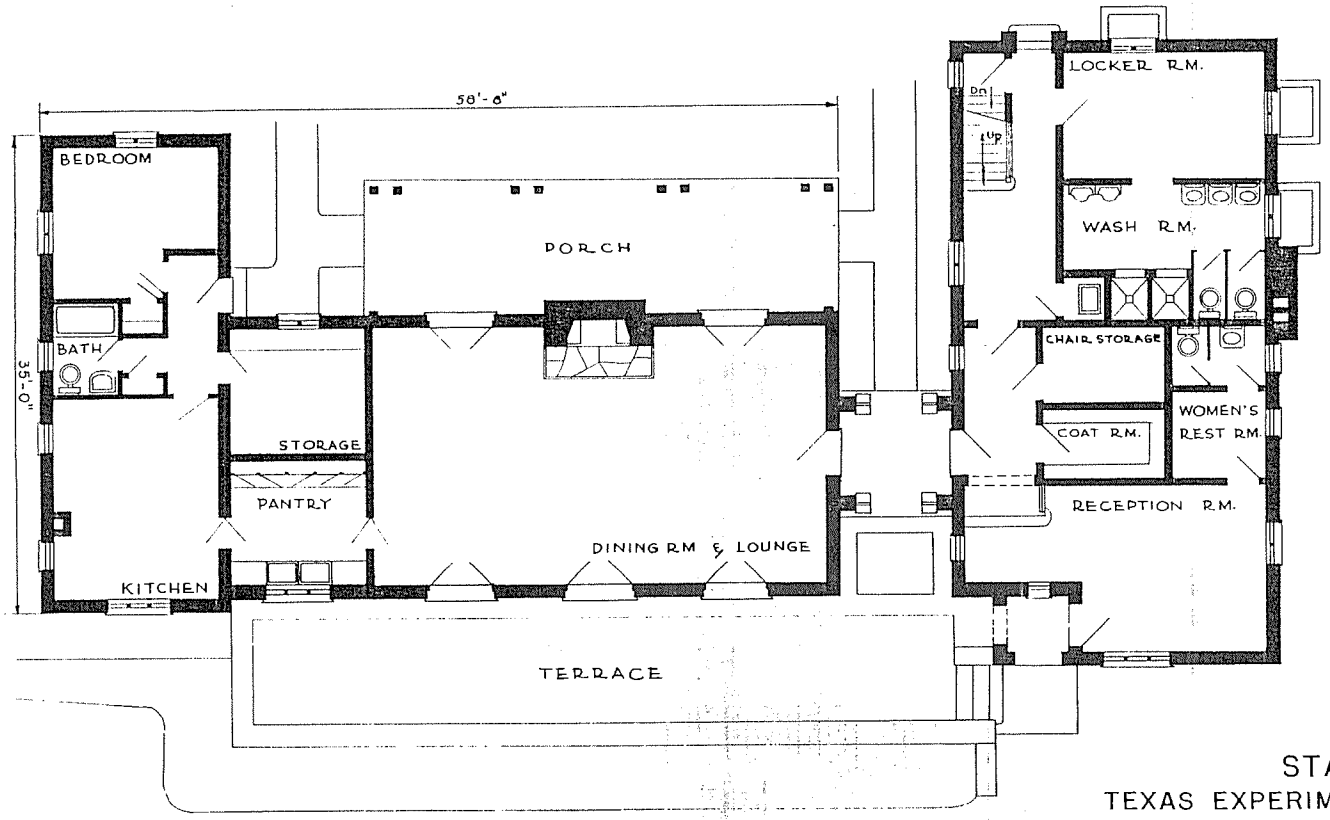
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, COSHOCTON, OHIO

C-7

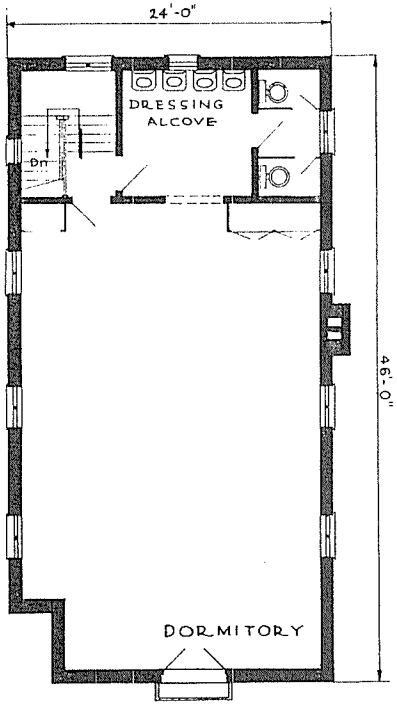


FRONT ELEVATION

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

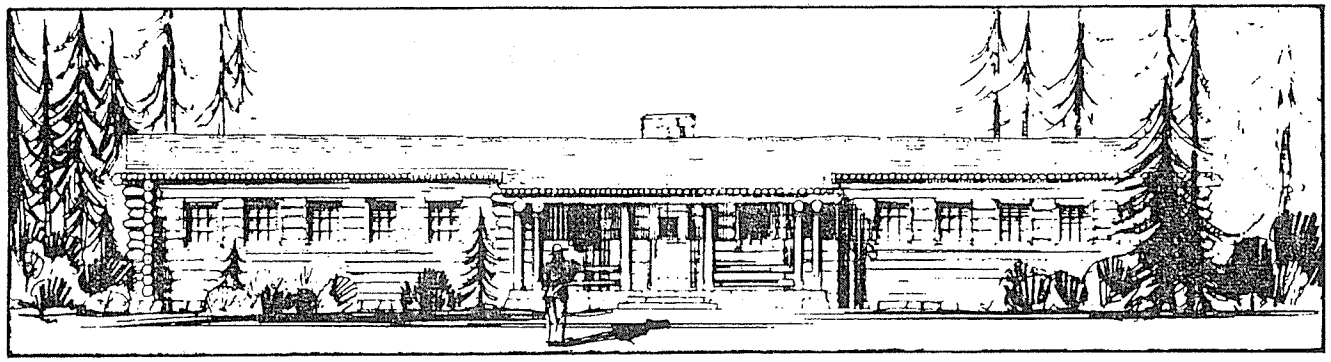


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

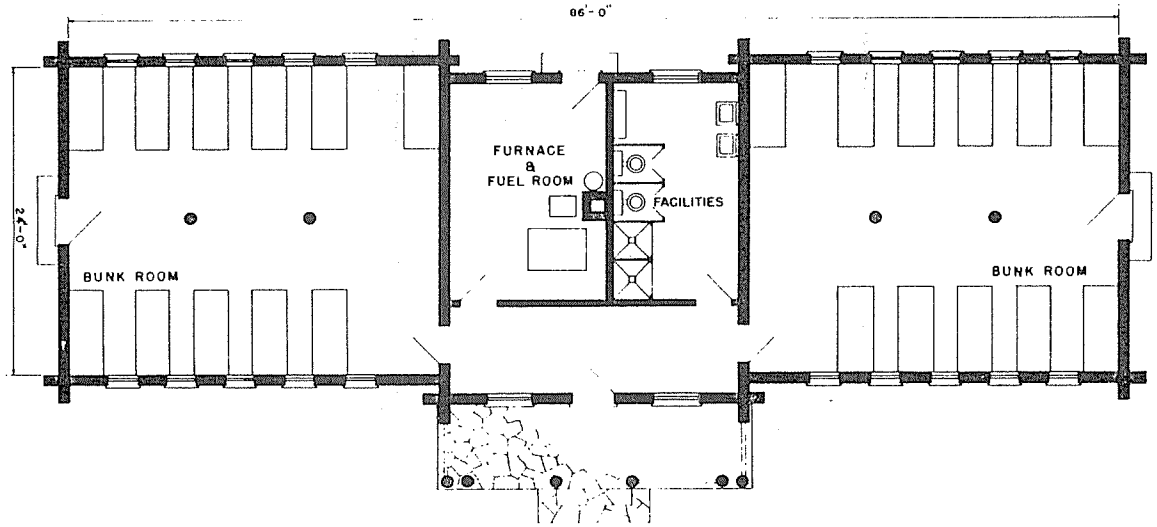
STAFF QUARTERS

TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, WACO, TEXAS



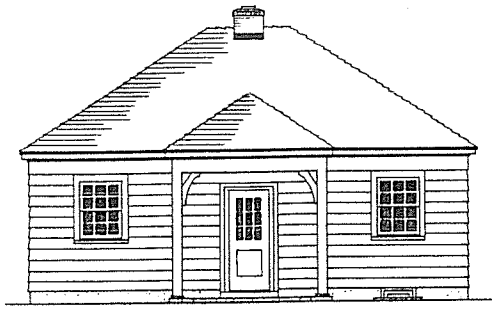
FRONT ELEVATION



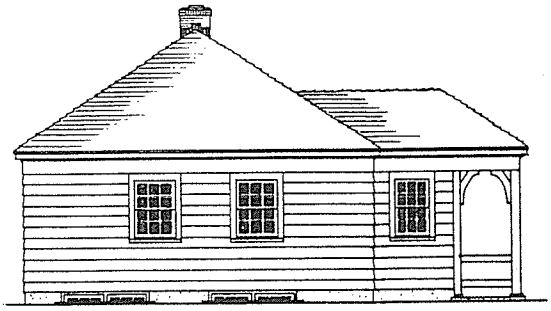
FLOOR PLAN

BUNKHOUSE FOR REMOUNT TRAINING CAMP

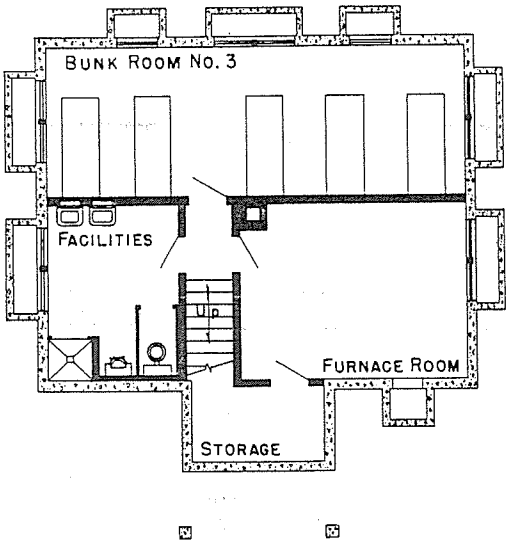
REGION I



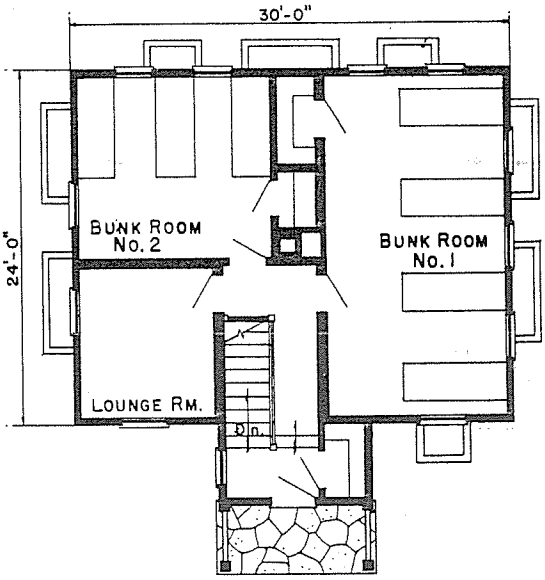
FRONT ELEVATION



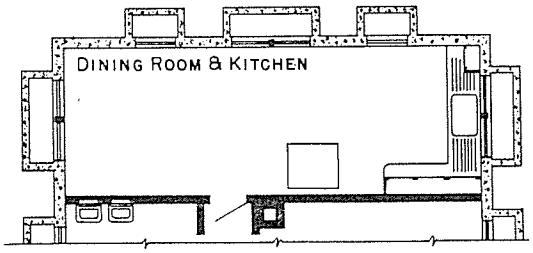
SIDE ELEVATION



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

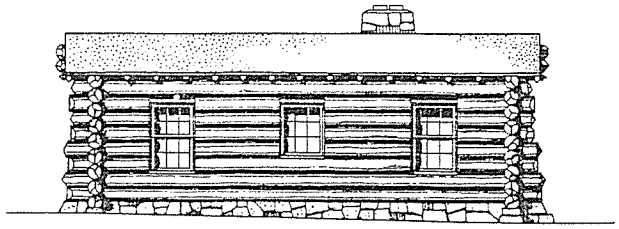


ALTERNATE
PART BASEMENT PLAN

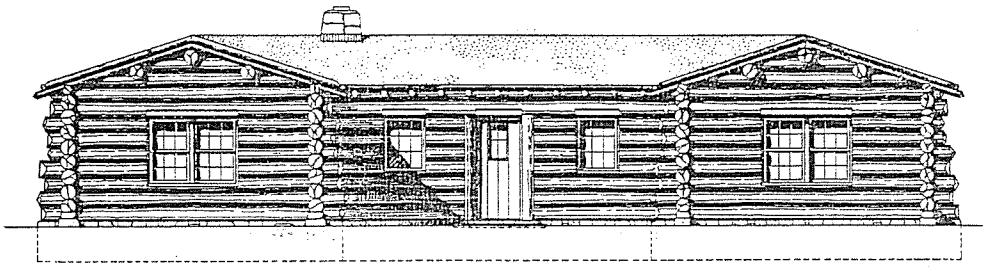
BUNK HOUSE

REGION 1

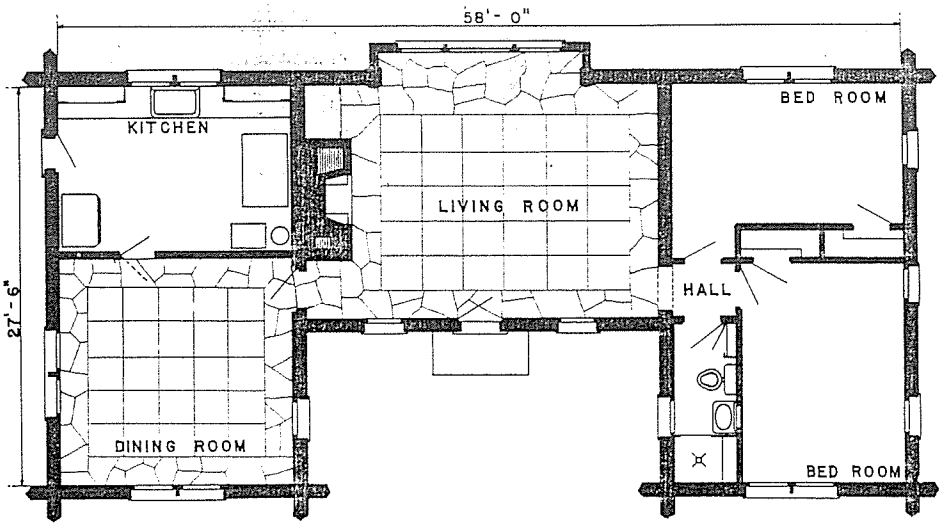
PLAN C-43.



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



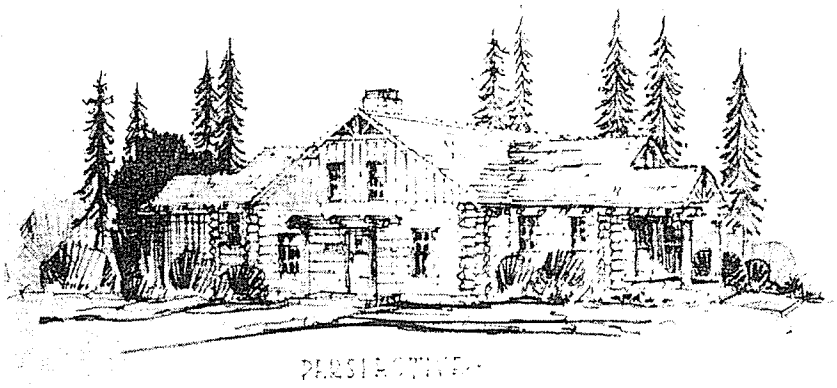
FLOOR PLAN

COMMENT

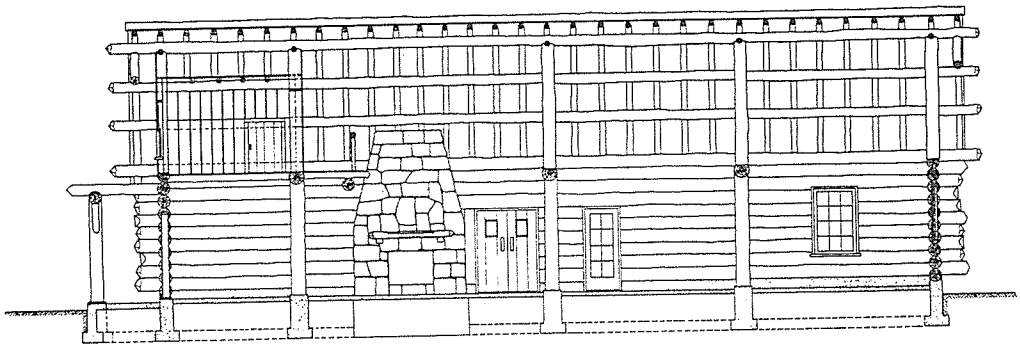
Bed Room & Bath revised.

WINTER RANGE BUNKHOUSE

REGION 1



PERSPECTIVE

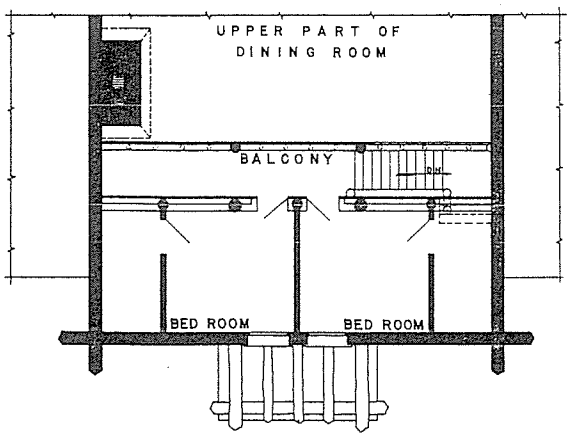


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

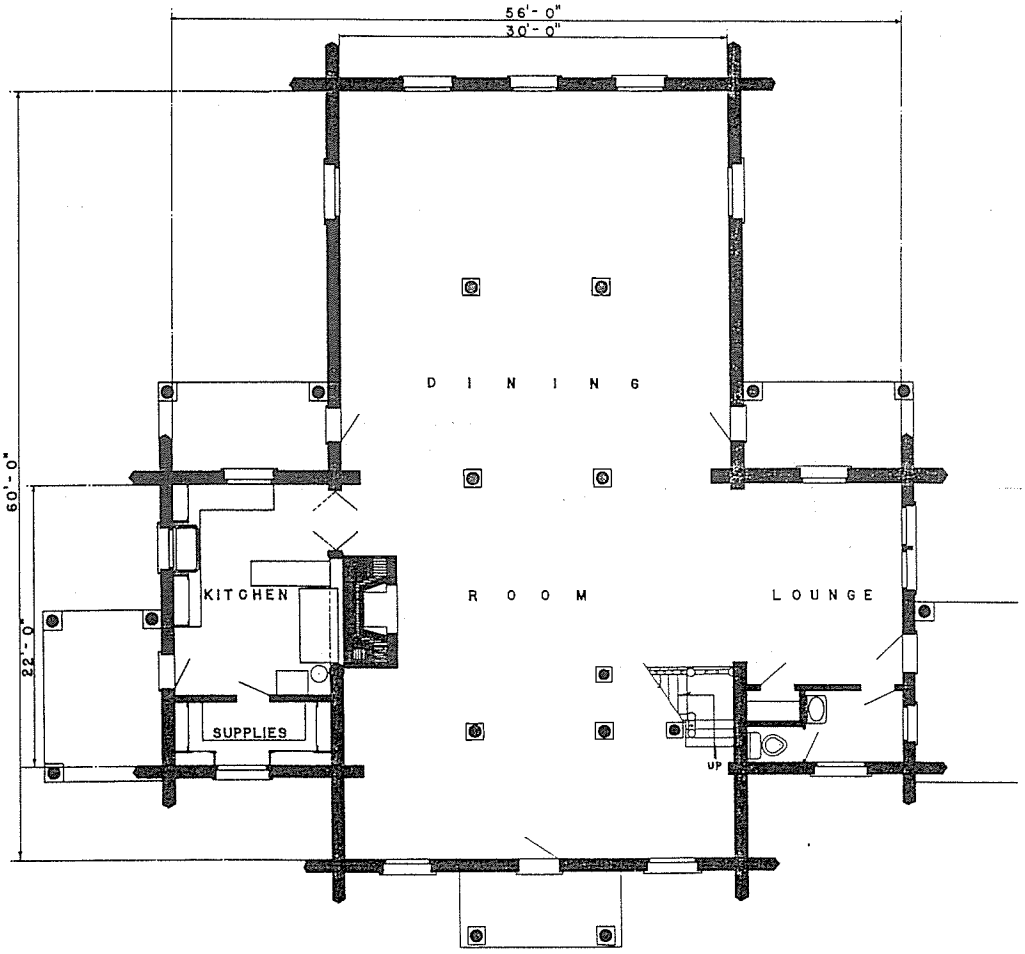
FRONT ELEVATION

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

C-12

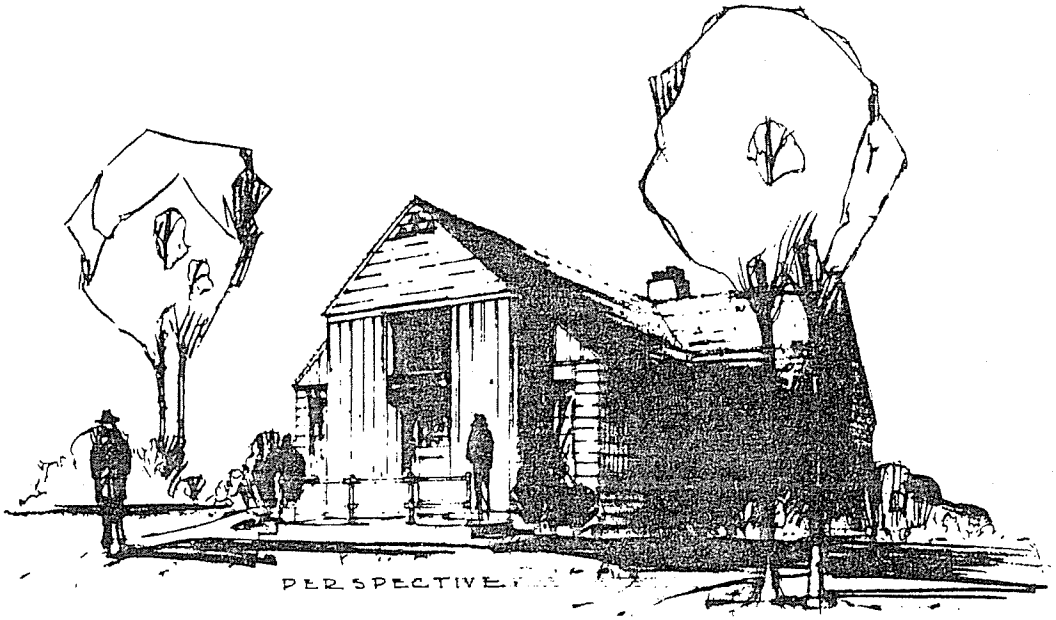


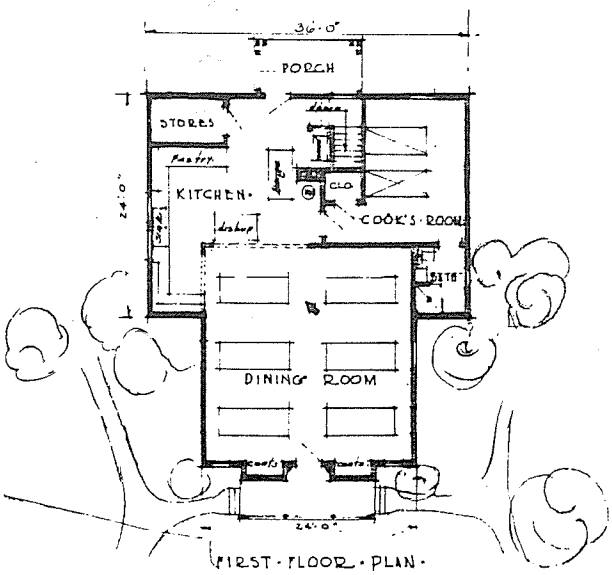
BALCONY PLAN

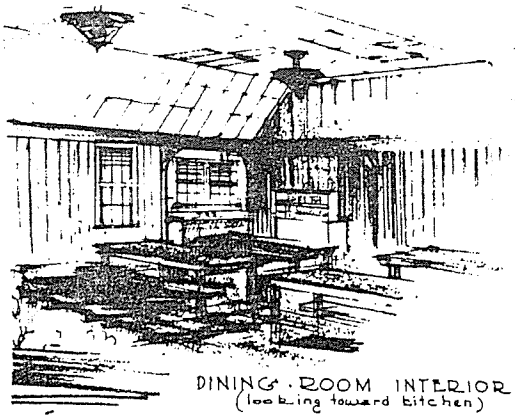


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

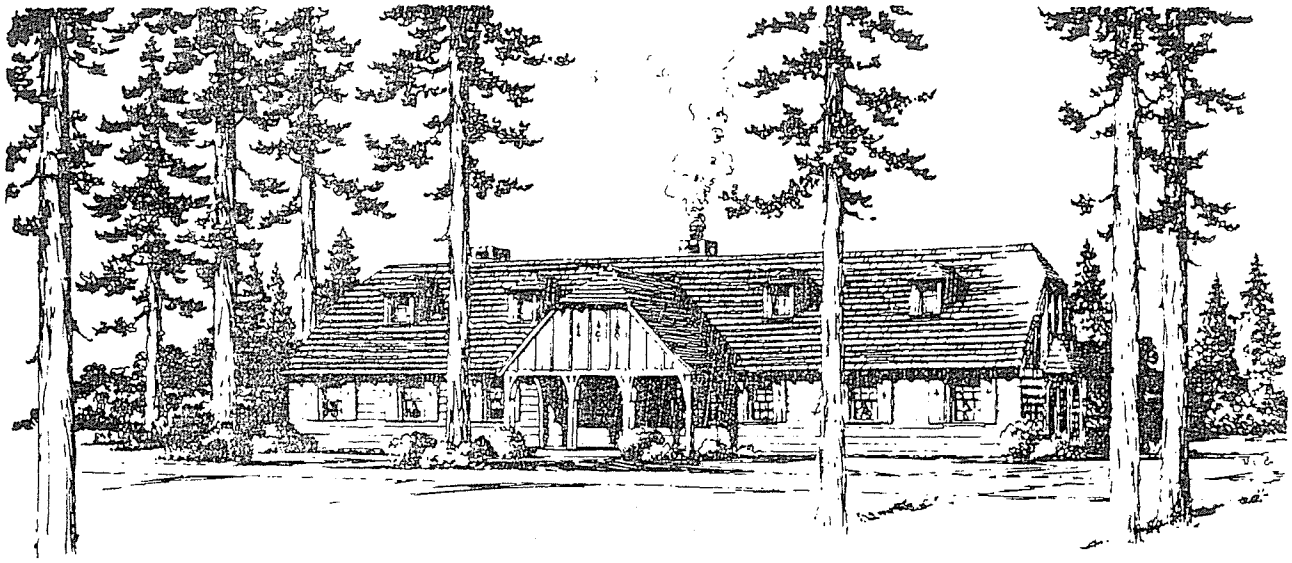


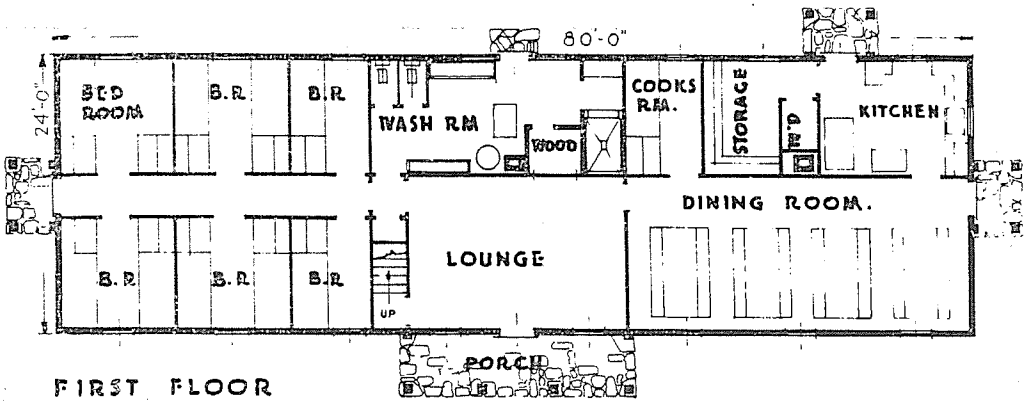




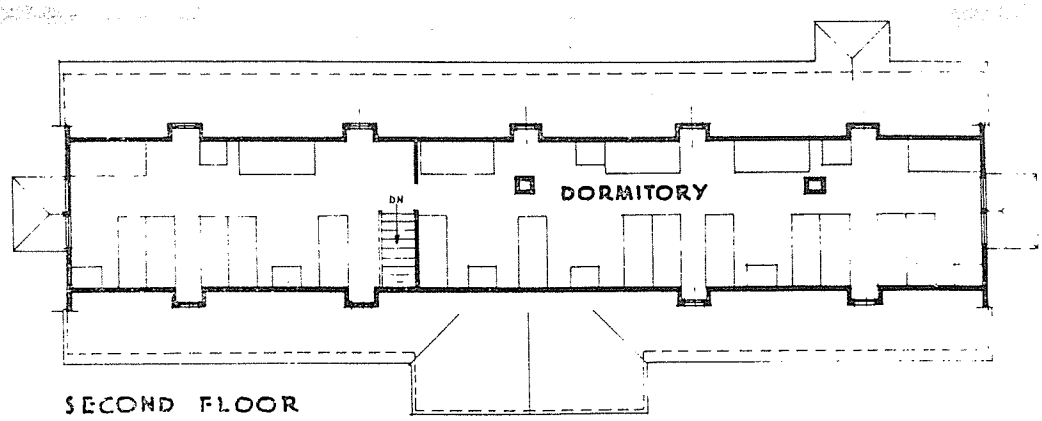
William J. Fox Jr

PRELIMINARY PLANS
FOR
COOKHOUSE
SAVENAC NURSERY
REGION 1





FIRST FLOOR



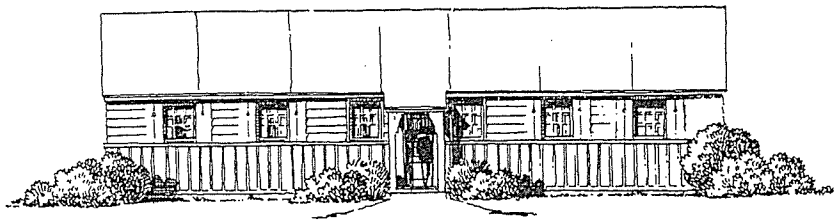
SECOND FLOOR

THIRTY MAN CREW HOUSE

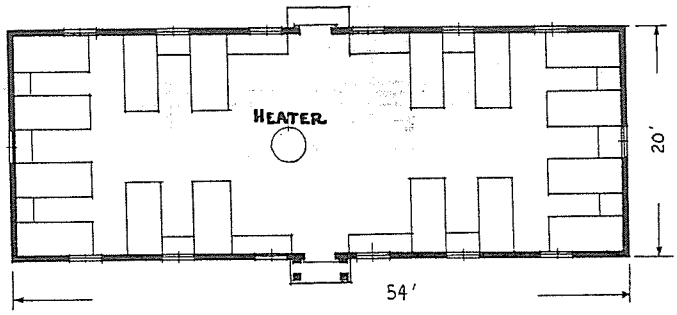
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 403



ELEVATION.



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

16 MAN BUNK HOUSE

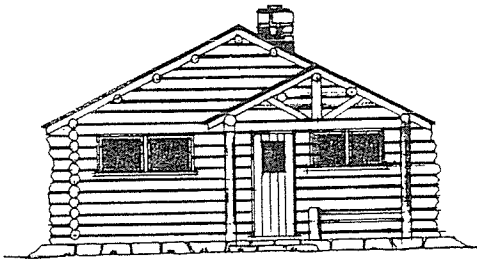
PORTABLE SIDE CAMP BUILDINGS
REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

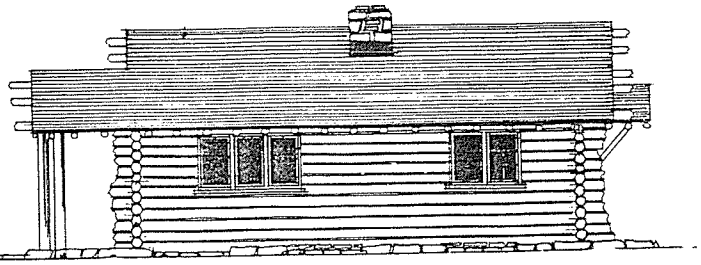
PLAN Nº 406-C.

SECTION D

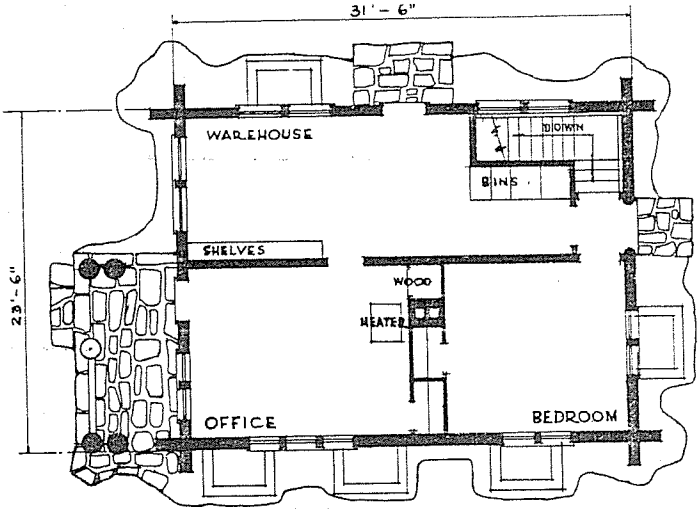
ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS



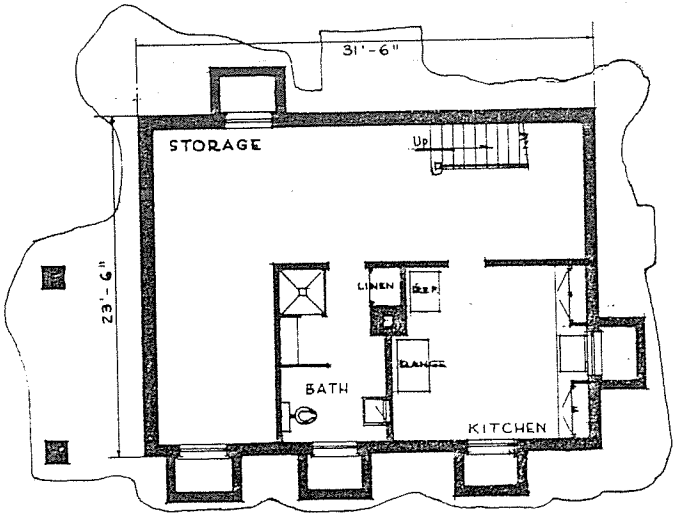
FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



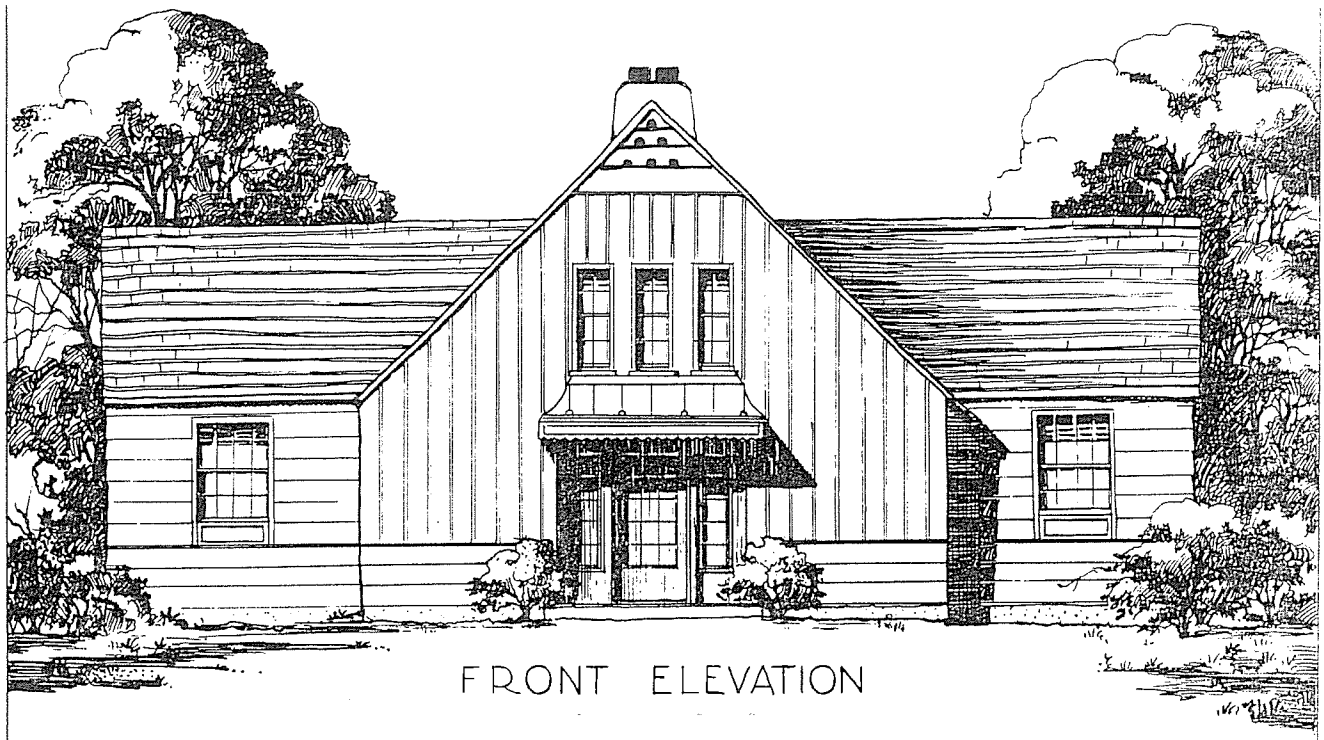
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

SQUAW CREEK

REGION 1

D-2



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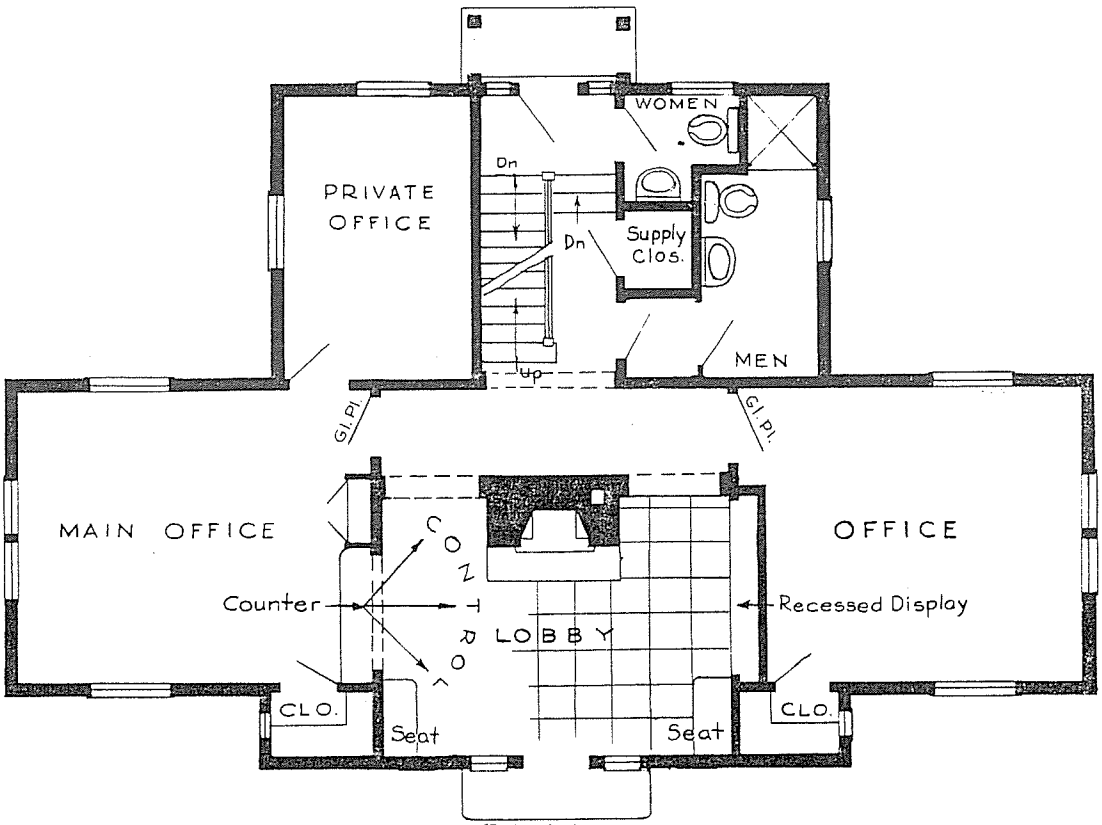
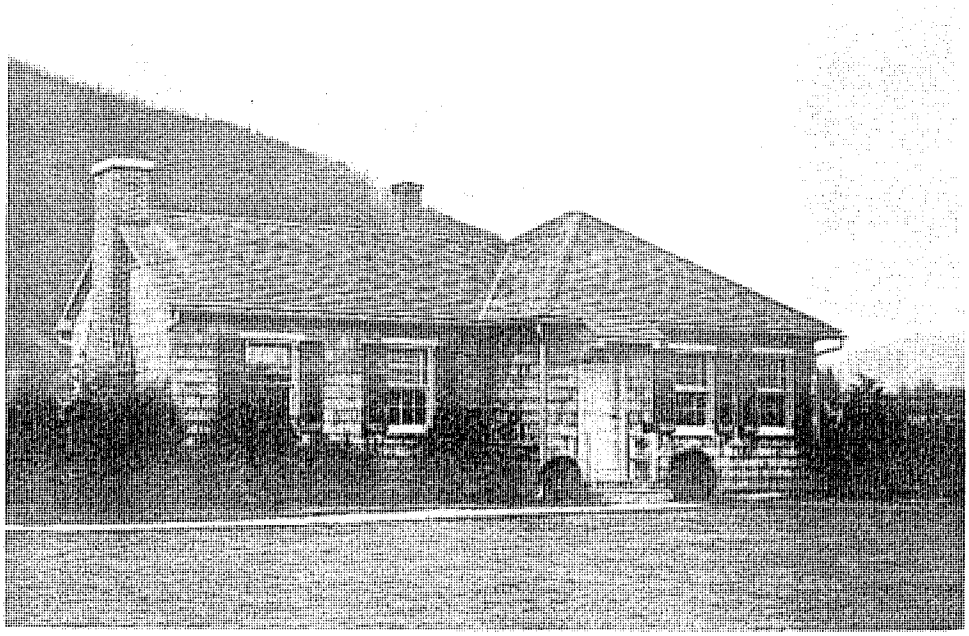
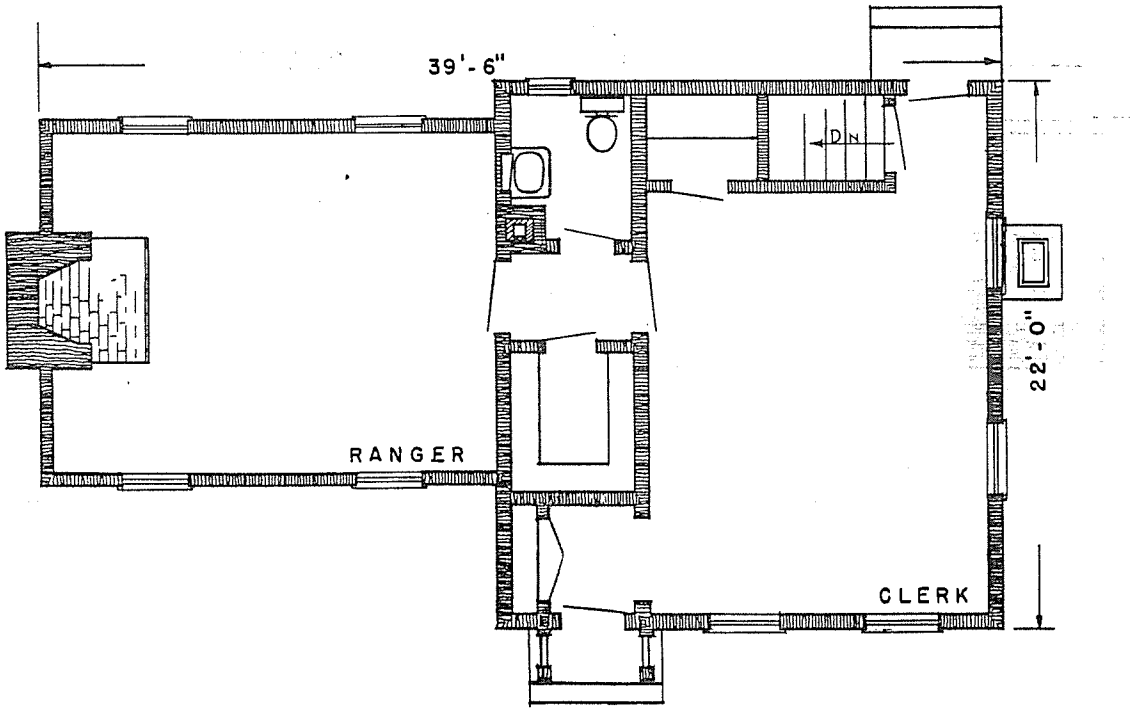


PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SAVENAC NURSERY
REGION 1



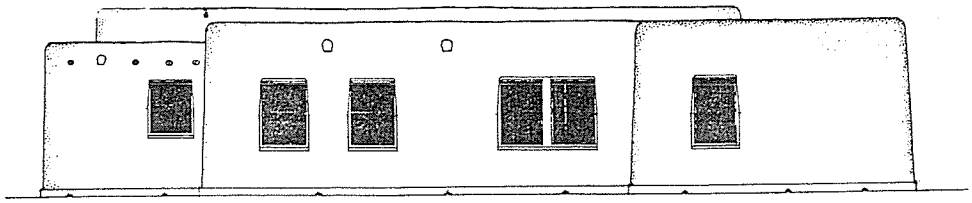


RANGER'S OFFICE

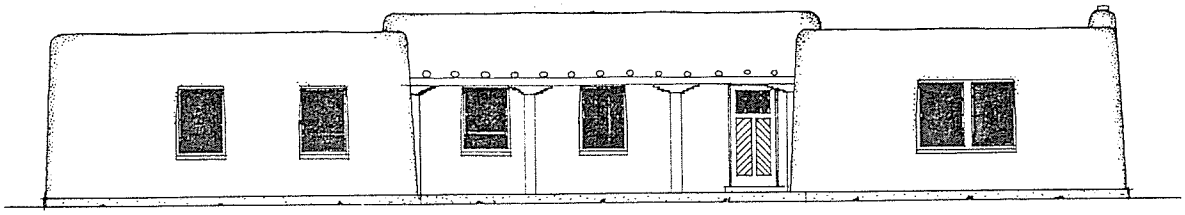
PARSON'S NURSERY

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 7



SIDE ELEVATION



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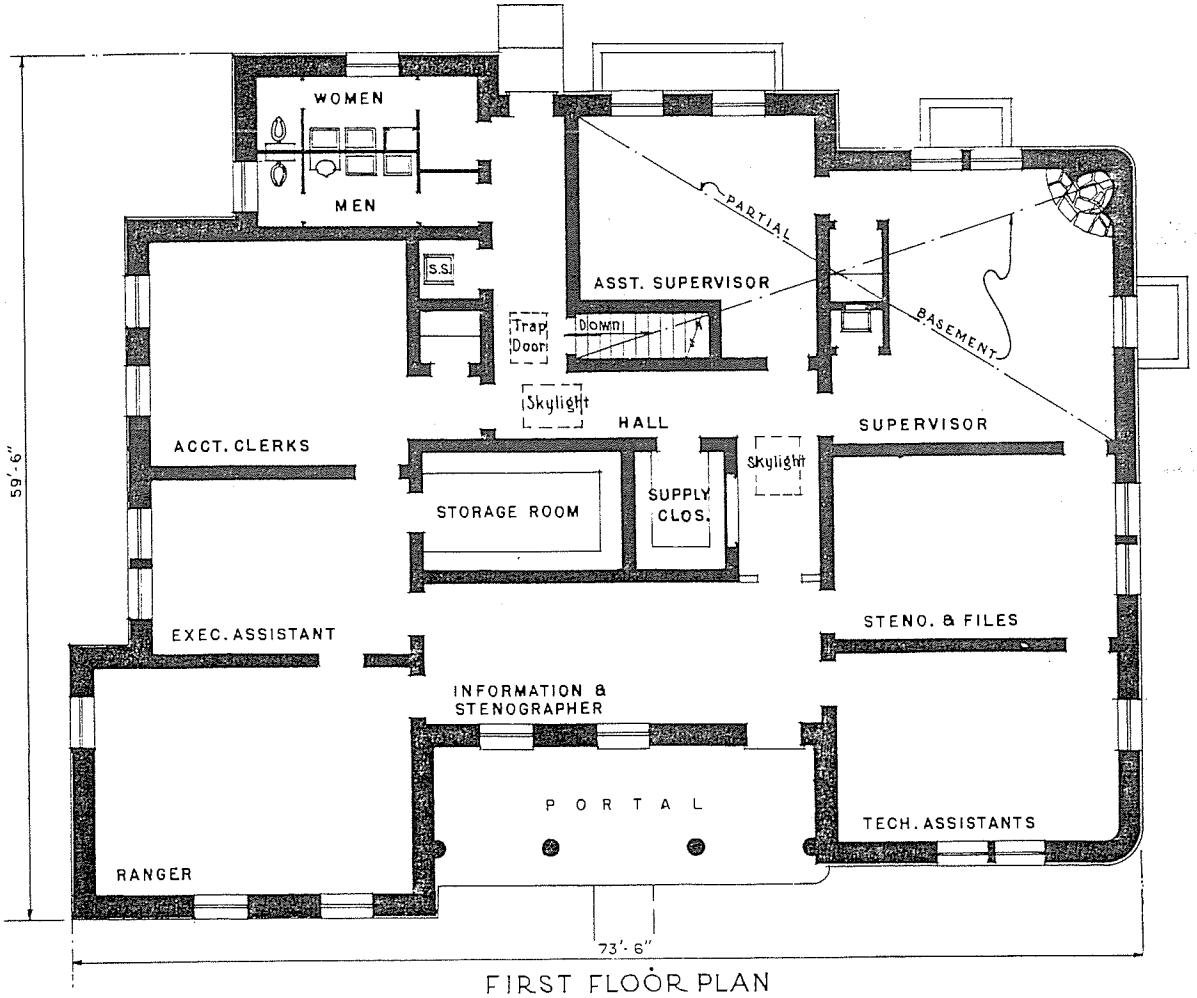


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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

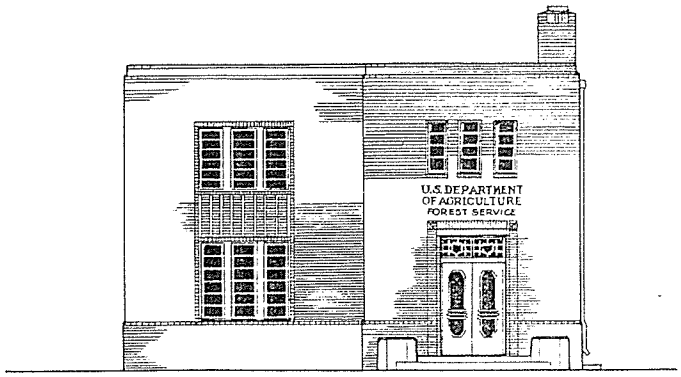
SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS

TAOS, NEW MEXICO

REGION 3

W.P.A. PROJECT
Private Plans.

D-5



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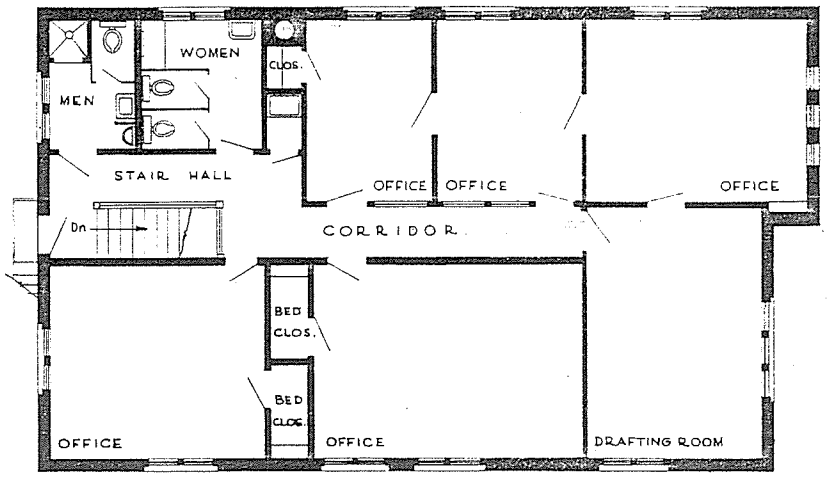
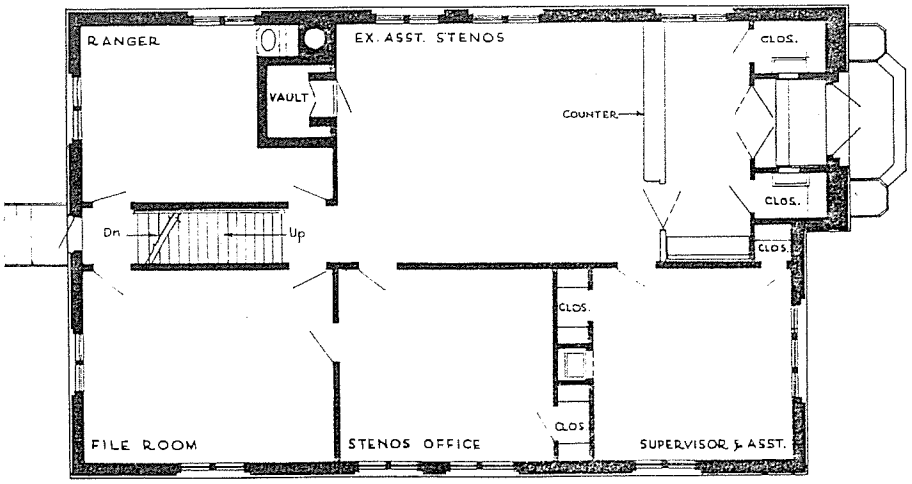


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

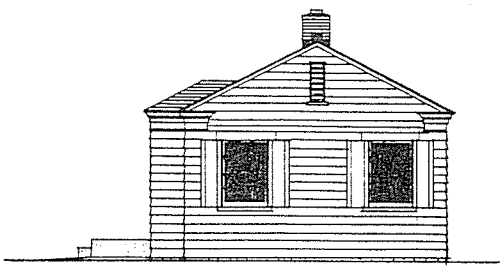
CUSTER OFFICE BUILDING

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST

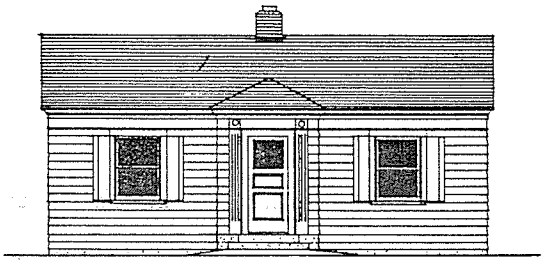
SOUTH DAKOTA

REGION 2

D-6



SIDE ELEVATION



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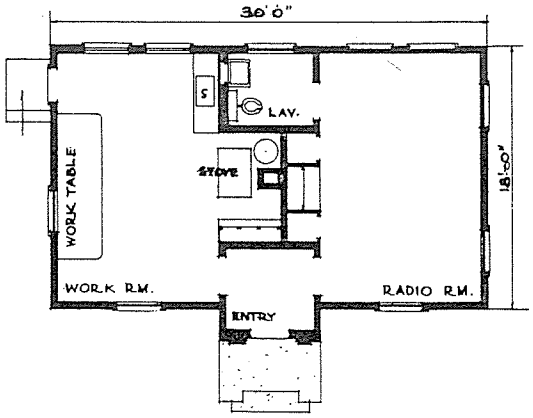
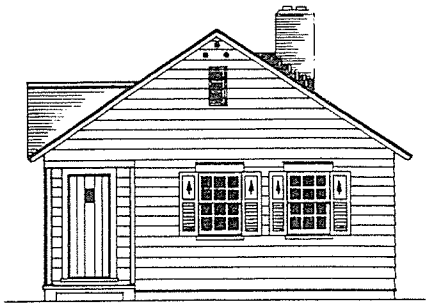


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RADIO STATION

REGION 1



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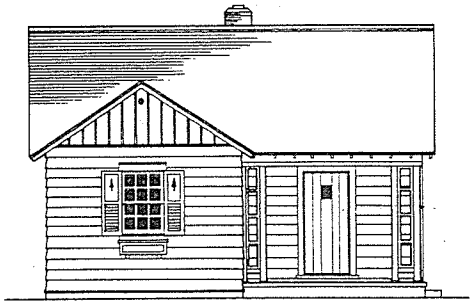

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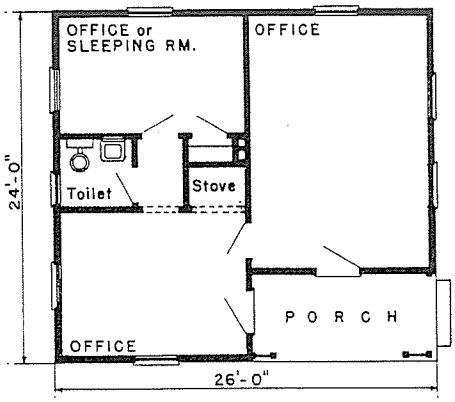


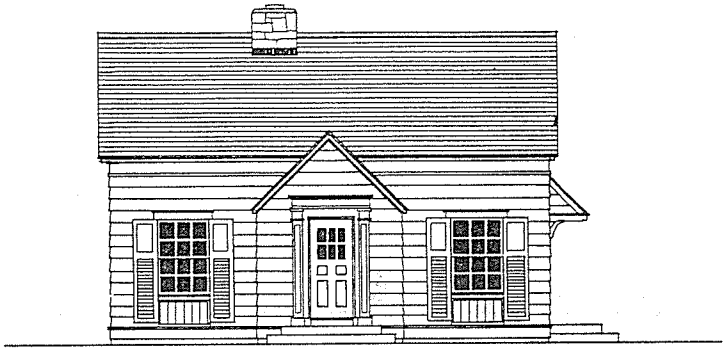
FLOOR PLAN

GUARD STATION

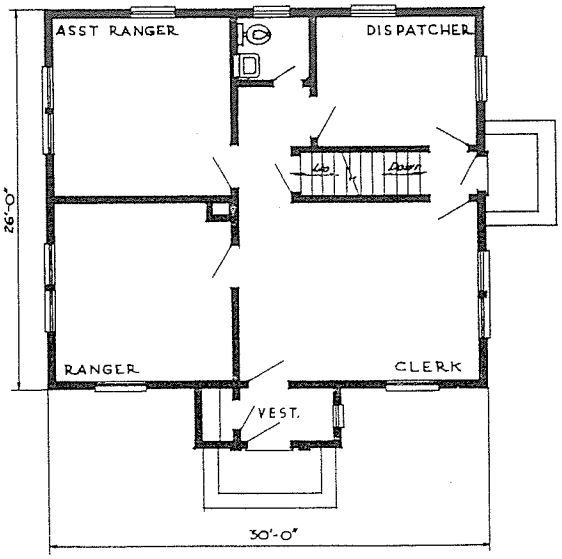
REGION 4

Plan R-4-No. 53.

SIDE ELEVATION



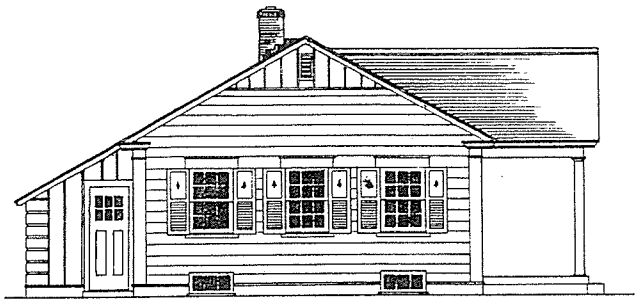
FRONT ELEVATION



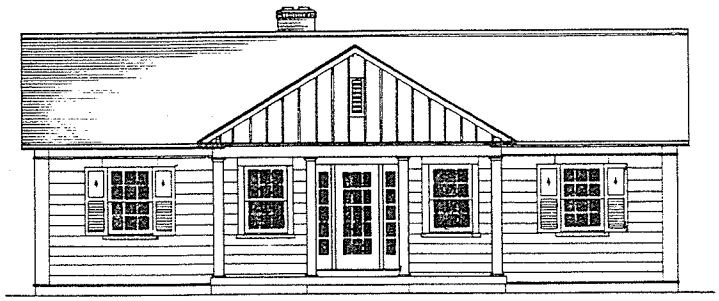
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RANGER STATION OFFICE

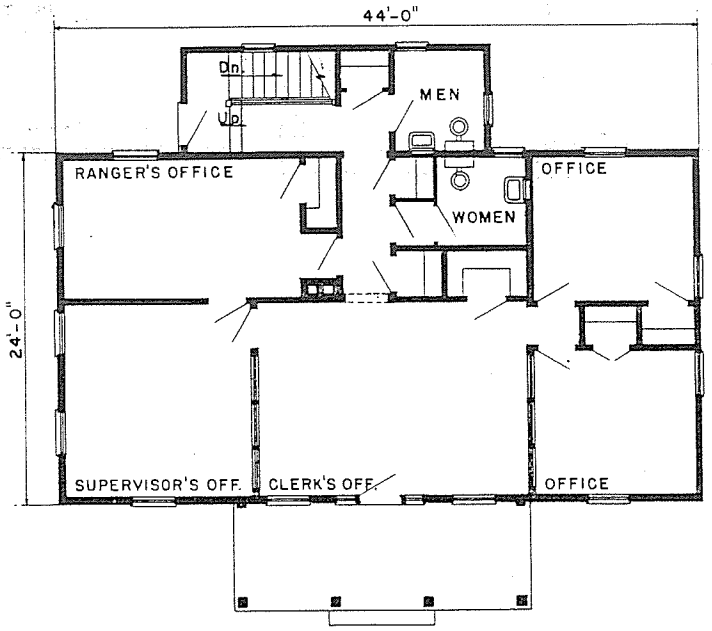
REGION 9



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

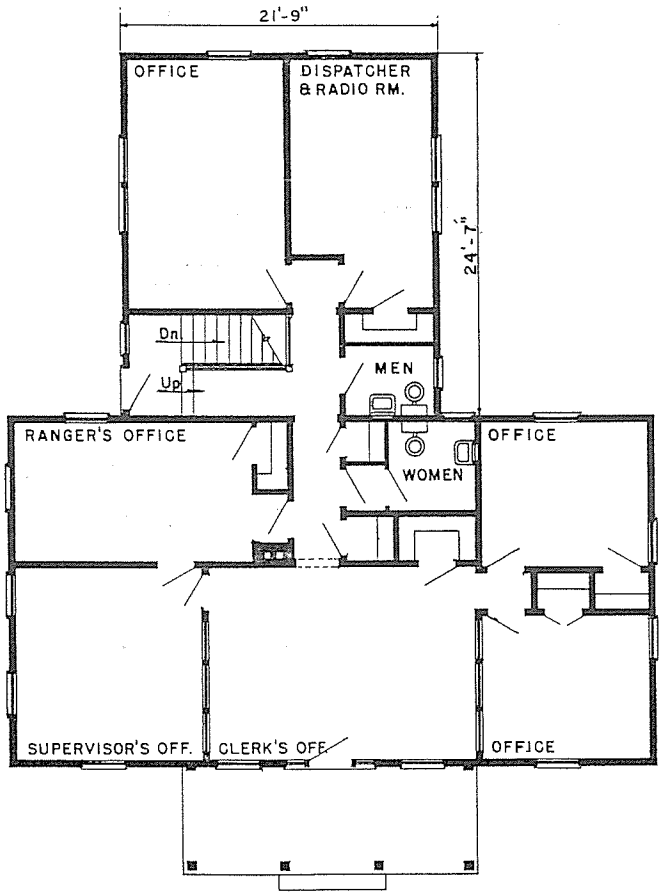
OFFICE BUILDING

REGION 4

NOTE: See Alternate Plan on following Page and comments.

PLAN R-4 No. 54

SIDE ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS

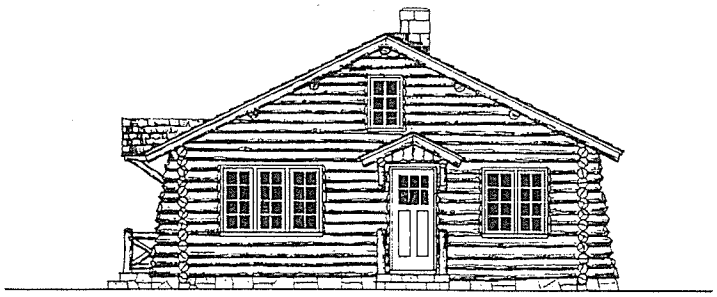
Rearranged Offices in Addition.
Outside light to both toilets.
Rearranged closets and stoir.

EXTENSION TO
OFFICE BUILDING

REGION 4

NOTE: See preceding Page.

PLAN R-4 No. 54



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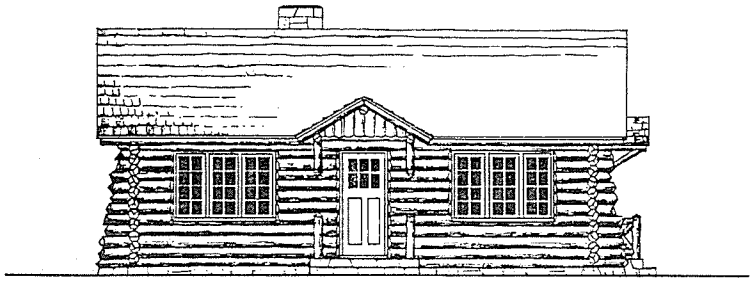
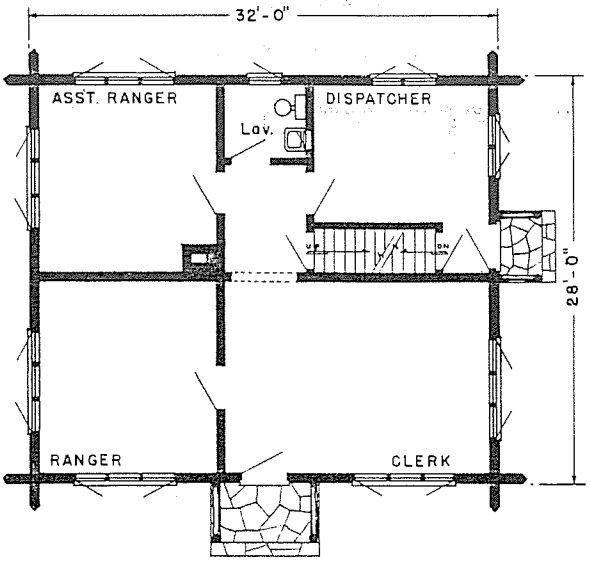


FRONT ELEVATION

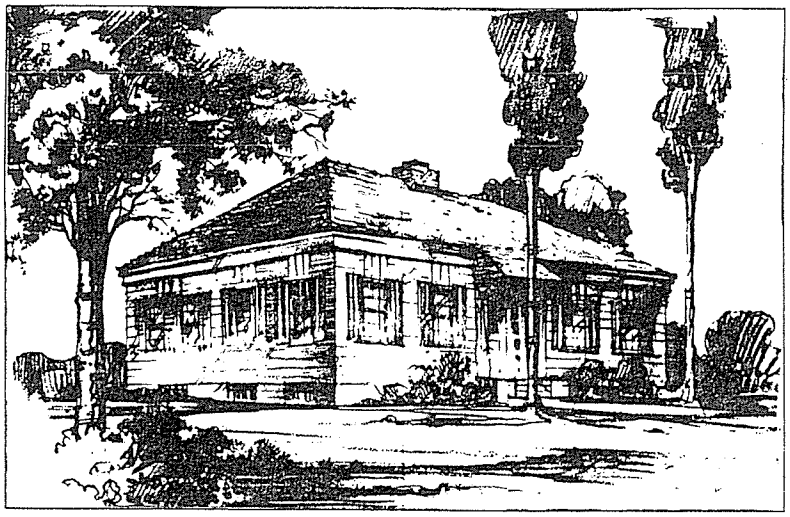


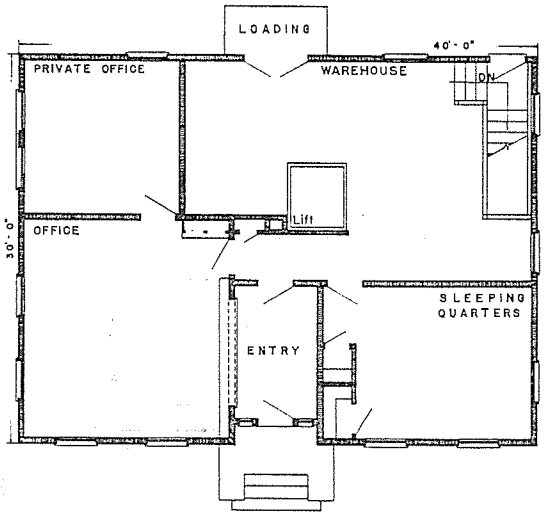
FLOOR PLAN

LOG RANGER STATION OFFICE

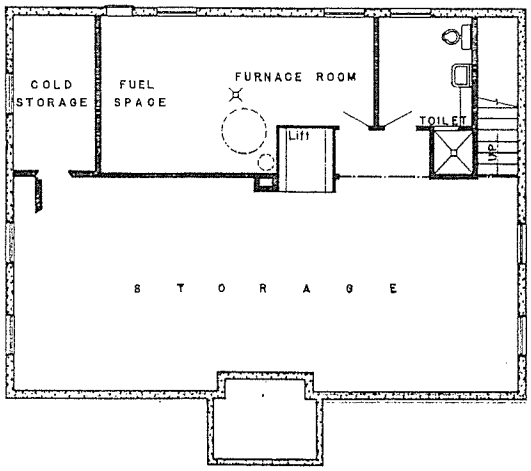
REGION 9

PLAN No. 68 B





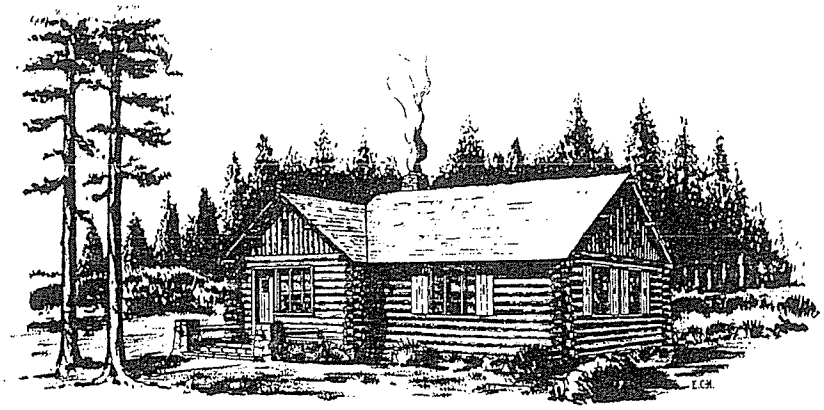
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

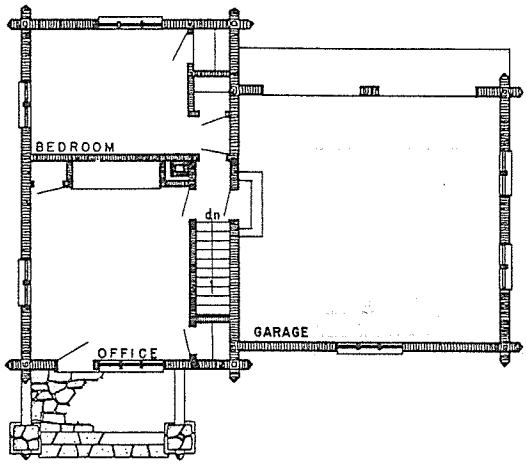


BASEMENT PLAN

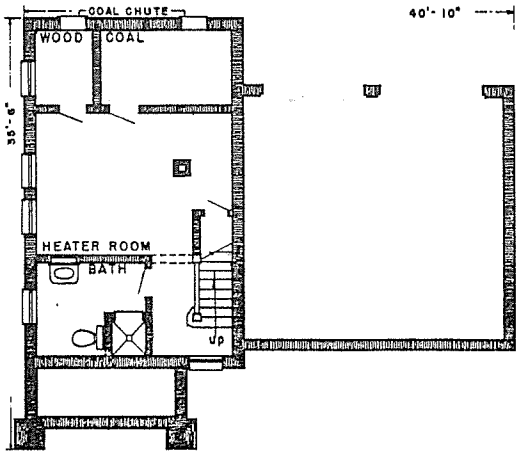
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
DARBY RANGER STATION
BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN No. C-29





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

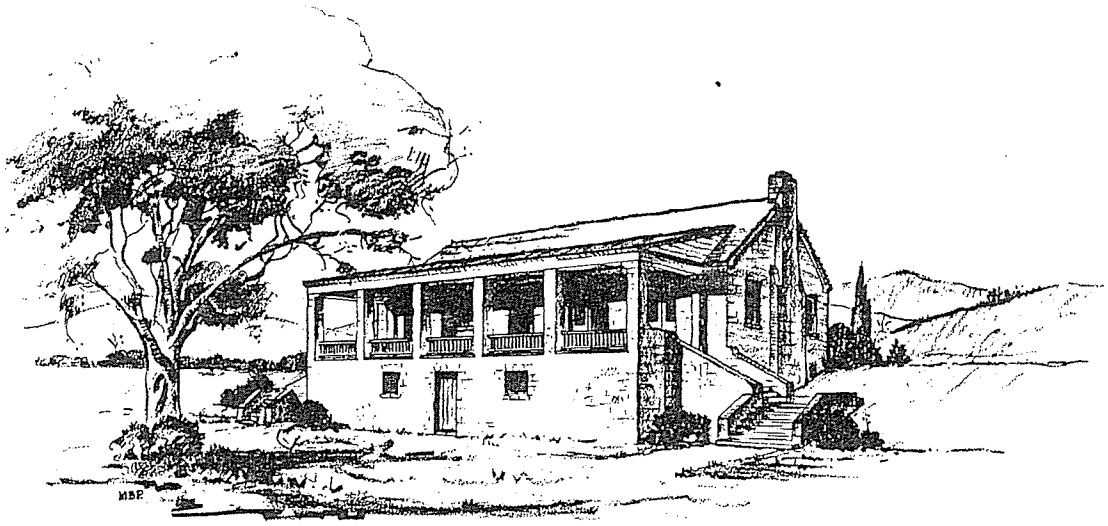
A COMBINATION BUILDING

CENTENNIAL RANGER STATION

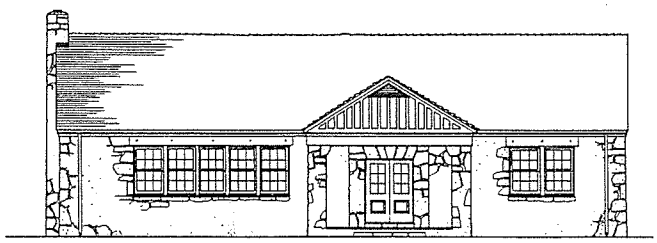
MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

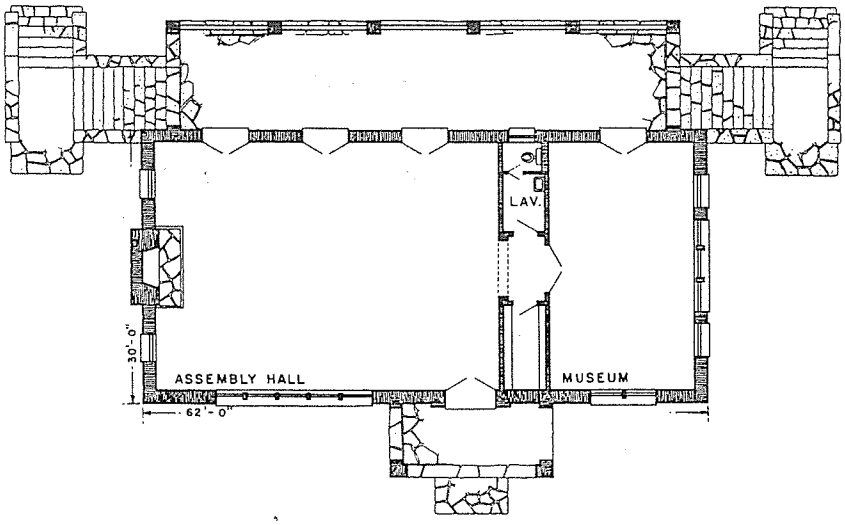
PLAN NO B-15001



REAR PERSPECTIVE



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ASSEMBLY HALL

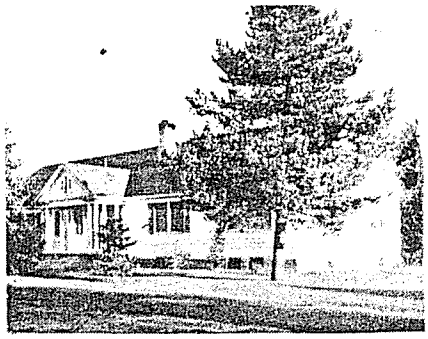
APPALACHIAN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

BENT CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

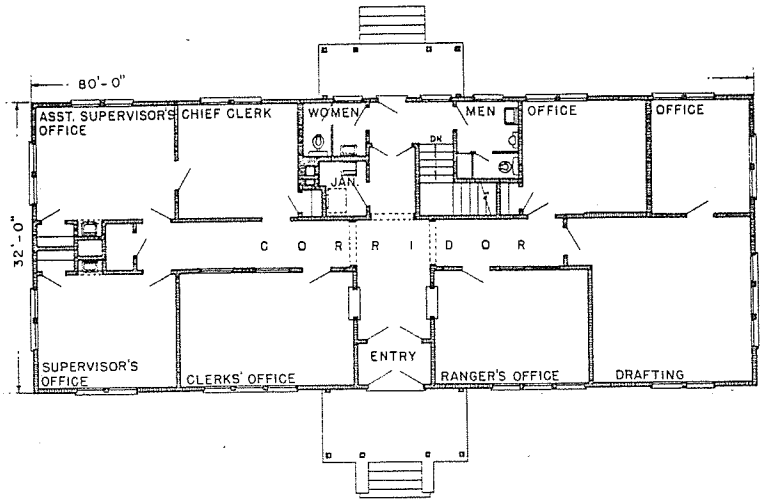
REGION 8

PLAN NO. B-6700

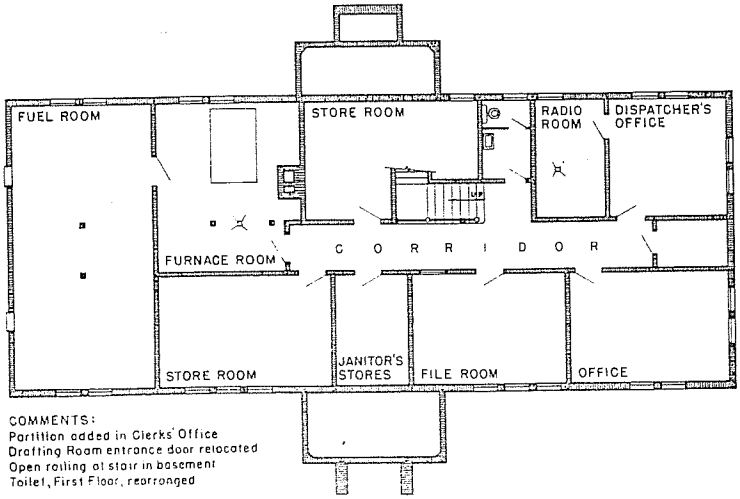
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



REAR VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



COMMENTS:
Partition added in Clerks' Office
Drafting Room entrance door relocated
Open railing at stair in basement
Toilet, First Floor, rearranged

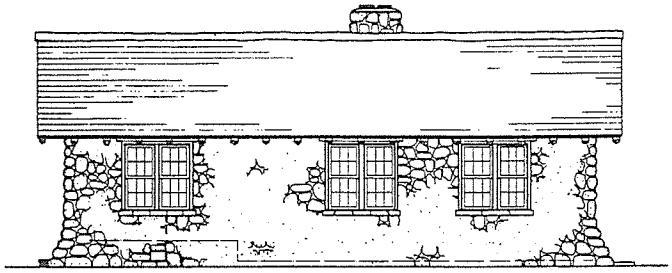
BASEMENT PLAN

OFFICE BUILDING

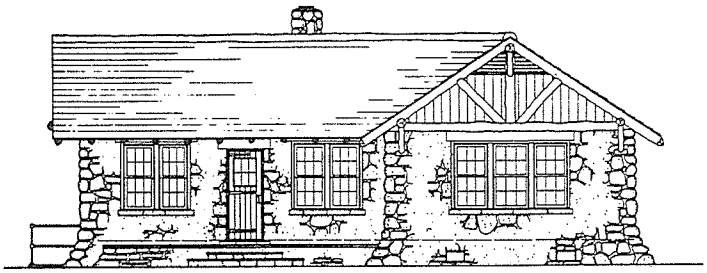
McCALL, IDAHO.

REGION 4

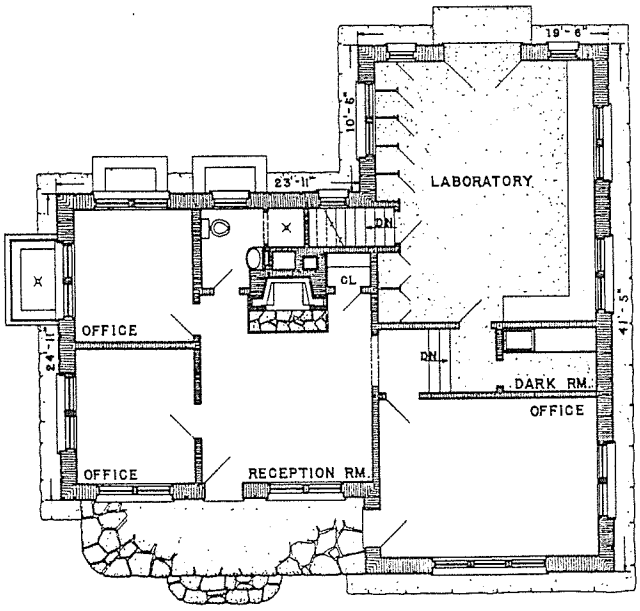
PLAN No. 54A



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

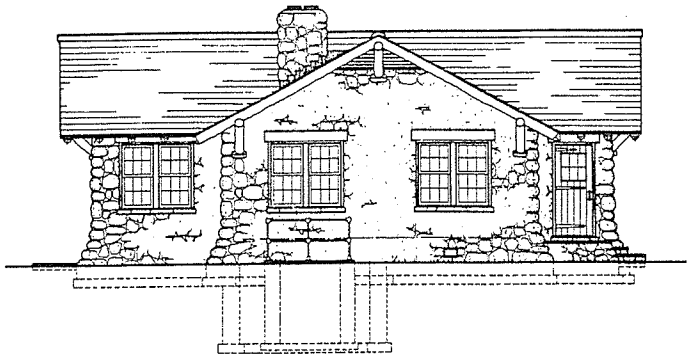
OFFICE & LABORATORY

IRONS FORK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

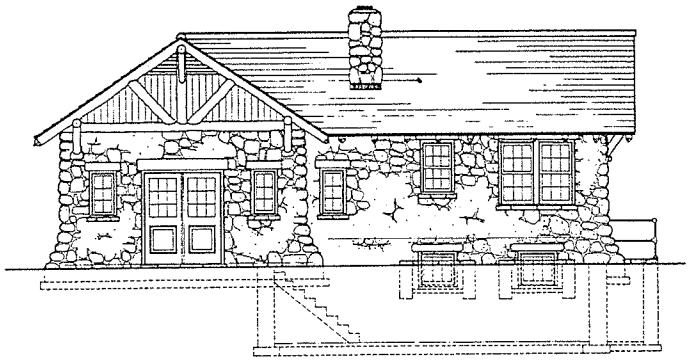
MENA, ARKANSAS

REGION 8

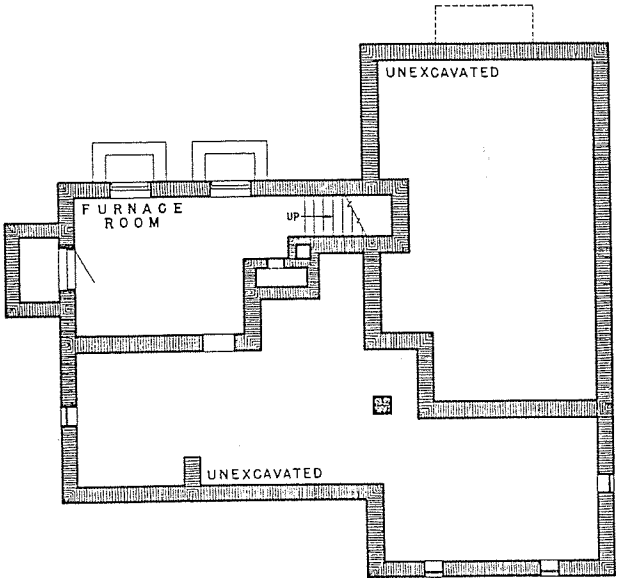
PLAN NO. B-18402-3



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

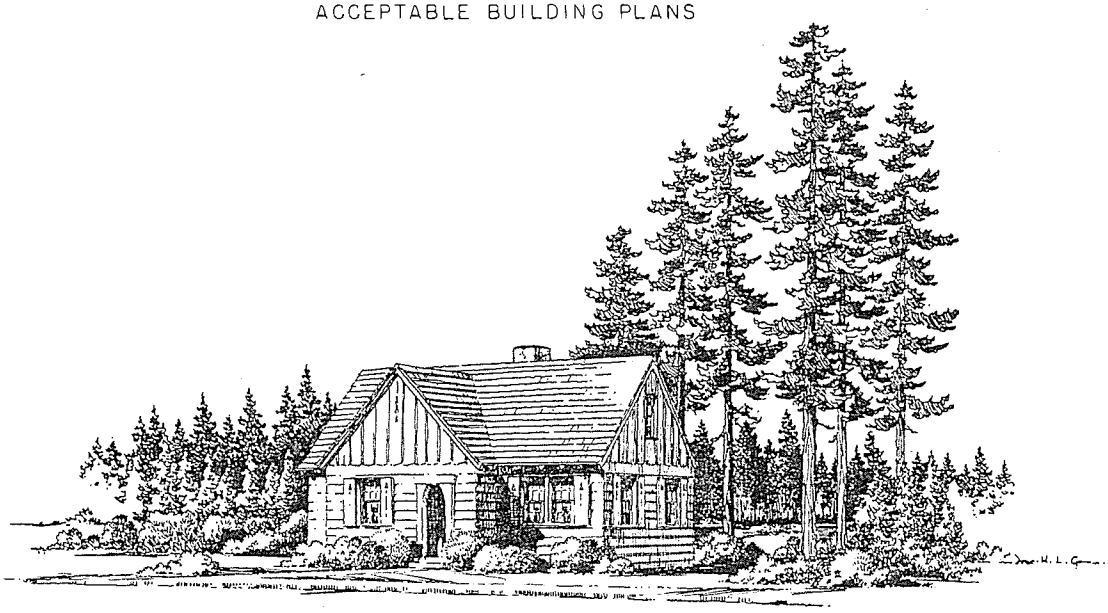
OFFICE & LABORATORY

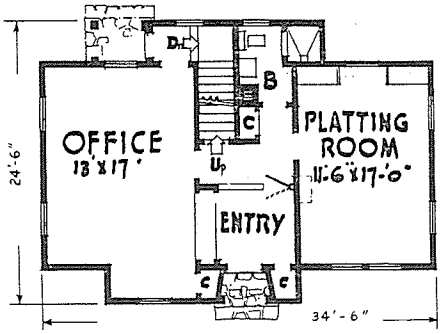
IRONS FORK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

MENA, ARKANSAS

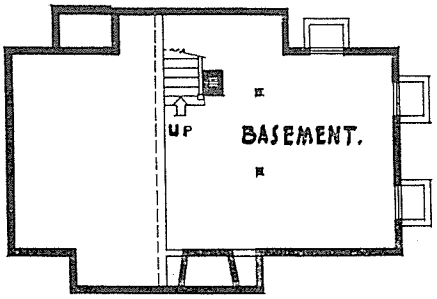
REGION 8

PLAN NO. B-18401-4





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

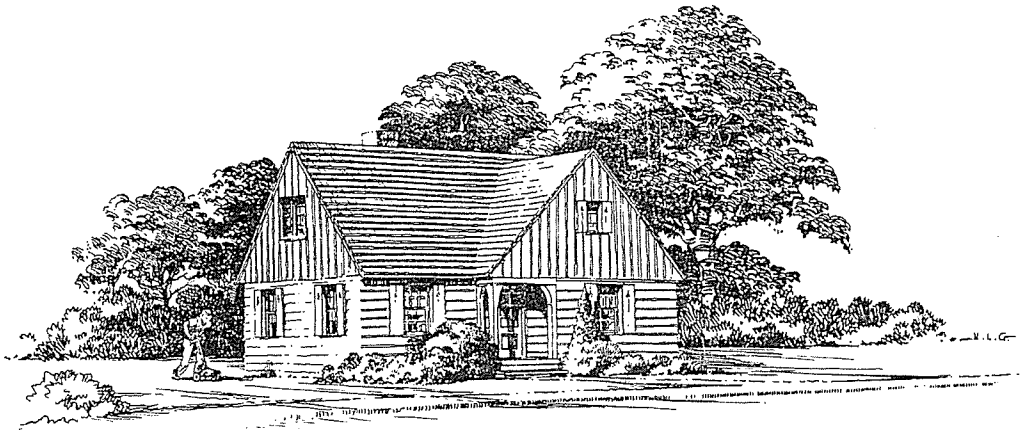


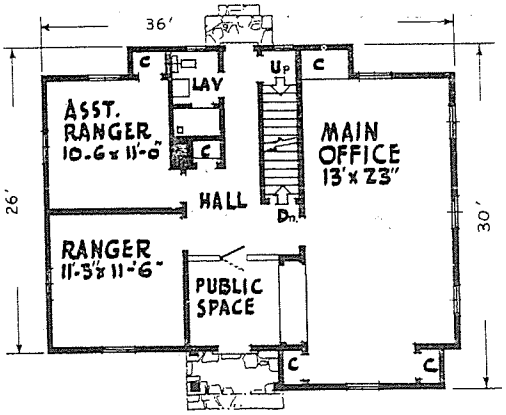
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

TWO ROOM OFFICE
REGION SIX.

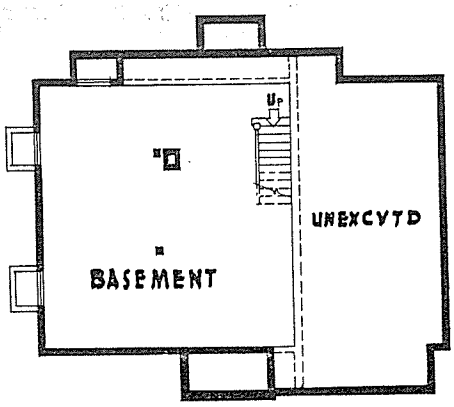
DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 107.

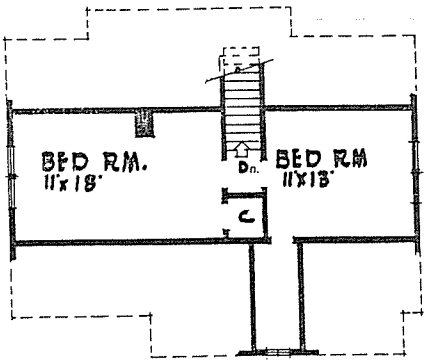




FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR

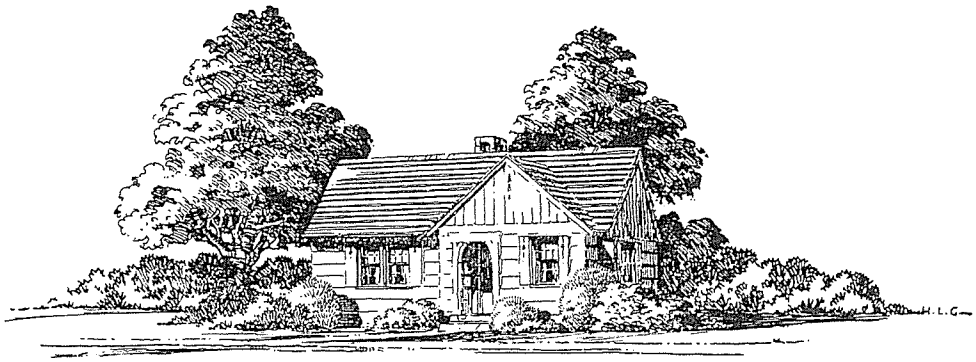
THREE ROOM OFFICE

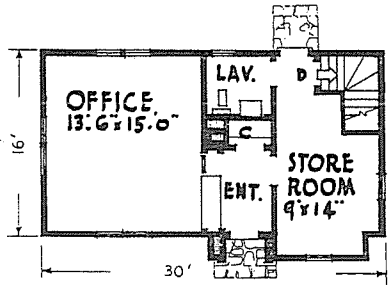
WITH. SLEEPING QUARTERS

REGION SIX

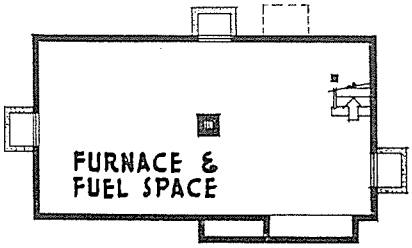
DELINEATOR

PLAN № 109





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



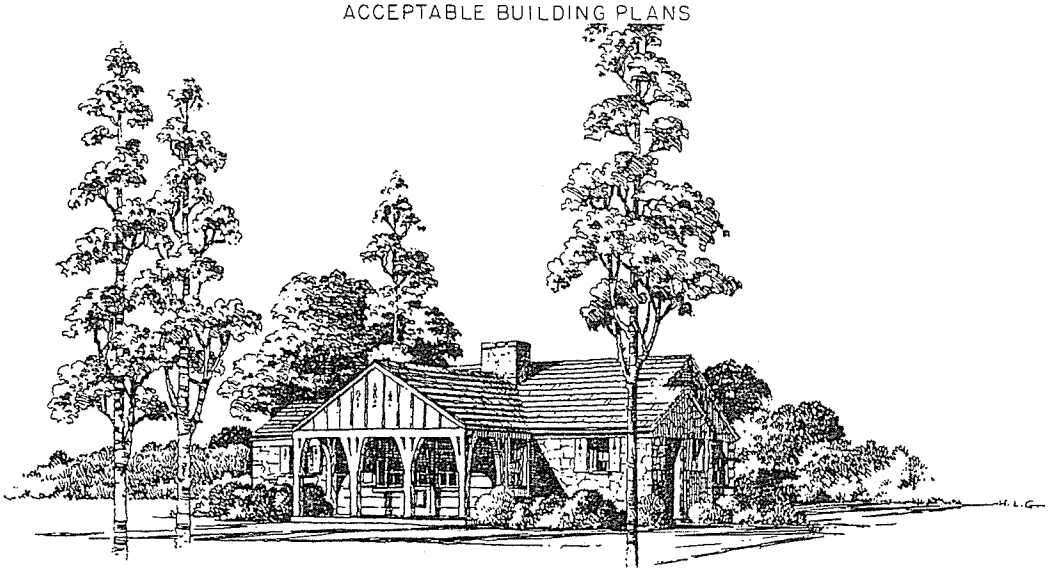
BASEMENT PLAN

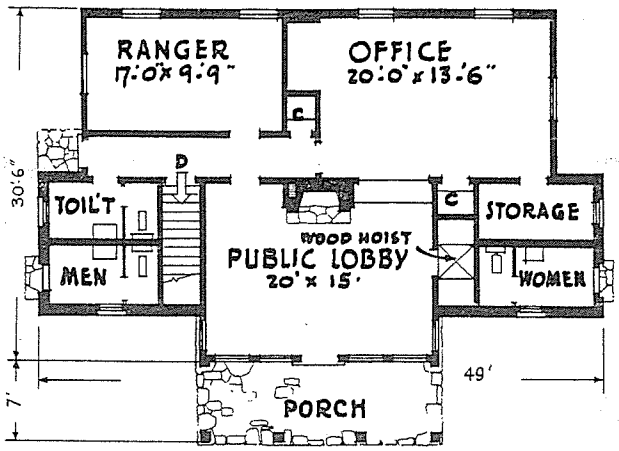
TWO ROOM OFFICE

REGION SIX

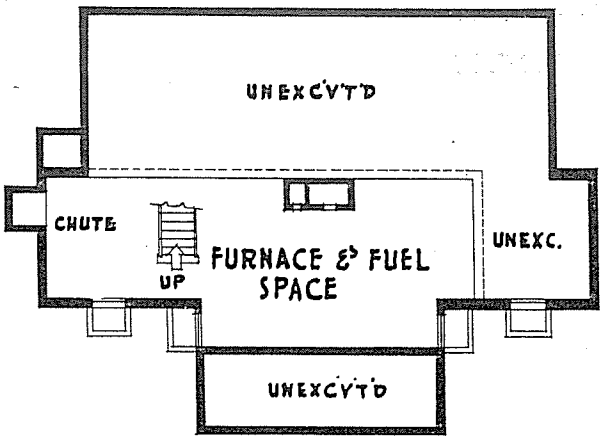
DELINEATOR

PLAN No 113





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



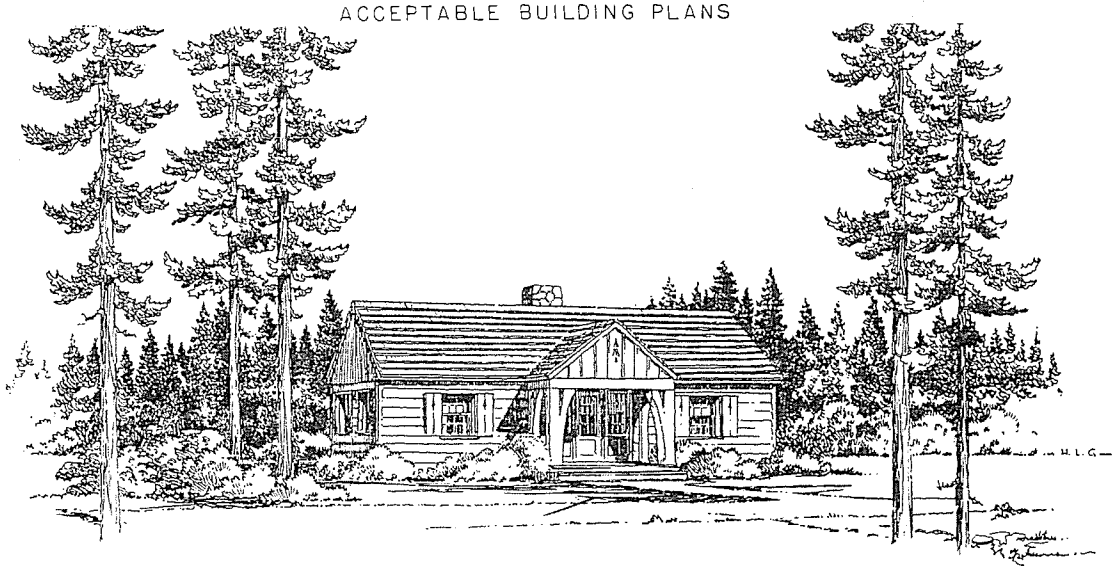
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

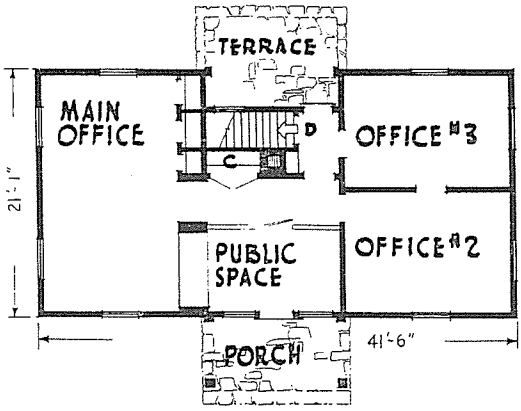
THREE ROOM OFFICE & PUBLIC TOILETS.

REGION SIX.

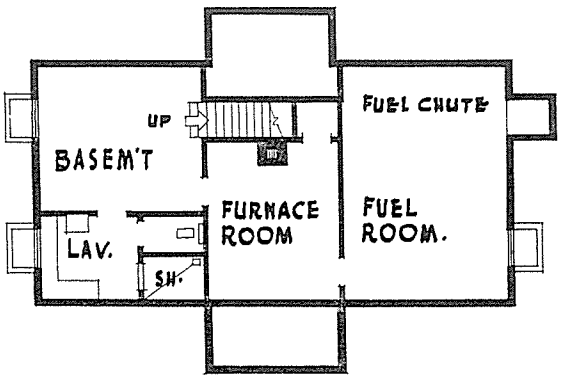
DELINEATOR

PLAN No 116.





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

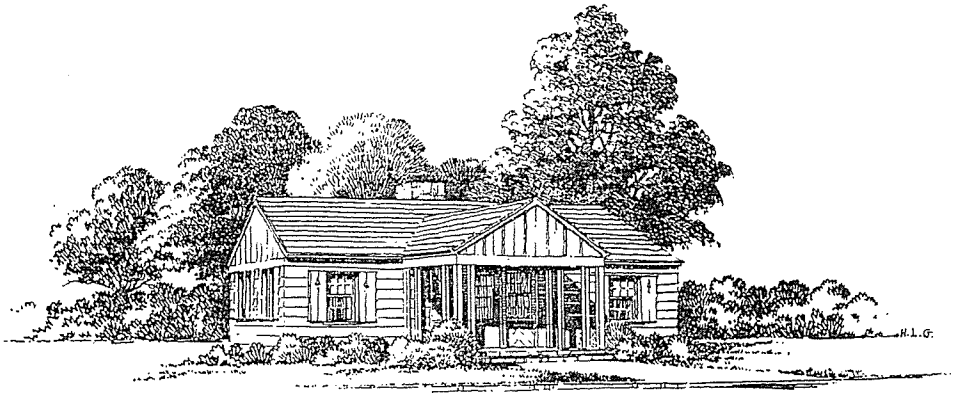


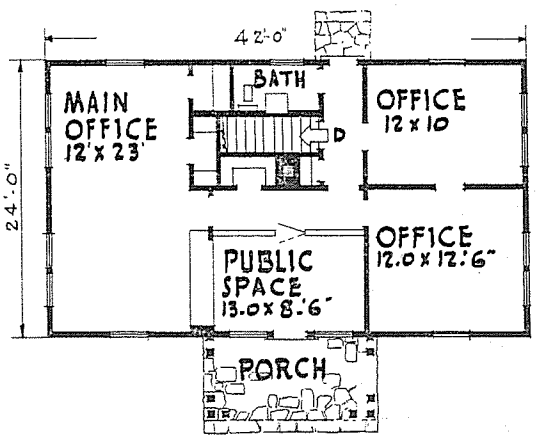
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

THREE ROOM OFFICE
REGION SIX.

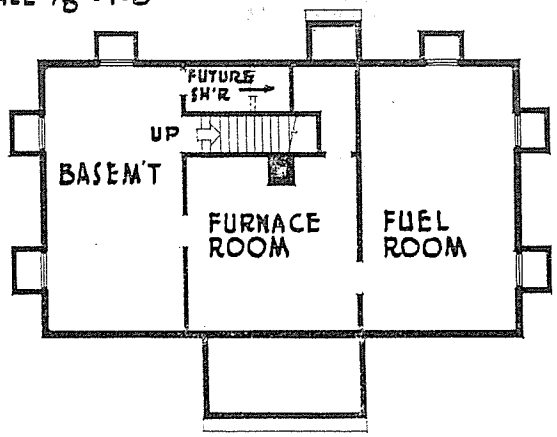
DELINEATOR

PLAN No 131.





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

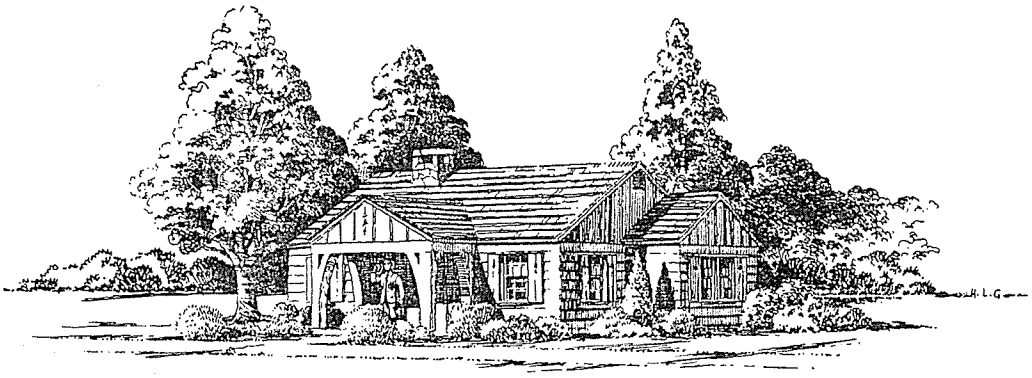


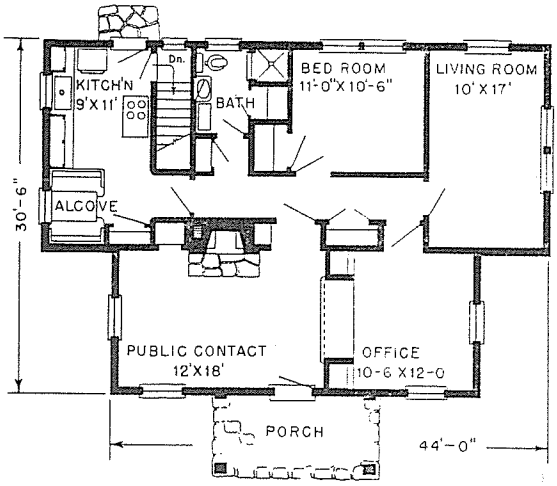
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

OFFICE
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

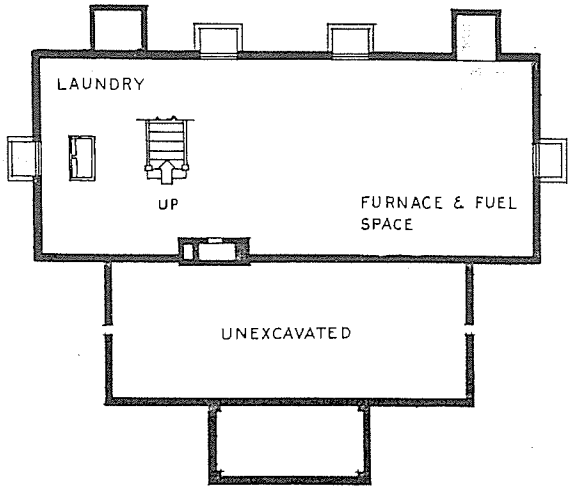
PLAN № 134





FIRST FLOOR
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0"

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.

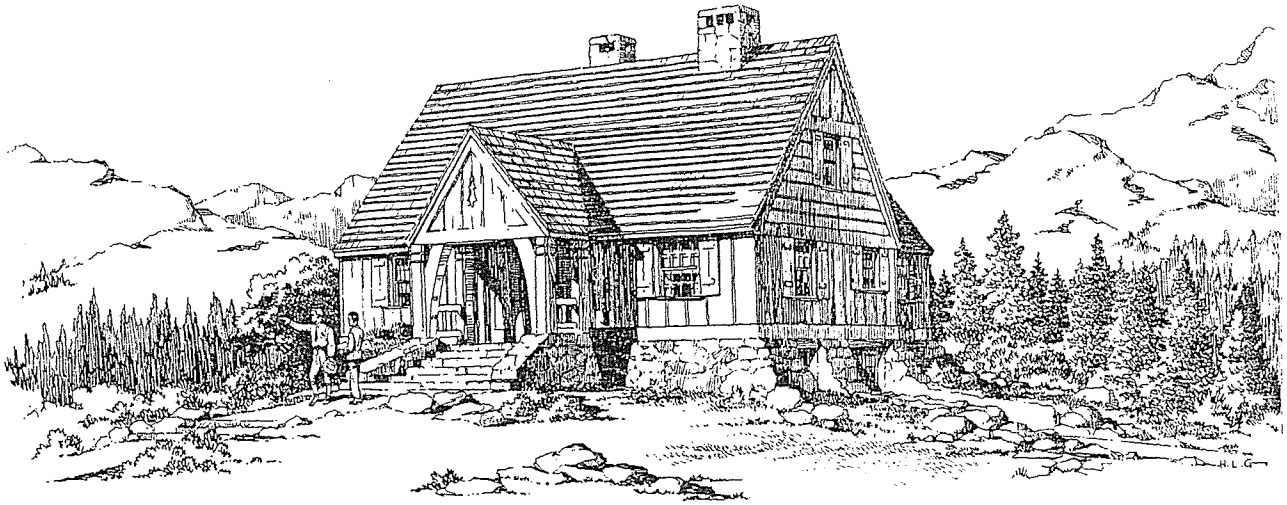


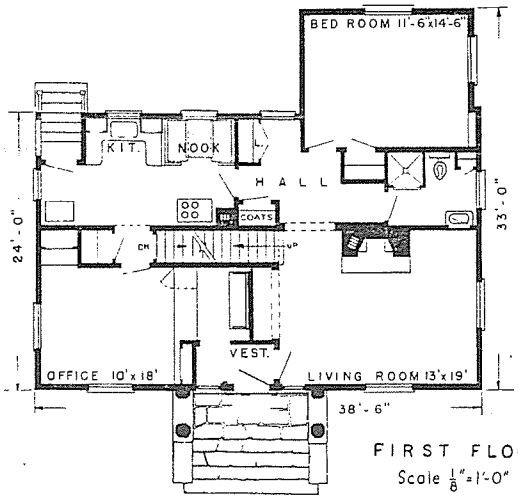
BASEMENT
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0"

OFFICE & GUARD STATION
REGION SIX.

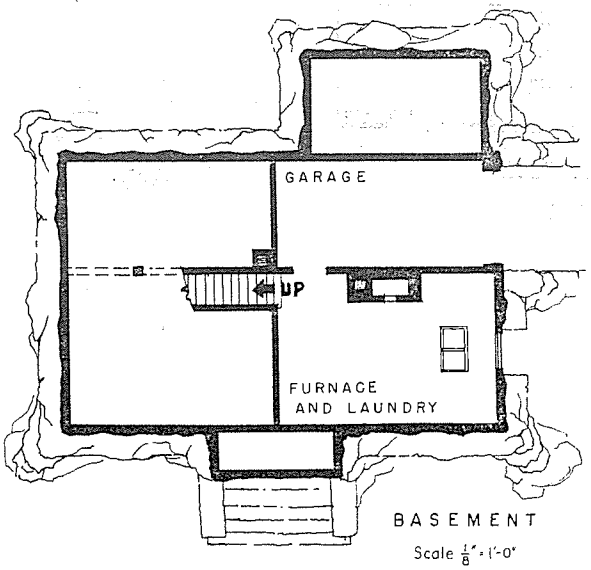
DELINEATOR

PLAN No 135





FIRST FLOOR
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$"=1'-0"



BASEMENT
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$"=1'-0"

Comments:

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

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

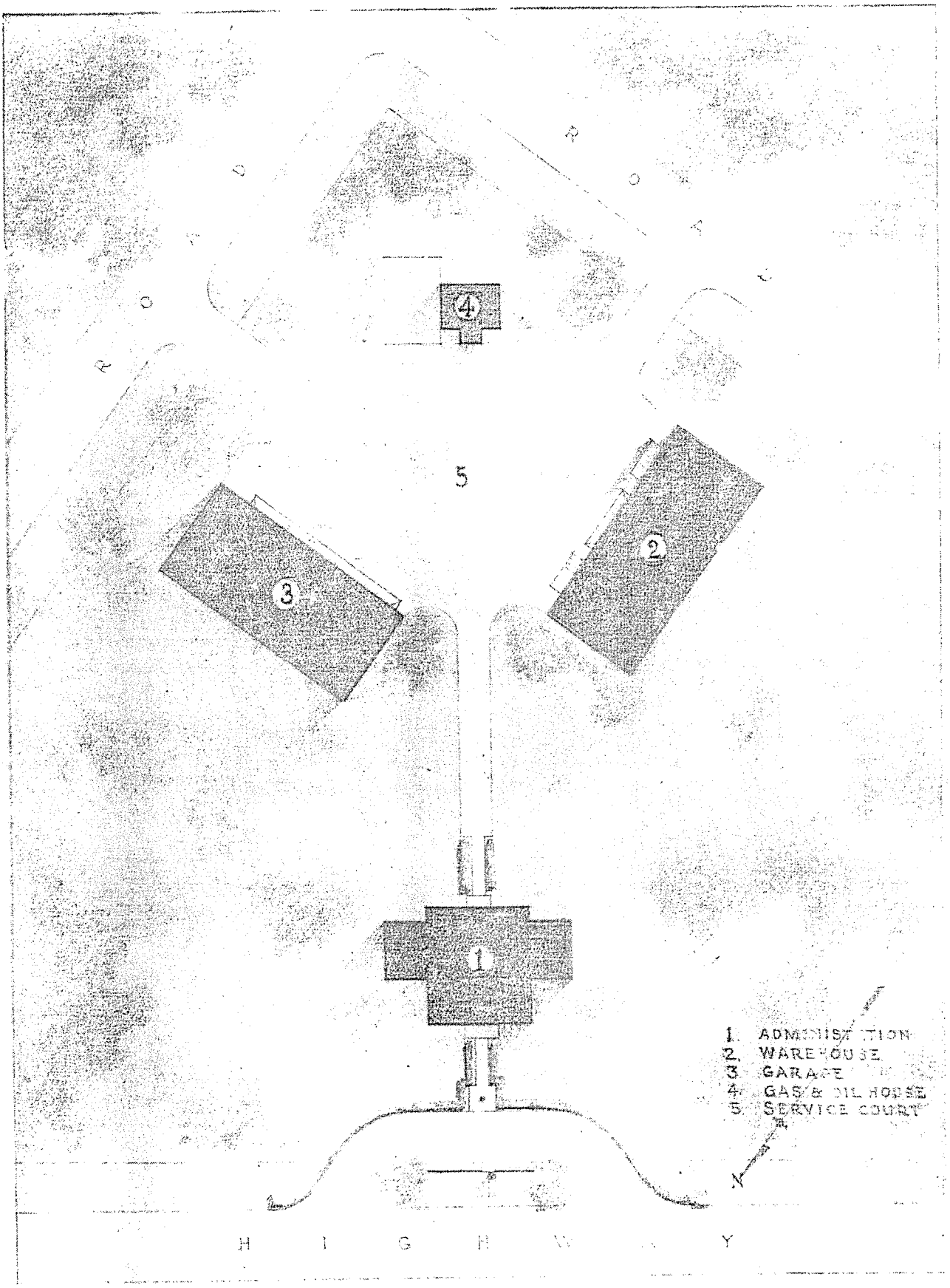
OFFICE AND GUARD STATION
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 137

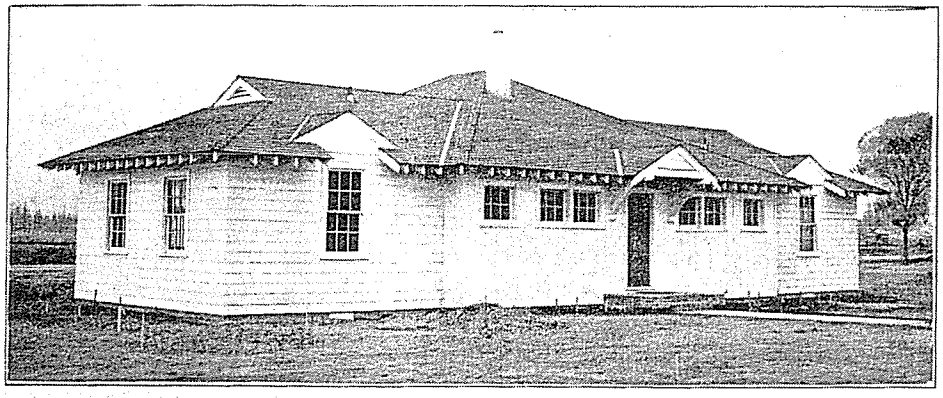
SECTION E

ADMINISTRATION GROUPS

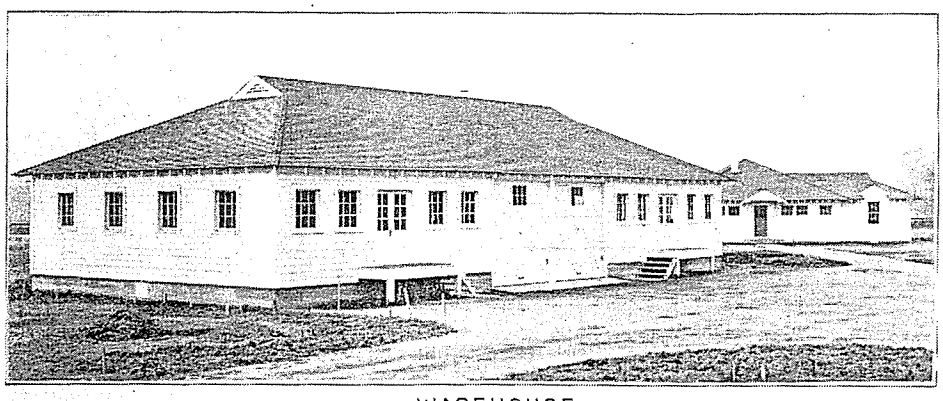


SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

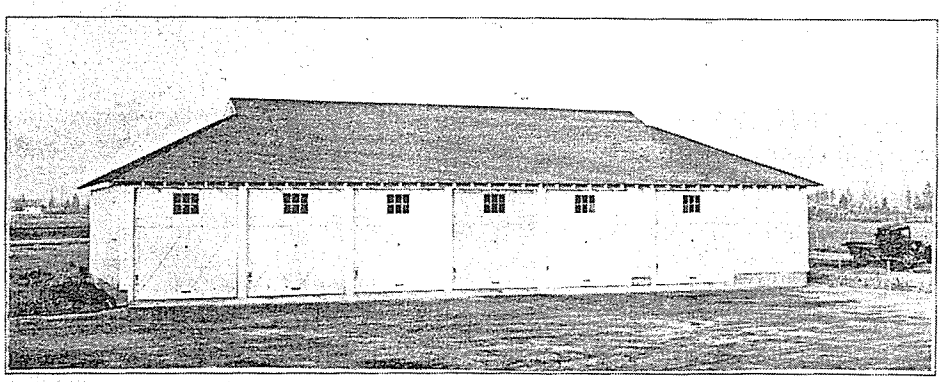
REGION 1



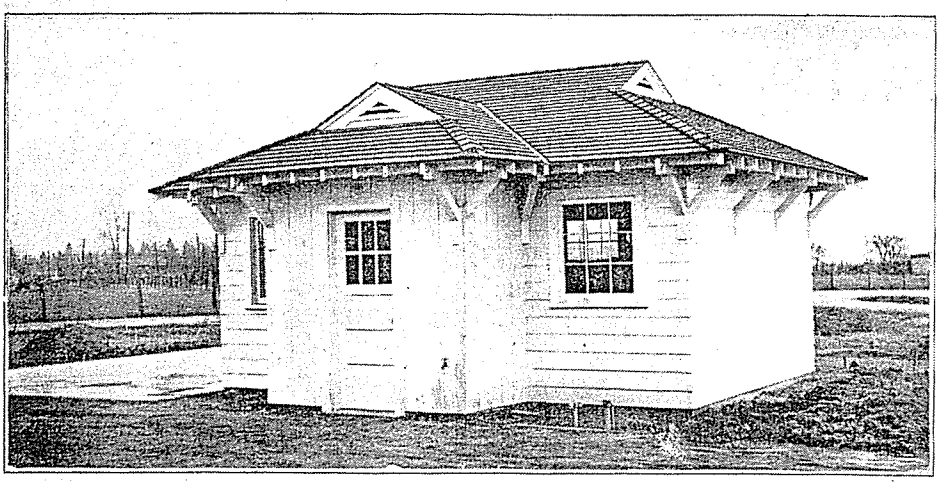
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



WAREHOUSE



GARAGE & SHOP

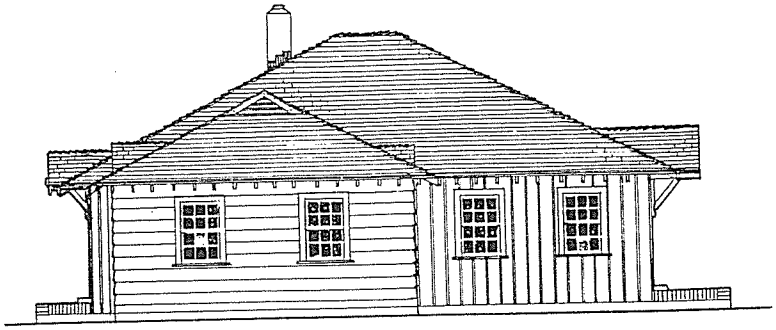


GAS & OIL HOUSE

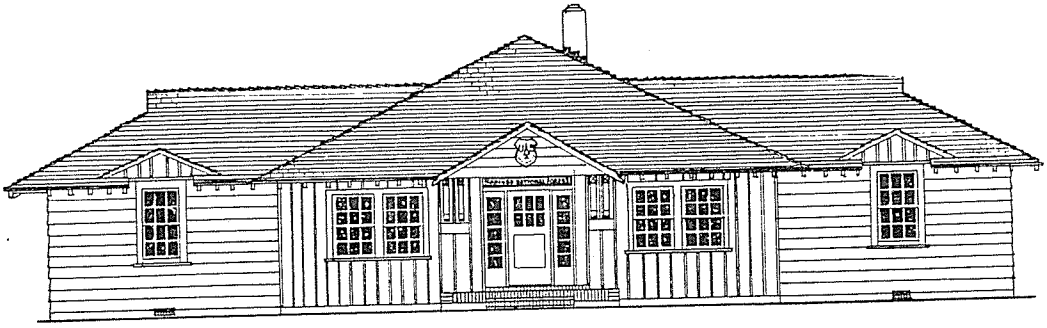
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

REGION ONE

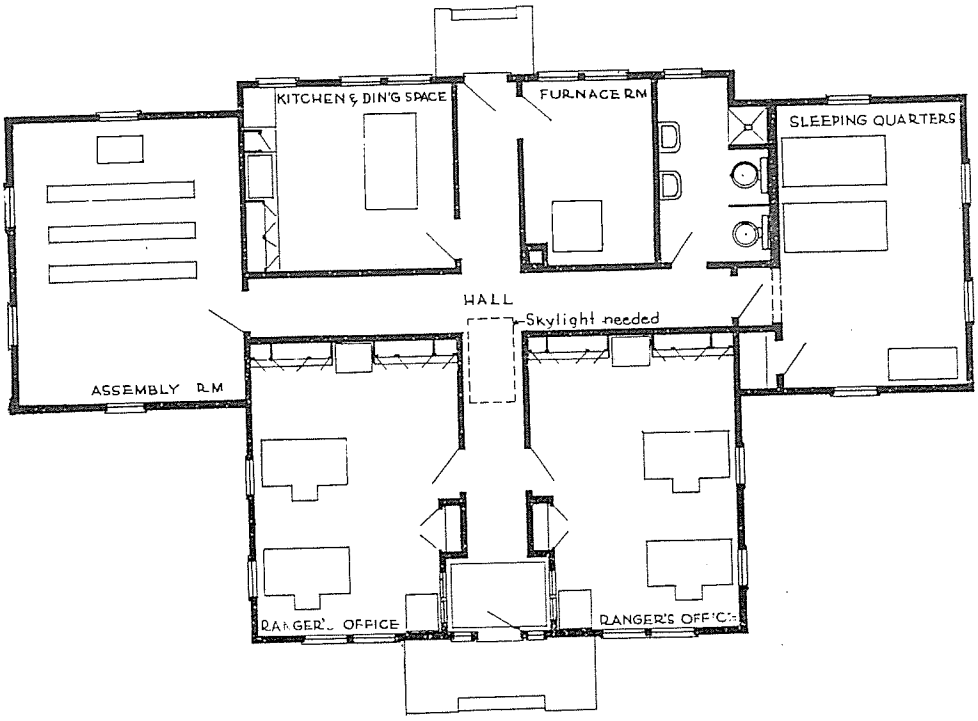
AN EXAMPLE OF UNIFORMITY OF DESIGN FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

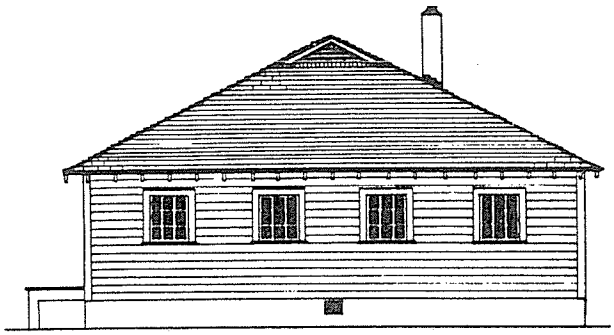
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

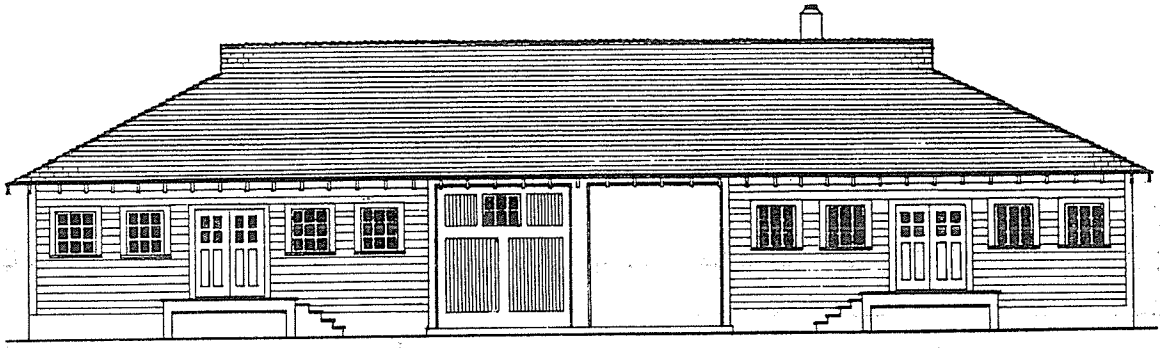
SANDPOINT IDAHO

REGION 1

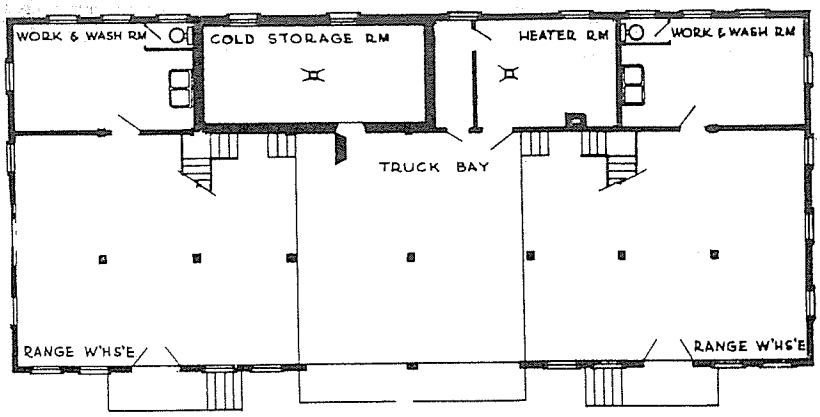
E-4



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

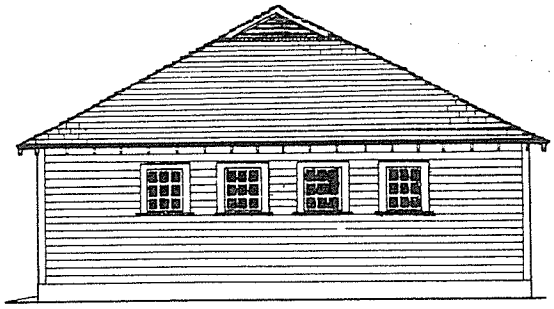
WAREHOUSE

SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

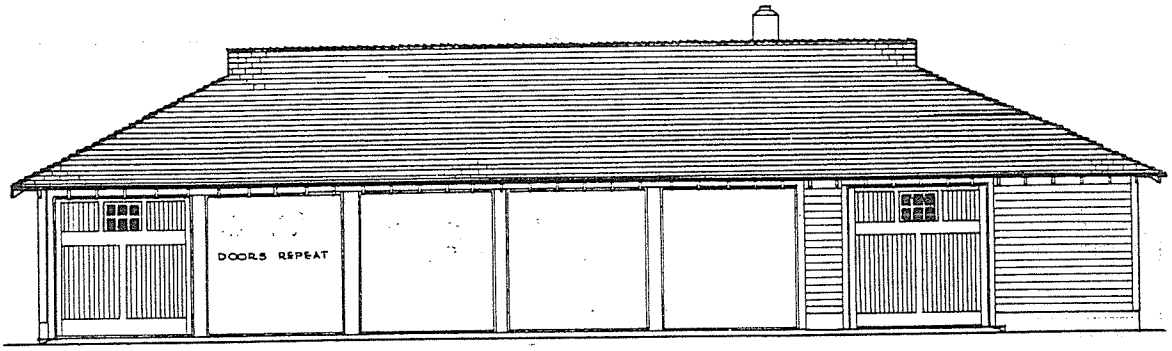
SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

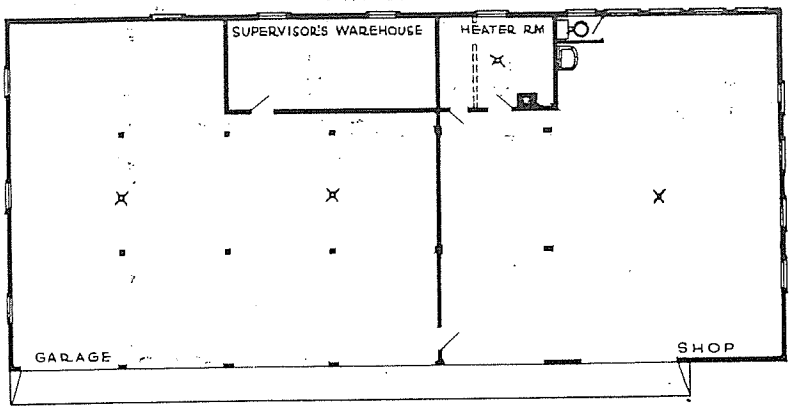
E-5



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

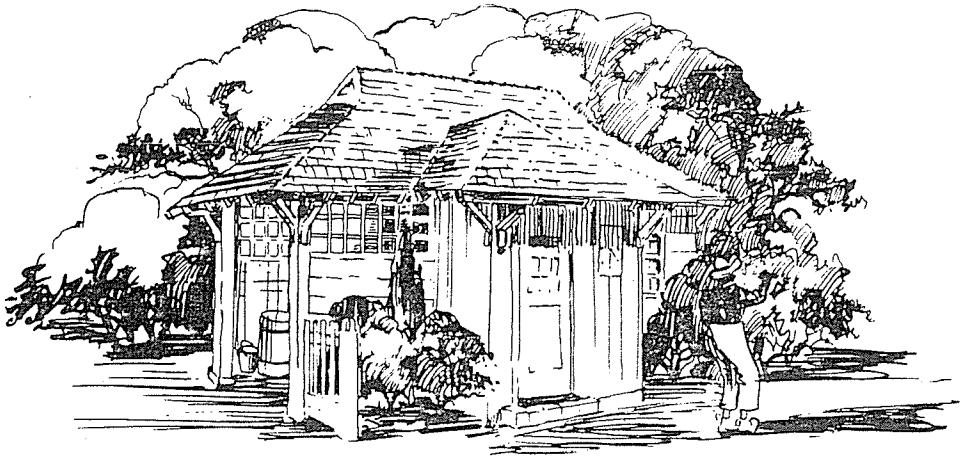
GARAGE & SHOP BUILDING

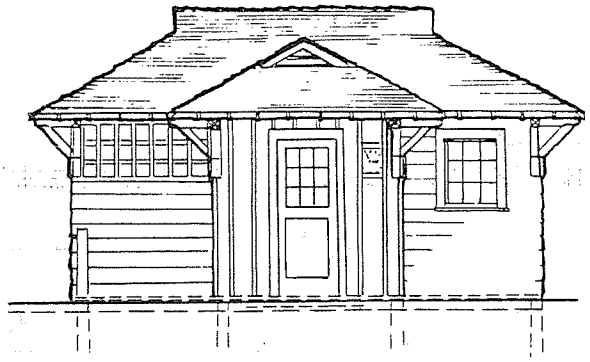
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1

E-6

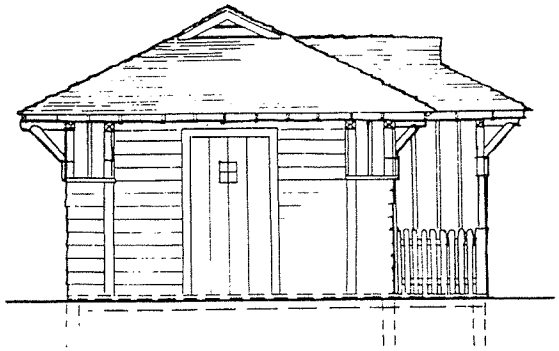




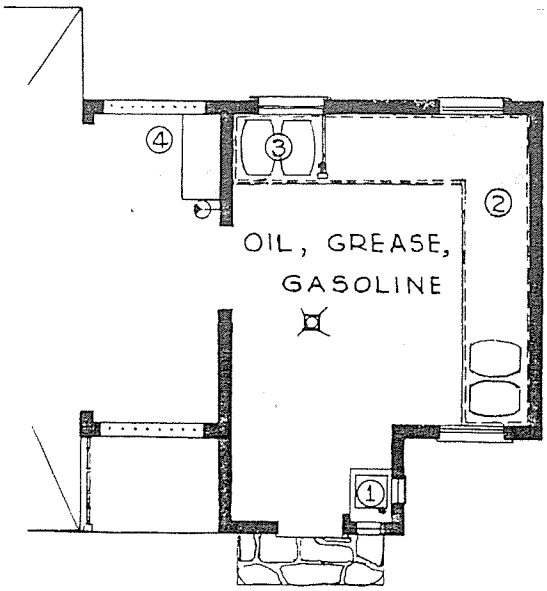
FRONT ELEVATION

LEGEND

1 Gasoline Pump Unit
2 Storage Counter
3 Oil Cart
4 Compressor



SIDE ELEVATION



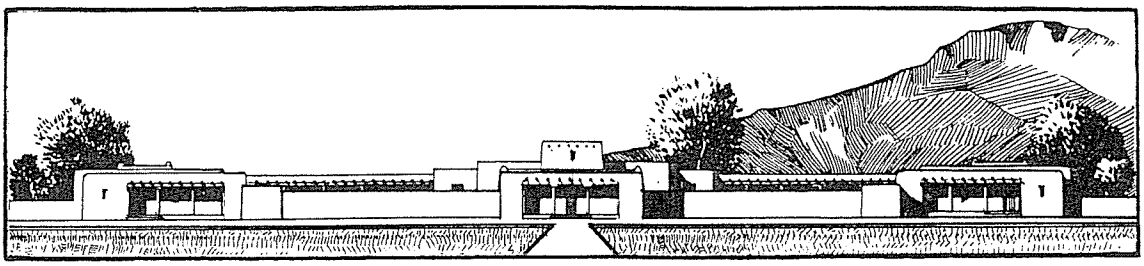
FLOOR PLAN

GASOLINE & OIL HOUSE

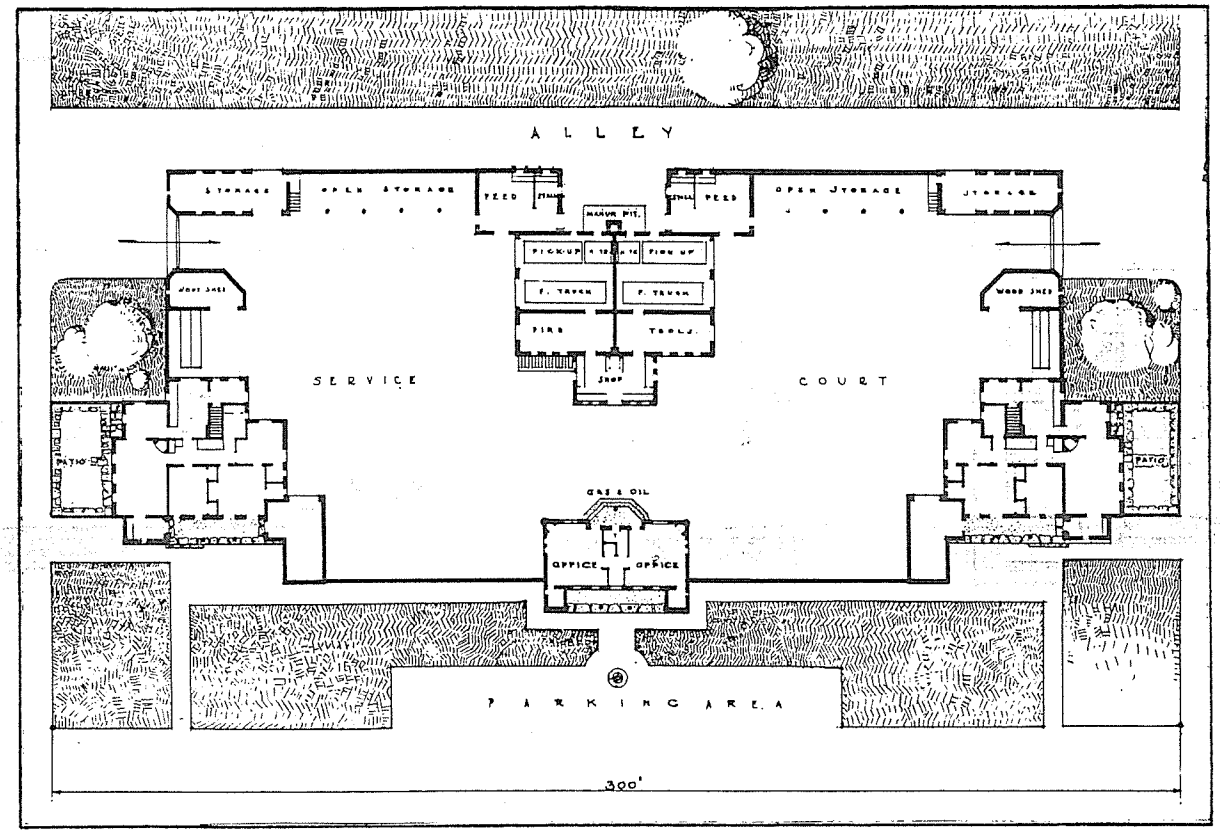
SANDPOINT RANGER STATION

SANDPOINT, IDAHO

REGION 1



FRONT VIEW

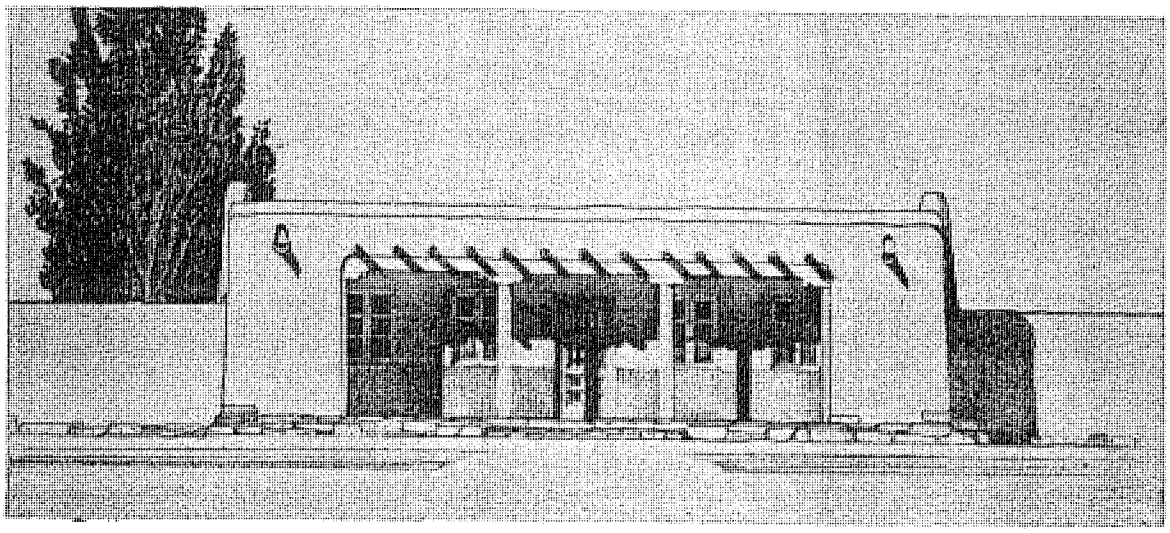


PLOT PLAN

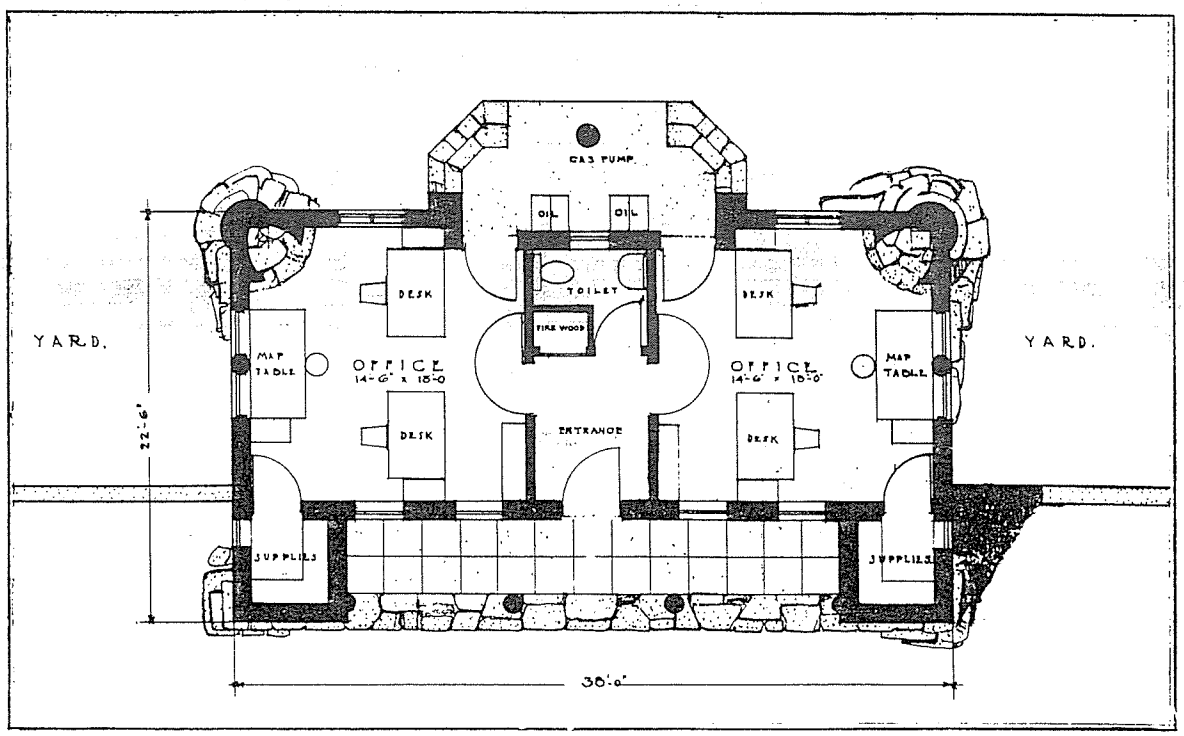
MAGDALENA & AUGUSTINE DISTRICT RANGER STATIONS

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

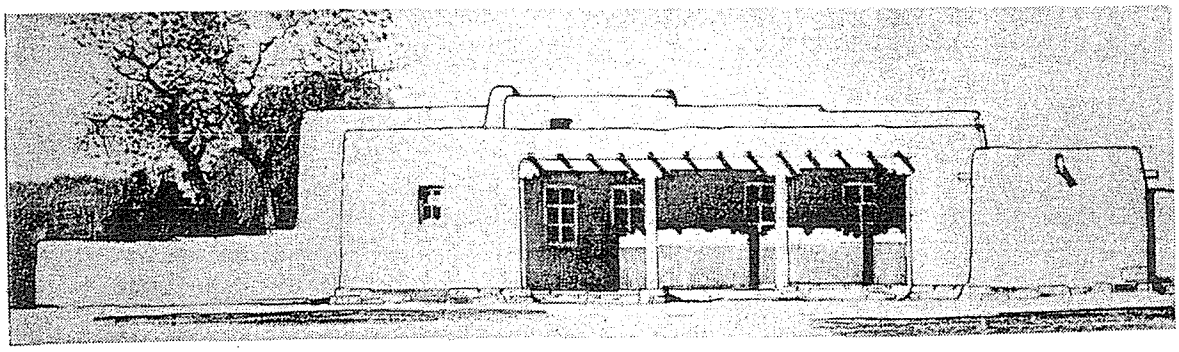


FRONT ELEVATION

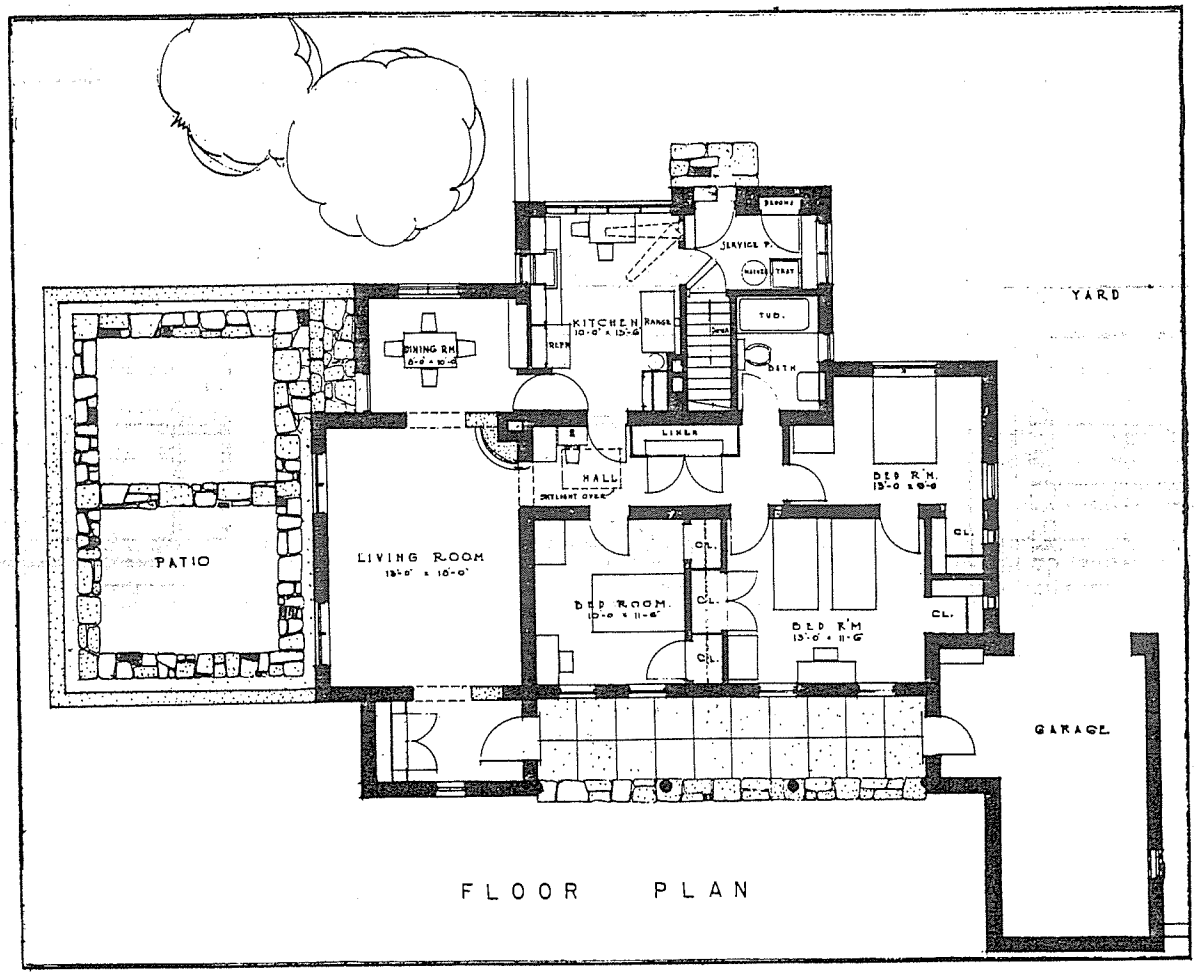


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

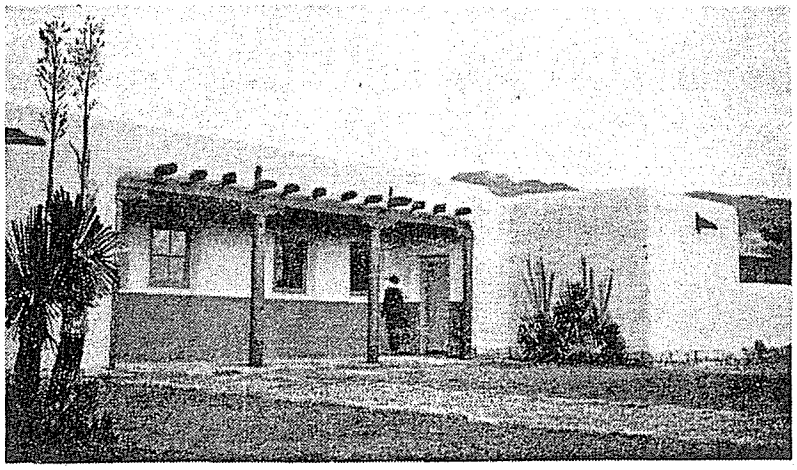
RANGER STATION DWELLING

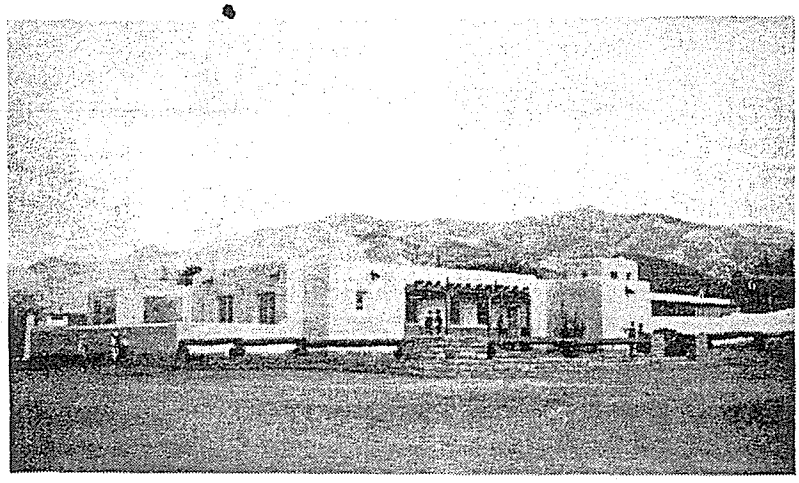
MAGDALENA, N.M.

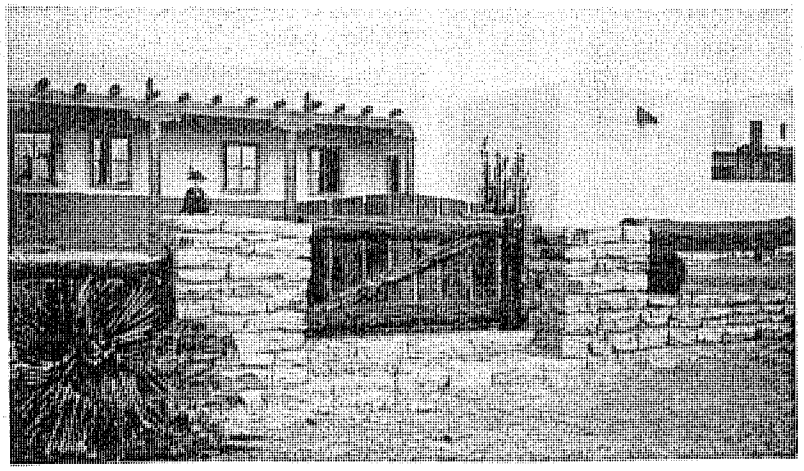
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

E-8B







G.G. WIRTH, FOREST SERVICE: ARCHITECT

RANGER STATION DWELLING

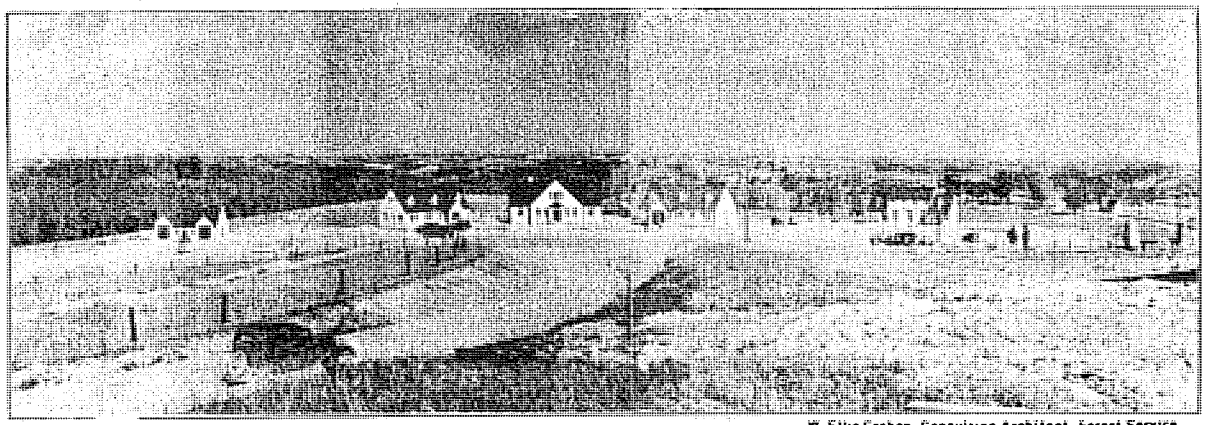
MAGDALENA, N. M.

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

BUILT OF ADOBE

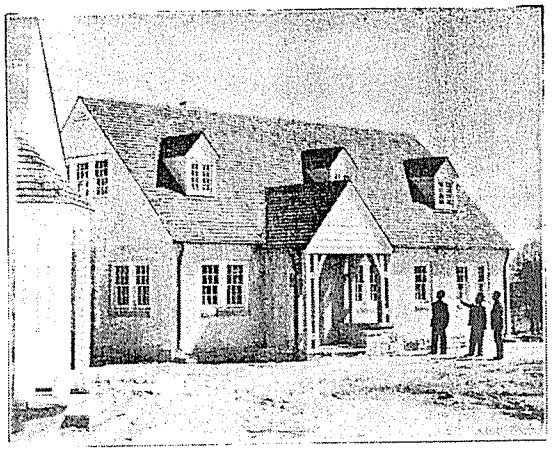
E-8C



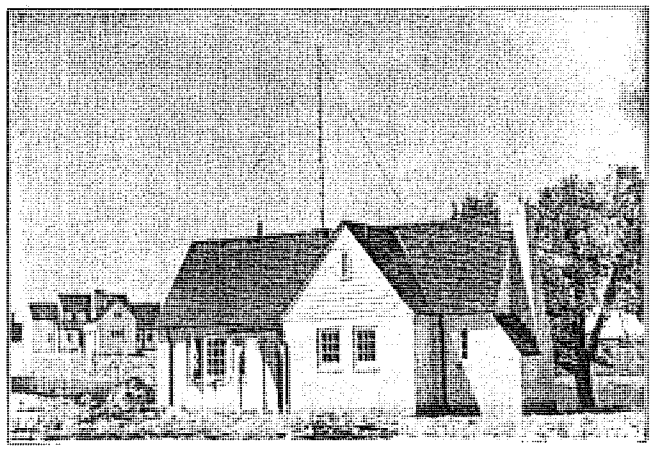
Photographs by W. U. Garstka, S.C.S.

W. Ellis Groben, Consulting Architect, Forest Service

PANORAMA



ENGINEERING BUILDING

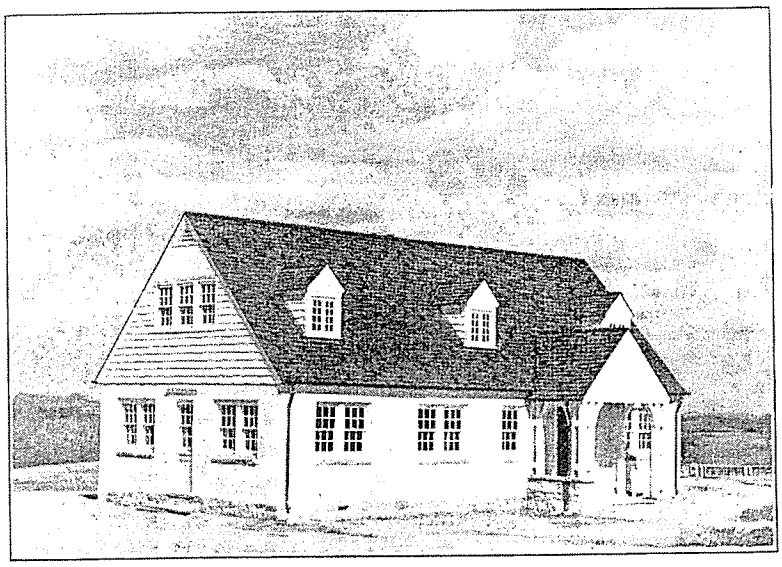


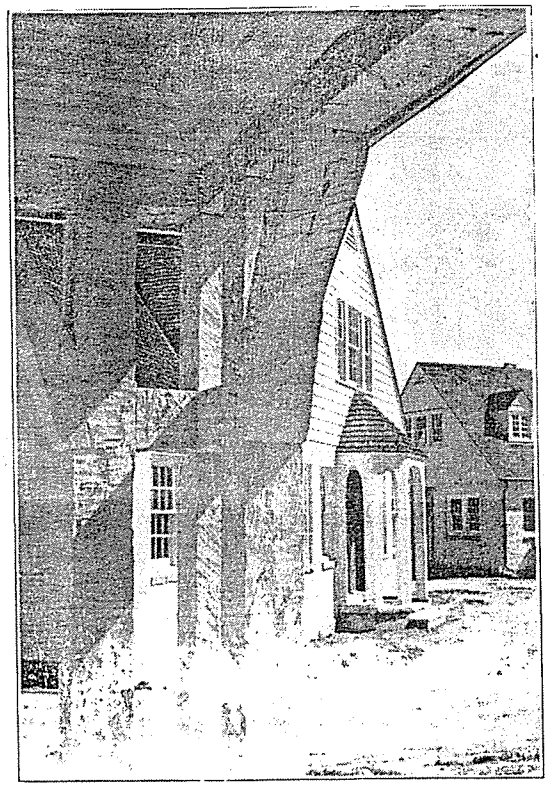
METEOROLOGICAL SHELTER

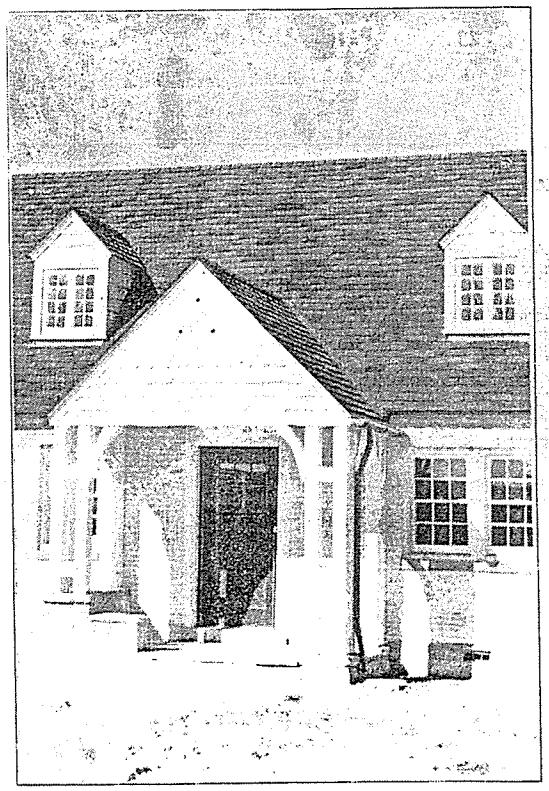
NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

COSHOCTON, OHIO







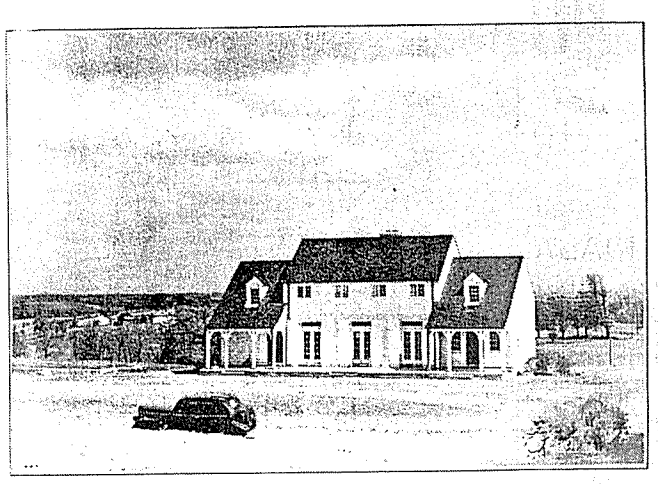
LABORATORY BUILDING

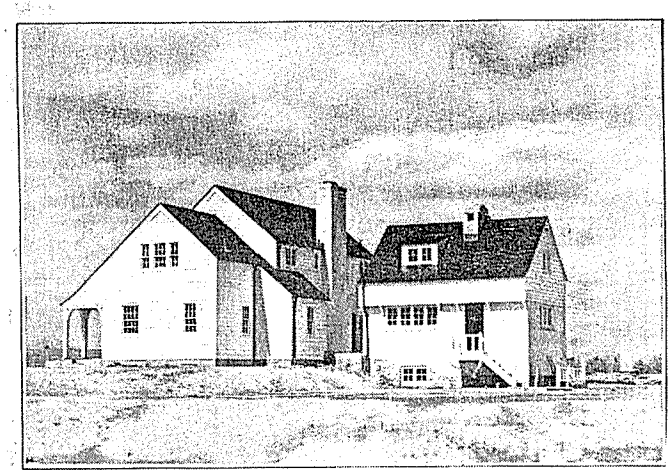
NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

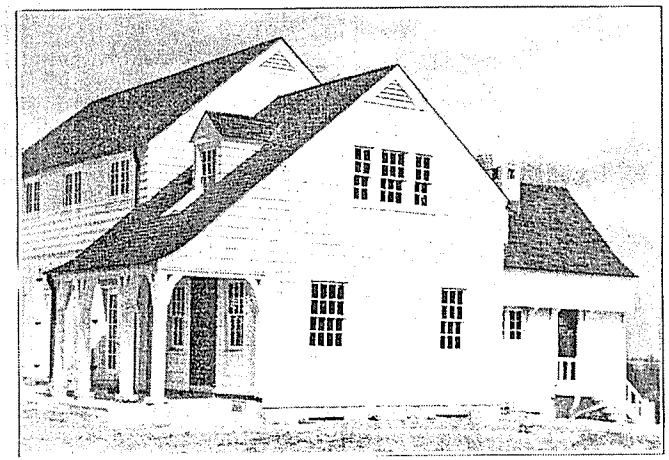
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

COSHOCTON, OHIO

W. Elli· Groben, C·n·ulting Ar·hitect, Forest Service.
Photograph ·y W.U. Garstka, S.C.S.







STAFF QUARTERS & KITCHEN BUILDING

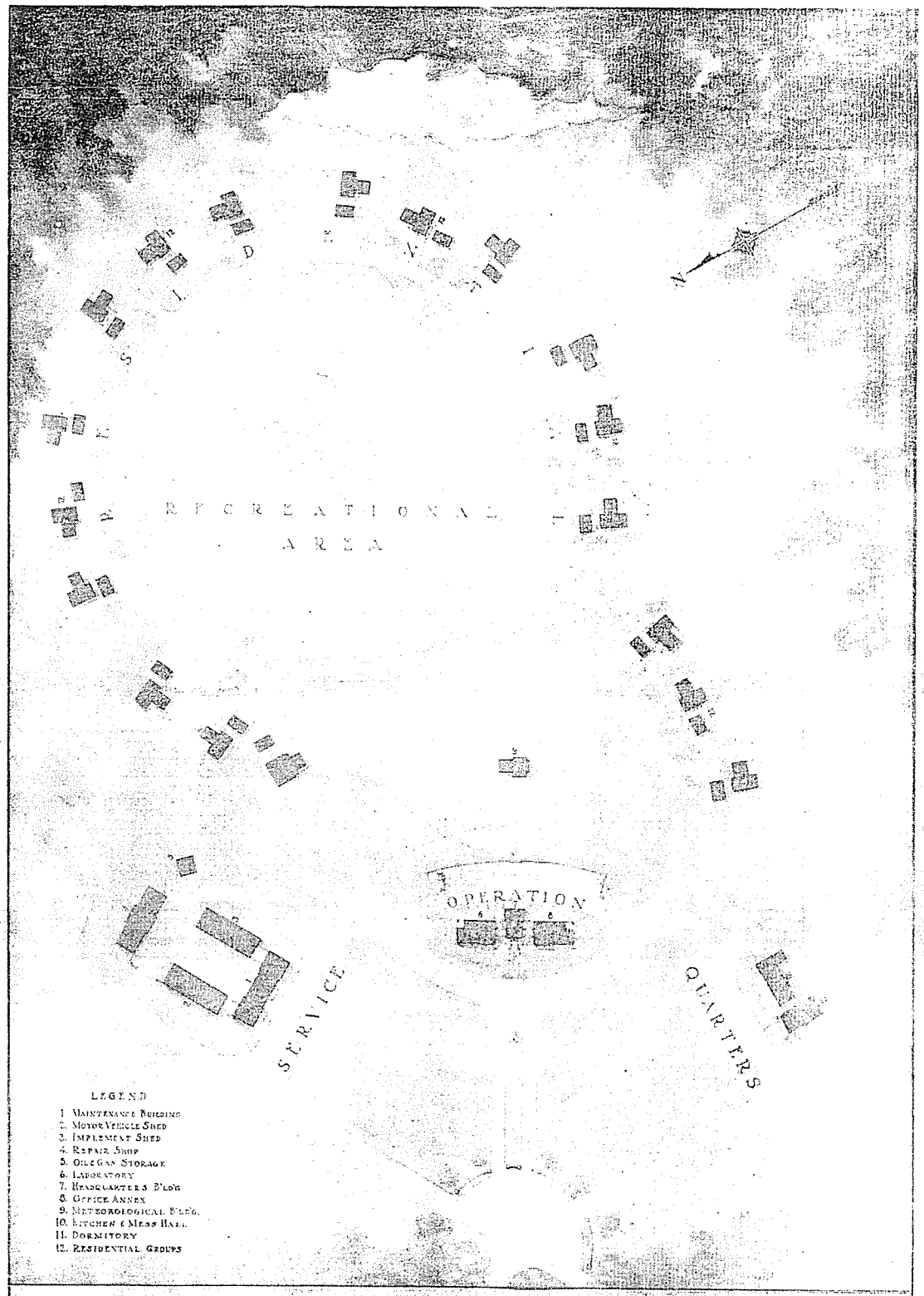
NORTH APPALACHIAN WATERSHED EXPERIMENT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

COSHOCTON, OHIO

See Plot Plan Page A-8 and Staff Quarters Pages C-6-7.

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



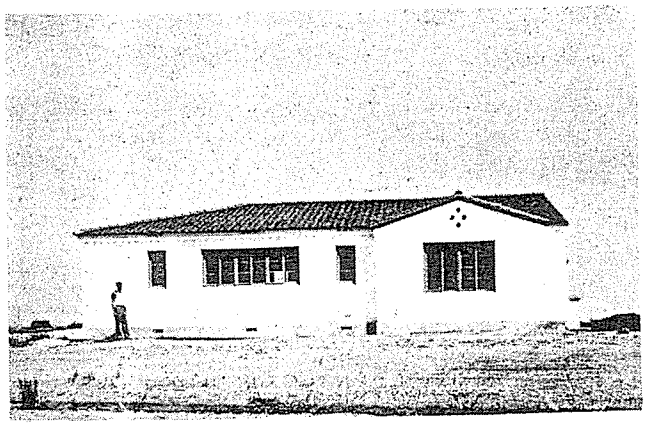
TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT

WACO, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

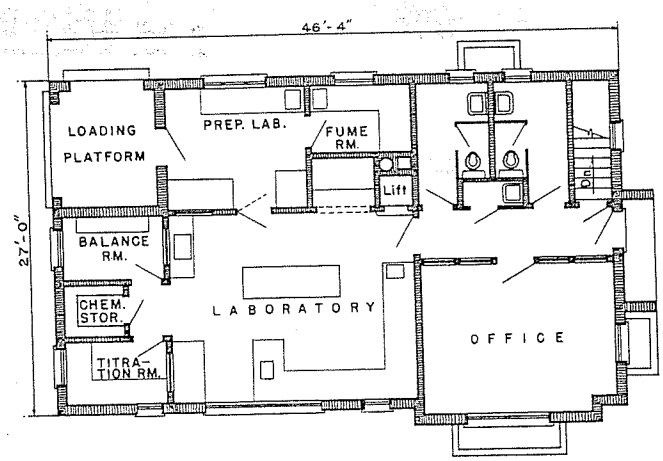
DEL. M.B.PENNOCK.

W. ELLIS GROBEN
CONSULTING ARCHITECT



REAR VIEW

FRONT VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

LABORATORY BUILDING

TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT

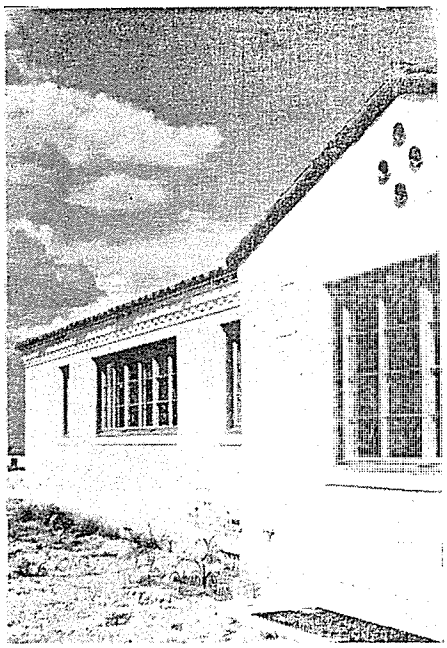
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WACO, TEXAS

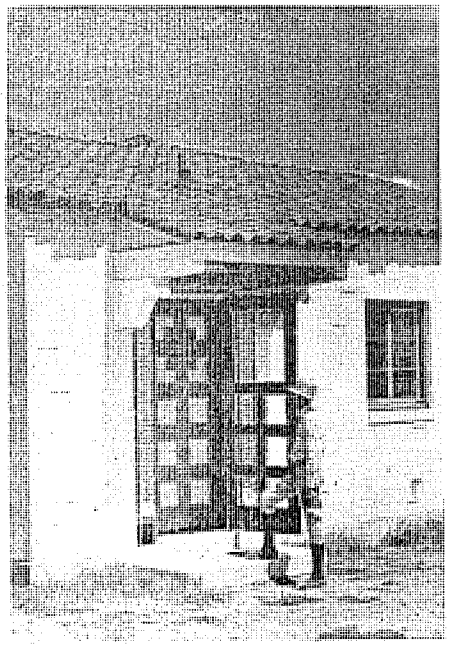
W. Ellis Groben, Consulting Architect, Forest Service.
Photographs by S.D. Mc.Elroy, S.C.S.

MESS HALL & DORMITORY BUILDING

Note: See Page C-8 for Plans.



LABORATORY BUILDING



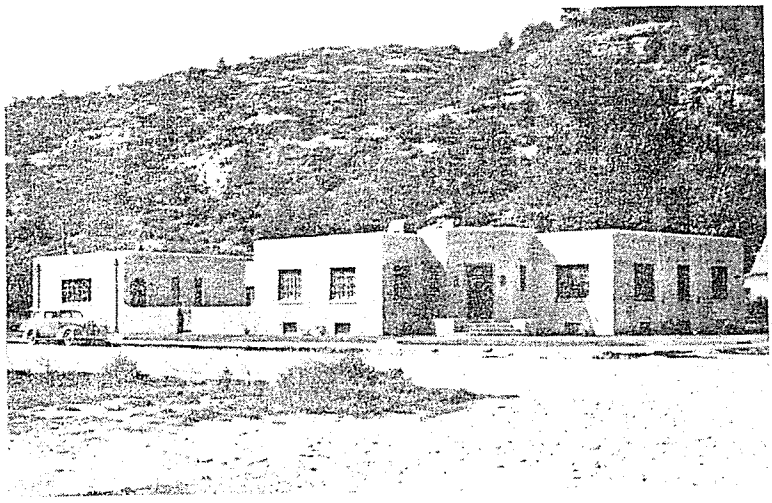
MAINTENANCE BUILDING

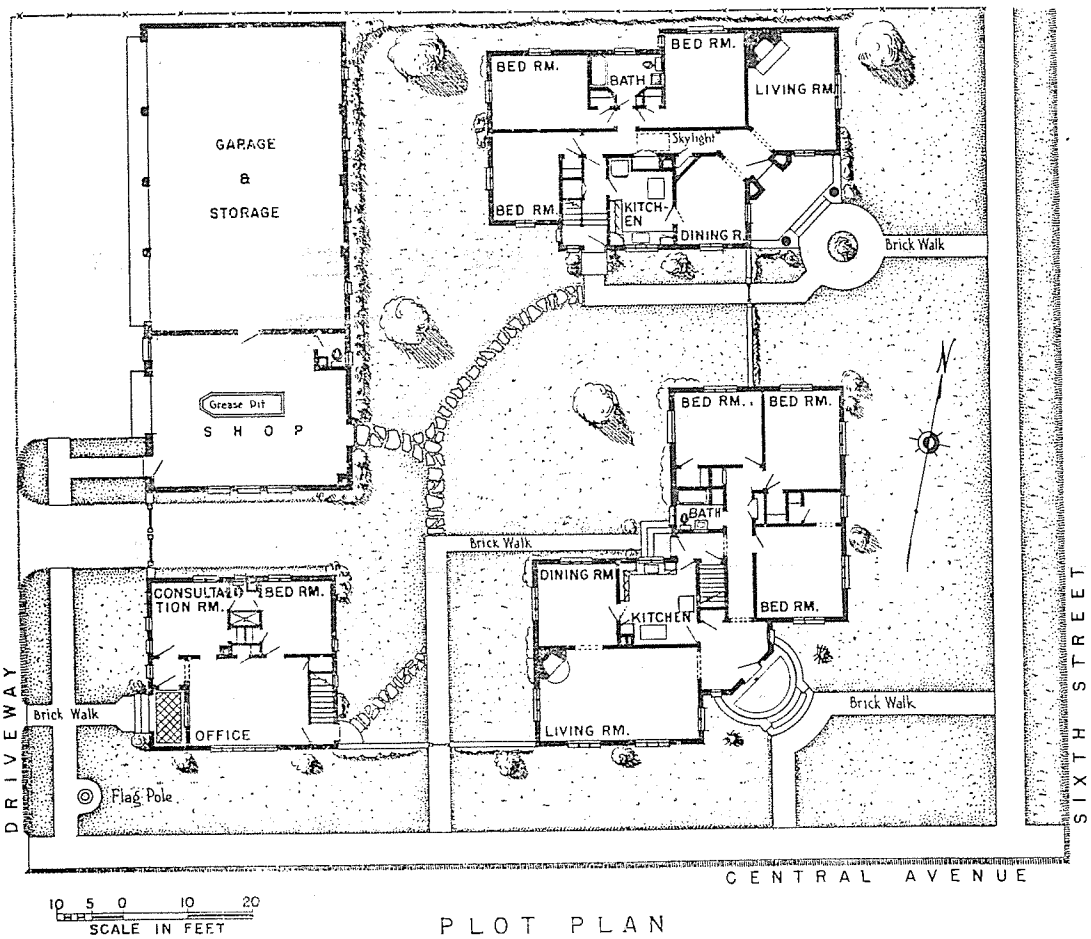
TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WACO, TEXAS

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





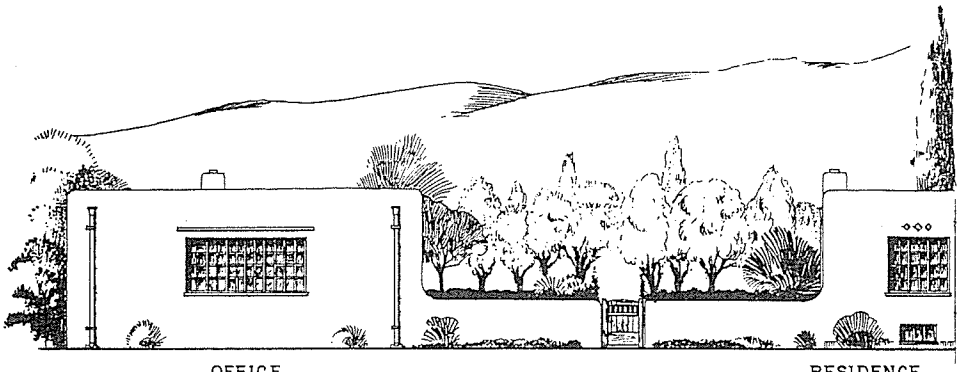
PLOT PLAN

DOLORES RANGER STATION GROUP

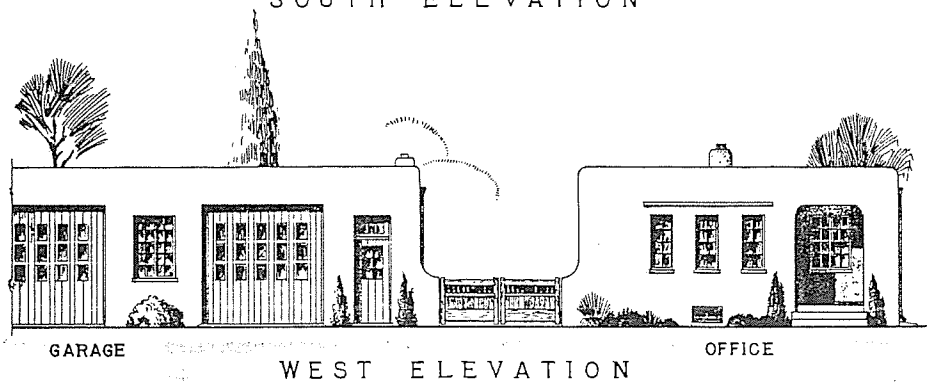
MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

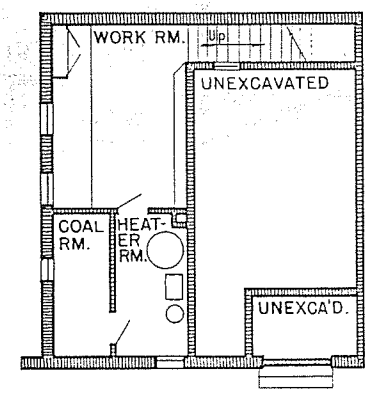
PLAN C-6620



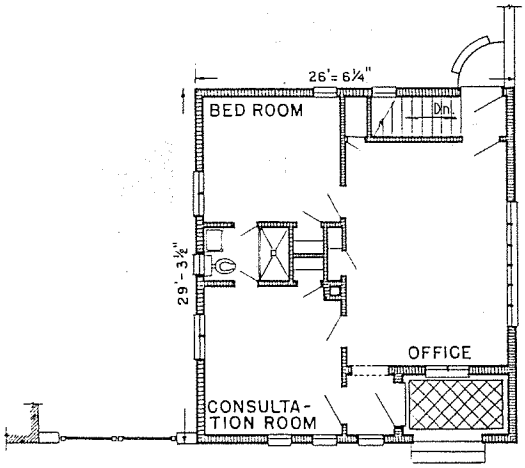
SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

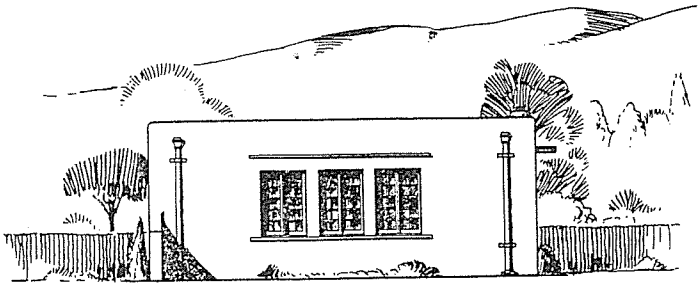
OFFICE BUILDING

DOLORES RANGER STATION

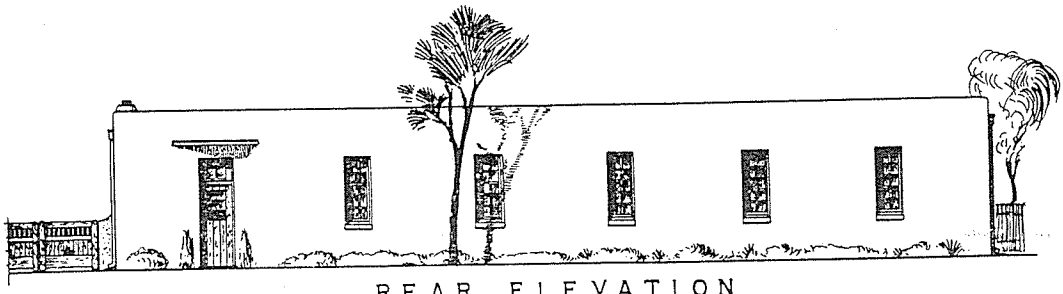
MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

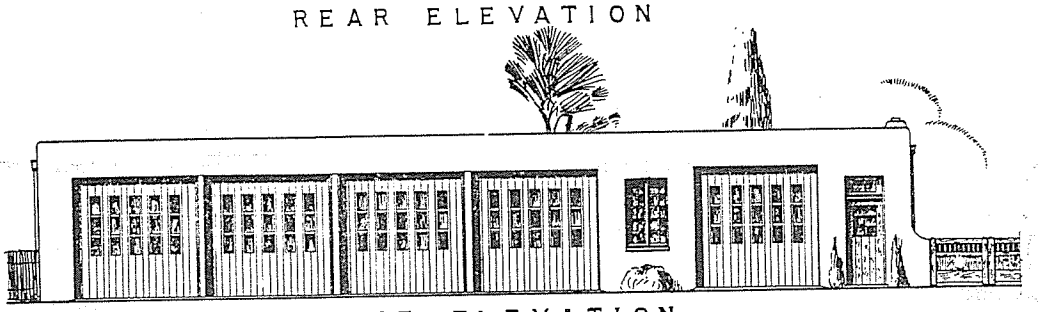
PLAN No. B-301



SIDE ELEVATION

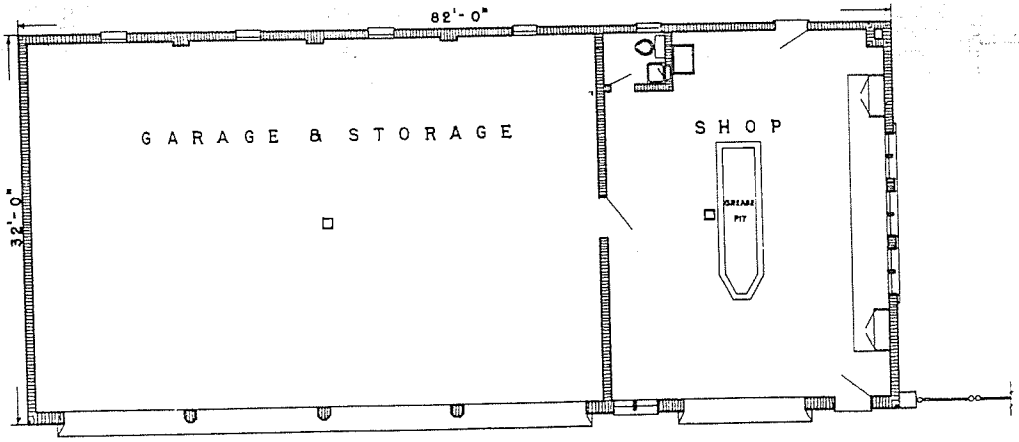


REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

COMMENTS: Lower panels removed from Garage doors.



FLOOR PLAN

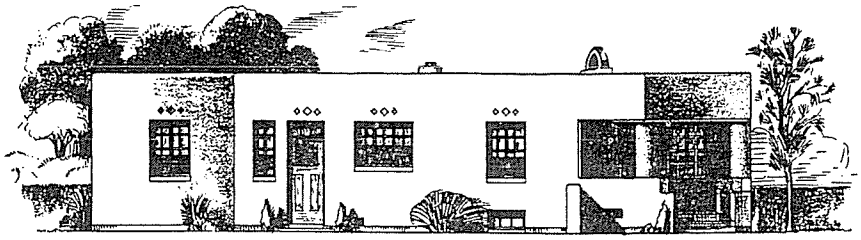
GARAGE & SHOP

DOLORES RANGER STATION

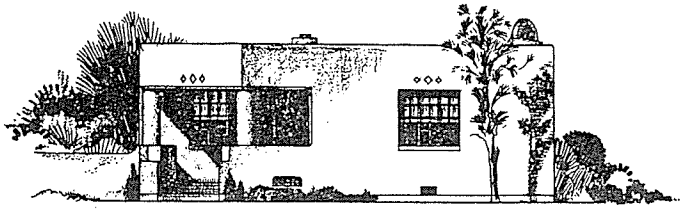
MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

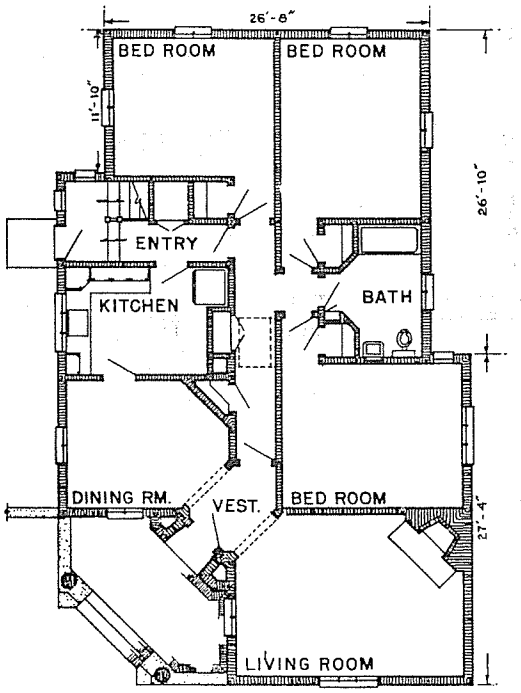
PLAN NO. B-401



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

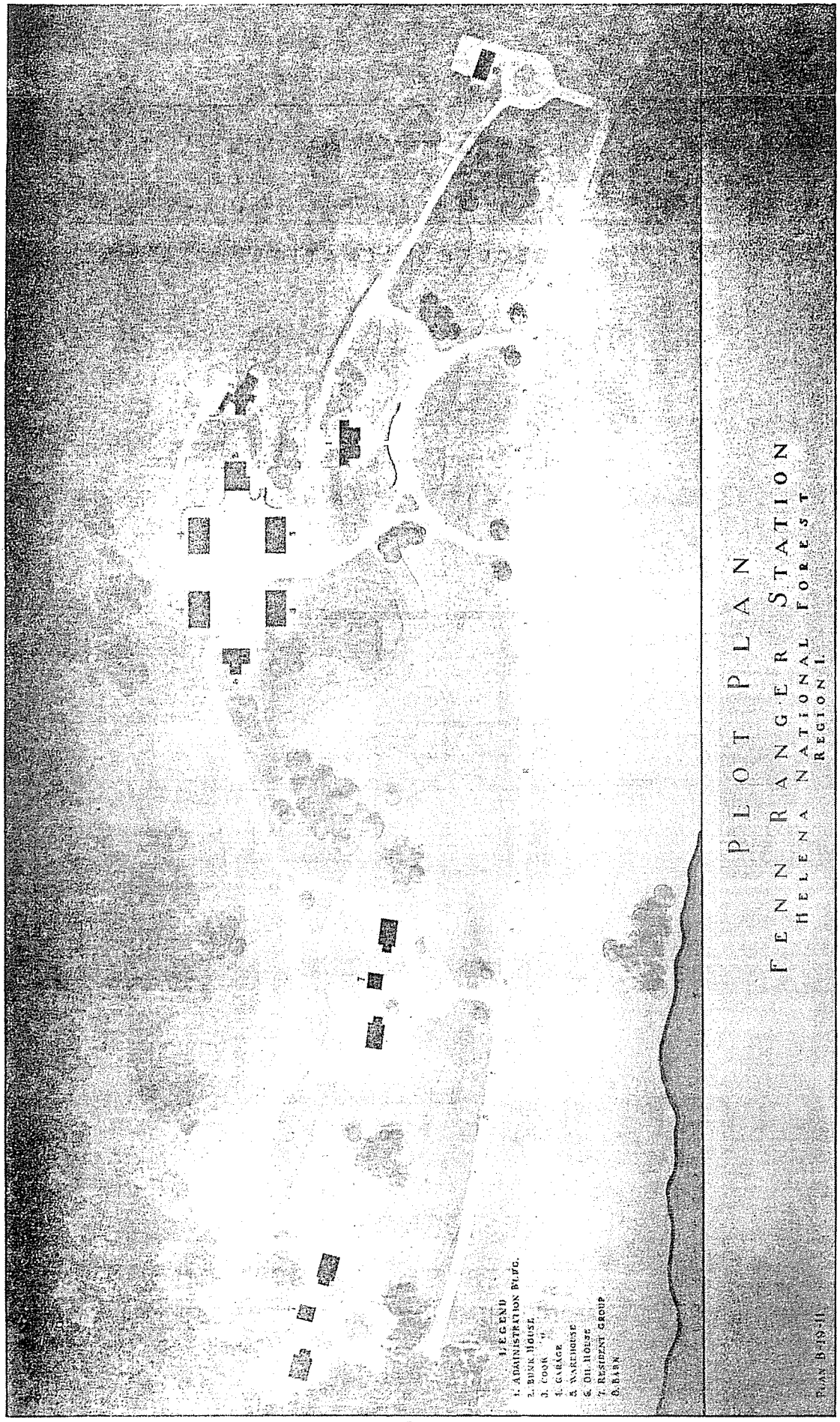
RESIDENCE NO. 2

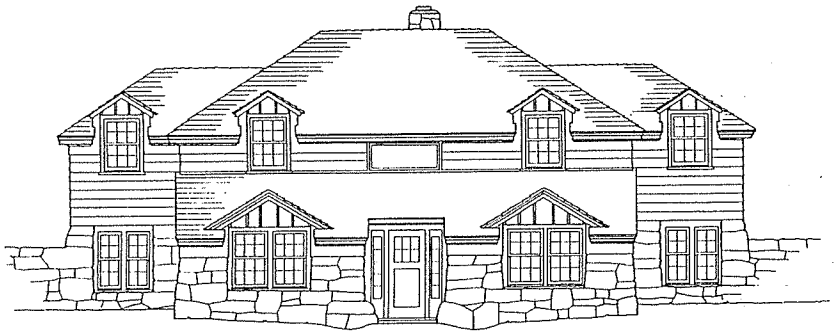
DOLORES RANGER STATION

MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

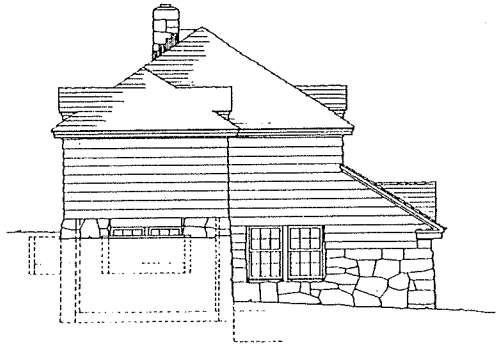
REGION 2

PLAN No. B-162

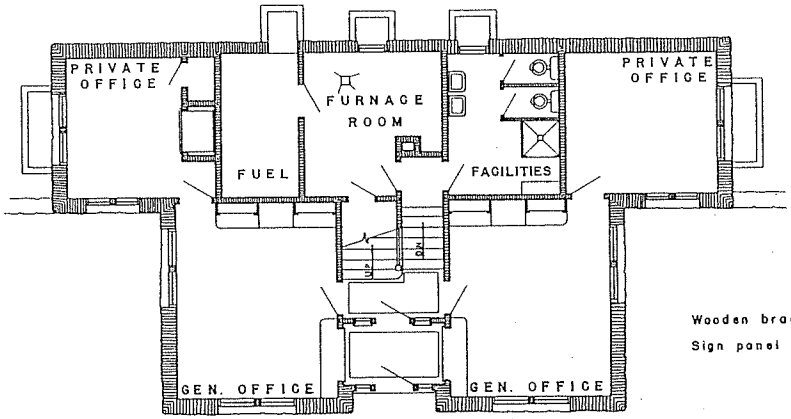

PLOT PLAN
FENN RANGER STATION
HELENA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1
LEGEND
1. ADMINISTRATION BLDG.
2. BUNK HOUSE
3. COOK "
4. GARAGE
5. WAREHOUSE
6. OIL HOUSE
7. RESIDENT GROUP
8. BARN
PLAN B-19-11



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

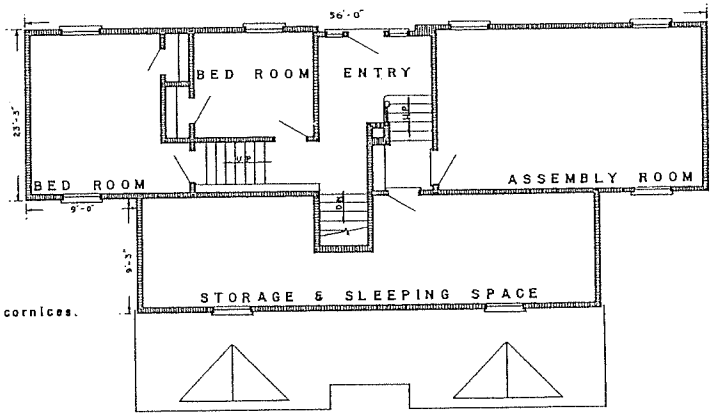


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Comments

Wooden brackets removed from cornices.

Sign panel revised.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

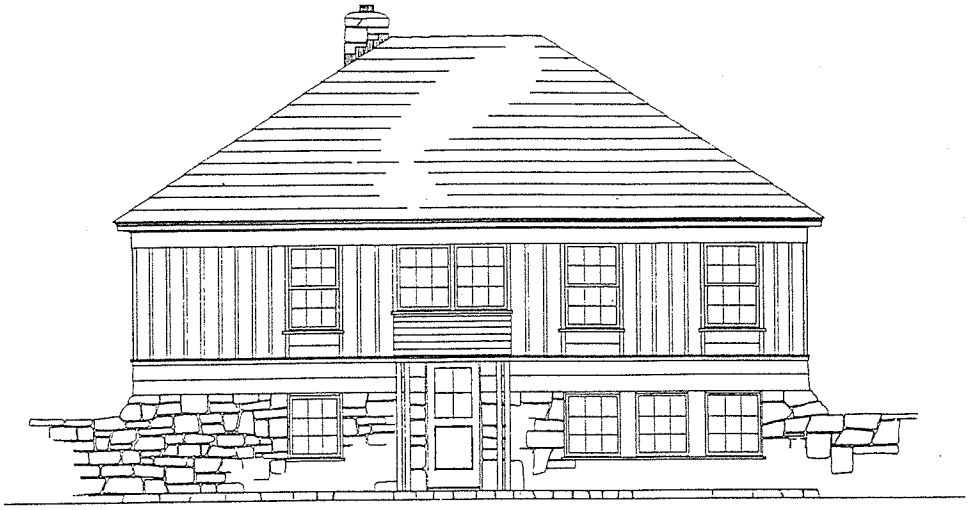
FENN RANGER STATION

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION I

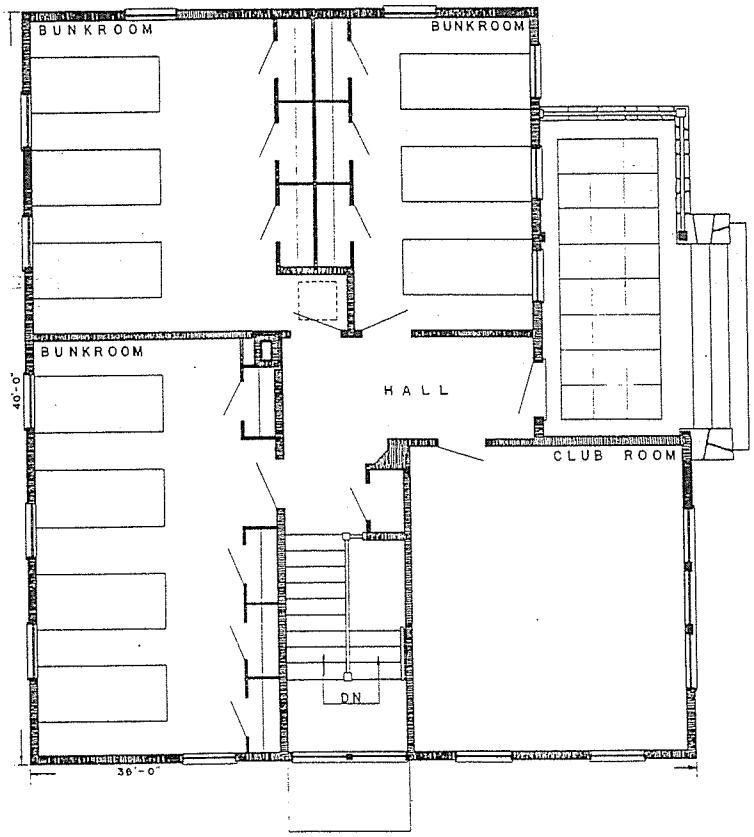
PLAN

C - 40



FRONT ELEVATION

COMMENTS
Wooden brackets removed from cornice.

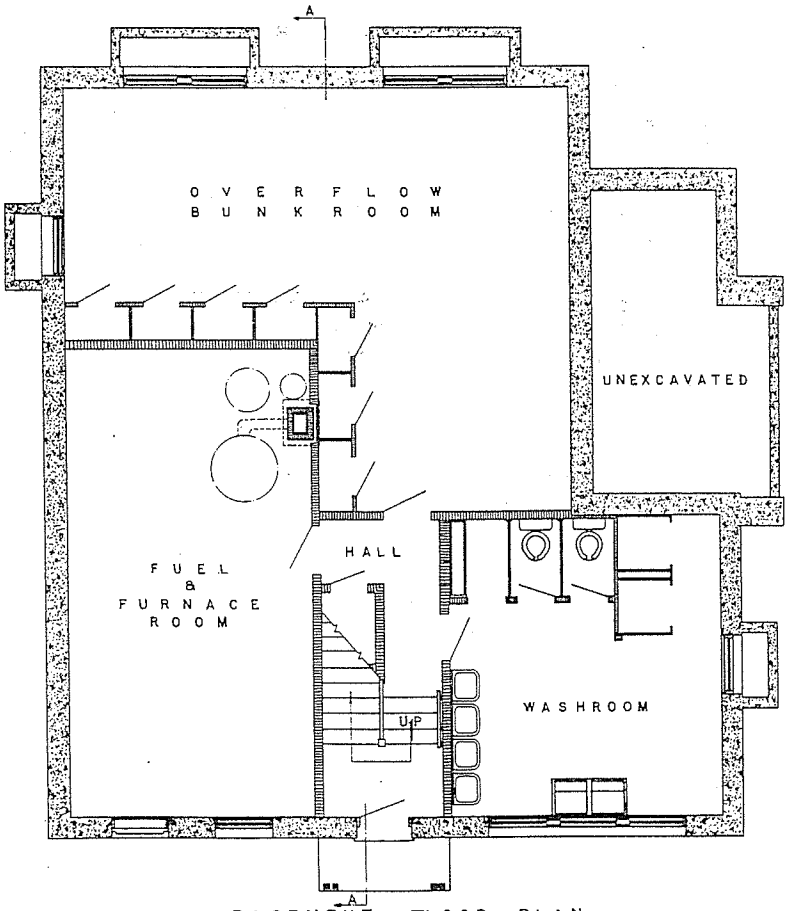


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BUNKHOUSE
FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN NO B-83

SECTION ON LINE A-A



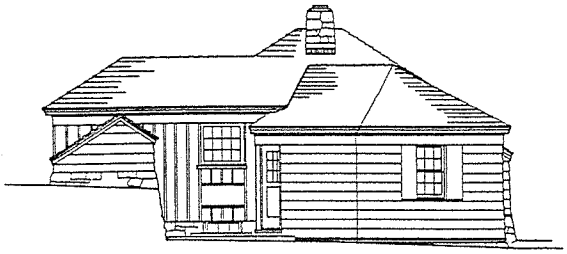
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

BUNKHOUSE

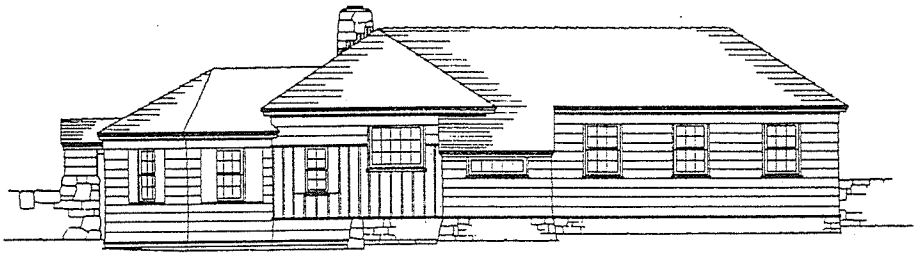
FENN RANGER STATION

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN No. B-83

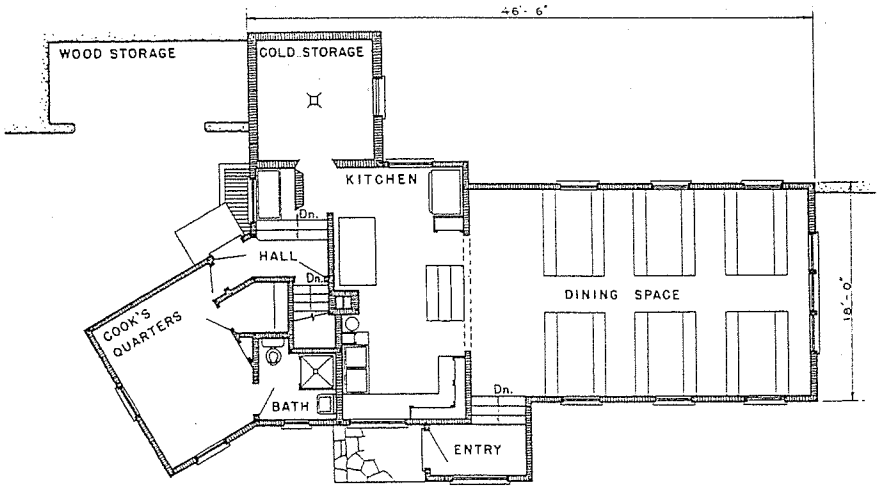


LEFT END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

COMMENTS
Wooden brackets removed from cornice.



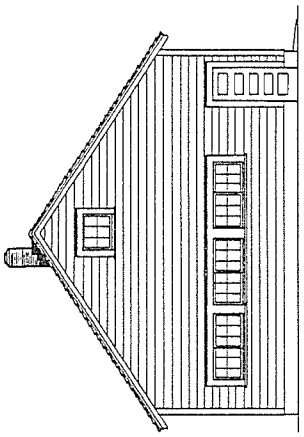
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COOK HOUSE

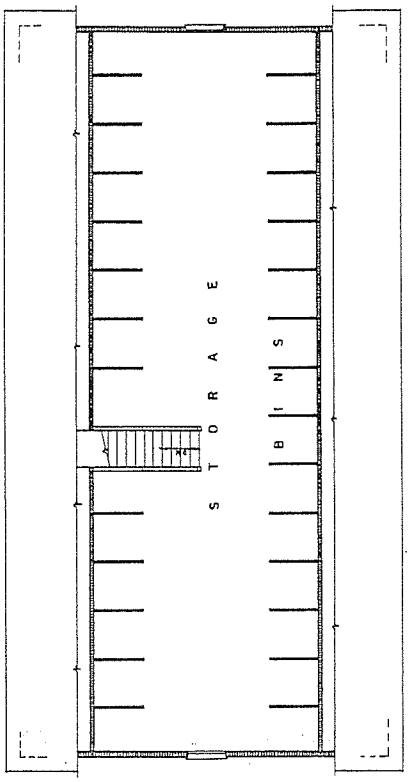
FENN RANGER STATION

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN No. B-71

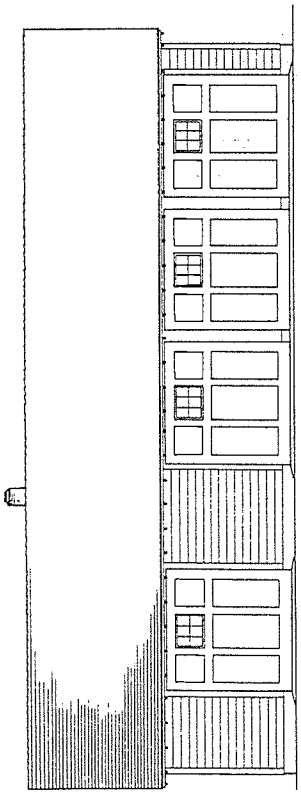


END ELEVATION



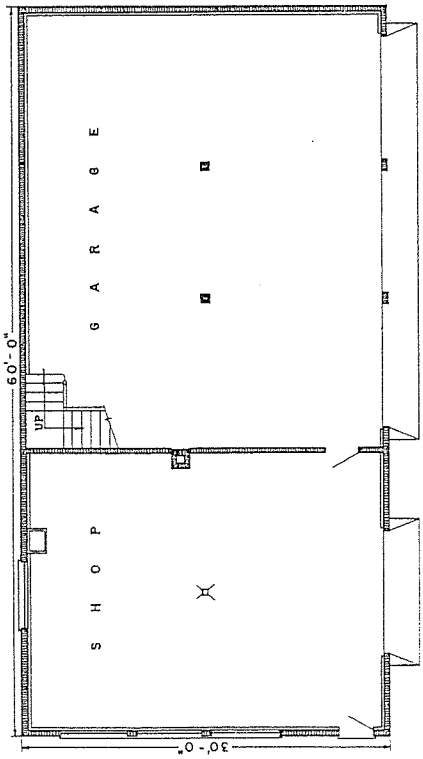
ATTIC PLAN

PLAN NO. B-17



FRONT ELEVATION

Comments: Door panelling revised.

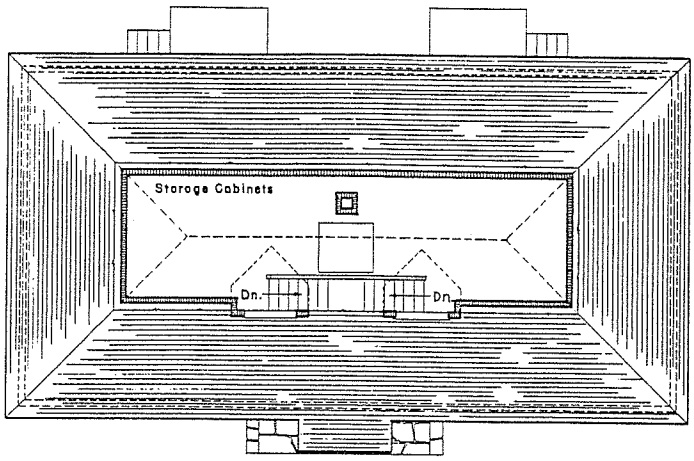


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

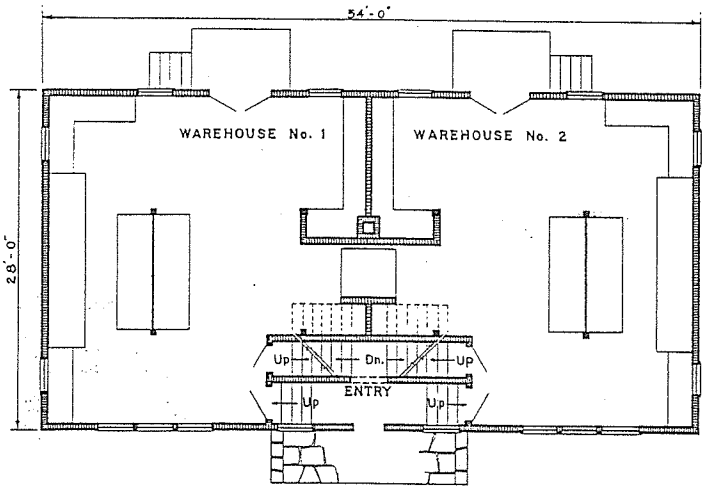
GARAGE & SHOP

FENN RANGER STATION

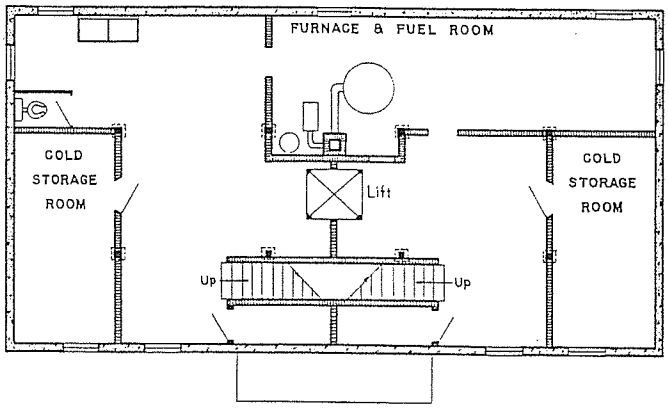
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

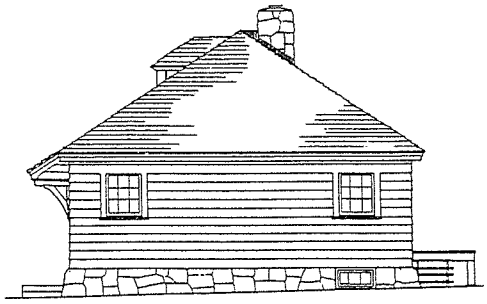
WAREHOUSE

FENN RANGER STATION

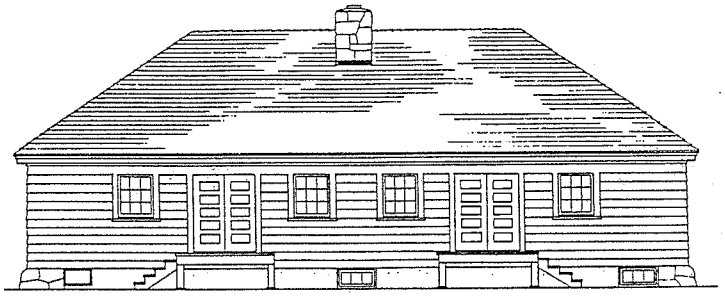
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

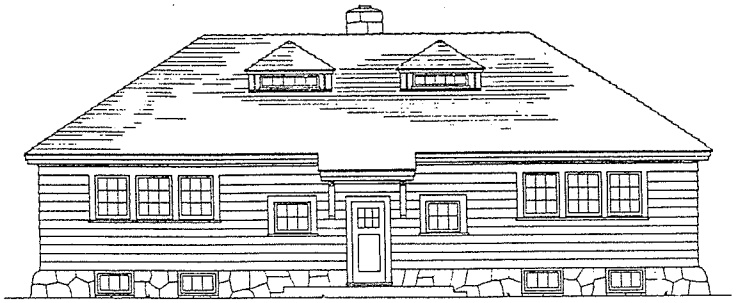
PLAN No. B-20



END ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

COMMENTS
Wooden brackets removed from cornice.

WAREHOUSE

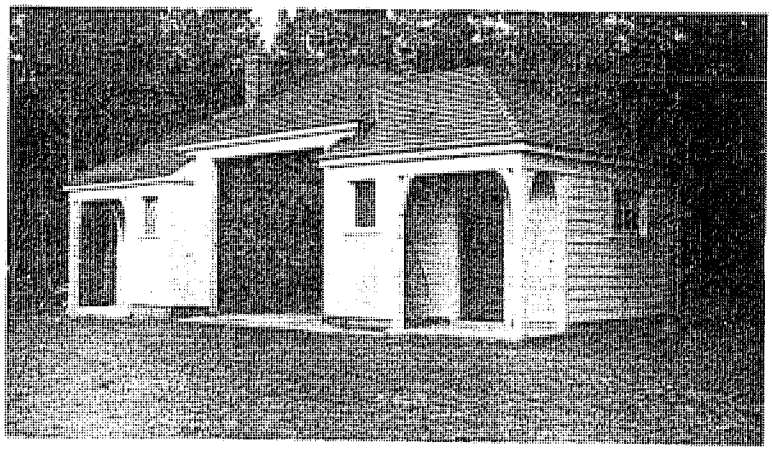
FENN RANGER STATION

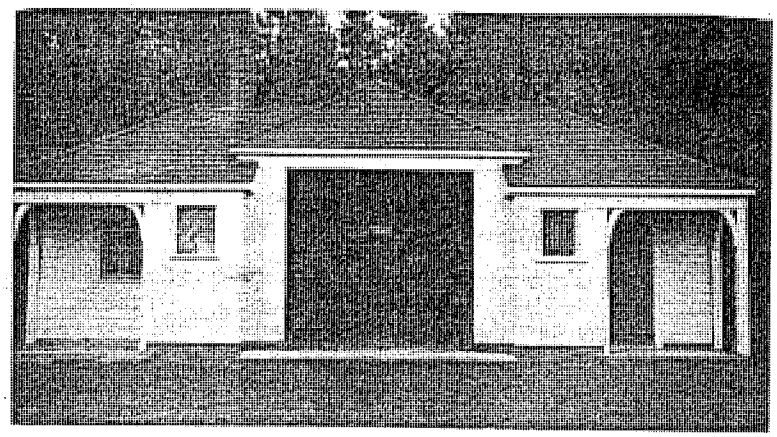
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

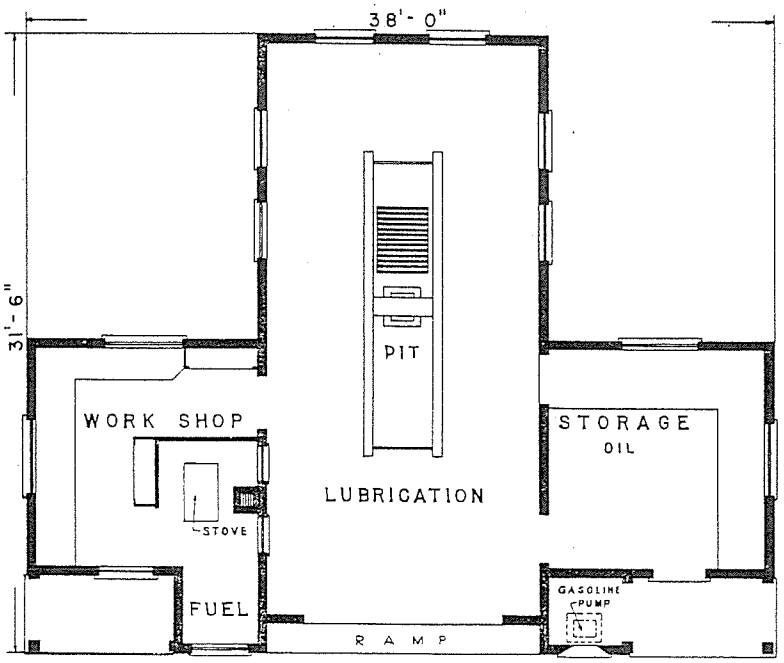
REGION 1

PLAN No. B-20

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS





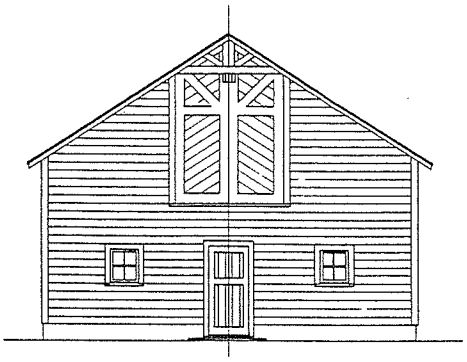


FLOOR PLAN

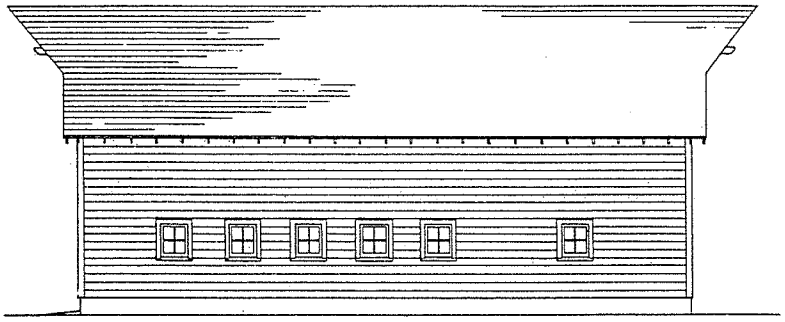
GAS & OIL HOUSE

FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

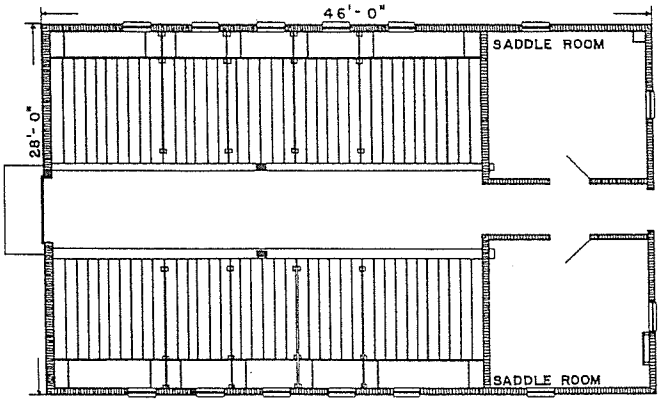
E-28



END ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



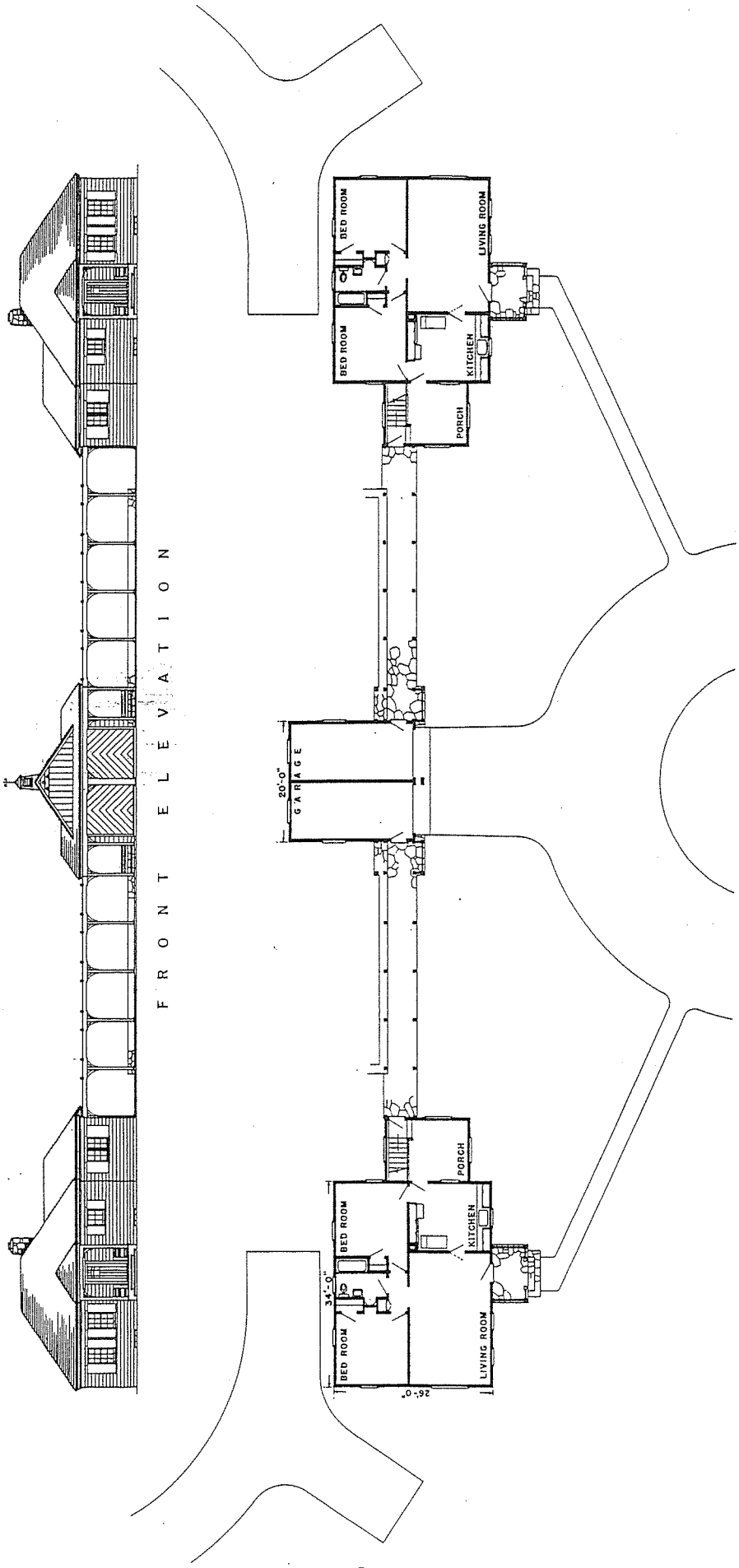
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DOUBLE STALLS EACH END
SINGLE STALLS BETWEEN

BARN

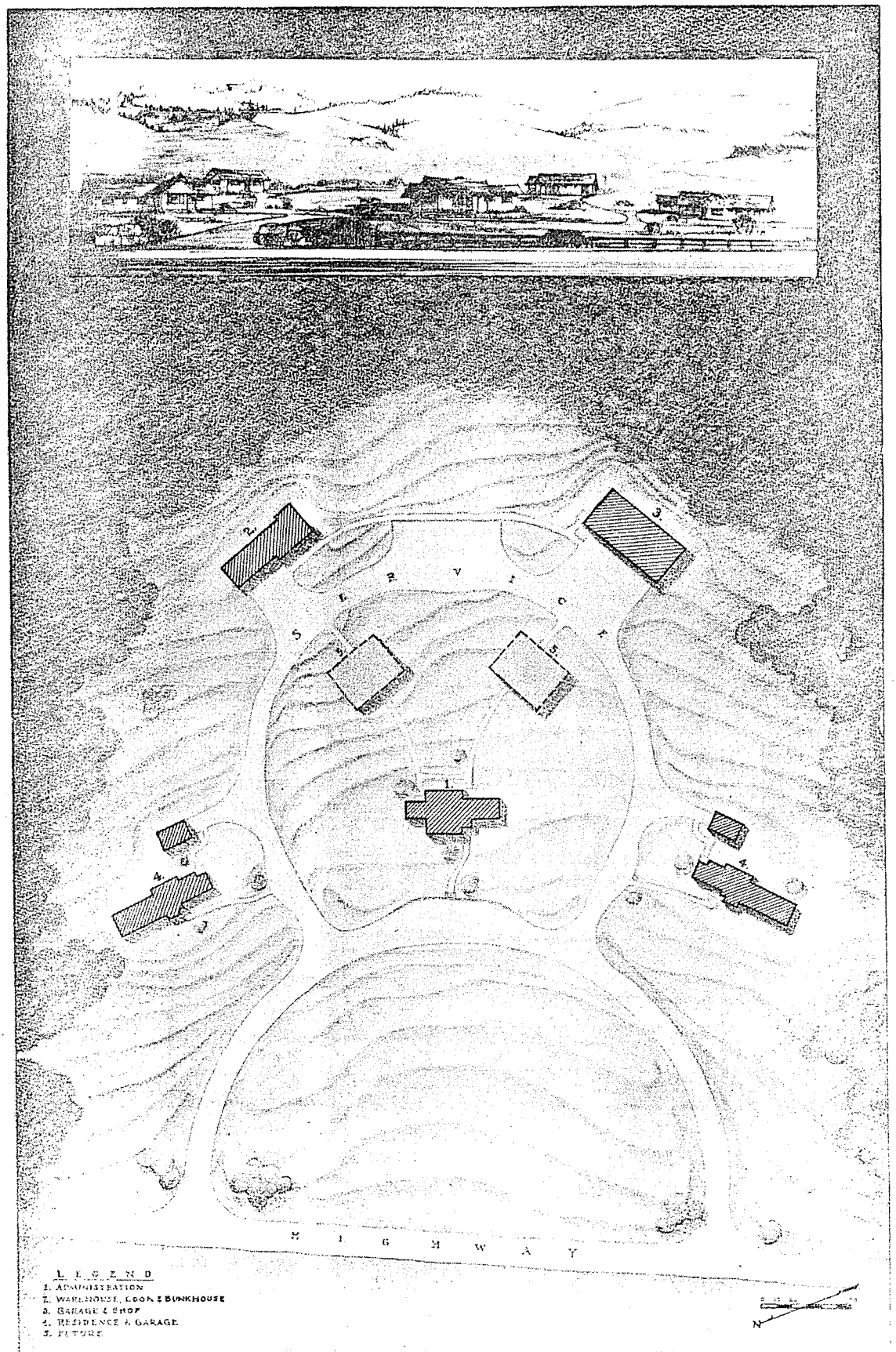
FENN RANGER STATION
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1

PLAN NO B-60



RESIDENCE PLAN No. R-22
GARAGE PLAN No. B-85

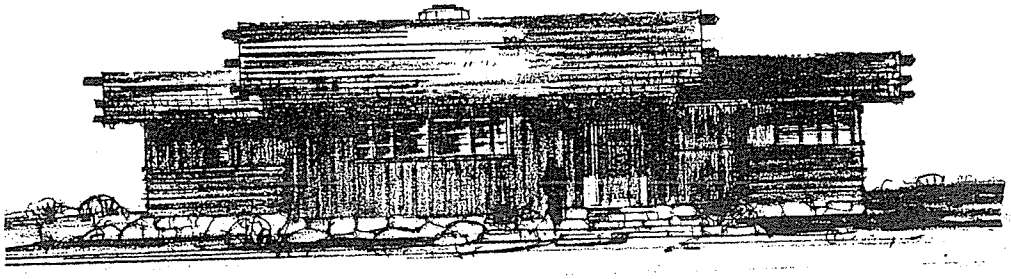
RESIDENTIAL GROUP
FENN RANGER STATION
MEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1



PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

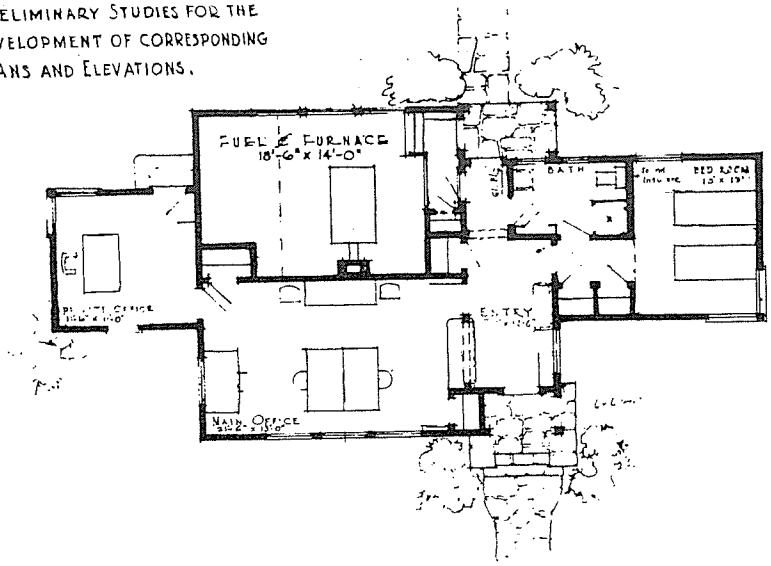
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

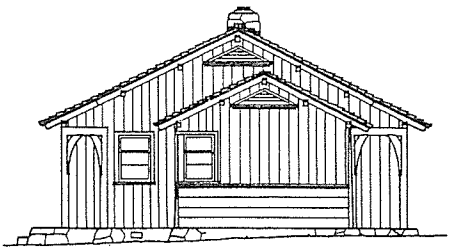


FRONT ELEVATION

PRELIMINARY STUDIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORRESPONDING PLANS AND ELEVATIONS.



FLOOR PLAN
PRELIMINARY STUDY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 1



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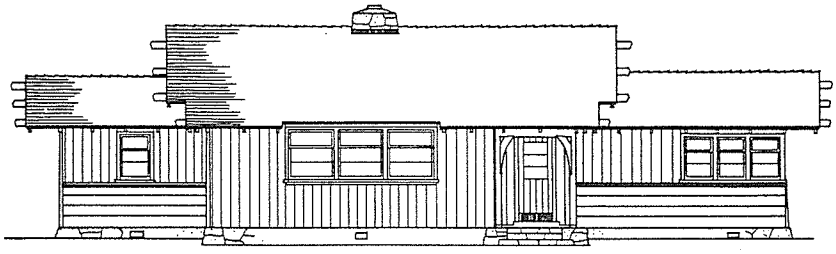

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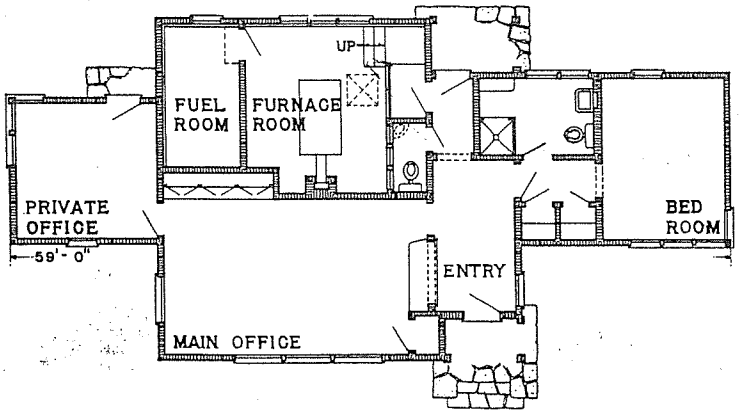


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

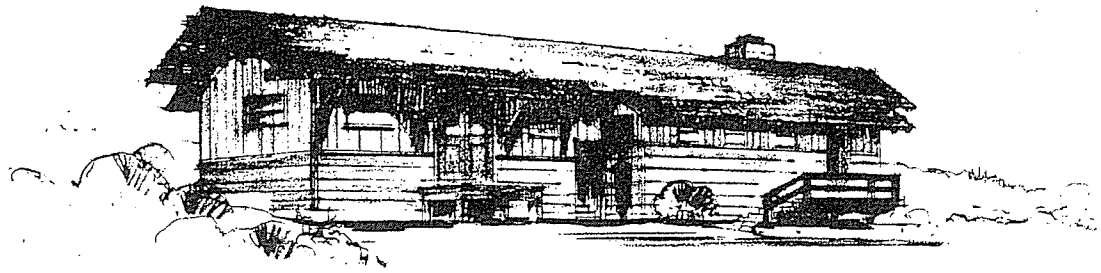
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

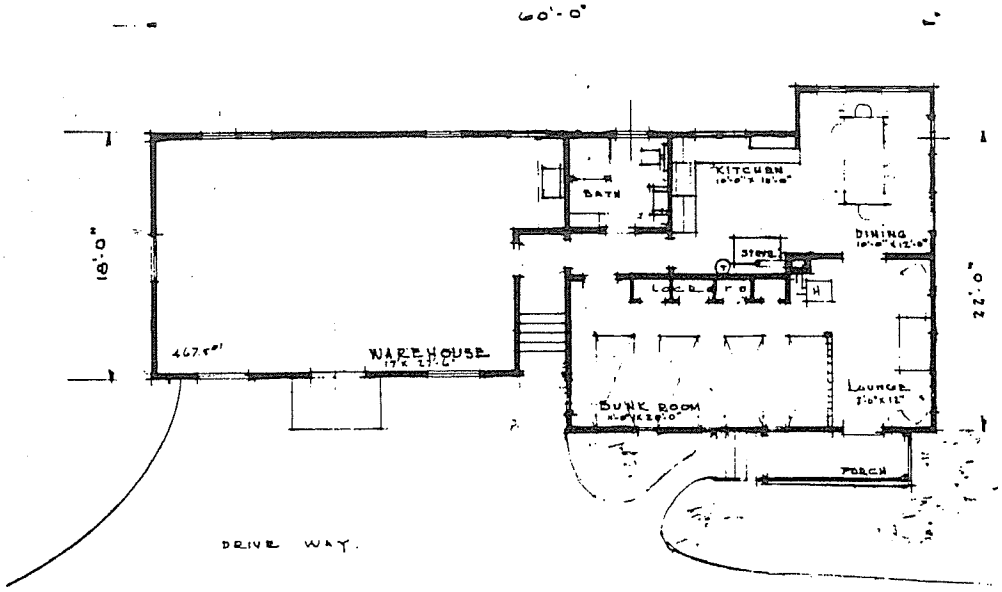
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN NO. B-109





FLOOR - PLAN

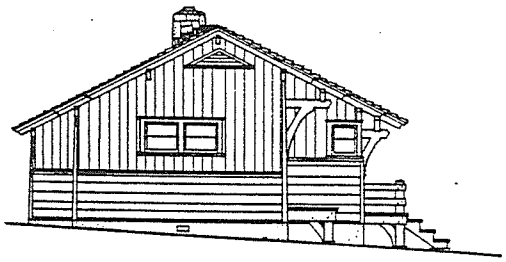
PRELIMINARY STUDY

WAREHOUSE, COOK & BUNKHOUSE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1



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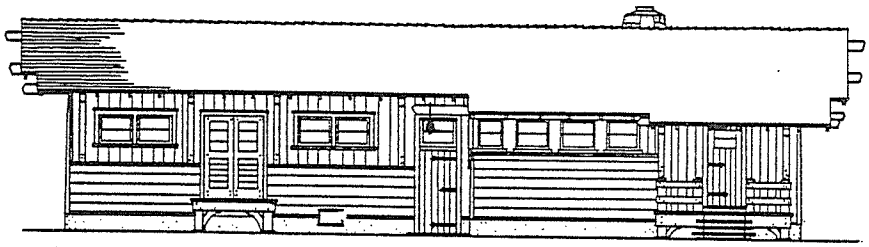

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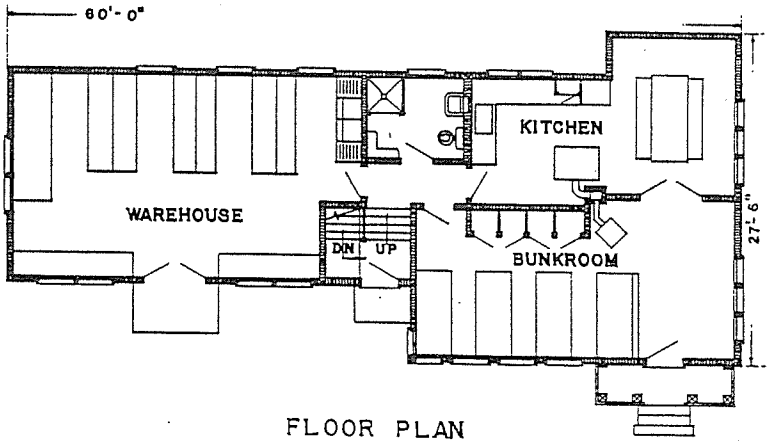


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

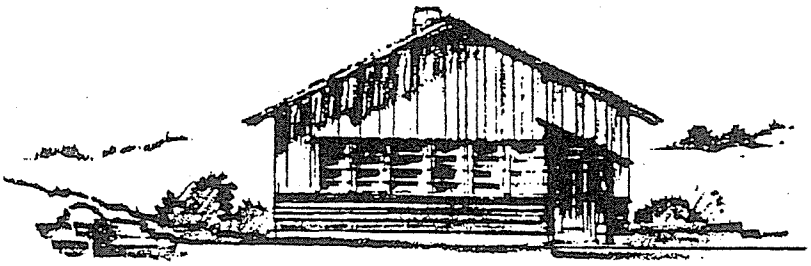
WAREHOUSE, COOK & BUNKHOUSE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN NO B-111



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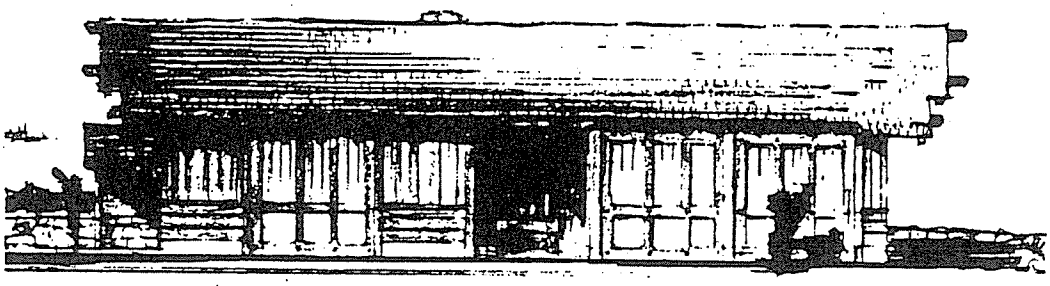

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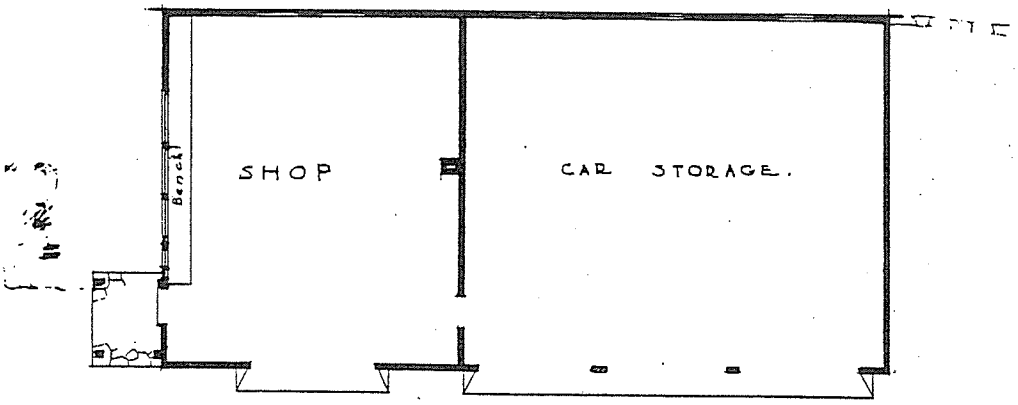


PLAN

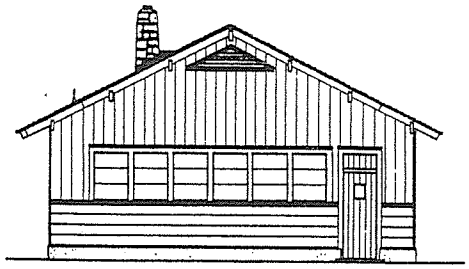
PRELIMINARY STUDY

GARAGE

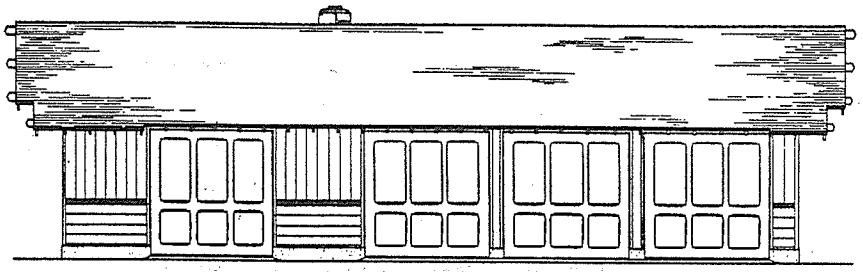
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION I



END ELEVATION



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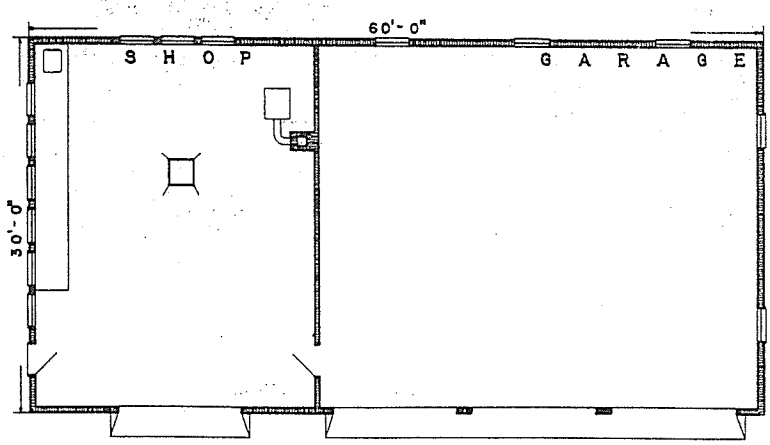


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

GARAGE & SHOP

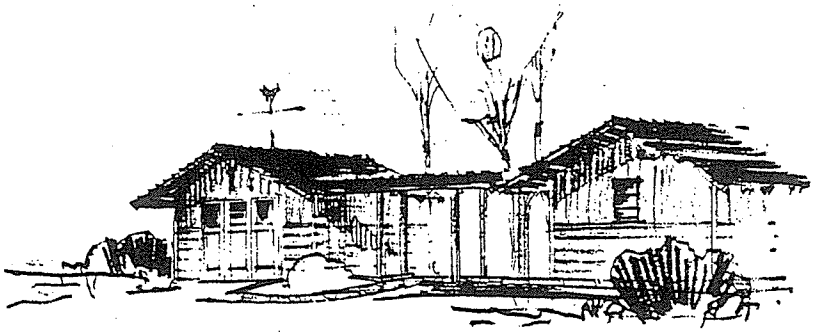
PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

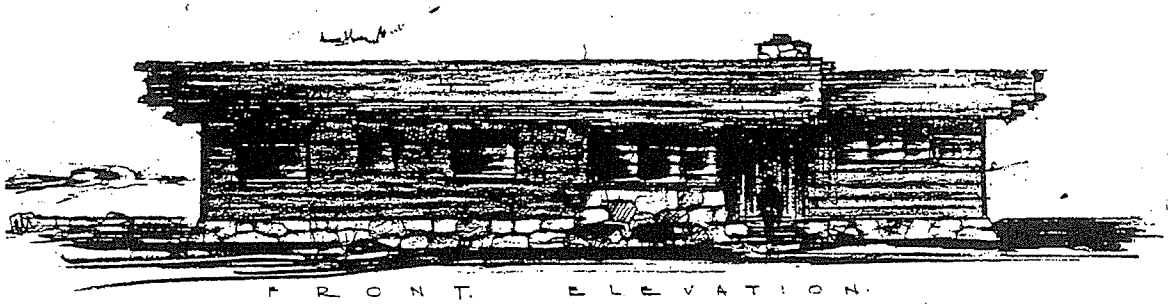
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN NO. B-107

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS





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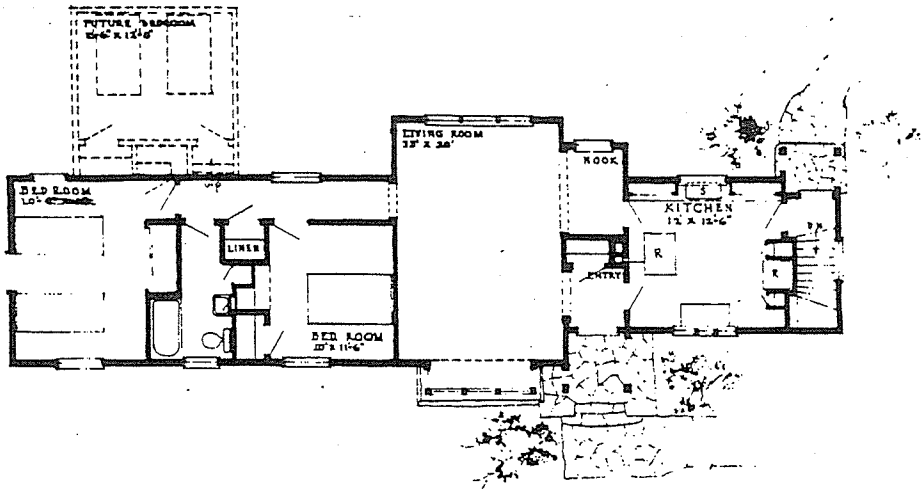


FLOOR PLAN

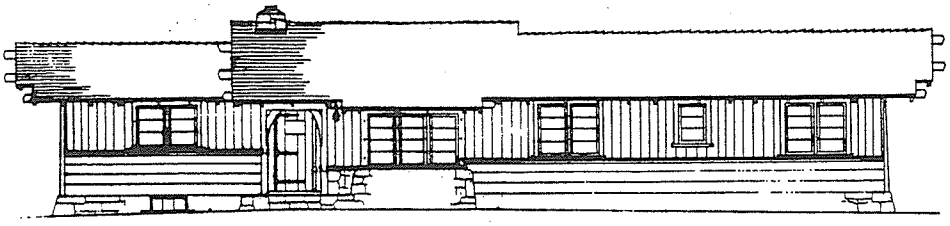
PRELIMINARY STUDY

RESIDENCE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1



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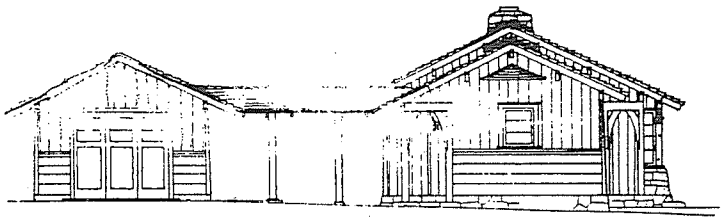

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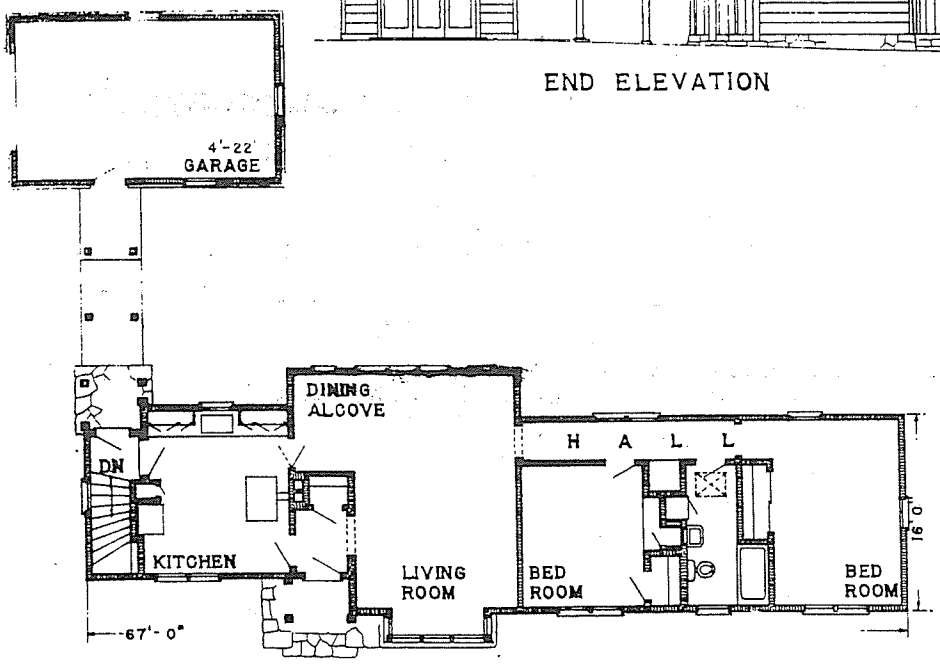


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

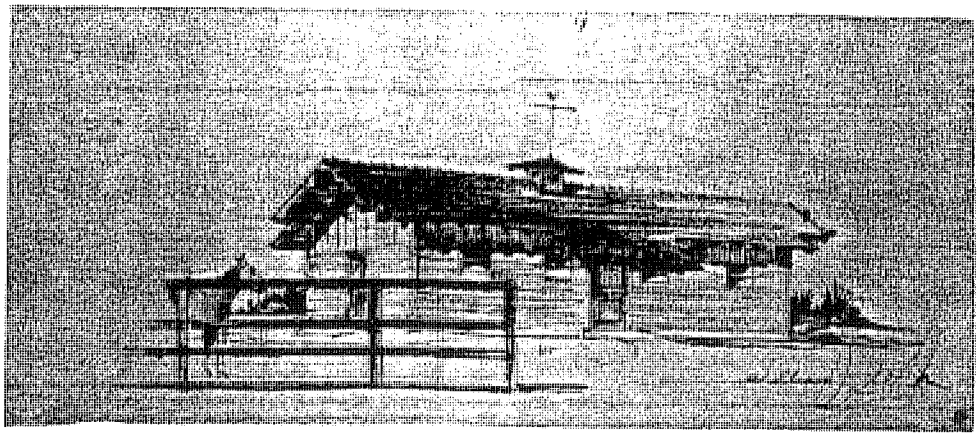
RESIDENCE

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

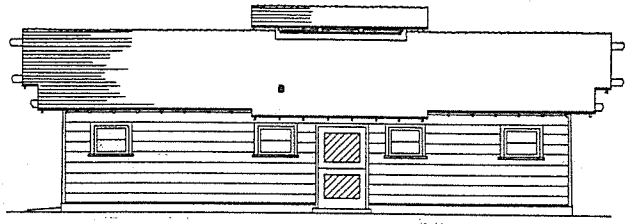
DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN NO B-108



PRELIMINARY SKETCH



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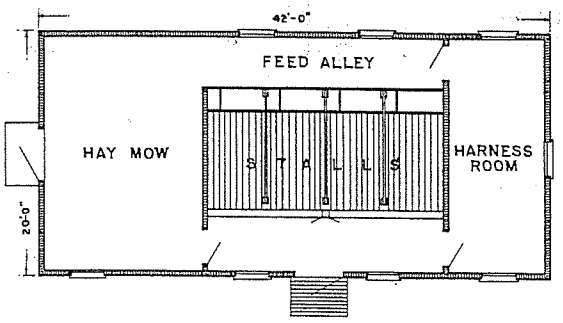


FLOOR PLAN

FINAL DRAWINGS

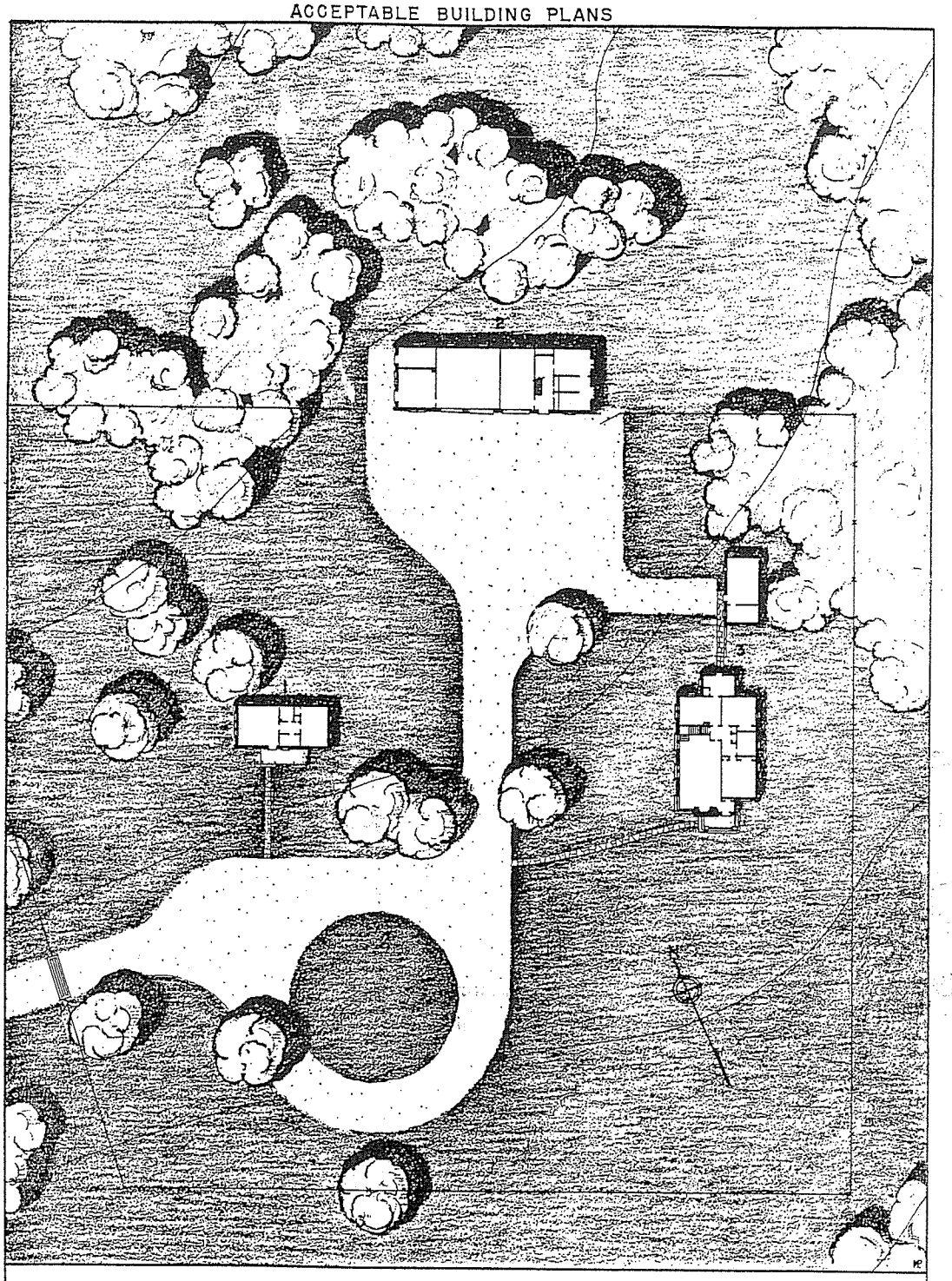
FOUR HORSE BARN

PHILIPSBURG RANGER STATION

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN No. B-113



PLOT PLAN

ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

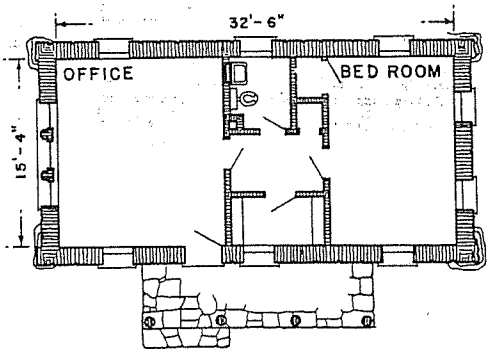
LEGEND

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

0 20 40 60
SCALE IN FEET

END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

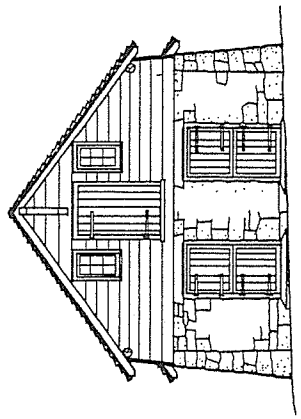
OFFICE

ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION

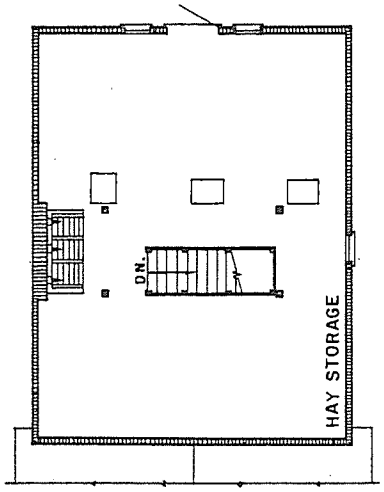
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

PLAN NO. B6505

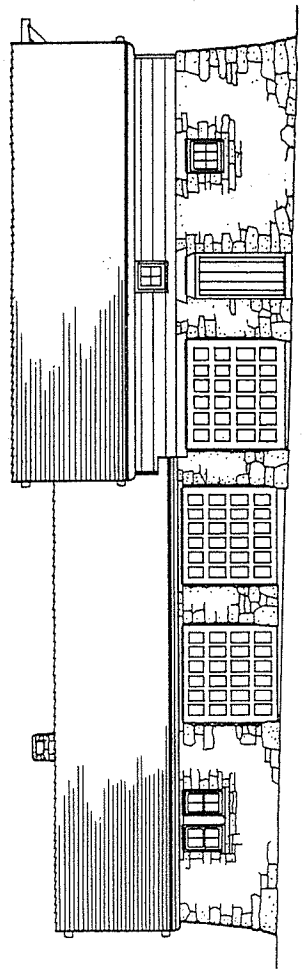


END ELEVATION

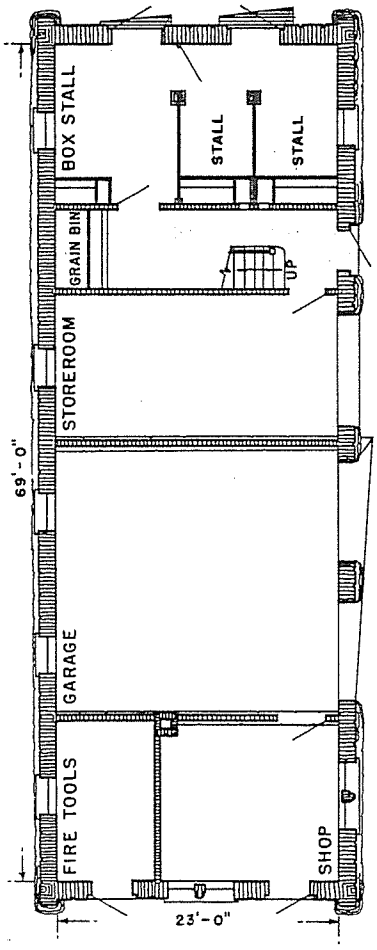


HAY-LOFT

PLAN NO. B6506

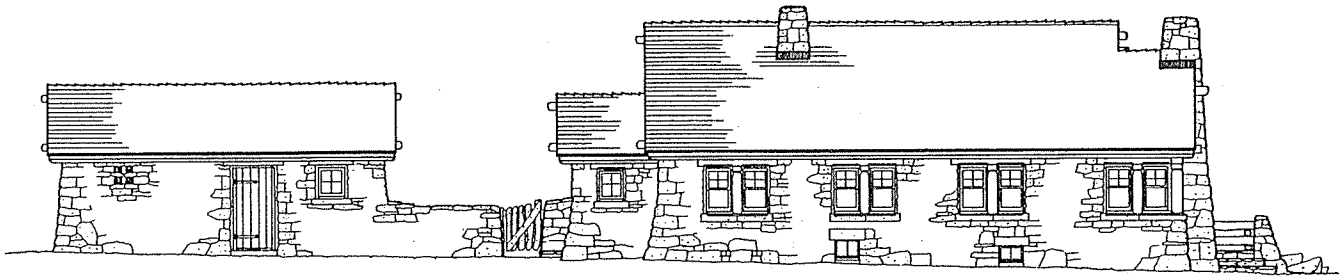


FRONT ELEVATION



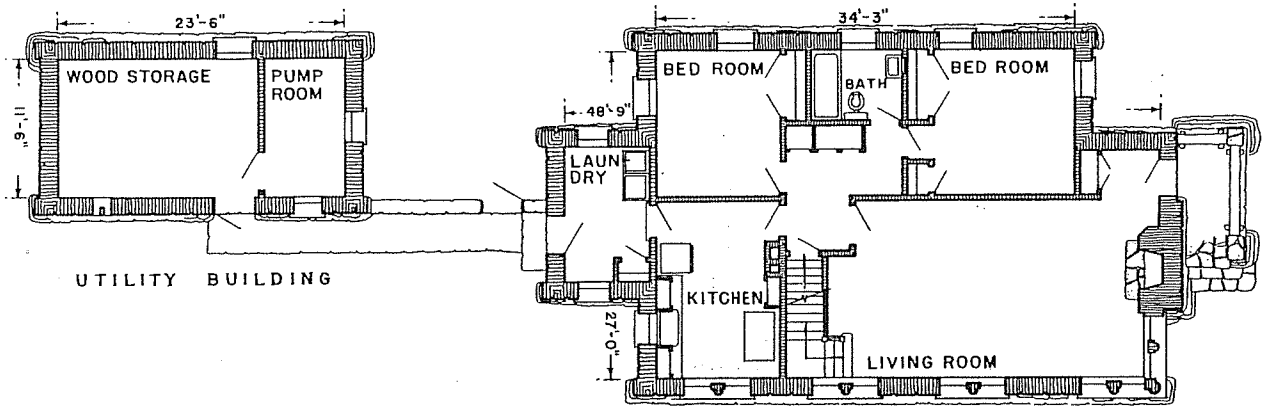
FLOOR PLAN

SHOP & BARN
ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3

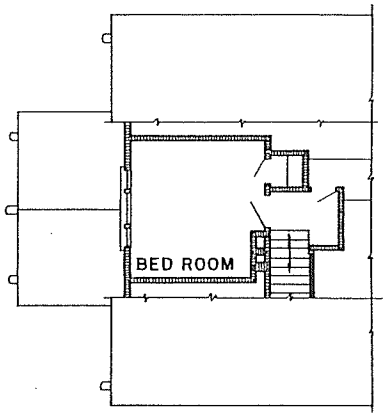


EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



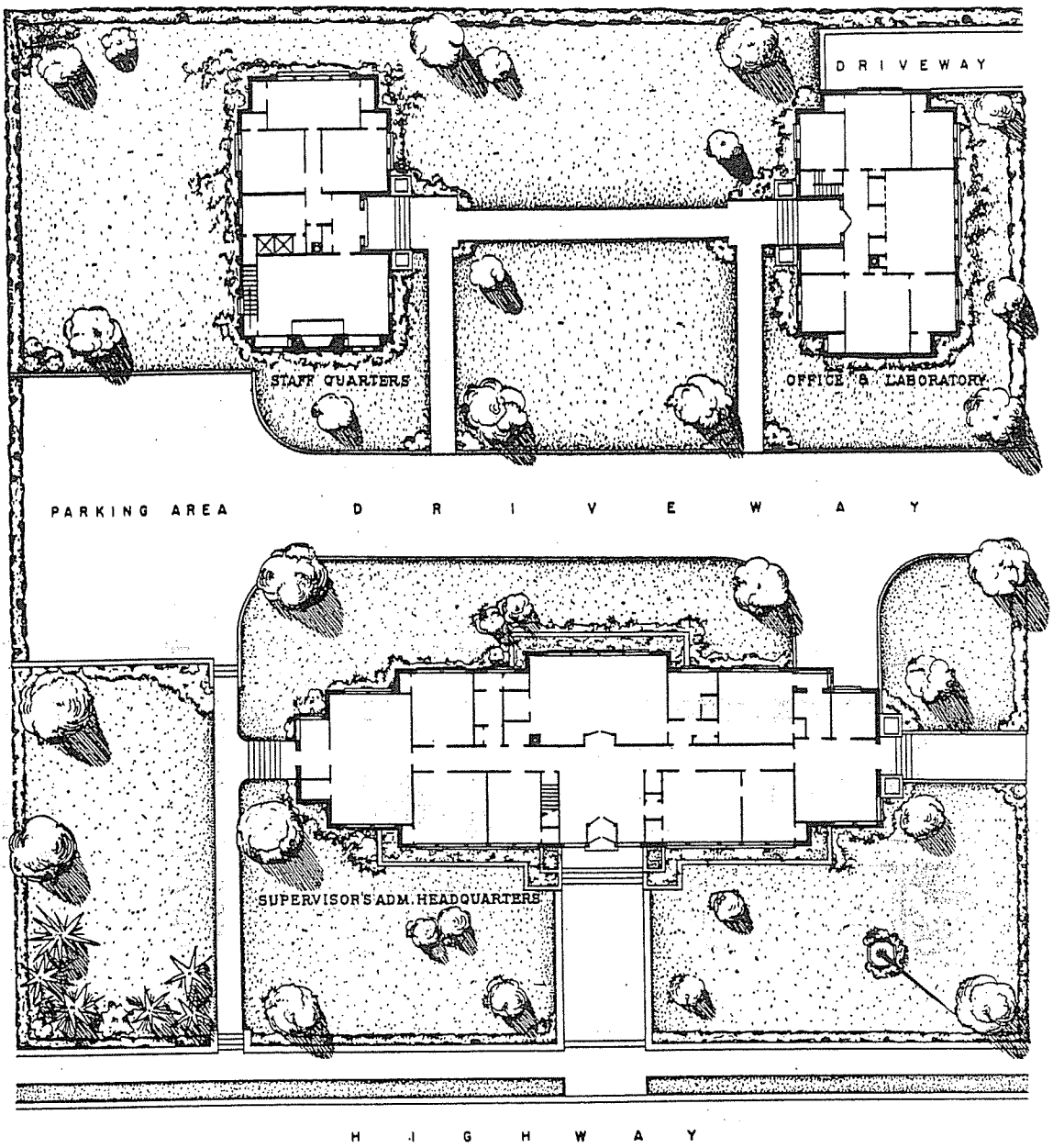
DWELLING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



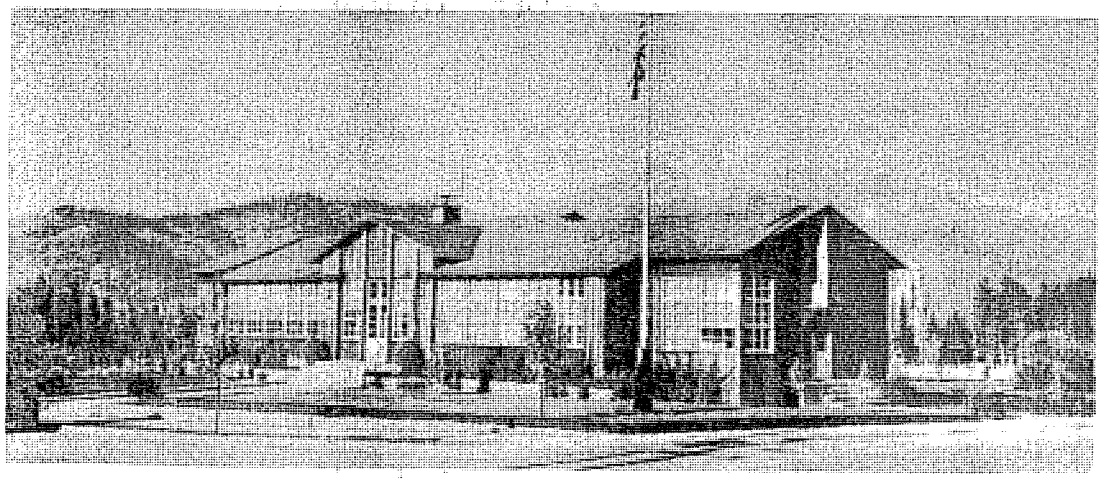
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

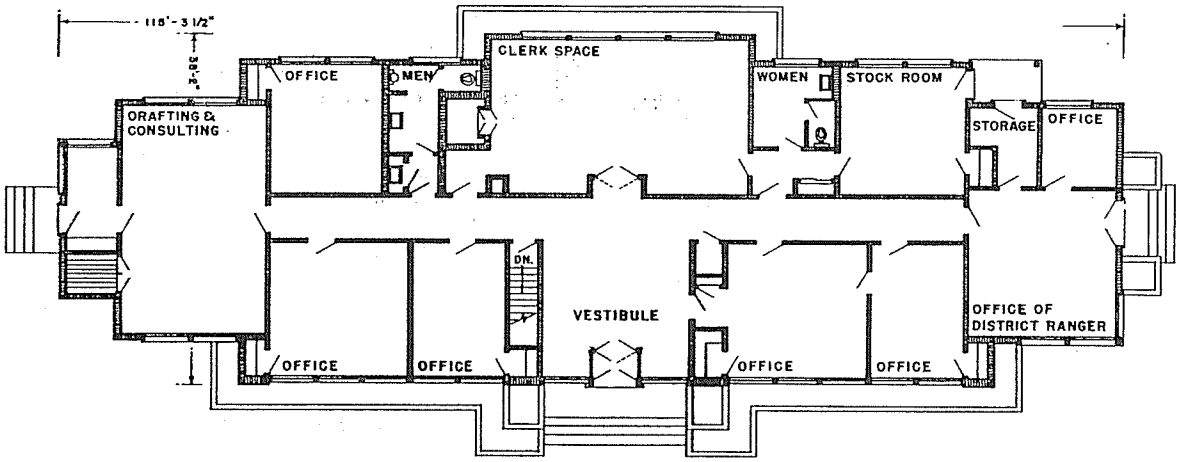
DWELLING & UTILITY BUILDING
ANITA MOQUI RANGER STATION
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3

PLAN NO. B6502



PLOT PLAN
MT. SHASTA HEADQUARTERS
SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 5





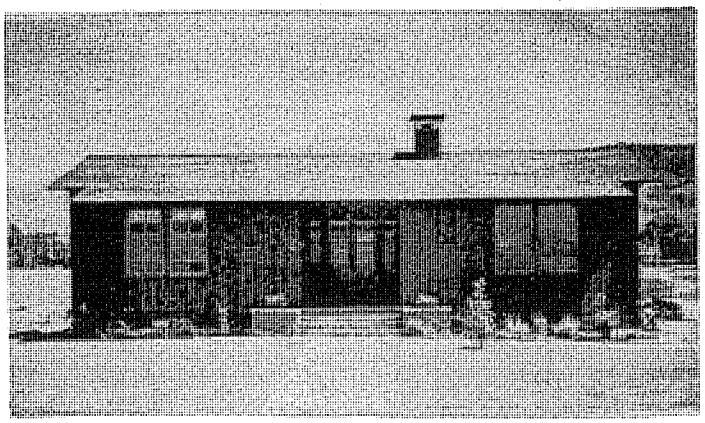
FLOOR PLAN

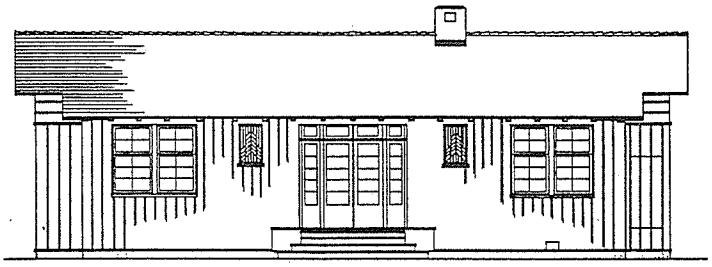
SUPERVISOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

MT. SHASTA CITY, CALIFORNIA

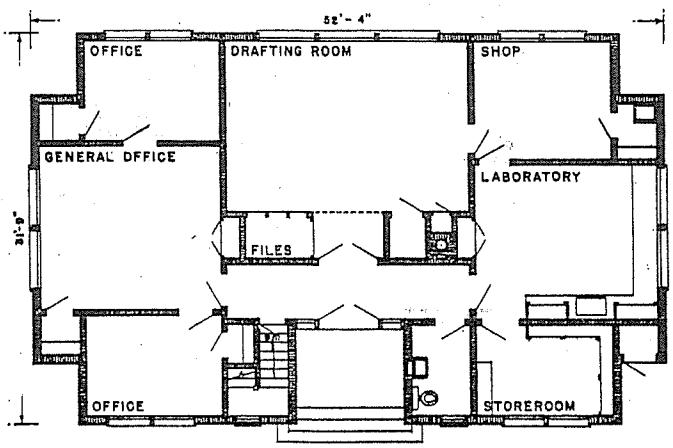
REGION 5

PLAN No. B-E900





FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

OFFICE & LABORATORY

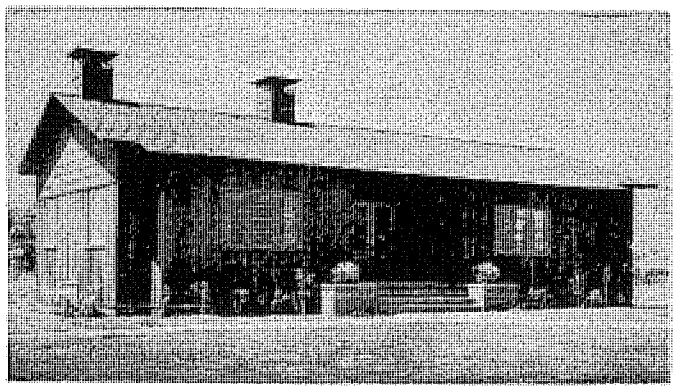
EXPERIMENT STATION

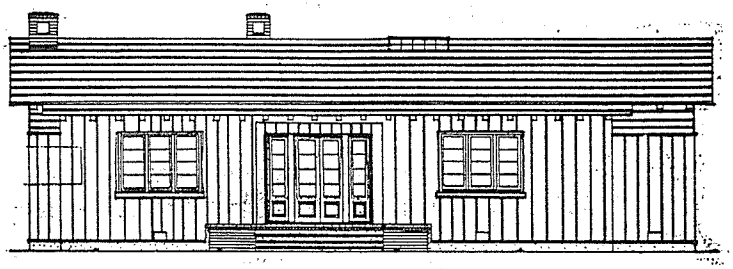
MT. SHASTA CITY
CALIFORNIA

REGION 5

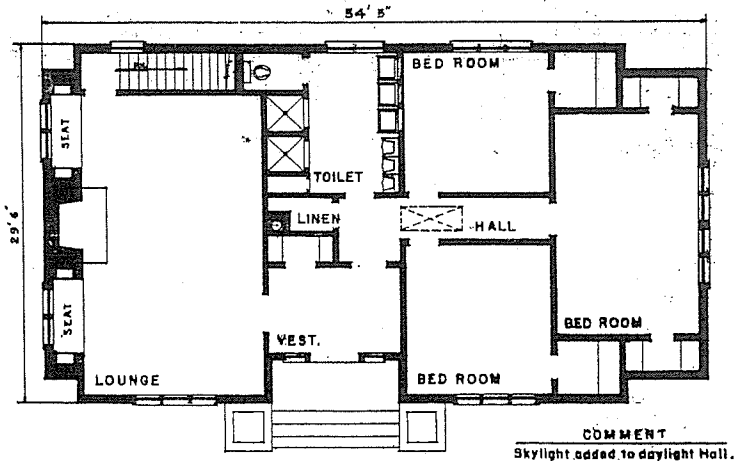
COMMENTS:
Winders taken out of stairs.
Doors shifted and chimney changed

PLAN No. B-X01-4





FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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.

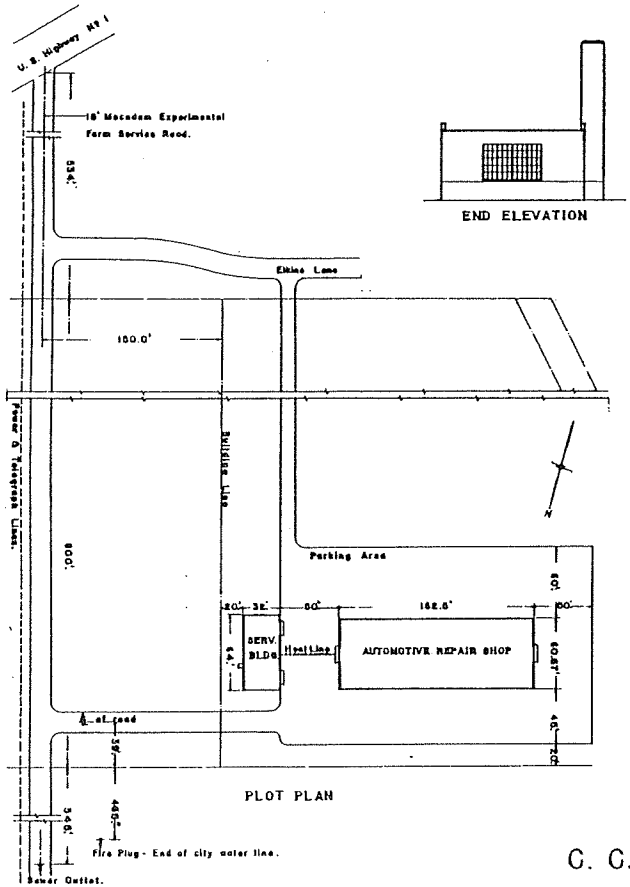
T. W. Norcross

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

SECTION F

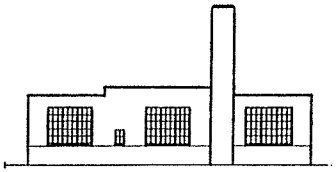
SHOPS & SERVICE BUILDINGS

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS

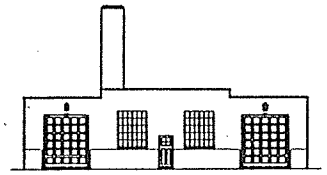


PLOT PLAN

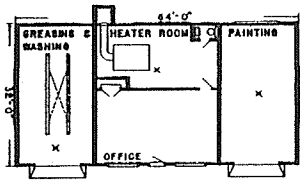
END ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

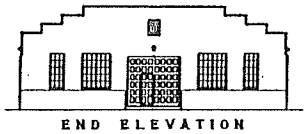


WEST ELEVATION

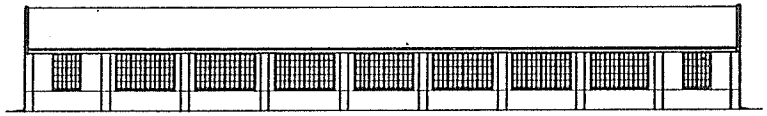


FLOOR PLAN

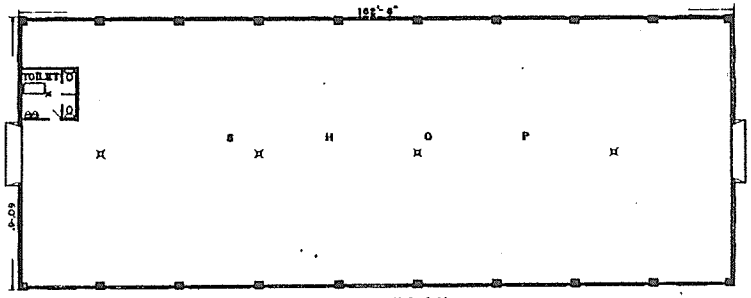
SERVICE BUILDING



END ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

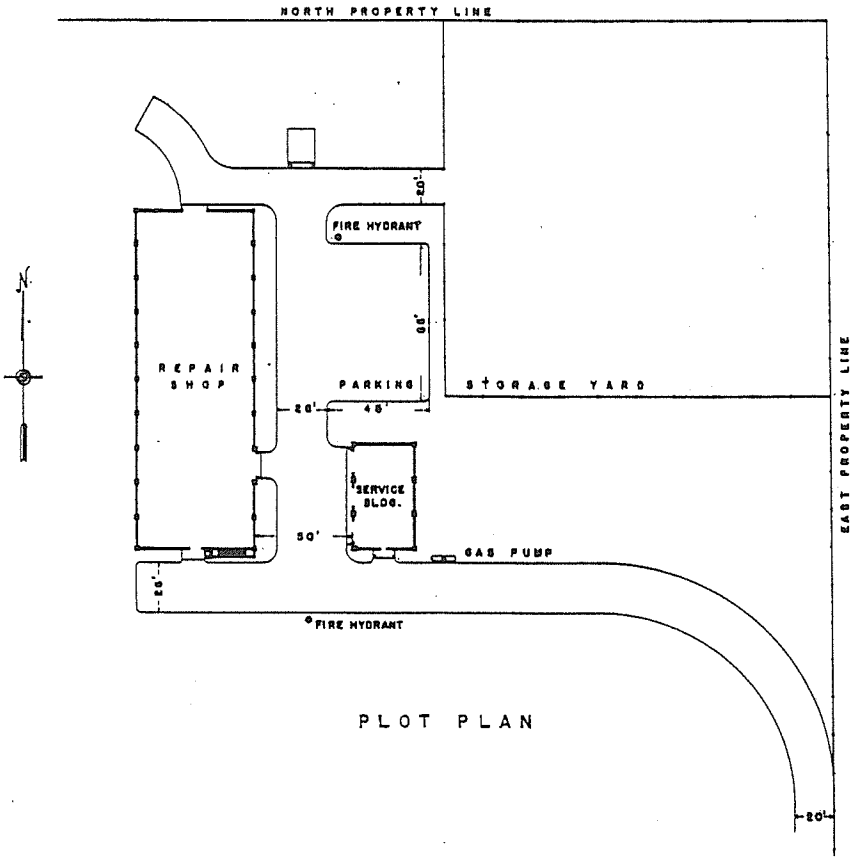
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

C. C. C. CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP

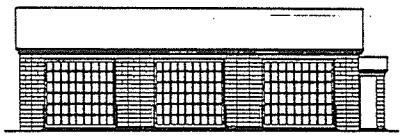
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

REGION 7

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS

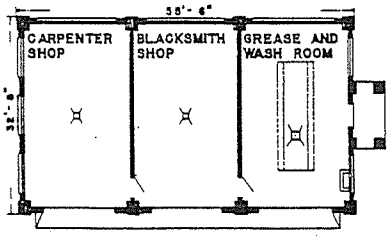


PLOT PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

END ELEVATION



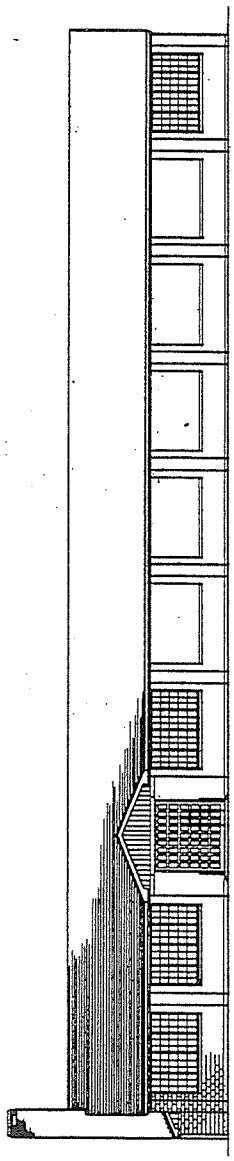
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SERVICE BUILDING AND PLOT PLAN
C.C.C. ZONE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

ROLLA, MO. & GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.

REGION 9

PLAN NO. B-109



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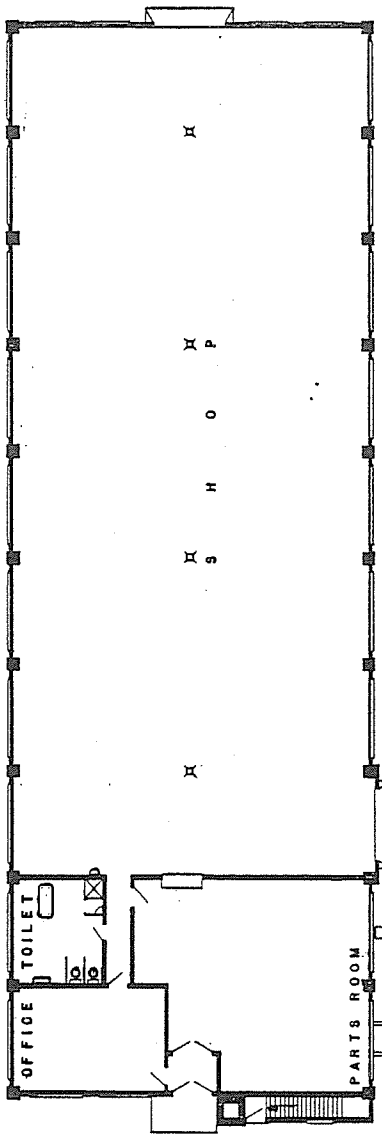


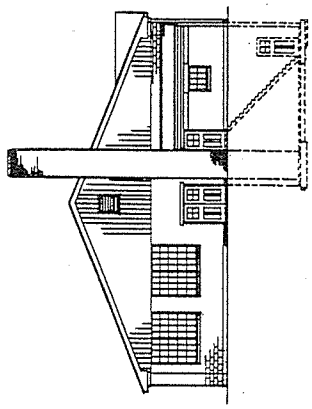
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

C. C. C. ZONE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

ROLLA, MO. & GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.

REGION 9

PLAN No. B-108



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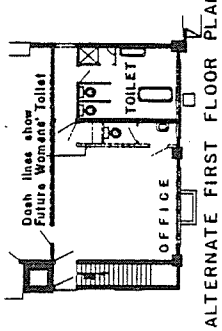
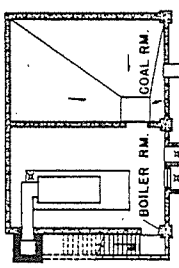
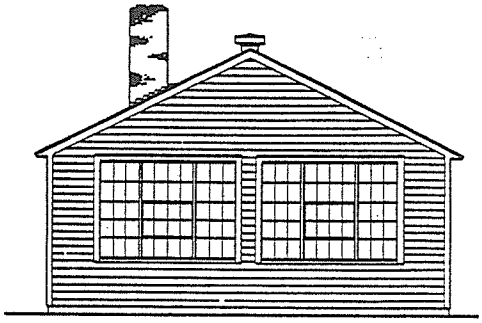


ALTERNATE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

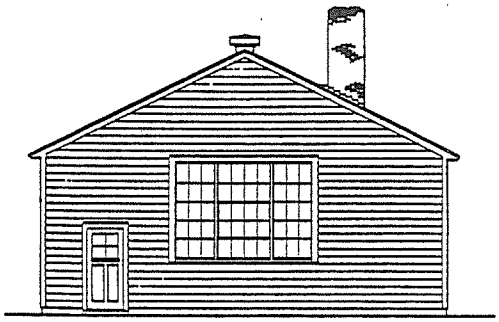


BASEMENT PLAN

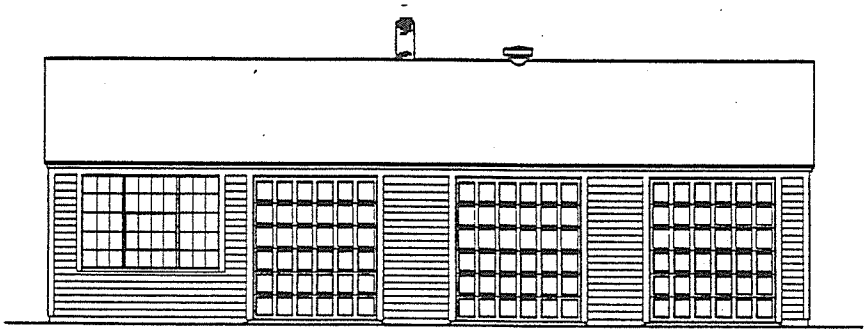
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



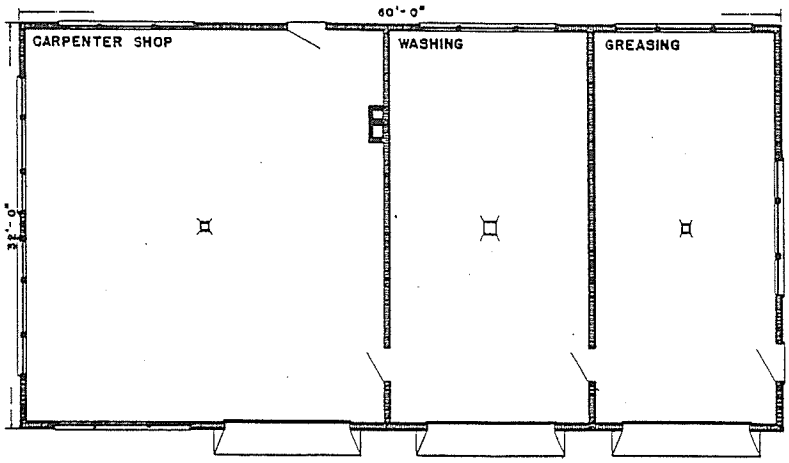
LEFT END ELEVATION



RIGHT END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

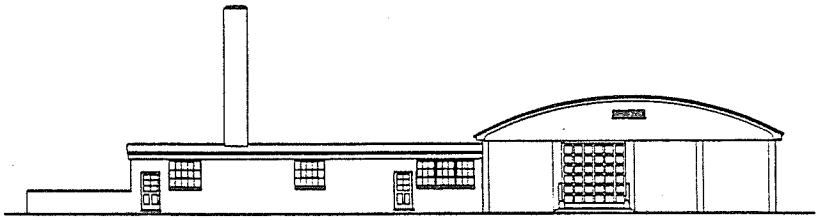
SERVICE BUILDING

C. C. C. CENTRAL REPAIR SHOPS

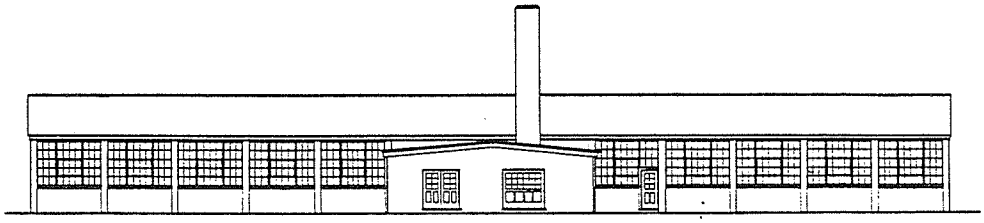
REGION 9

PLAN NO. B116

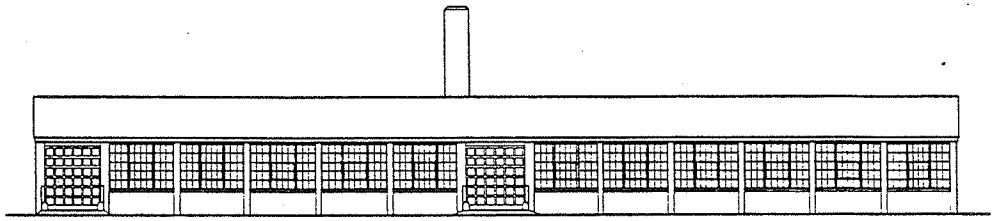
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



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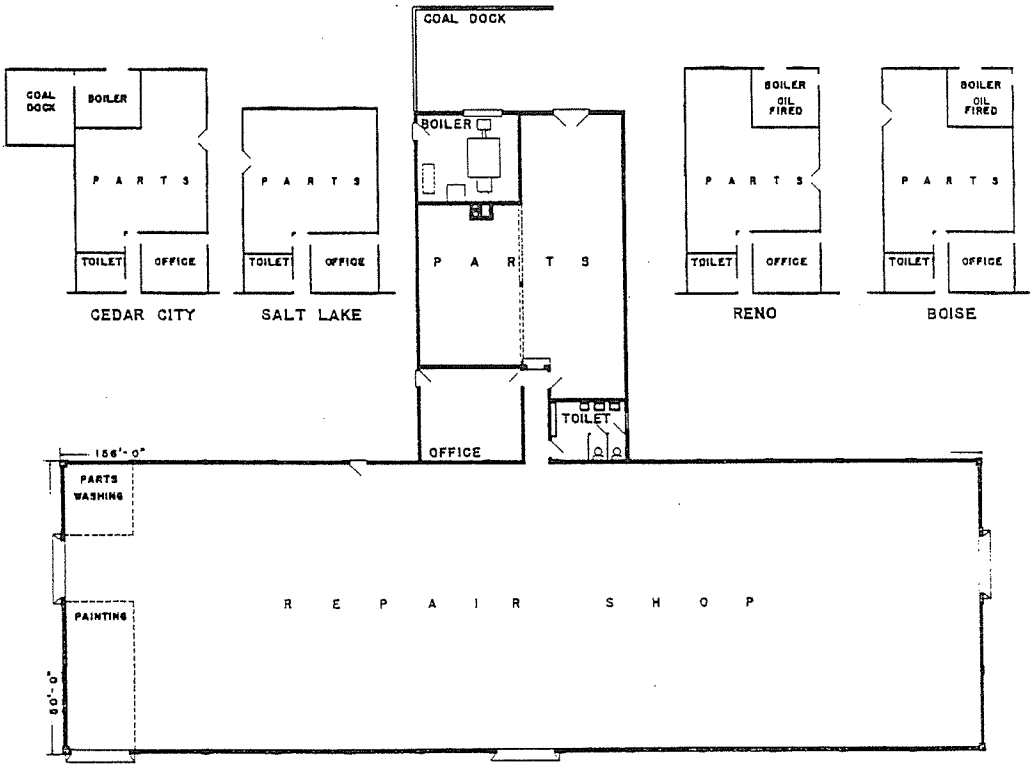
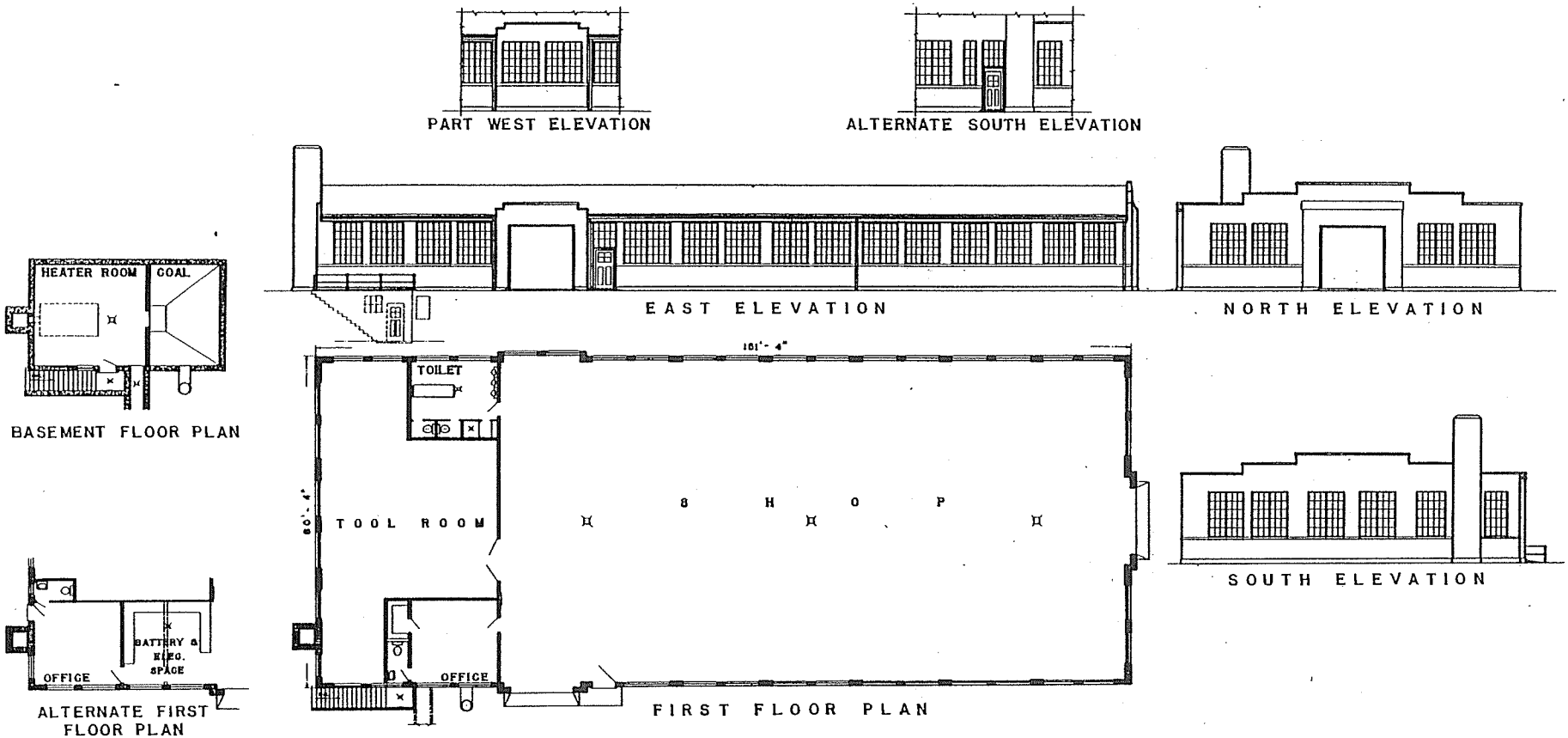


FLOOR PLAN

C.C.C. CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP

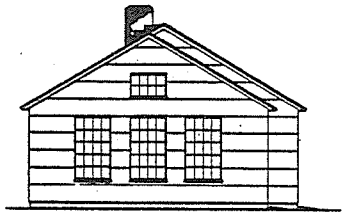
REGION - 4



AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER
BELTSVILLE, MD.

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



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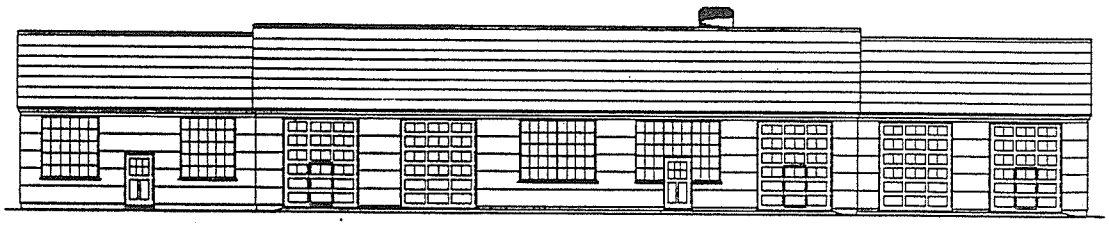

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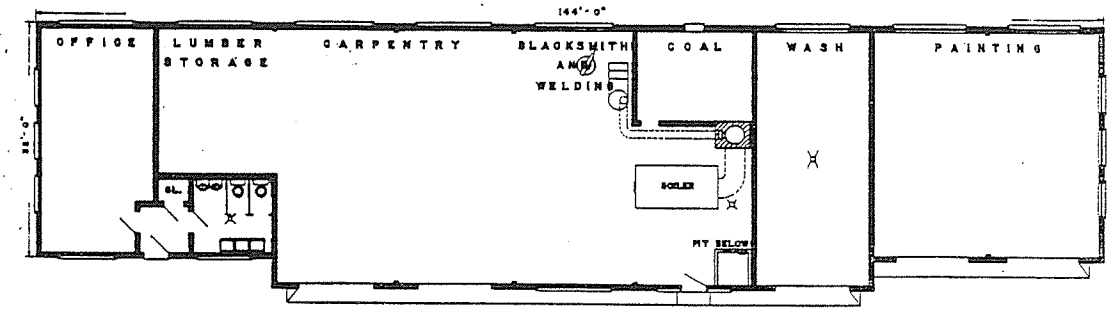


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

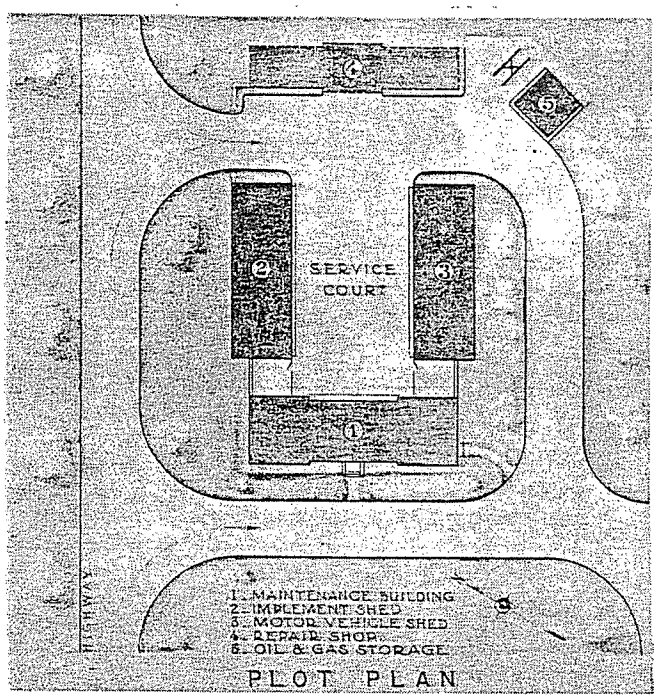
SERVICE BUILDING

SALEM, VA.

REGION 7

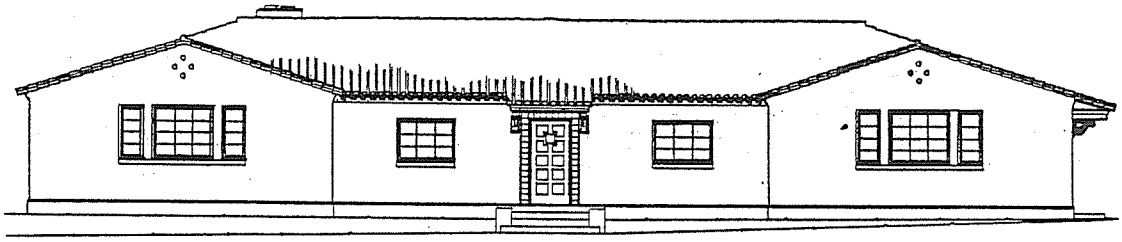
PLAN NO. B-12905-D

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



PLOT PLAN

DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



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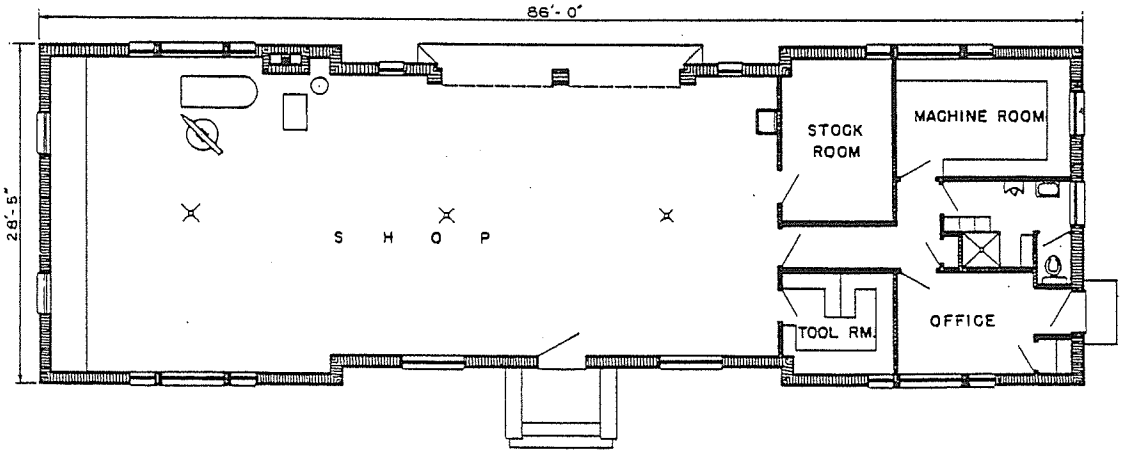
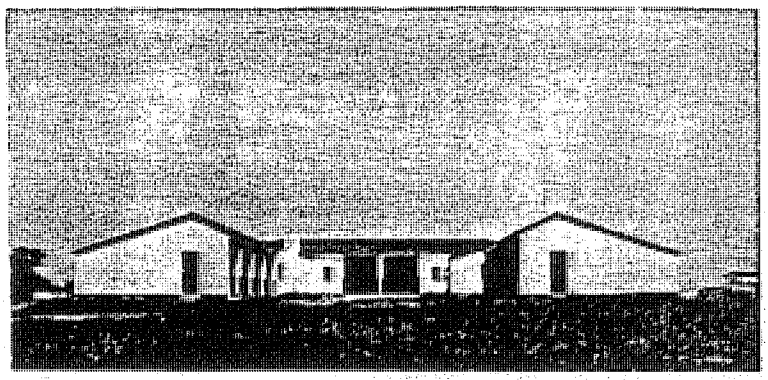


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

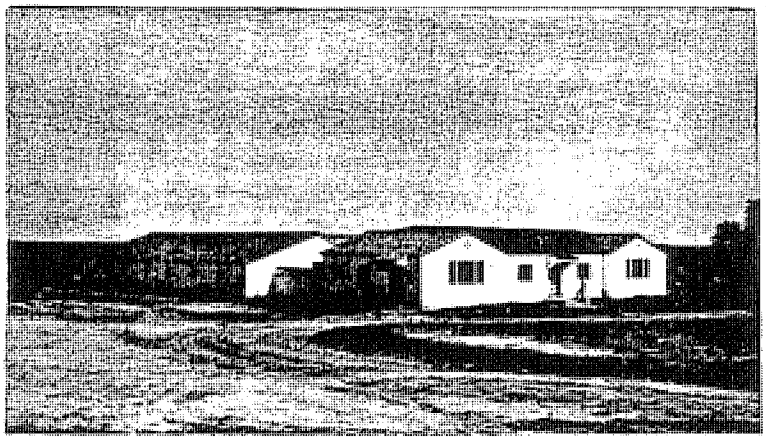
MAINTENANCE BUILDING

TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WACO, TEXAS

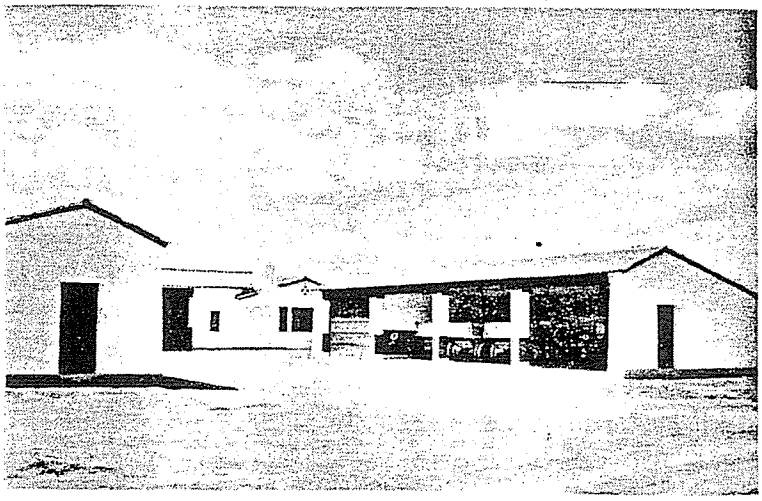
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



VEHICLE SHEDS & MAINTENANCE BUILDING



MAINTENANCE BUILDING & VEHICLE SHEDS



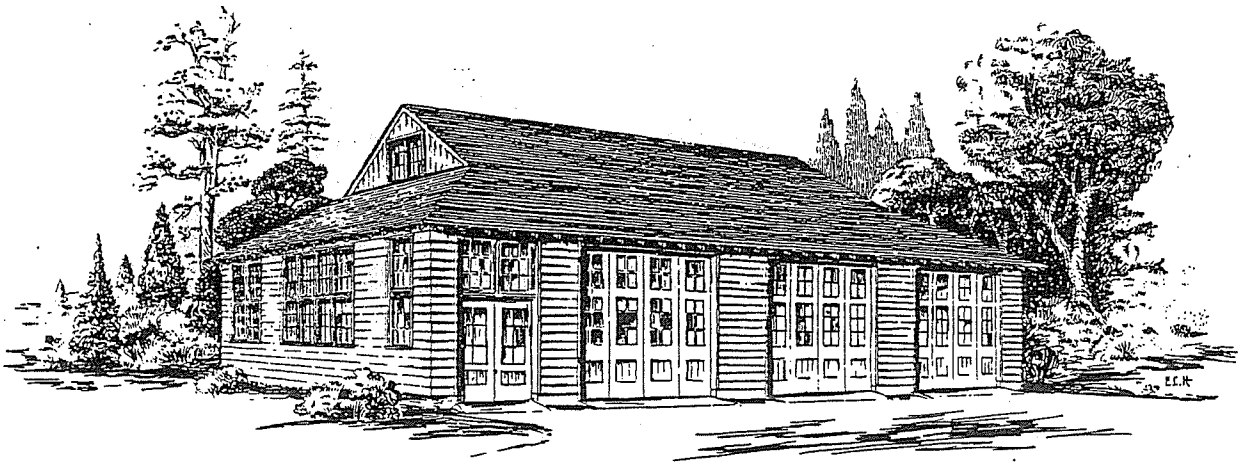
SERVICE COURT- VEHICLE SHEDS

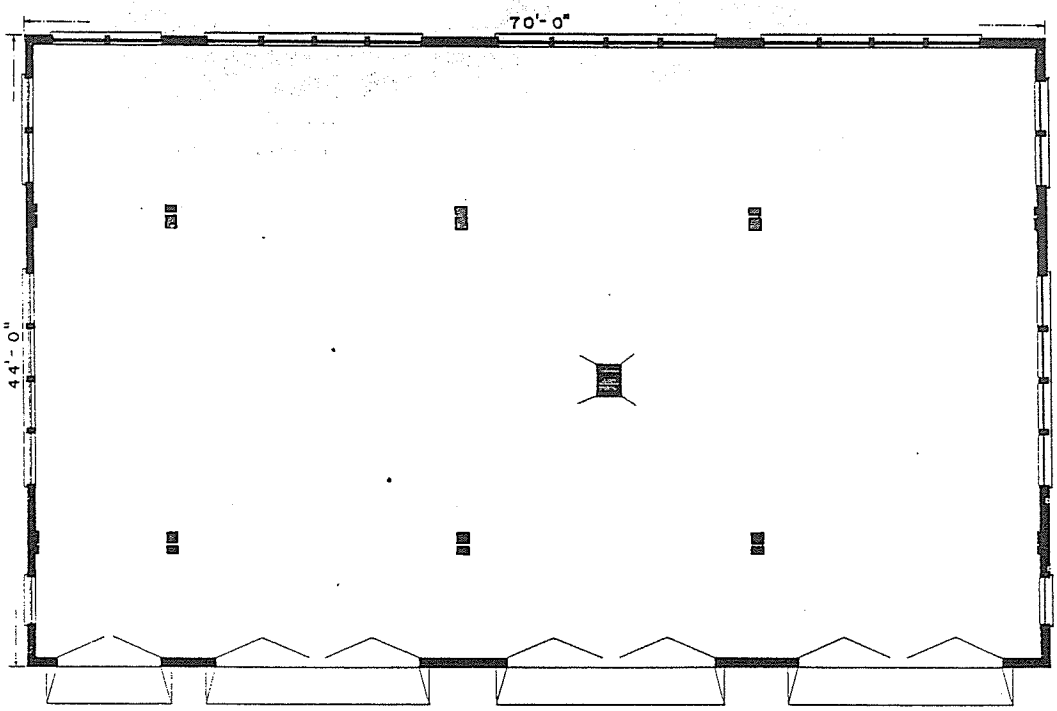
TEXAS EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED PROJECT

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.





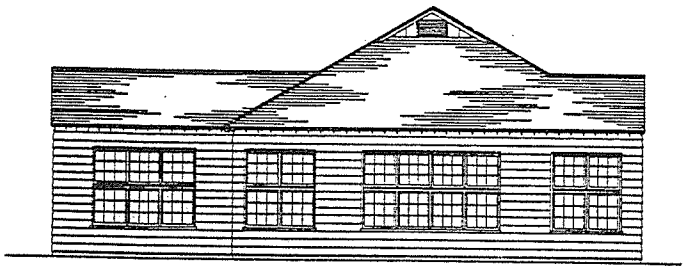
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MACHINE SHOP
NORTH BEND RANGER STATION
SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

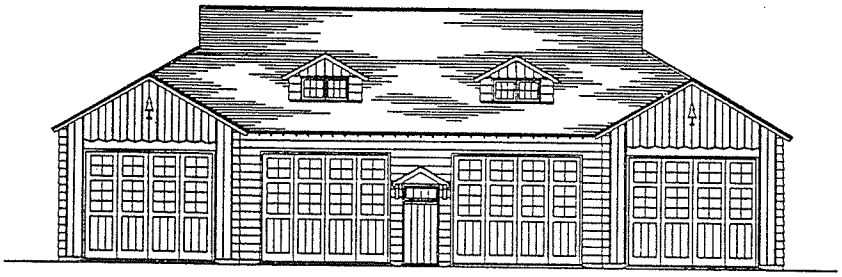
REGION 6

PLAN NO. 701

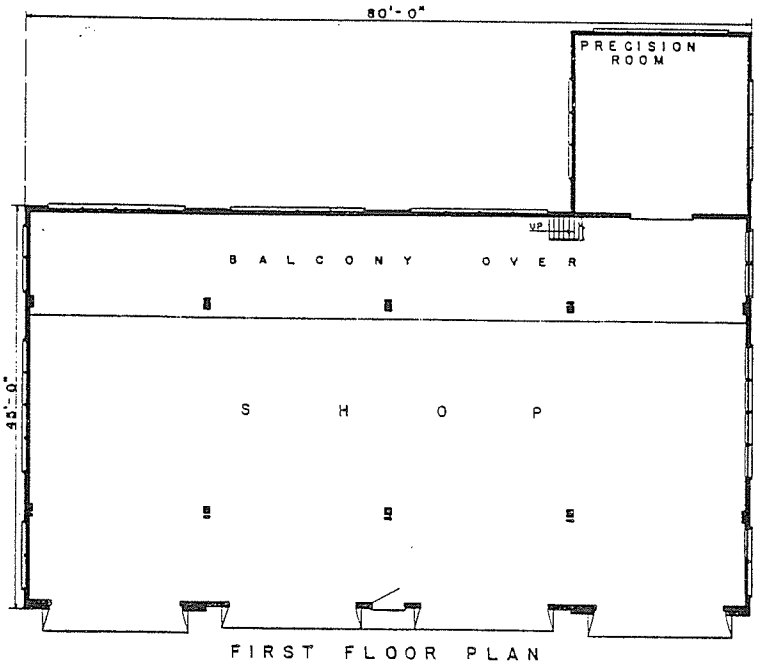
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

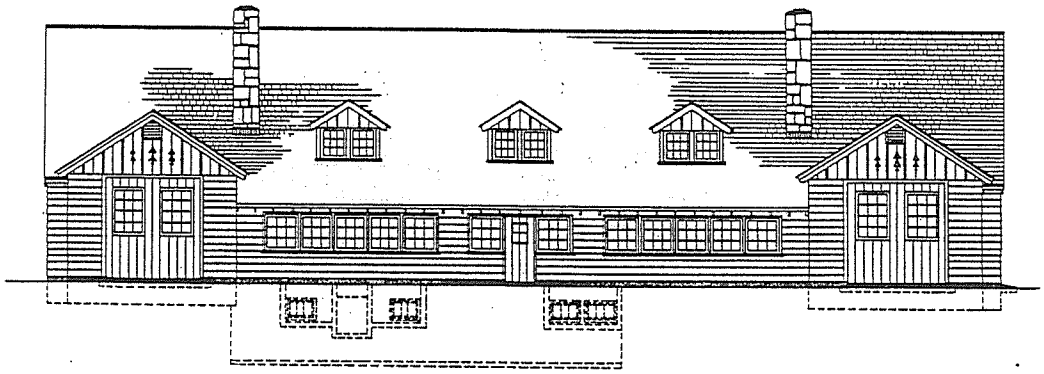
MACHINE SHOP

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

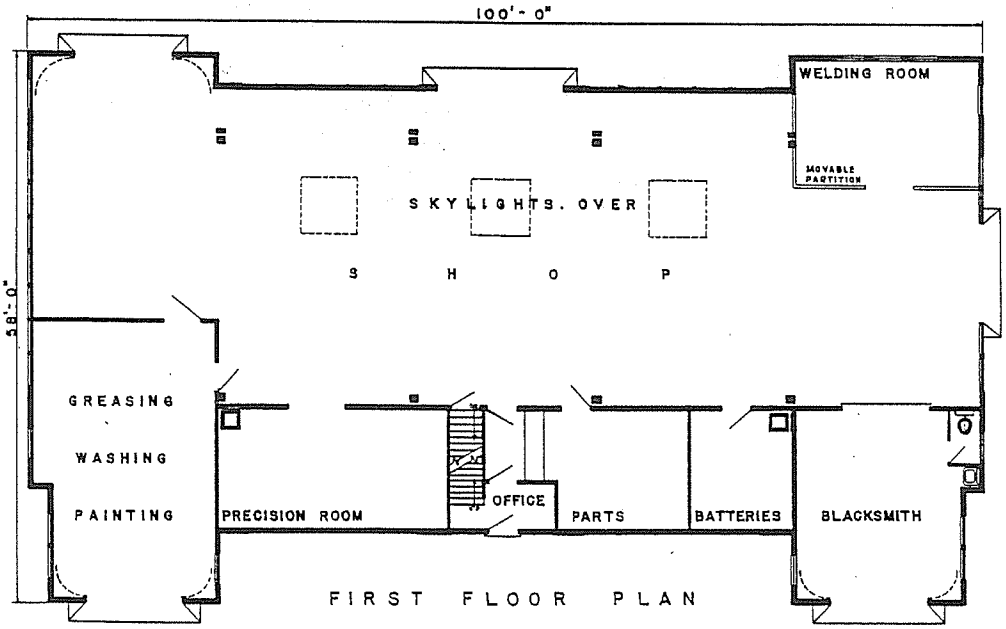
REGION 6

PLAN NO. 707.

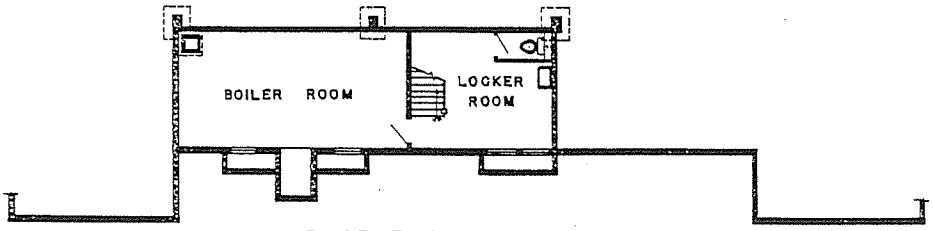
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



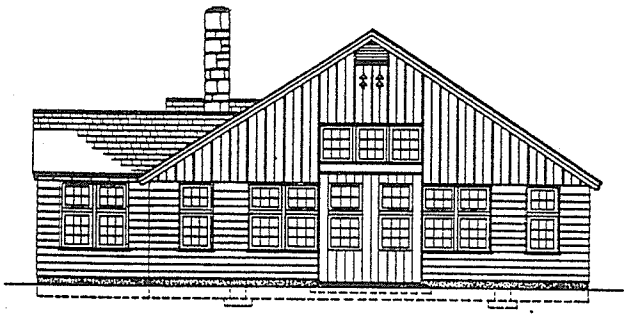
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

MACHINE SHOP

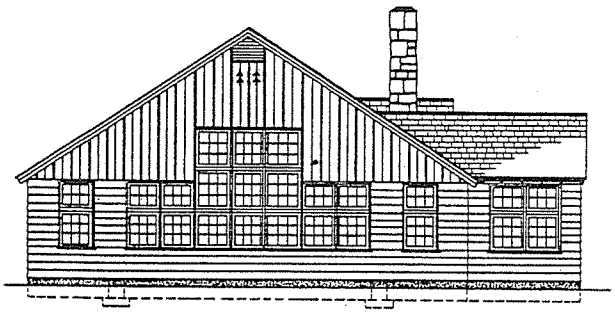
SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6

PLAN NO. 713



END ELEVATION



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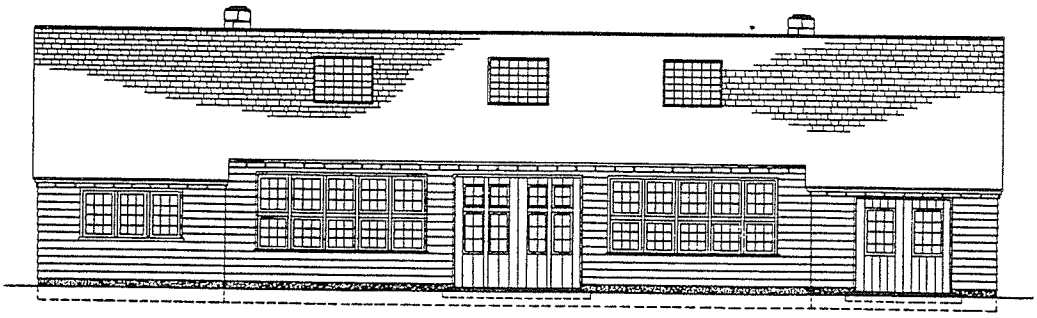


REAR ELEVATION

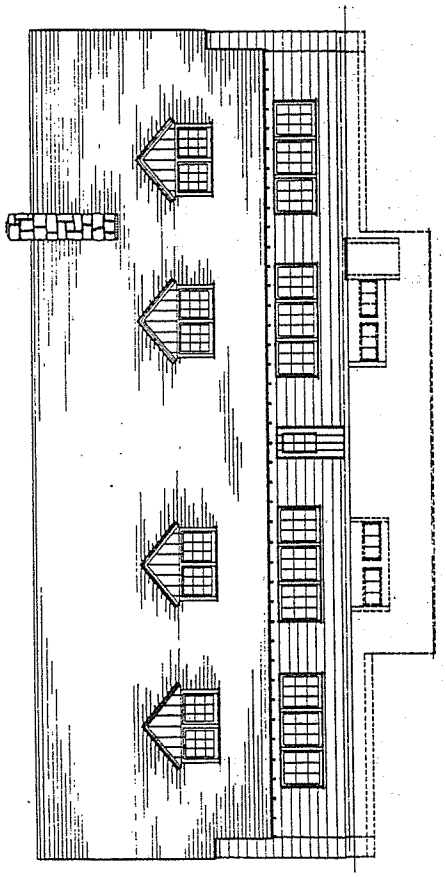
MACHINE SHOP

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

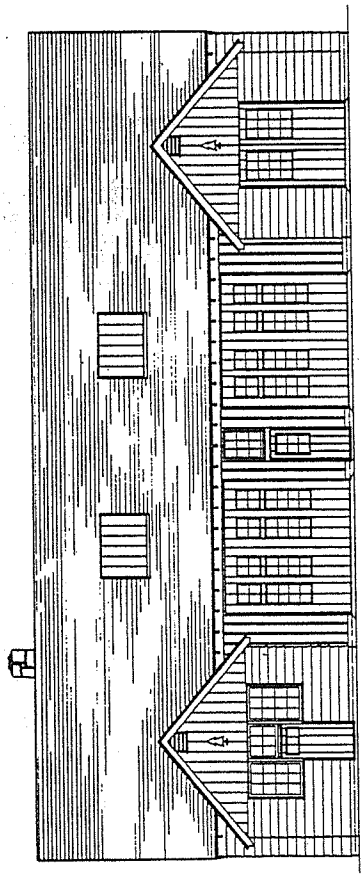
REGION 6

PLAN NO. 713

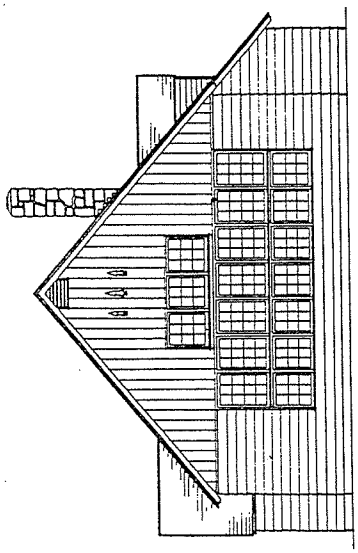
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



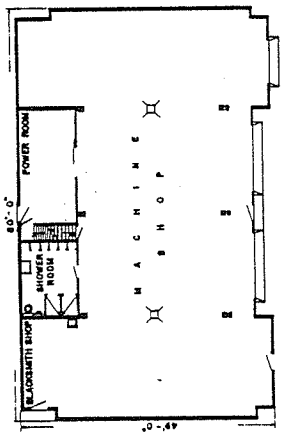
REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

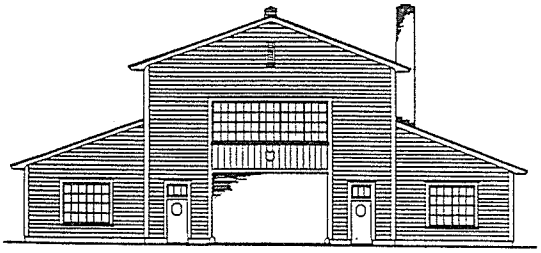
MACHINE SHOP

OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6

PLAN NO. 715

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



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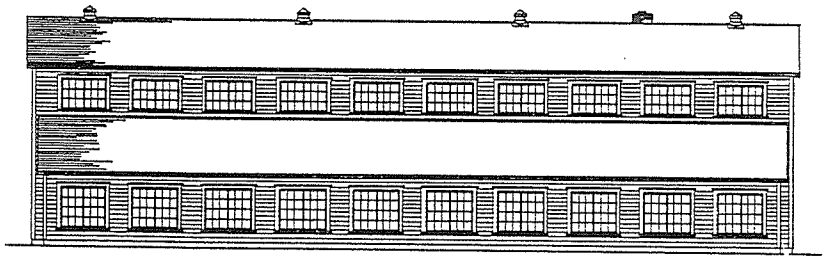
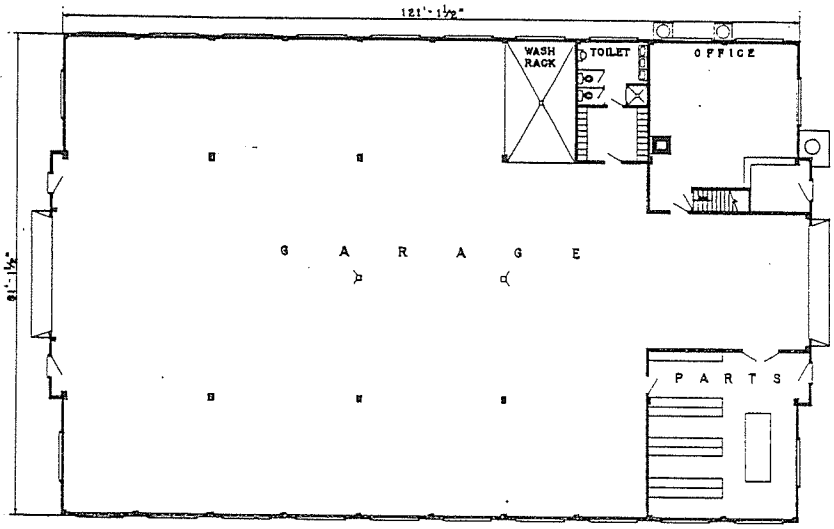


SIDE ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SHOP BUILDING

HILL CITY, S. DAKOTA

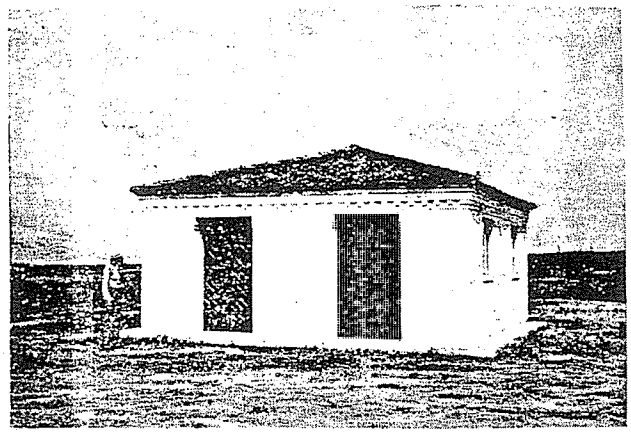
REGION 2

PLAN NO. B-5101

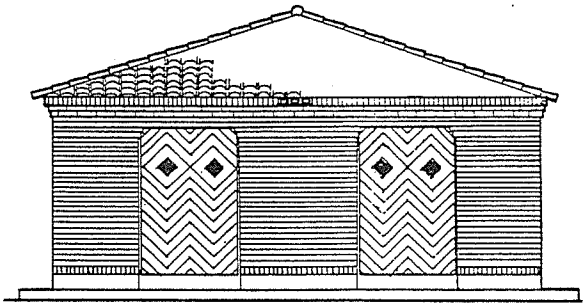
SECTION G

GAS & OIL STORAGE BUILDINGS

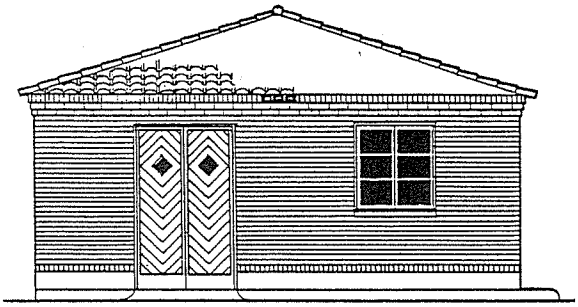
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



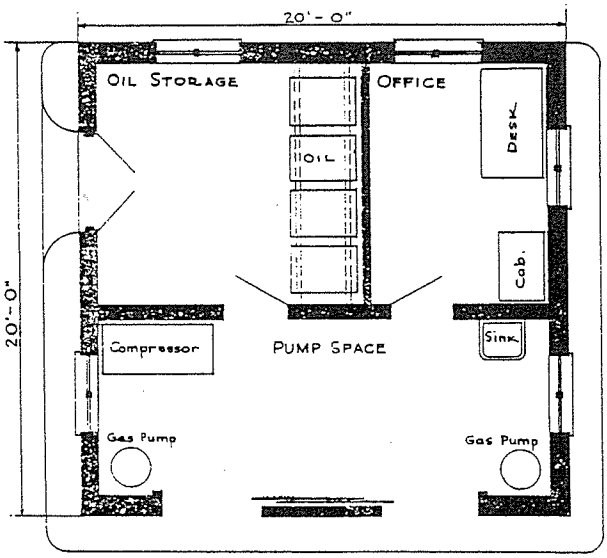
DESIGNED BY
ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE



FRONT ELEVATION

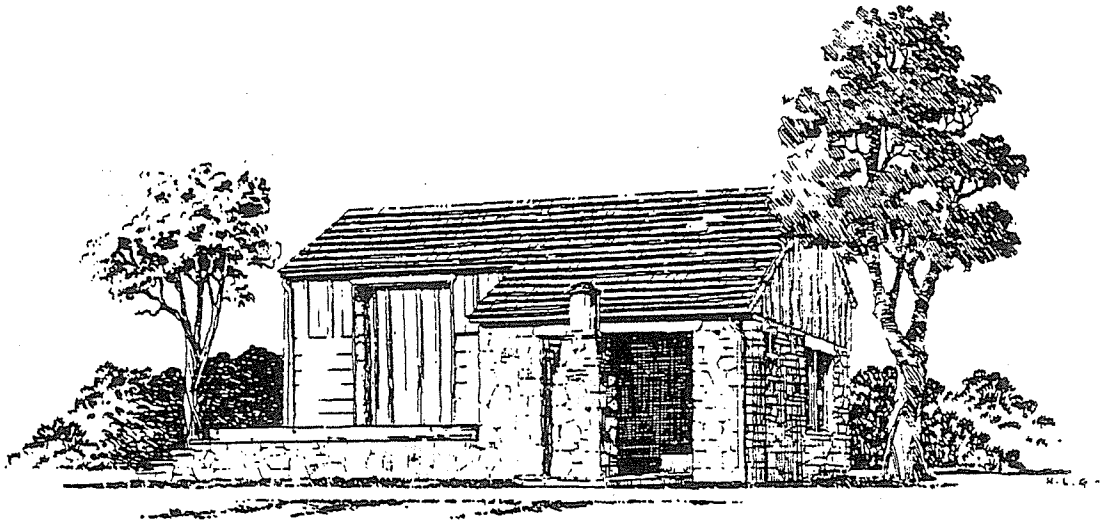


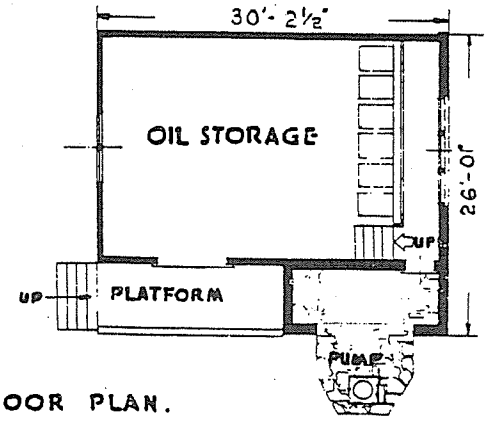
SIDE ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

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





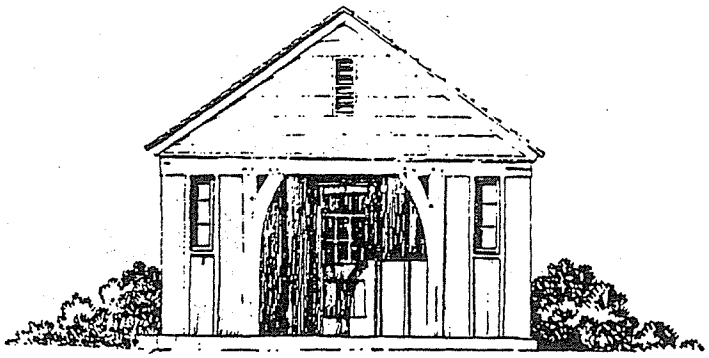
FLOOR PLAN.

GAS & OIL STORAGE

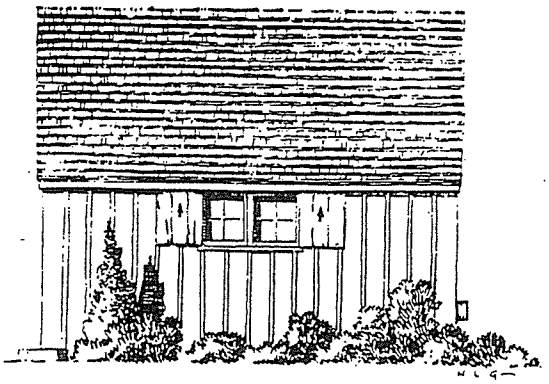
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 527



FRONT



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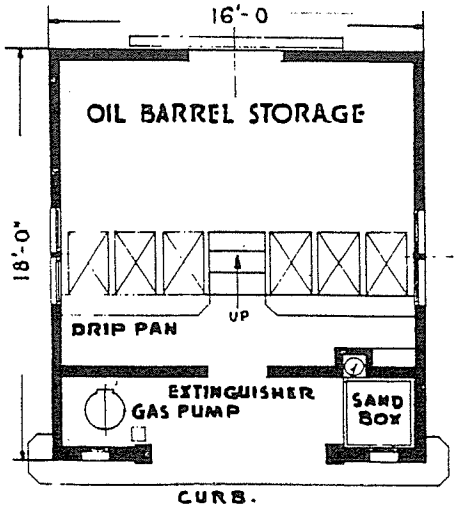
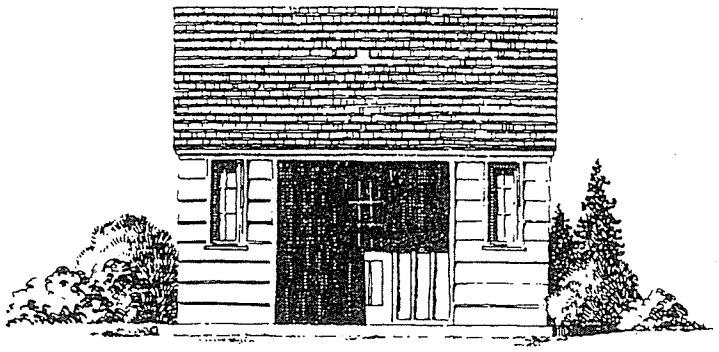


PLAN.

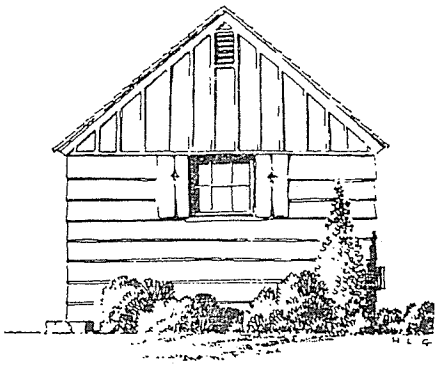
GAS & OIL STORAGE

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 541



FRONT.



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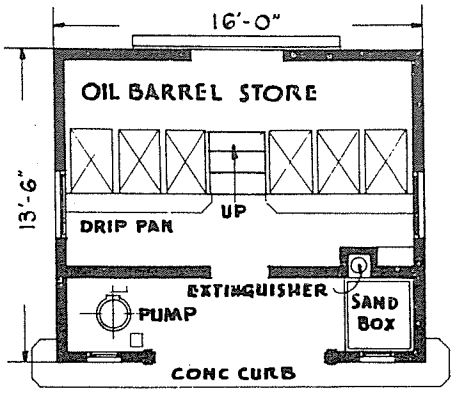


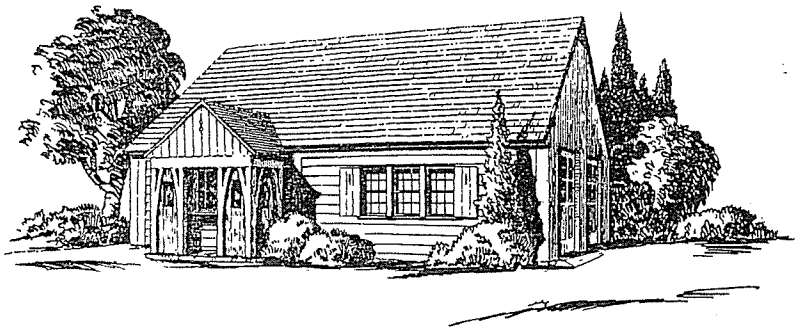
PLAN.

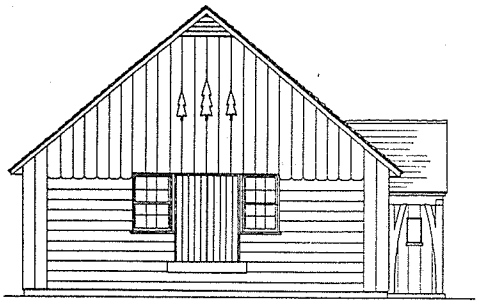
GAS & OIL STORAGE

REGION 6

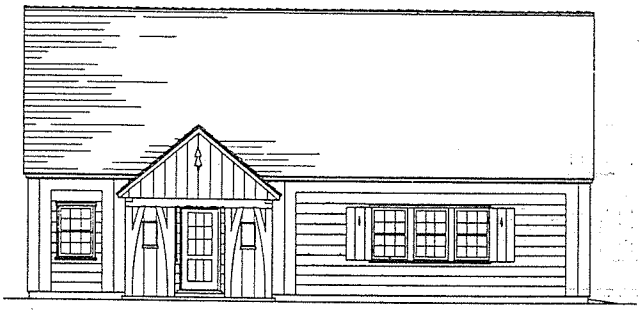
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 543

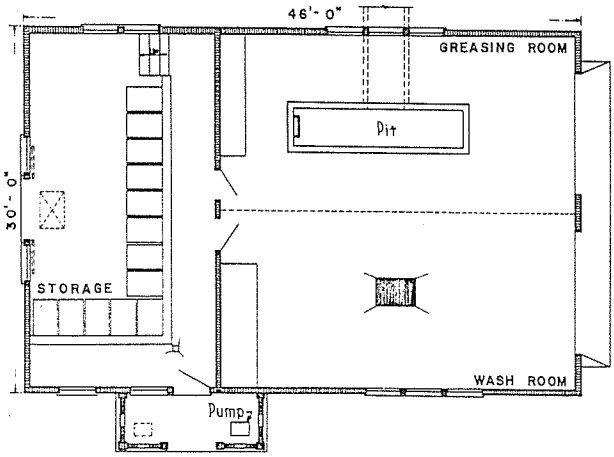




SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

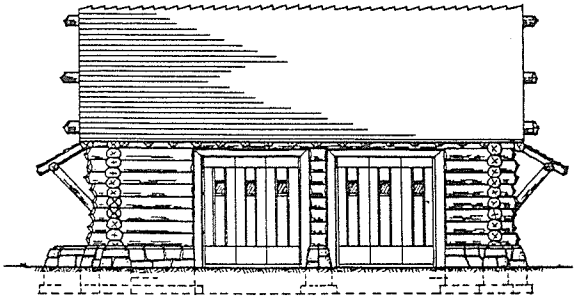
COMMENT: Porch adjusted for more direct access.

OIL STORAGE & SERVICE BUILDING

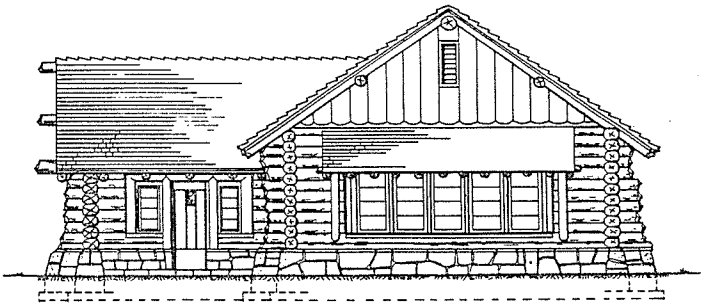
ELWHA, WASHINGTON

REGION 6

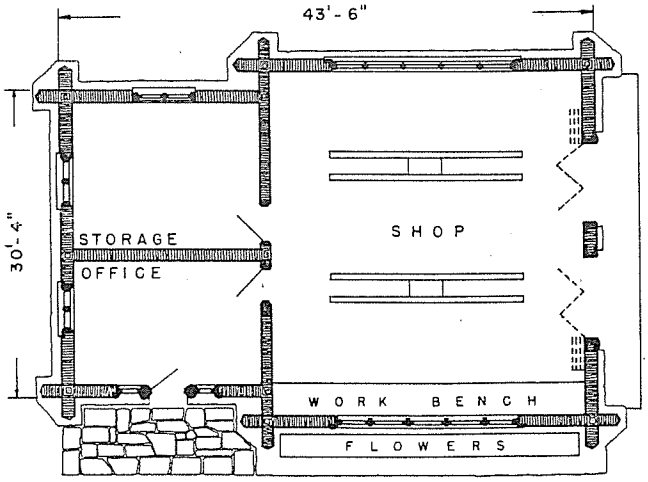
PLAN NO. 537



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

SERVICE STATION

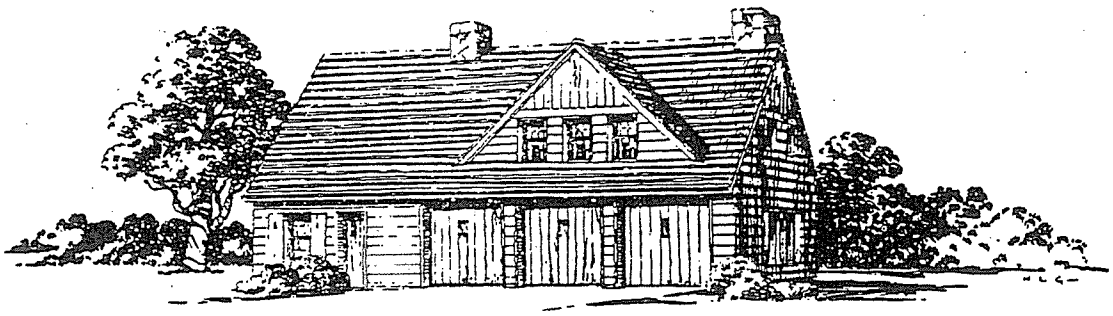
SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

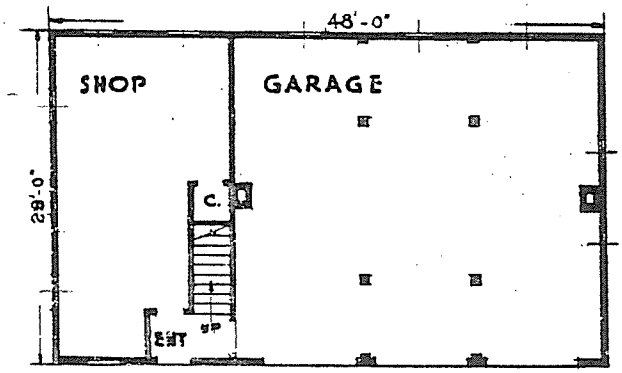
REGION 2

PLAN B-2060-3

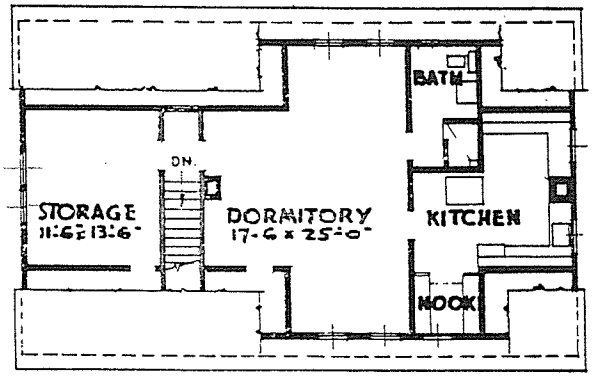
SECTION H

GARAGES





GROUND FLOOR



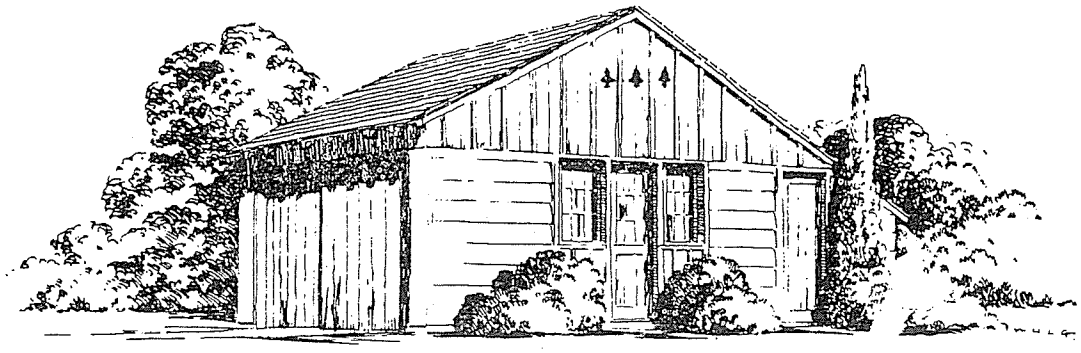
SECOND FLOOR

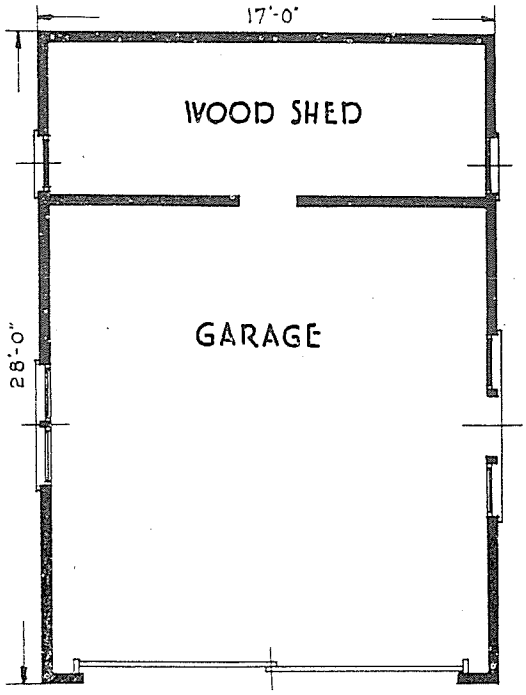
GARAGE AND SHOP

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 534





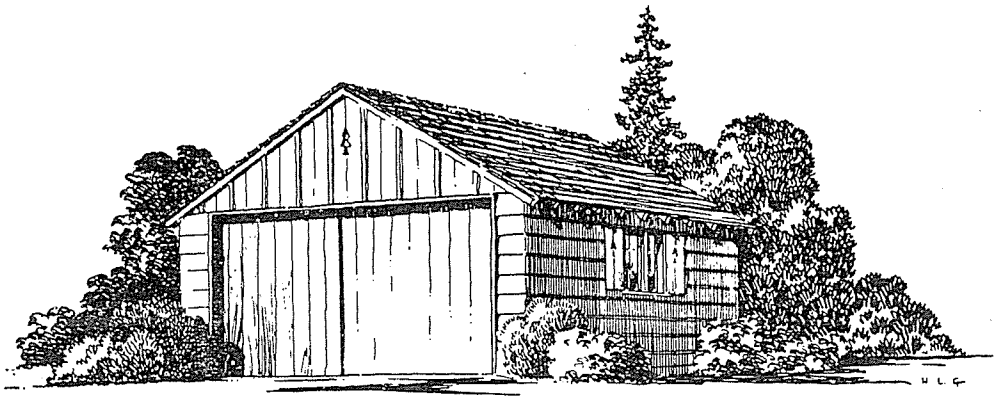
FLOOR PLAN.

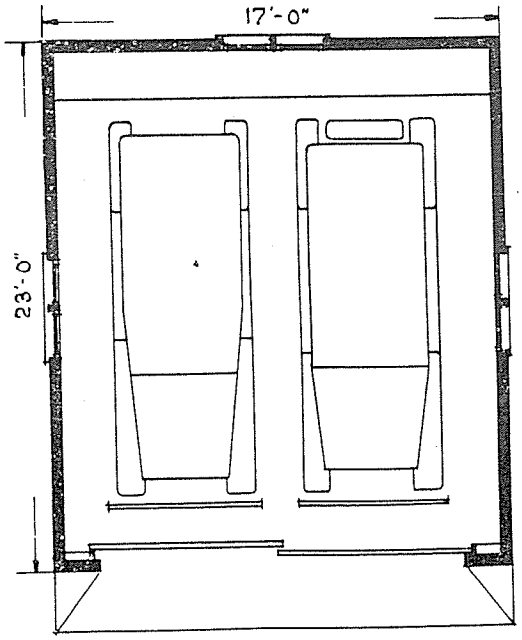
GARAGE AND WOOD SHED

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 530





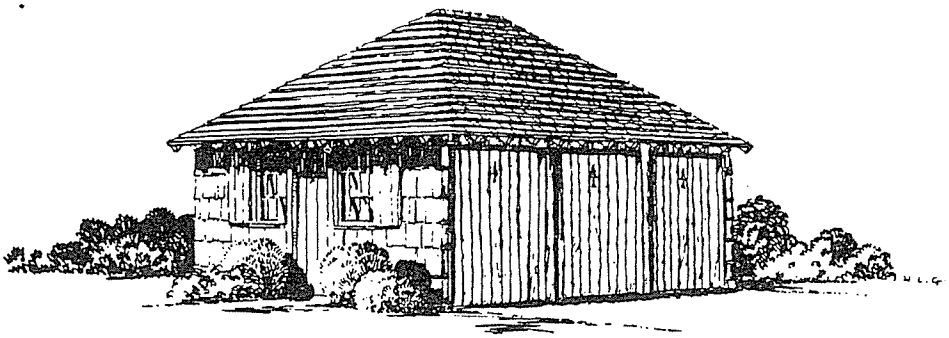
FLOOR. PLAN.

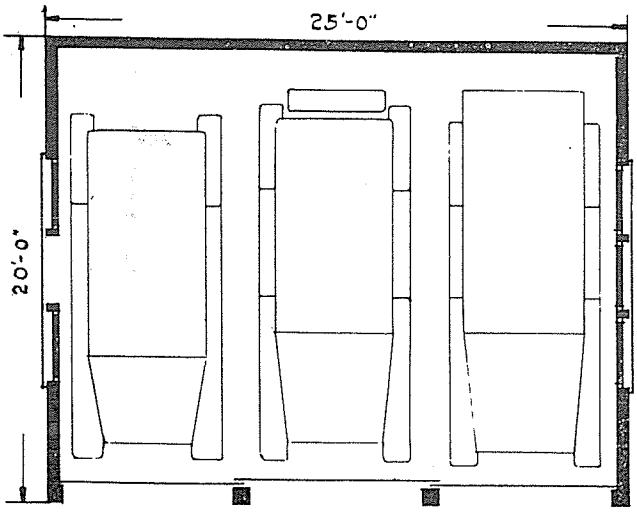
TWO CAR GARAGE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 529





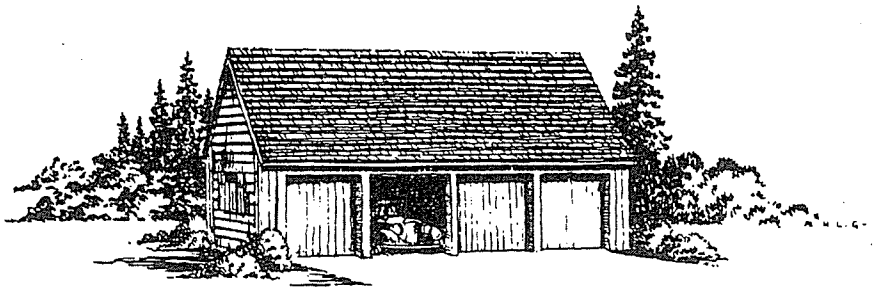
FLOOR PLAN

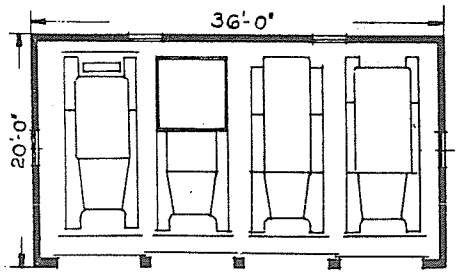
THREE CAR GARAGE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 500





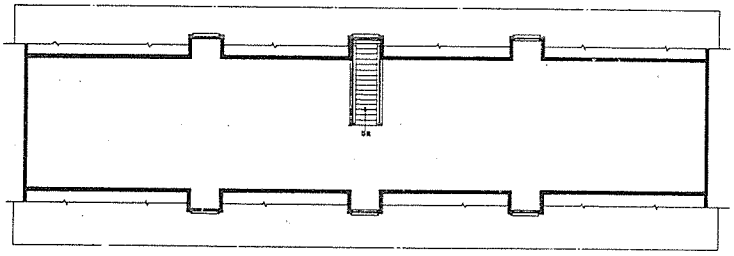
PLAN.

FOUR CAR GARAGE

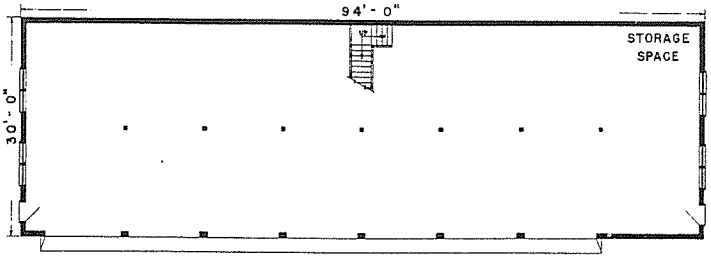
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 512



ATTIC PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

EIGHT STALL GARAGE

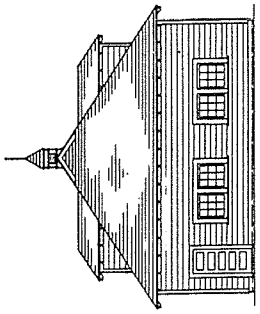
FERNAN RANGER STATION

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

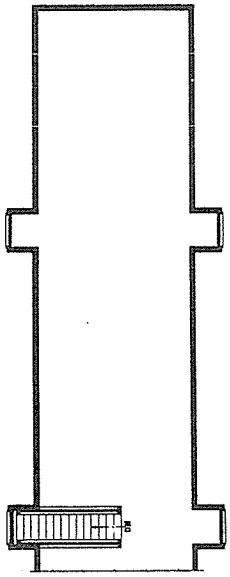
REGION 1

PLAN NO. B-41

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS

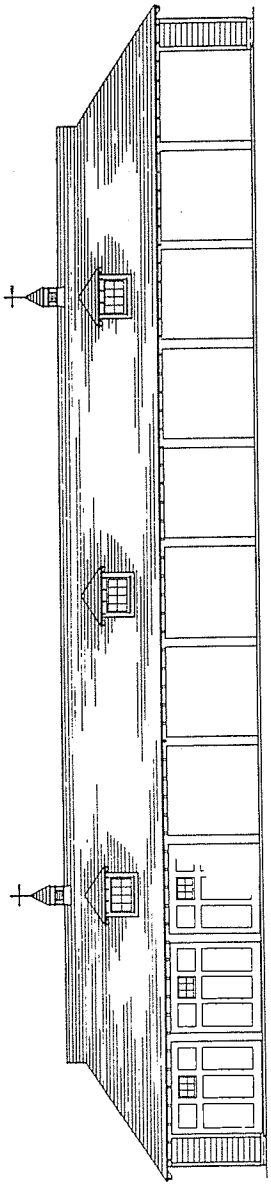


END ELEVATION

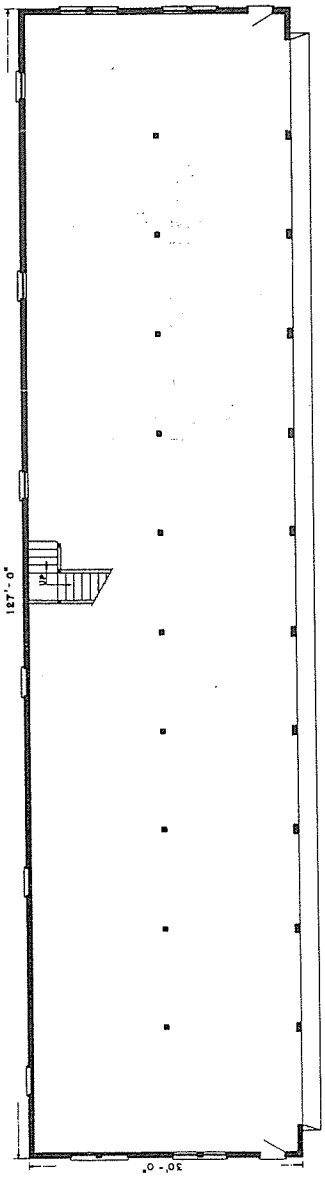


HALF ATTIC PLAN

PLAN NO. B-20.



FRONT ELEVATION

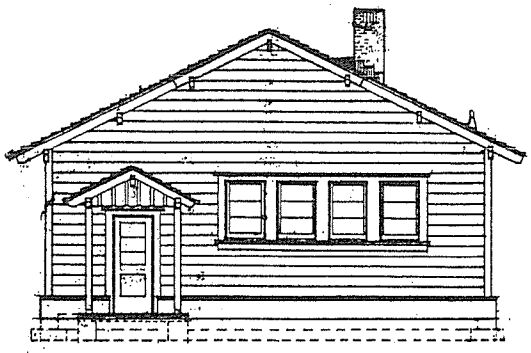


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

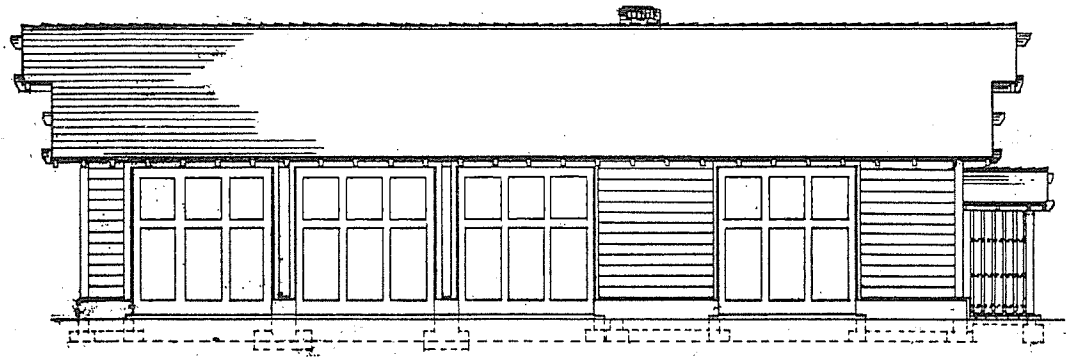
ELEVEN STALL GARAGE

SANDPOINT, IDAHO.

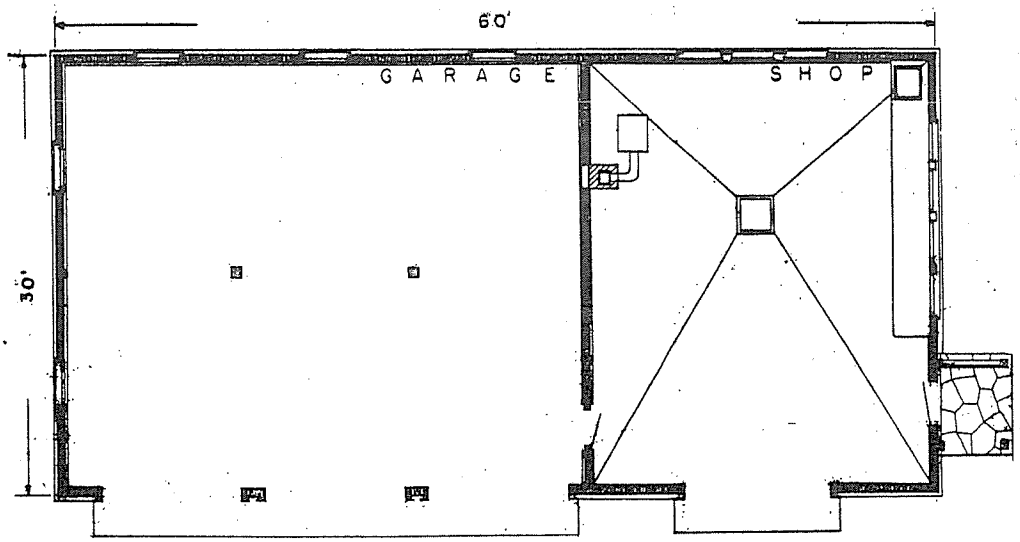
REGION I



END



FRONT

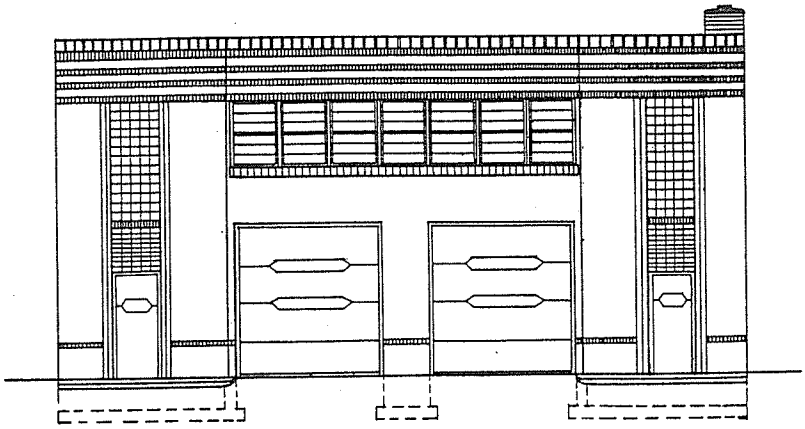


PLAN

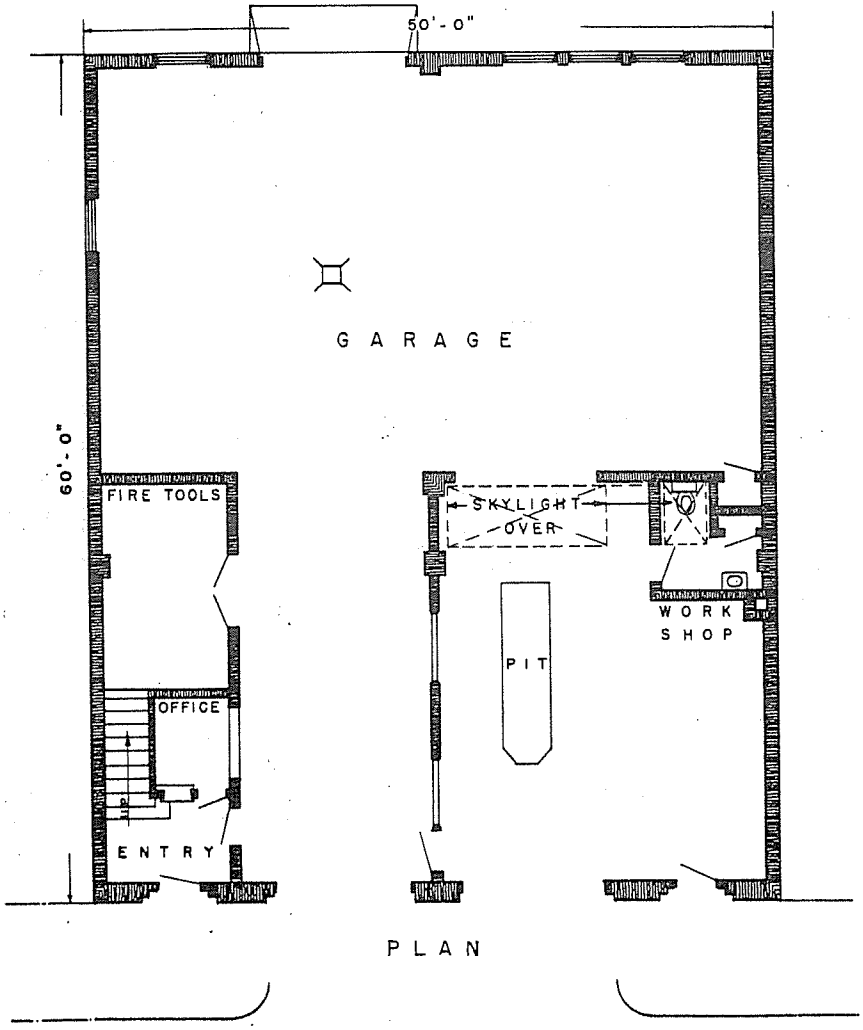
3 STALL GARAGE & SHOP

REGION 1

PLAN B-121



FRONT



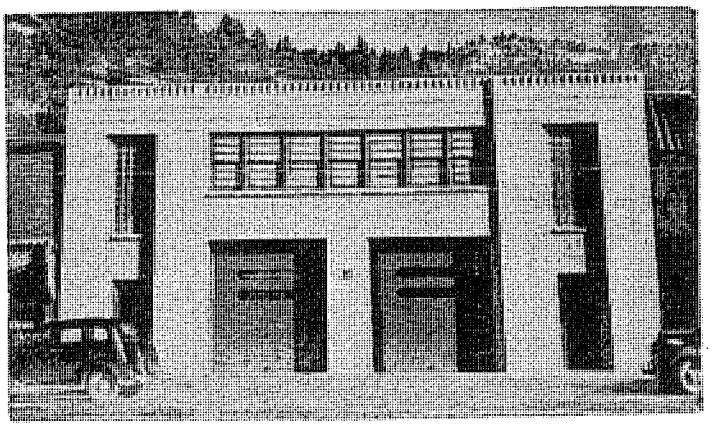
PLAN

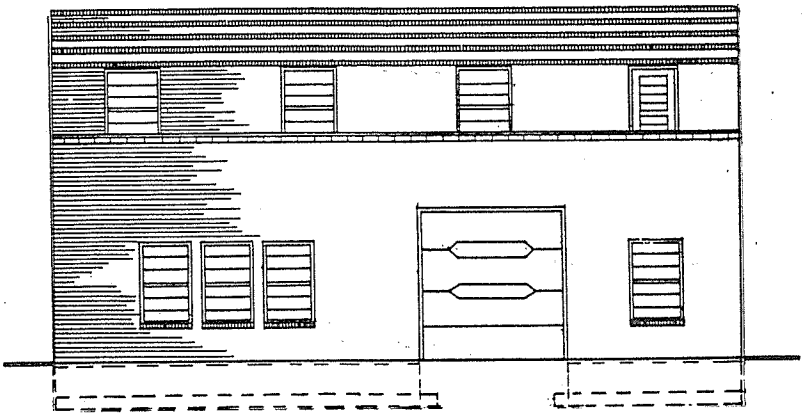
TRUCK GARAGE

DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

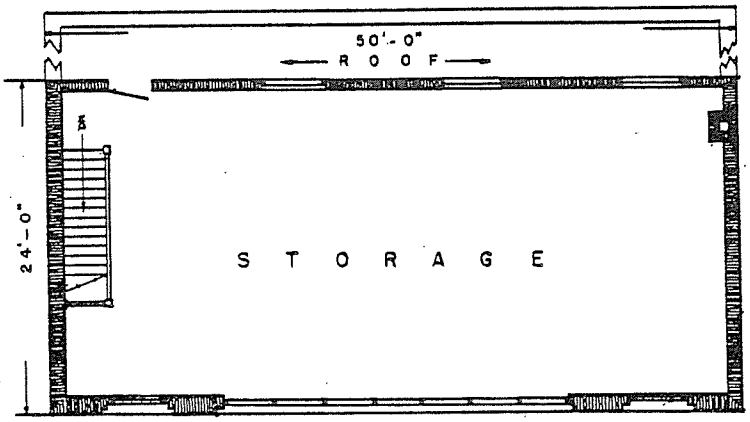
REGION 2

PLAN B-1600-7





REAR



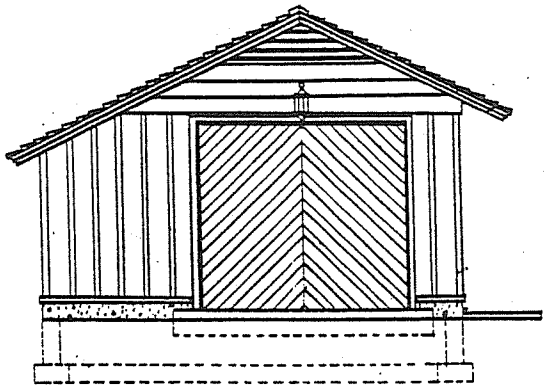
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TRUCK GARAGE

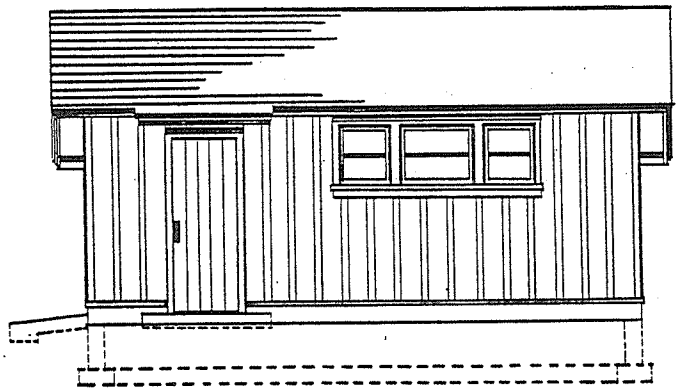
DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

REGION 2

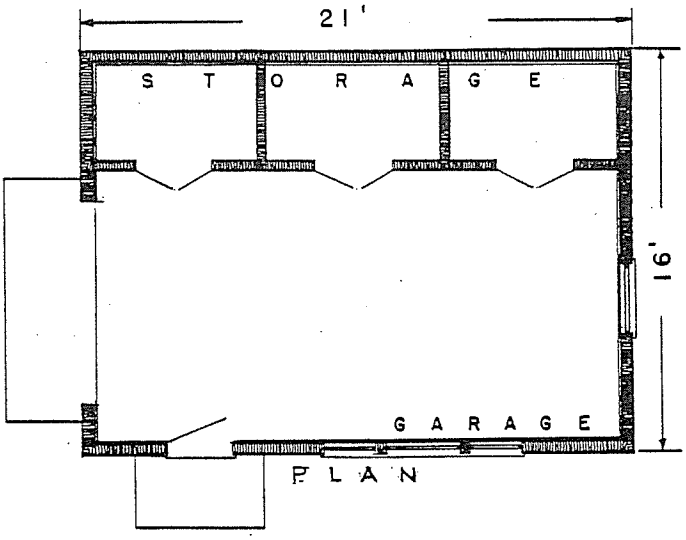
PLAN B-1600-7



FRONT



SIDE



PLAN

ONE CAR GARAGE

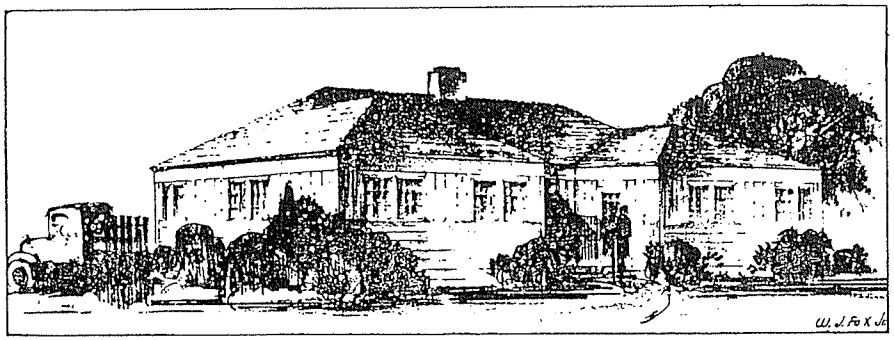
WITH STORAGE SPACE

REGION 1

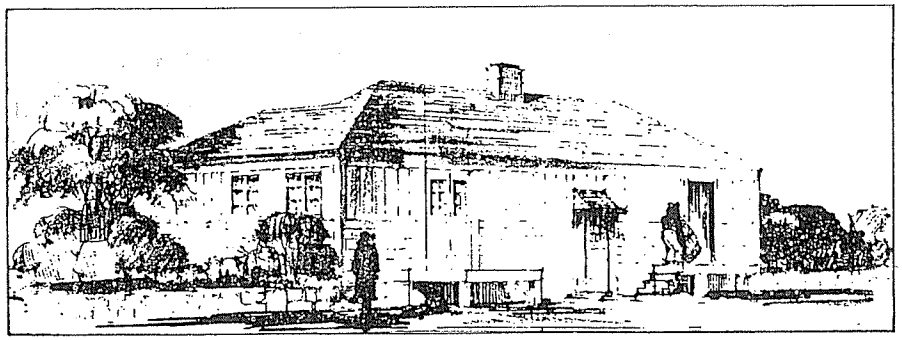
PLAN B-132

SECTION I

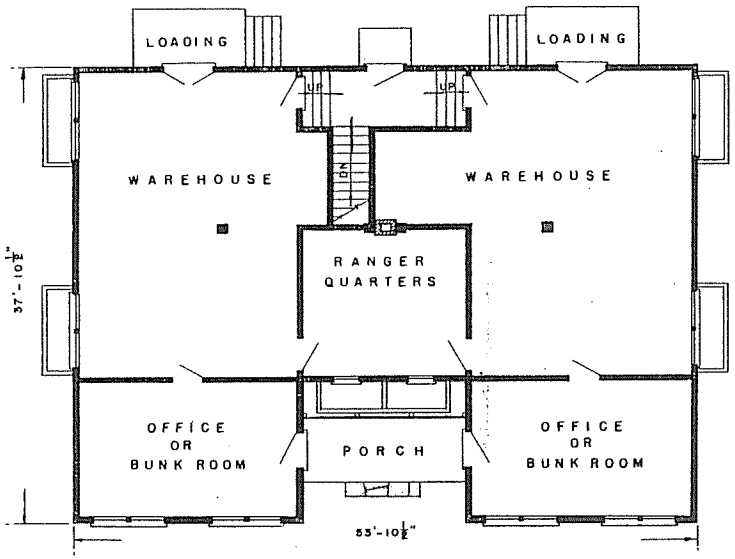
WAREHOUSES



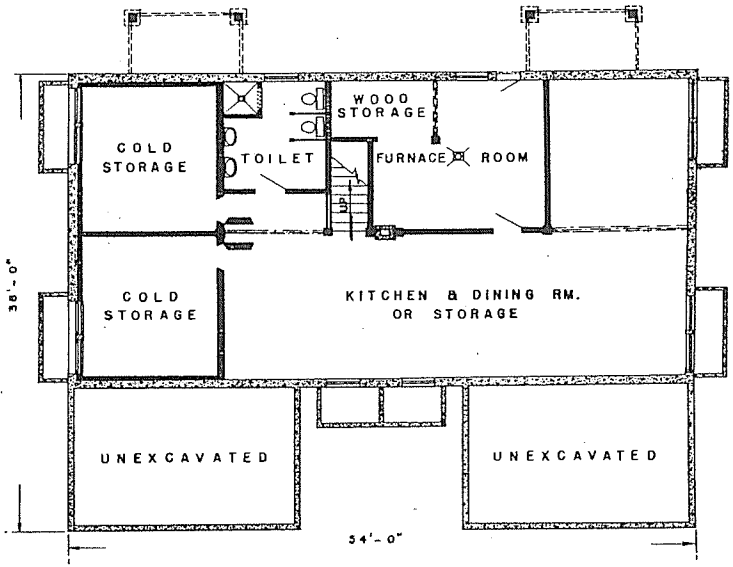
FRONT VIEW



REAR VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

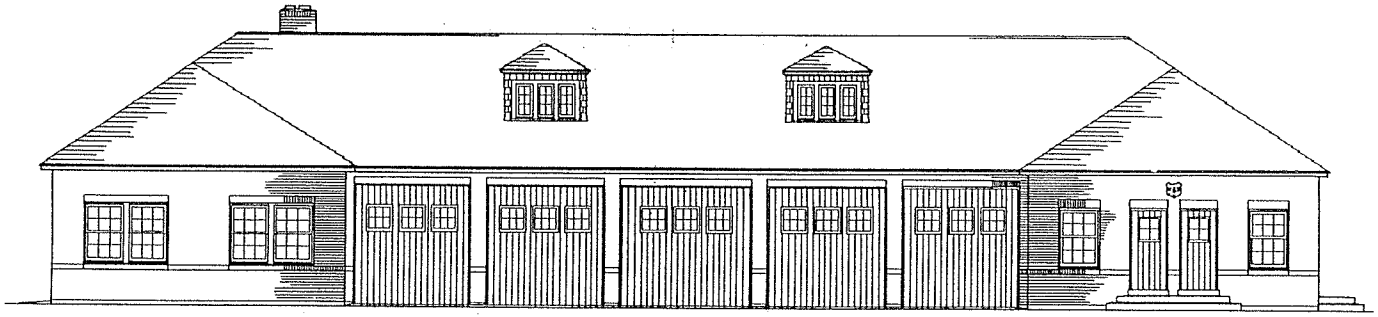


BASEMENT

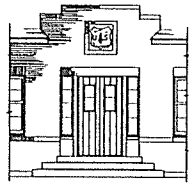
WAREHOUSE & OFFICE

BONNER'S FERRY, IDAHO

REGION 1

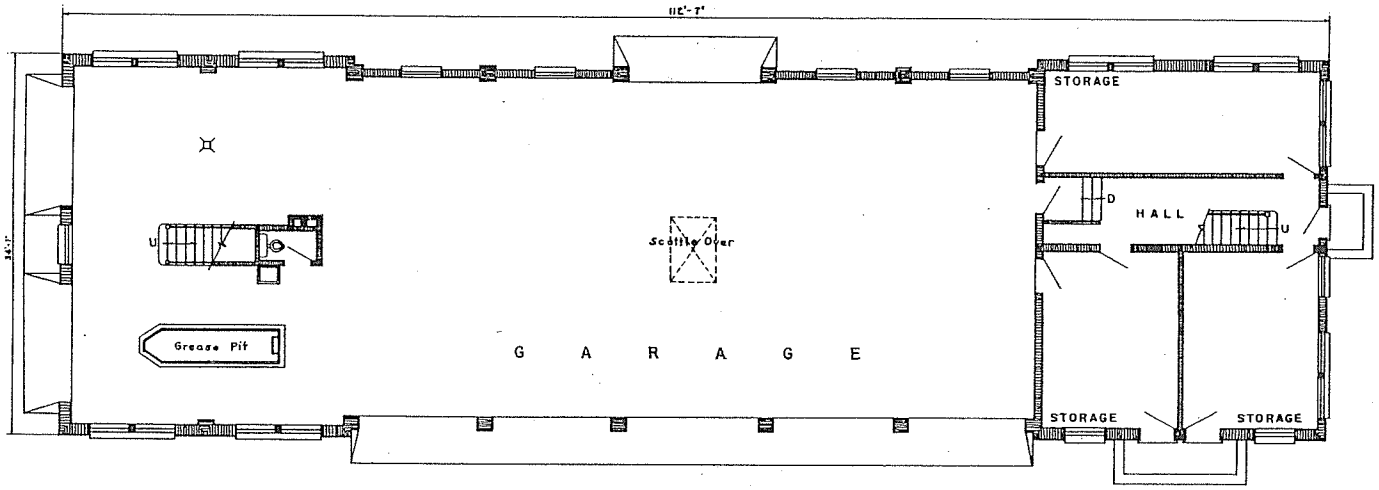


FRONT ELEVATION



RECOMMENDED FRONT ENTRANCE

COMMENTS: This type of entrance avoids the confusion of two adjacent ones, and composes better in appearance.



FLOOR PLAN

WAREHOUSE

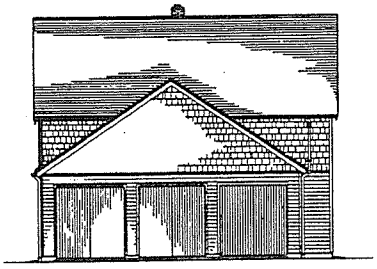
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

R N 2

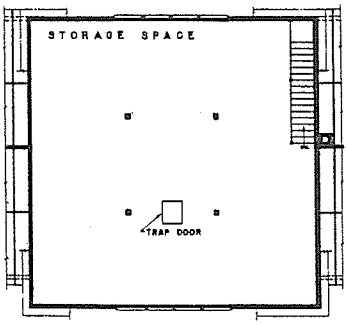
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS

P. .O. B-101-8

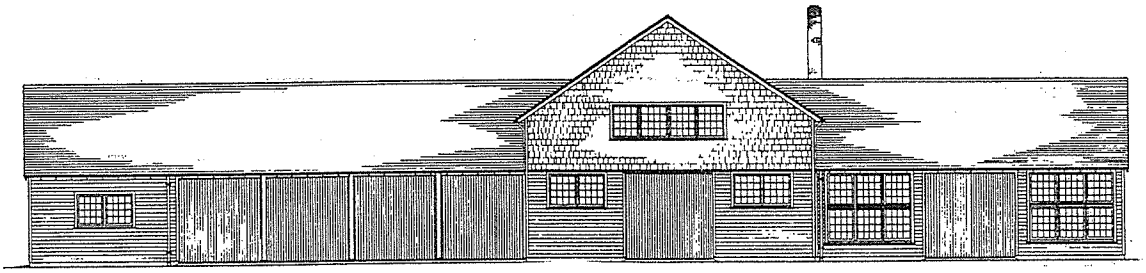
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



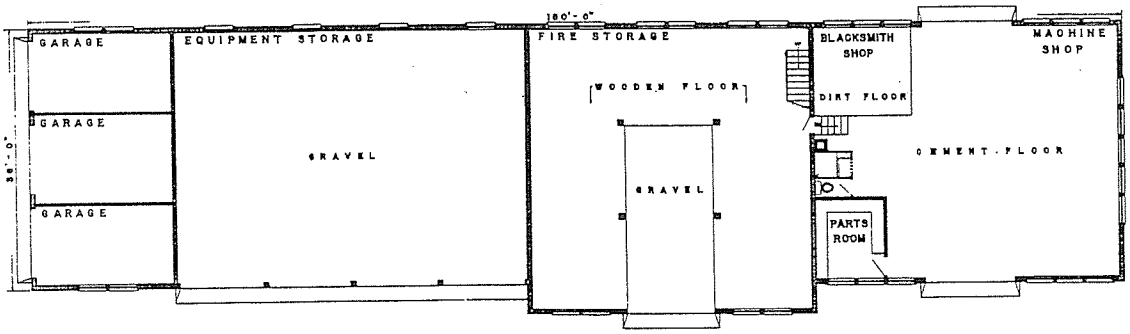
END ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

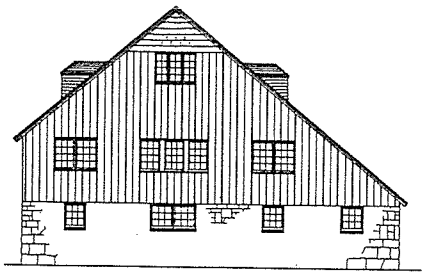


FRONT ELEVATION

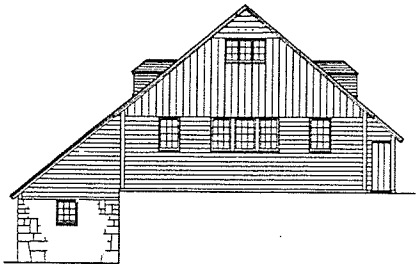


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

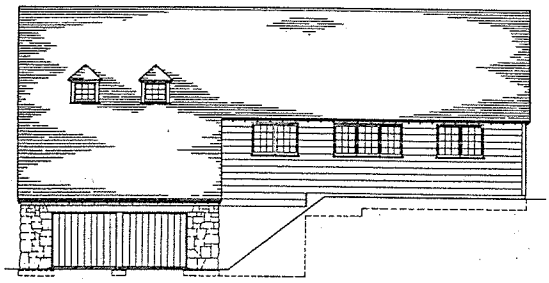
WAREHOUSE
KETTLE FALLS, WASH.
REGION 6



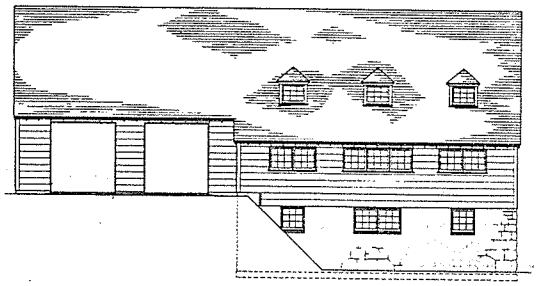
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



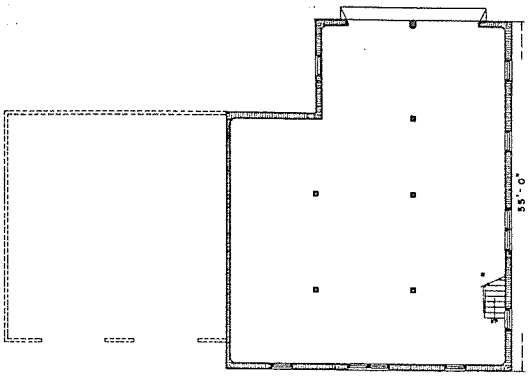
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



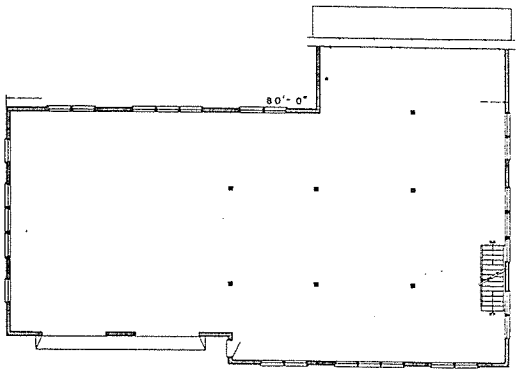
REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



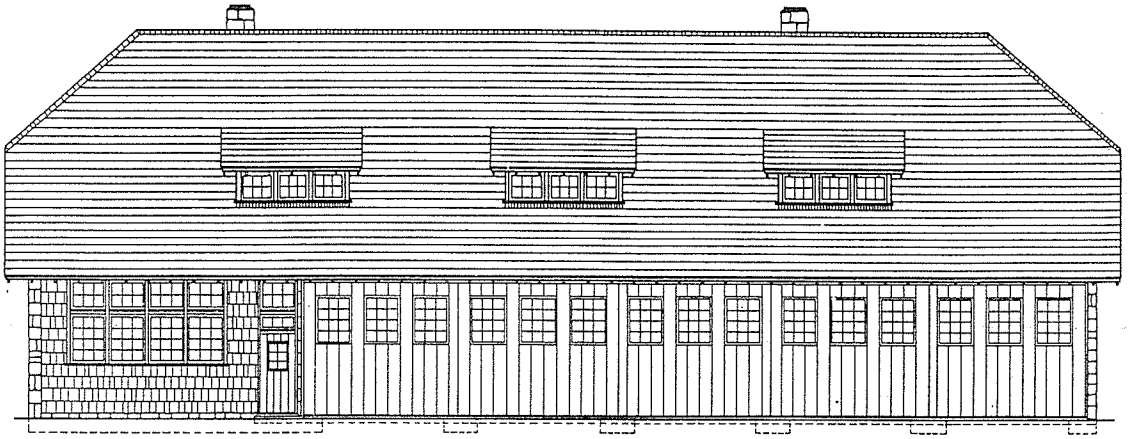
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

R. & T. WAREHOUSE

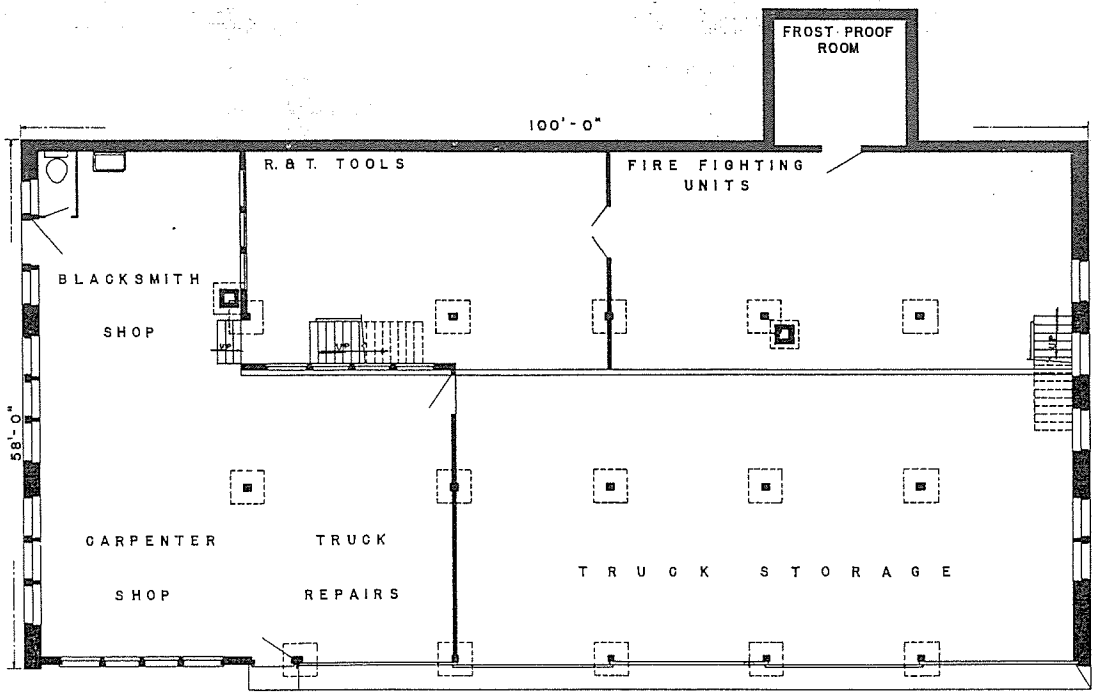
GULER, WASHINGTON.

REGION 6

PLAN NO. 620.



FRONT ELEVATION



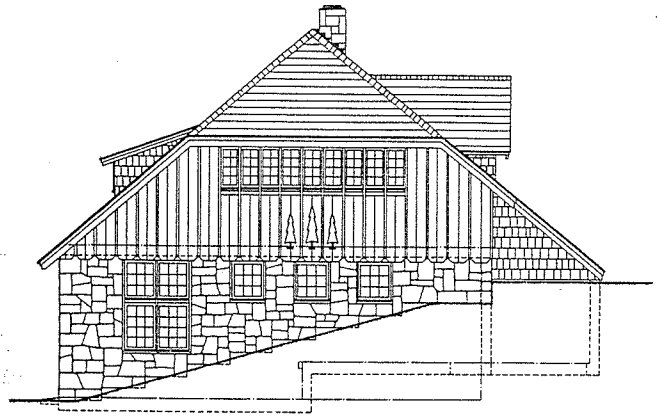
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.& T. STORAGE

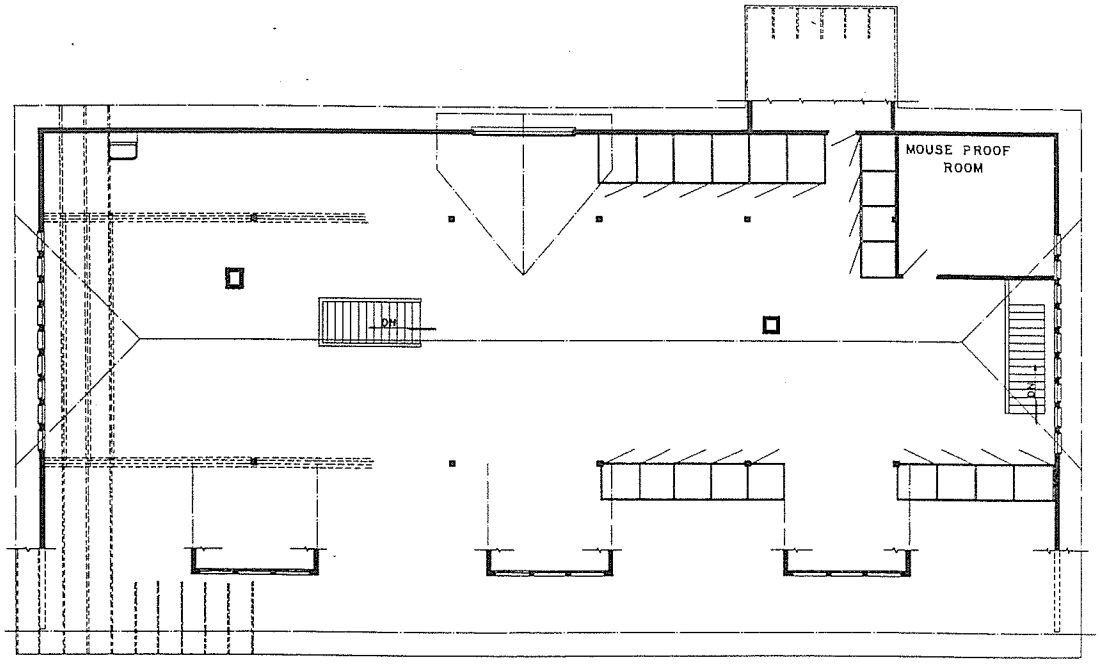
MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 6

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS

SIDE ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

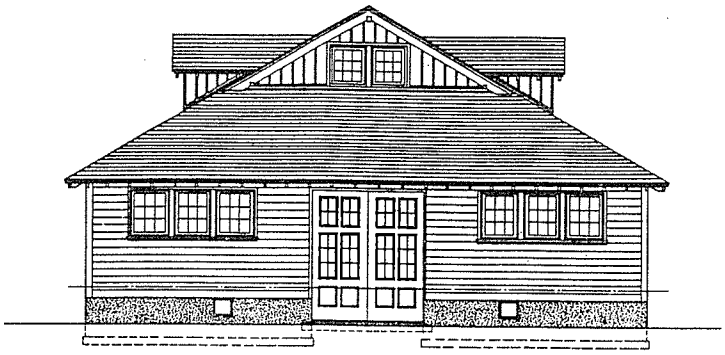


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

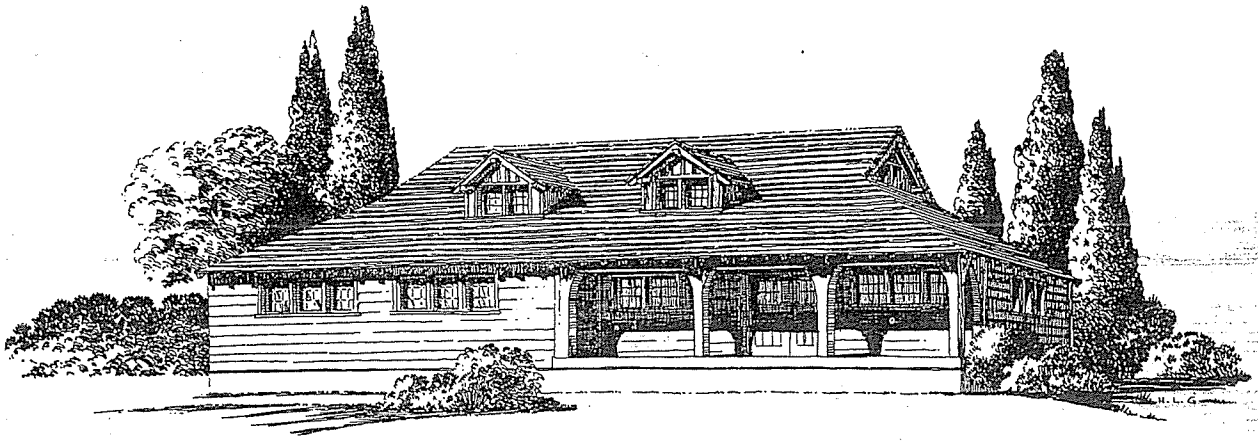
FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.&T. STORAGE

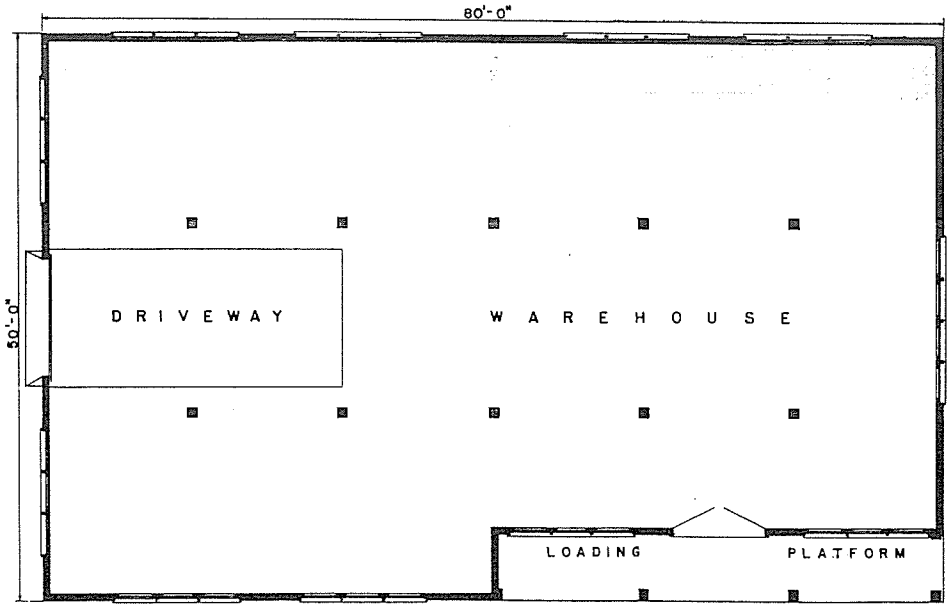
MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6



END ELEVATION



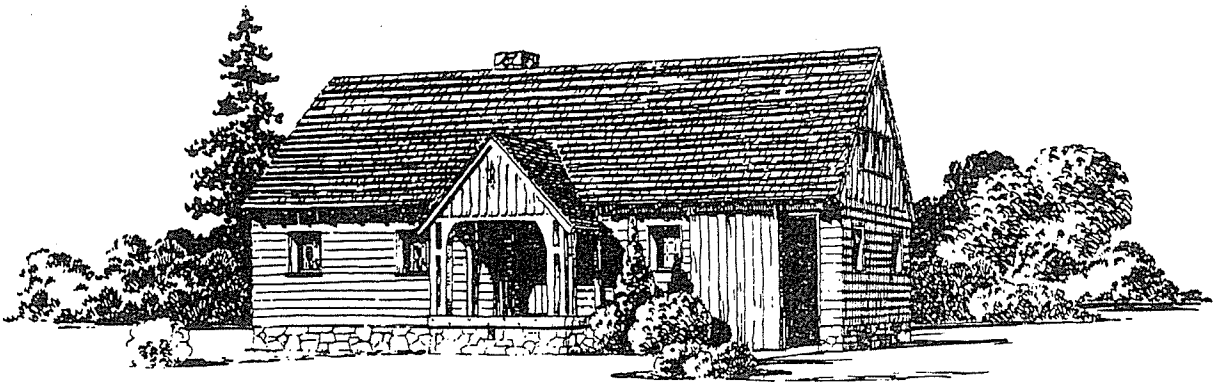


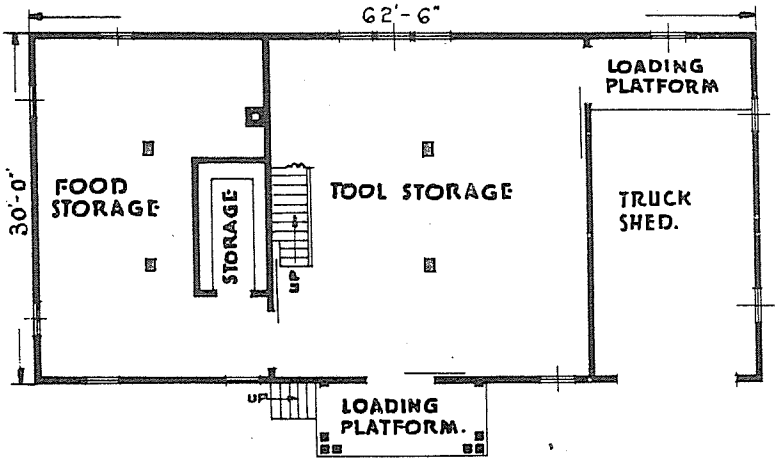
FLOOR PLAN

FIRE EQUIPMENT AND R.&T. STORAGE

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 6

PLAN No. 604





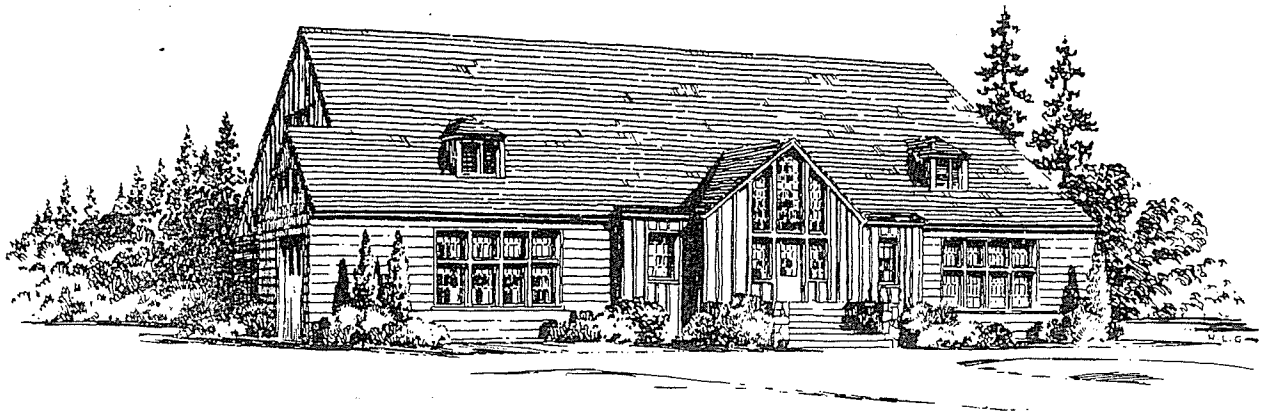
FLOOR PLAN.

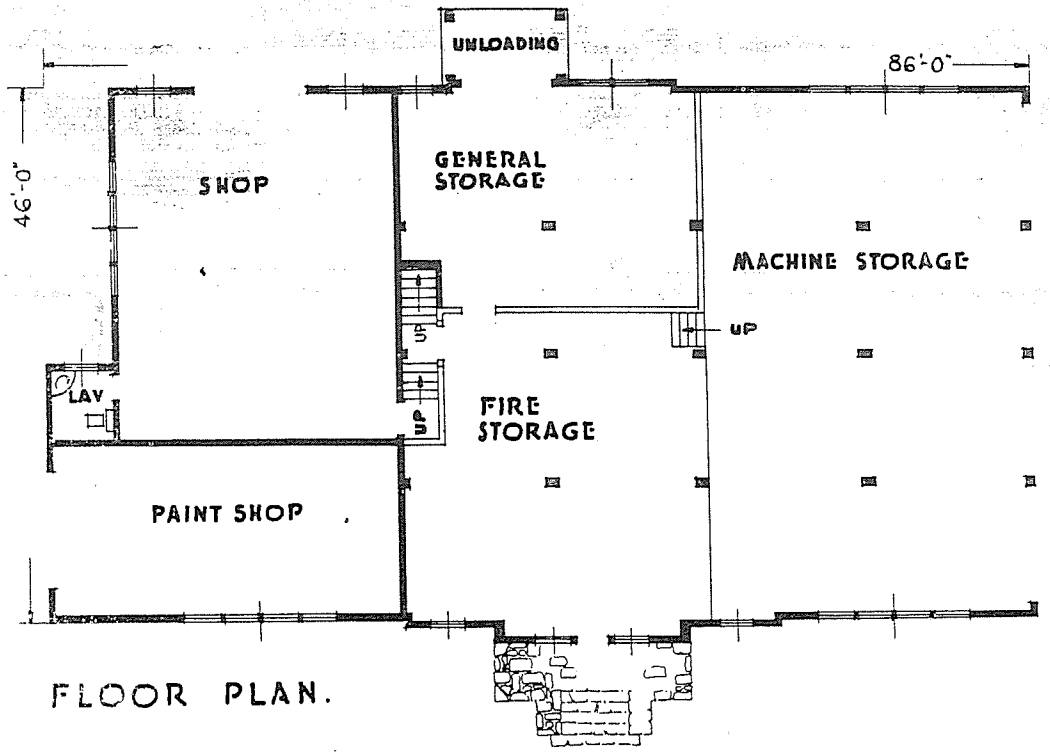
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY WAREHOUSE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 610





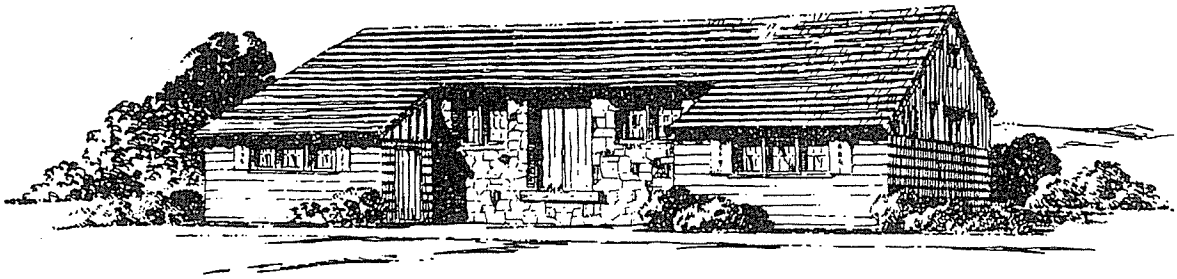
FLOOR PLAN.

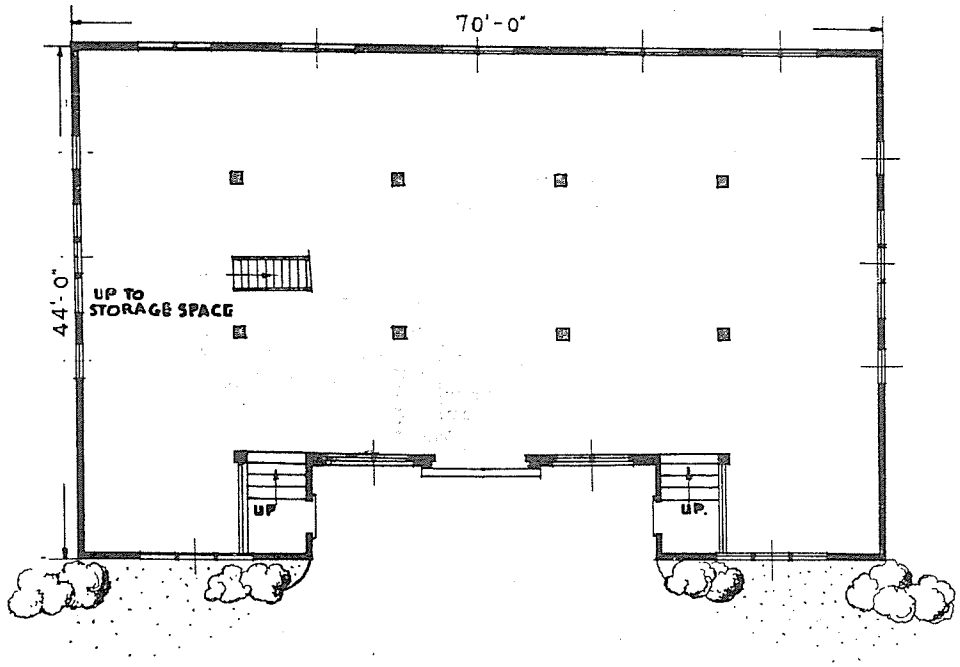
SHOP AND STORAGE BUILDING

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 612





FLOOR PLAN.

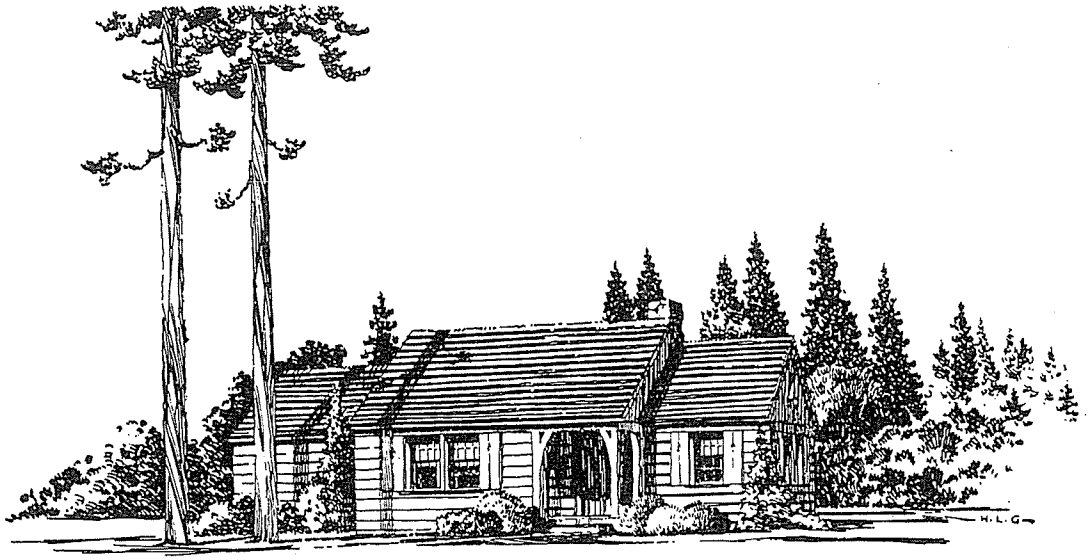
FIRE & IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE

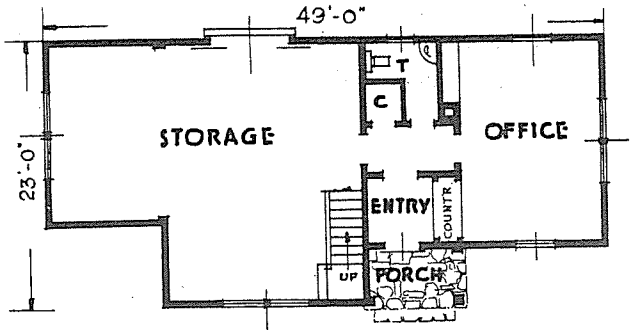
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 621

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS





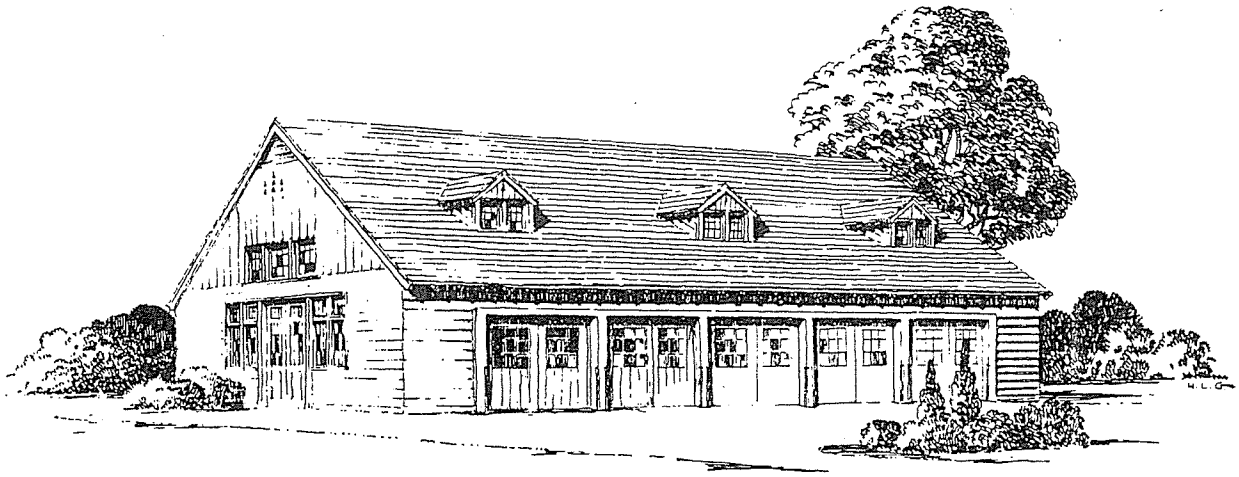
FLOOR PLAN.

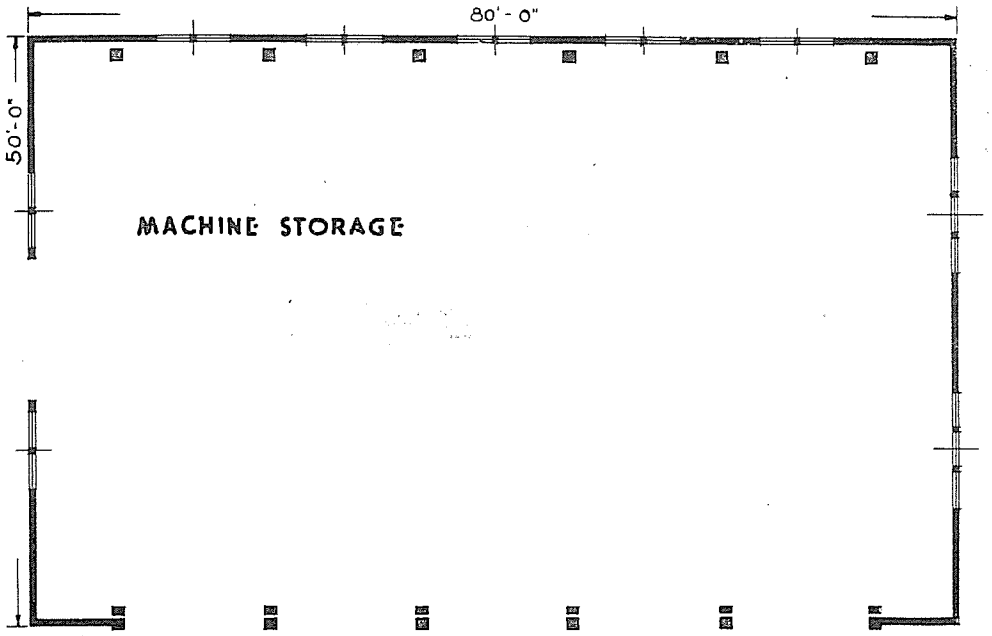
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 628



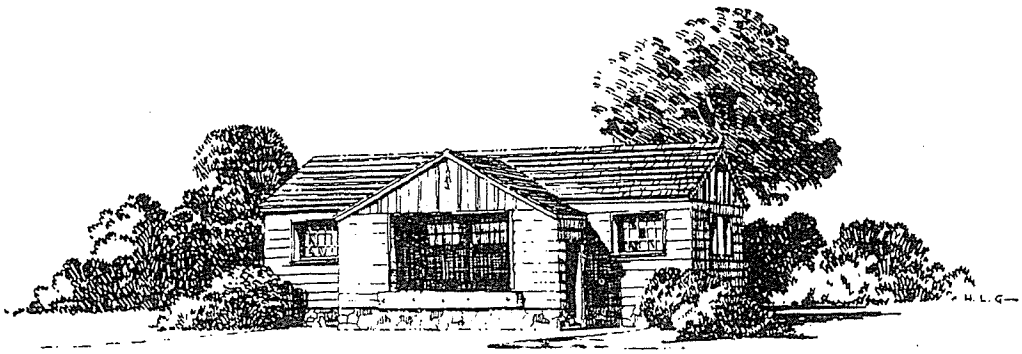


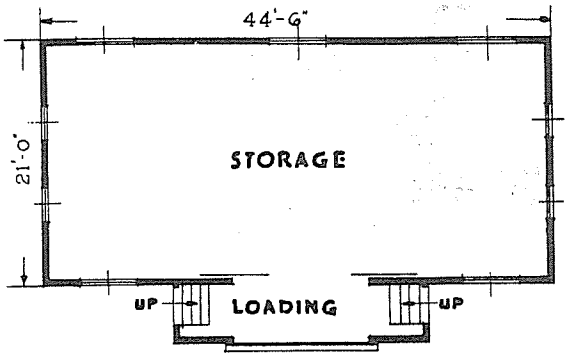
FLOOR PLAN.

MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING

REGION 6
DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 632





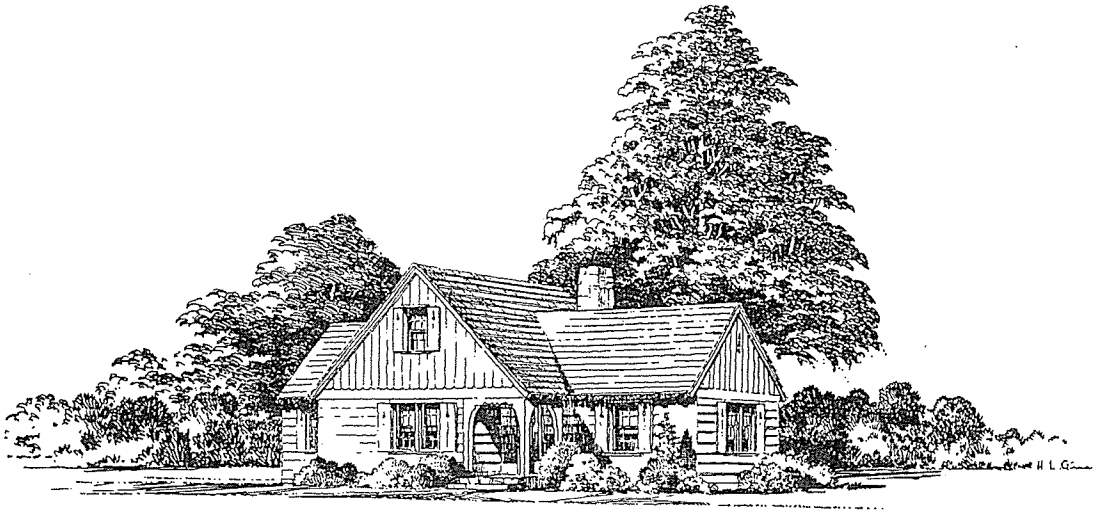
FLOOR PLAN.

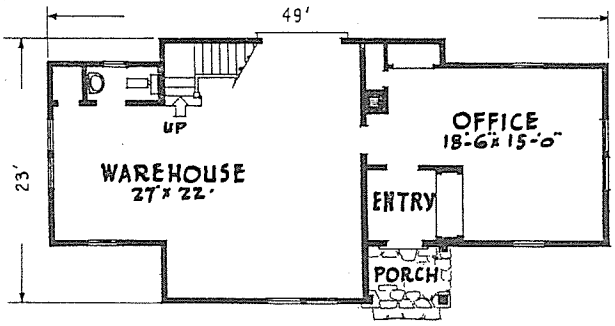
EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 634





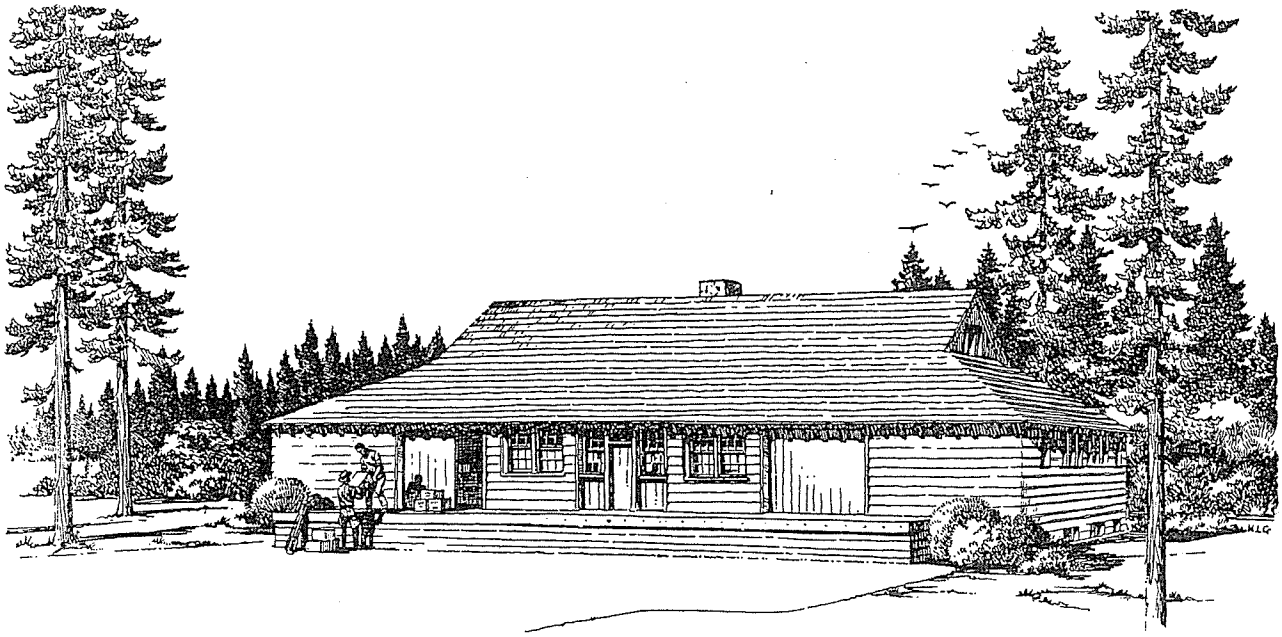
FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

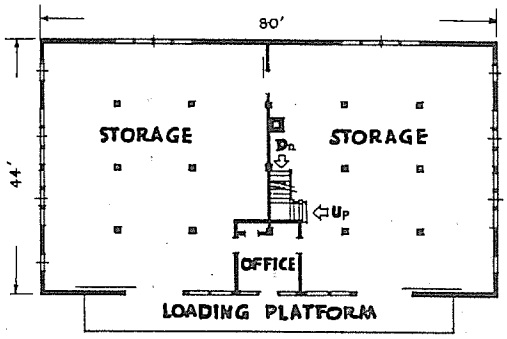
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE

REGION SIX

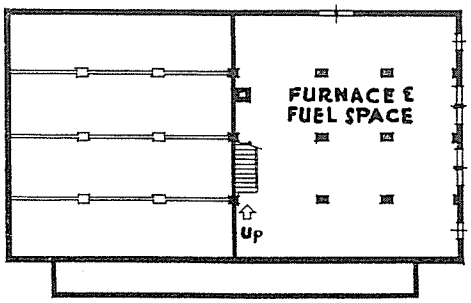
DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 105

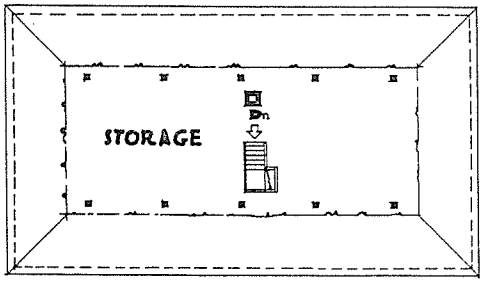




FIRST FLOOR
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN



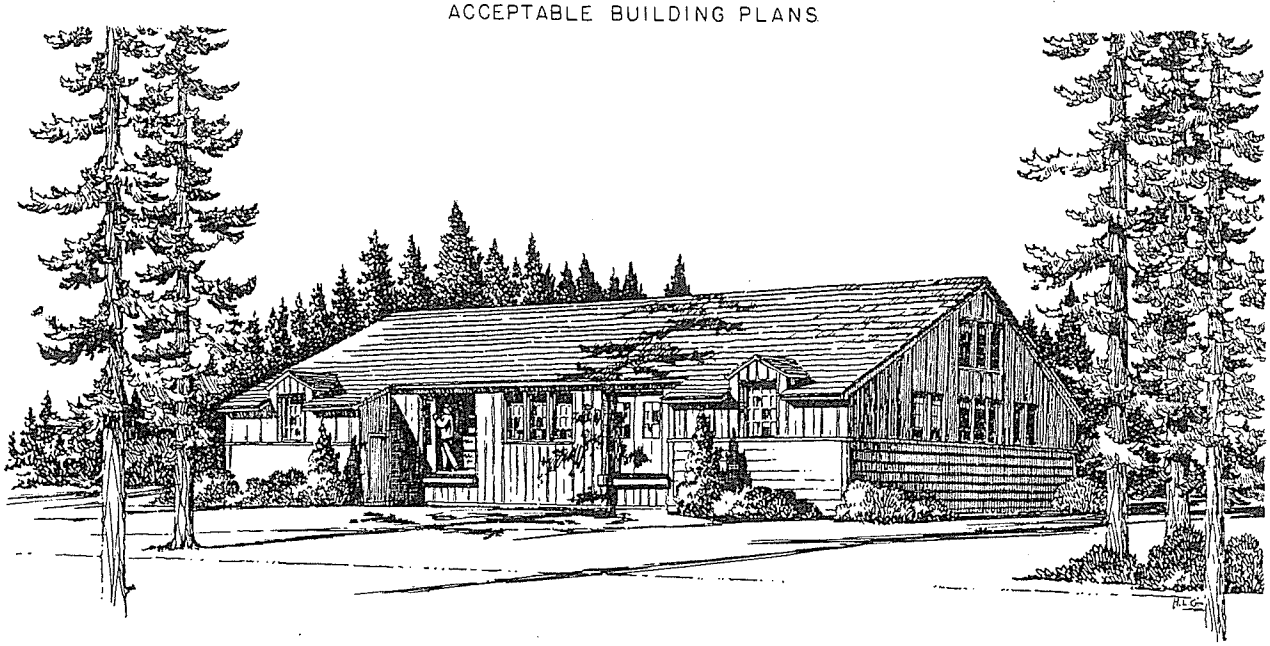
SECOND FLOOR

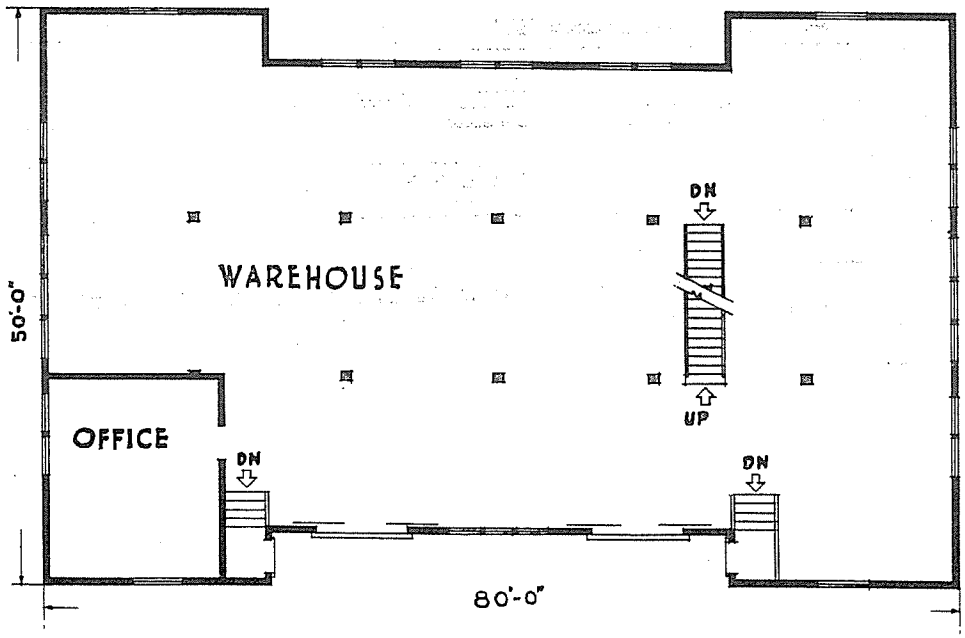
COMMENTS :
Windows added at each side of center motive to furnish daylight where there was none.
More interesting exterior grouping.
Doors to slide one way only, in order not to cover added windows.

COMBINATION WAREHOUSE
REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 617.



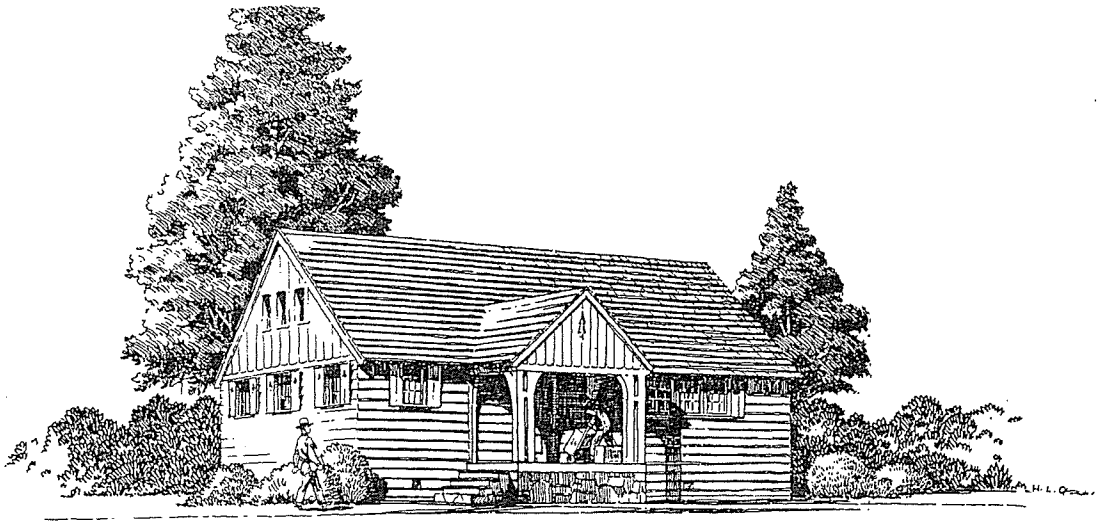


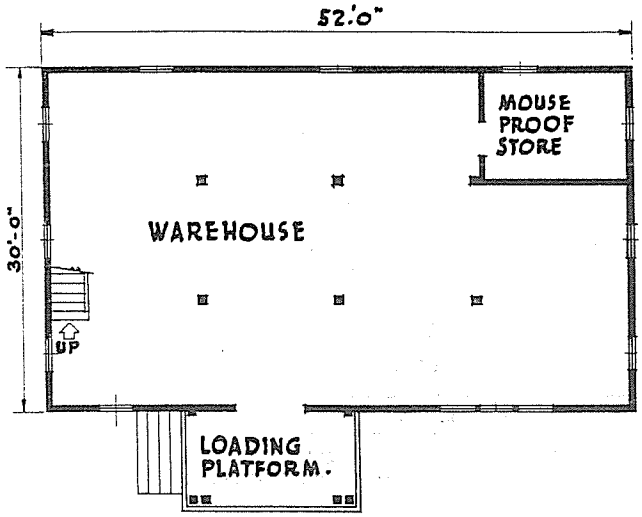
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
NOTE
40'X40' BASEMENT UNDER
STORAGE LOFT ABOVE

FIRE & IMPROVEMENT WAREHOUSE
REGION SIX

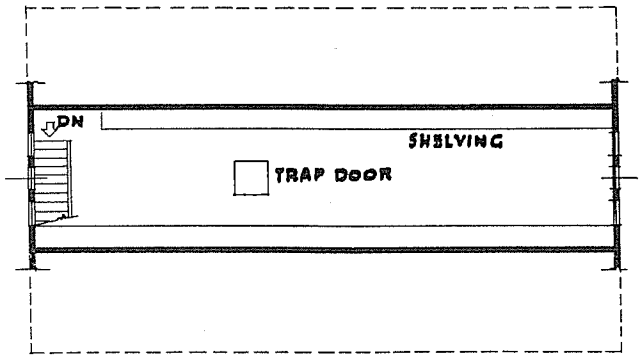
DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 622.





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



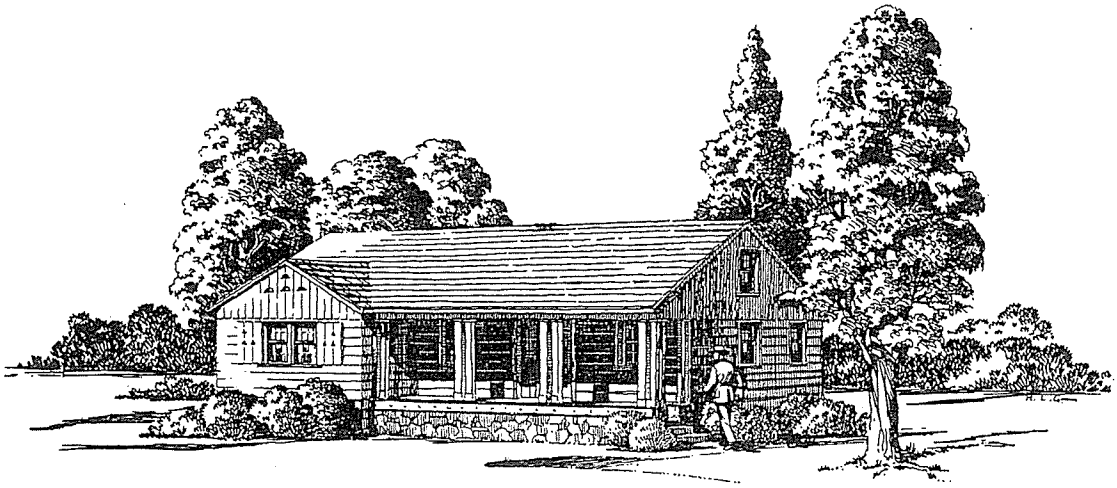
SECOND FLOOR

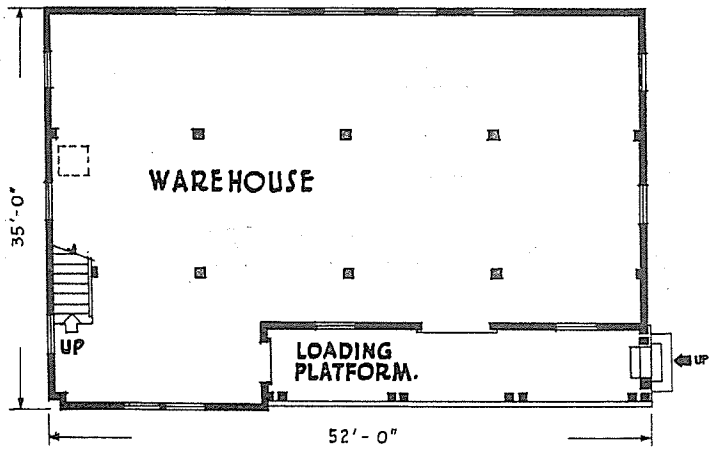
FIRE EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE

REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 623.



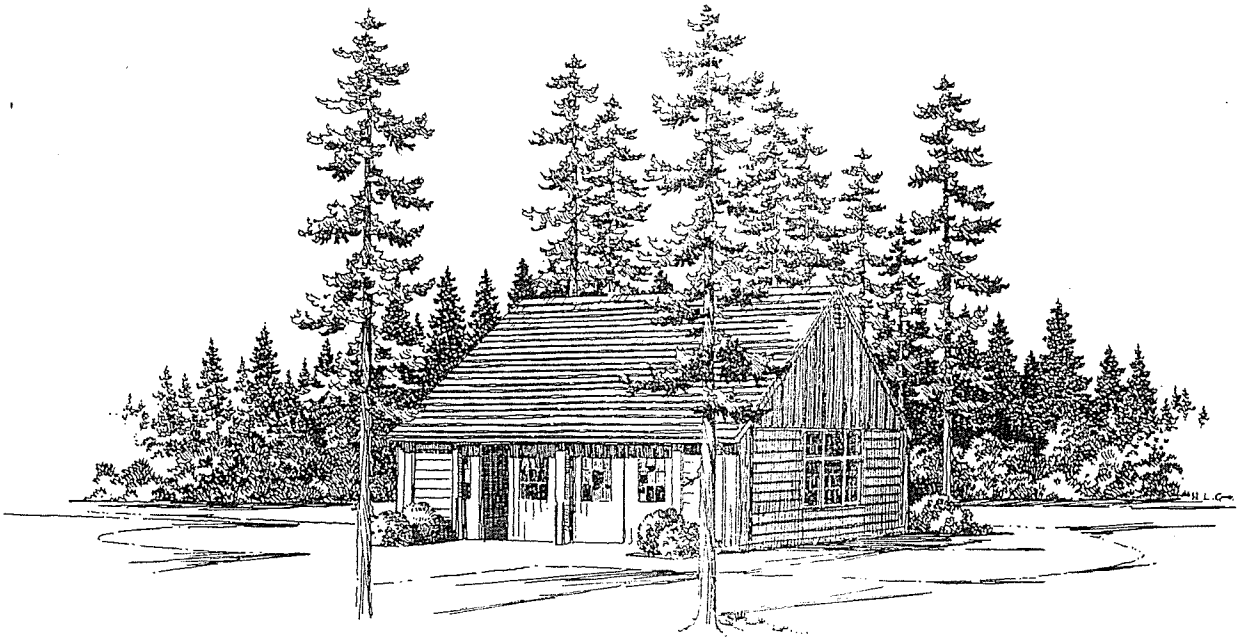


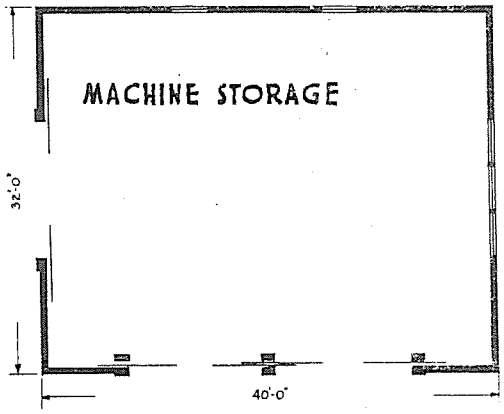
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FIRE CONTROL WAREHOUSE
REGION SIX.

DELINEATOR

PLAN Nº 624-A



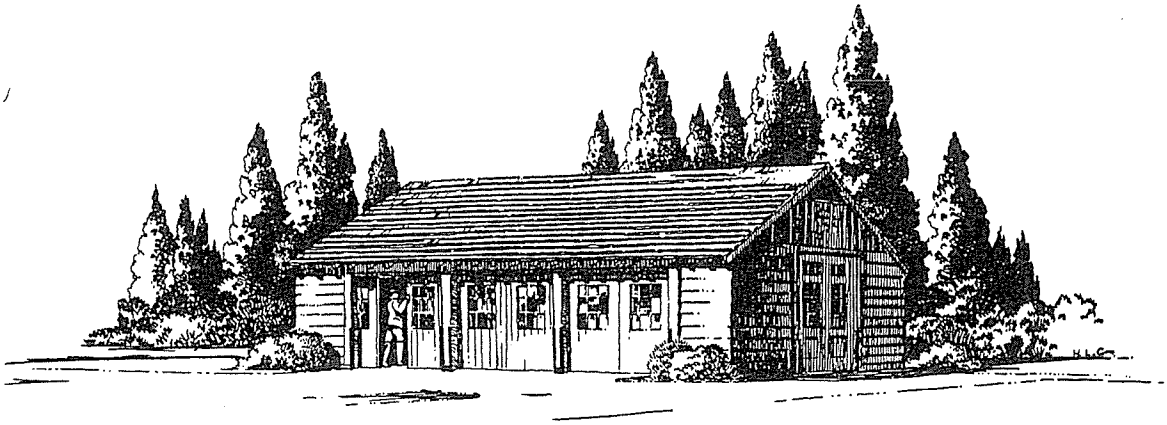


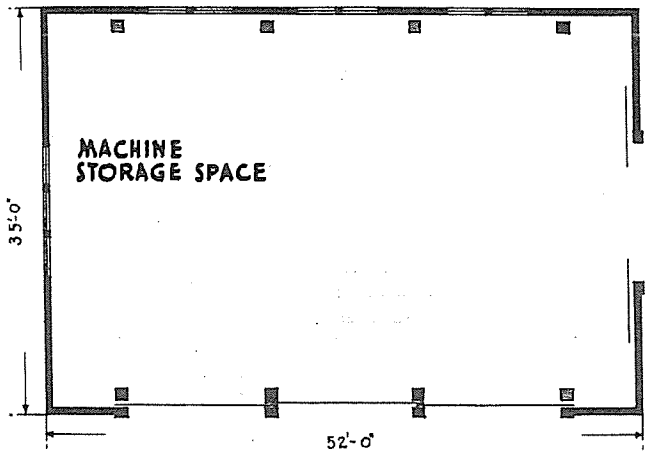
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

PLAN № 716





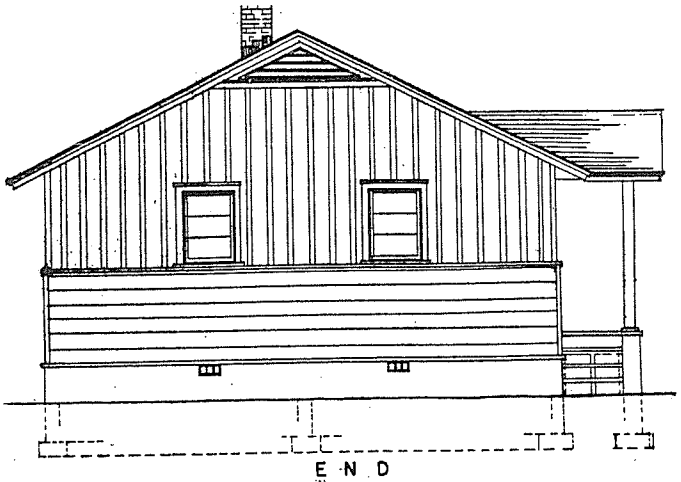
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING

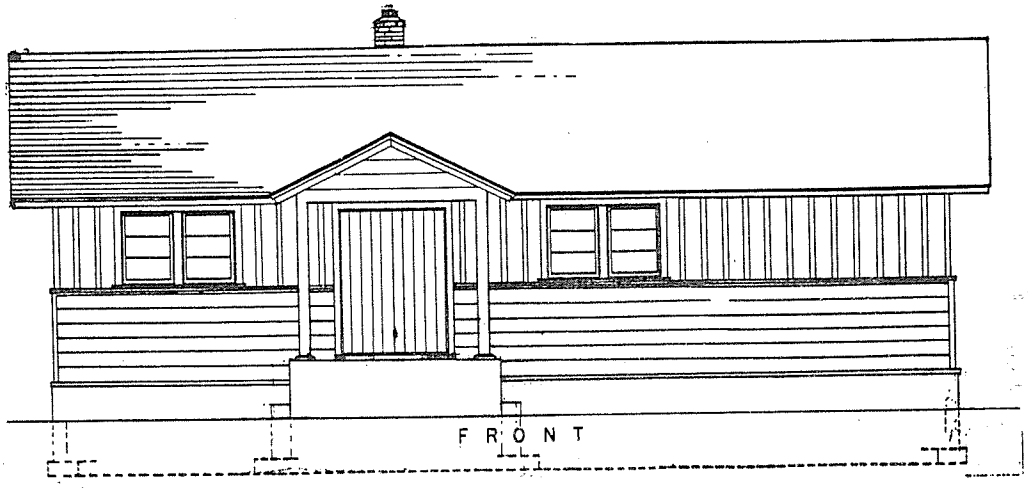
REGION SIX

DELINEATOR

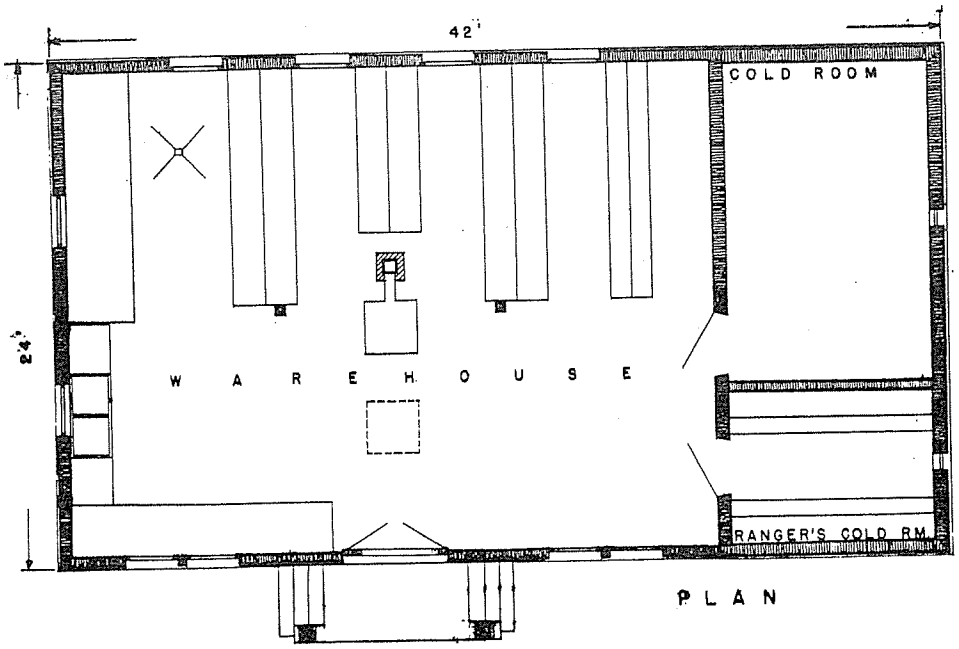
PLAN No 718.



END



FRONT



PLAN

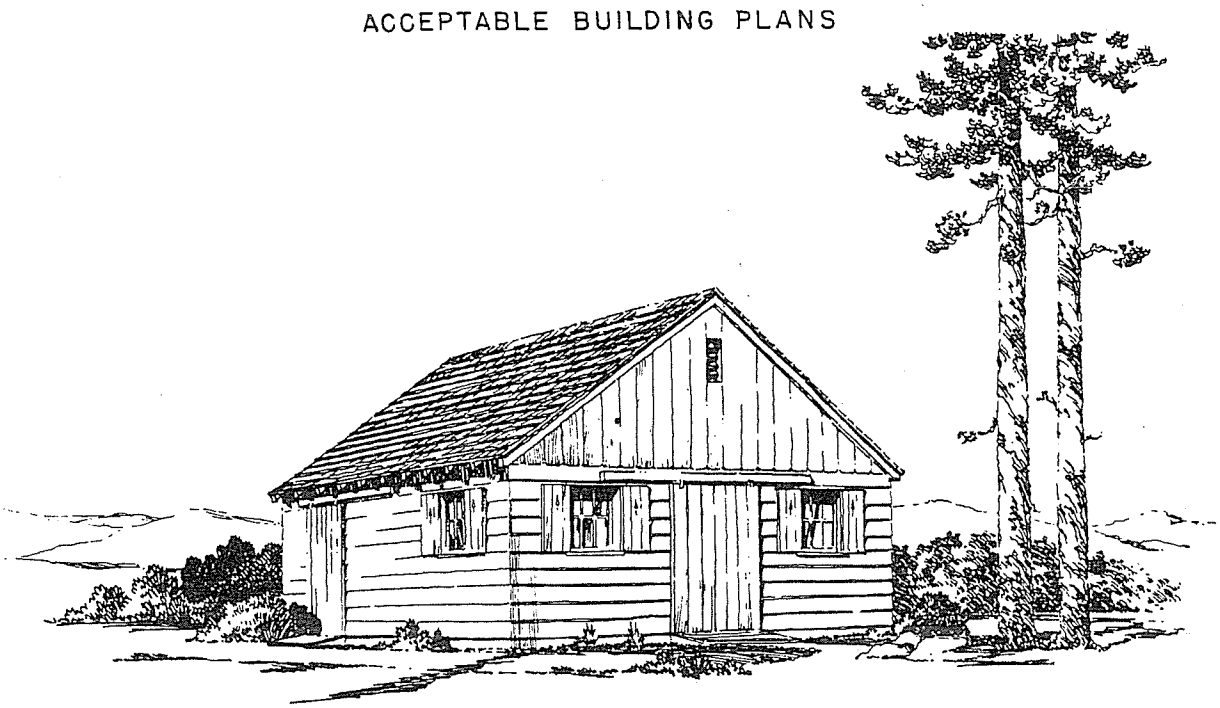
WAREHOUSE

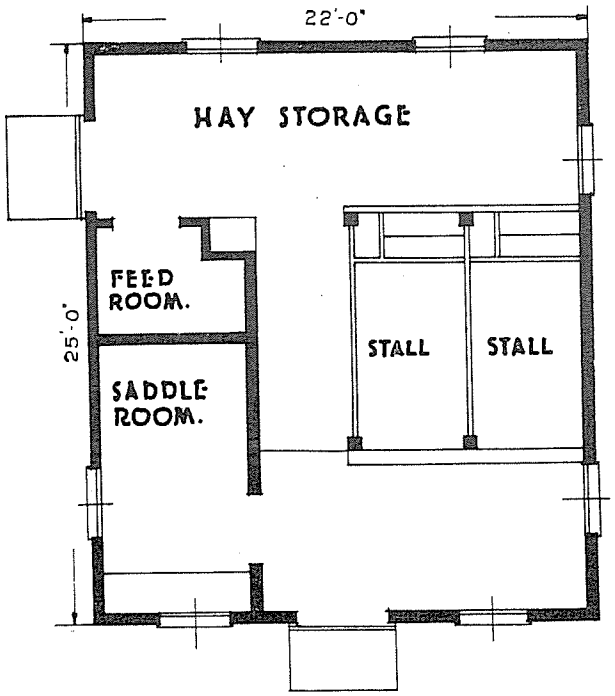
REGION I

PLAN B-133

SECTION J

B A R N S





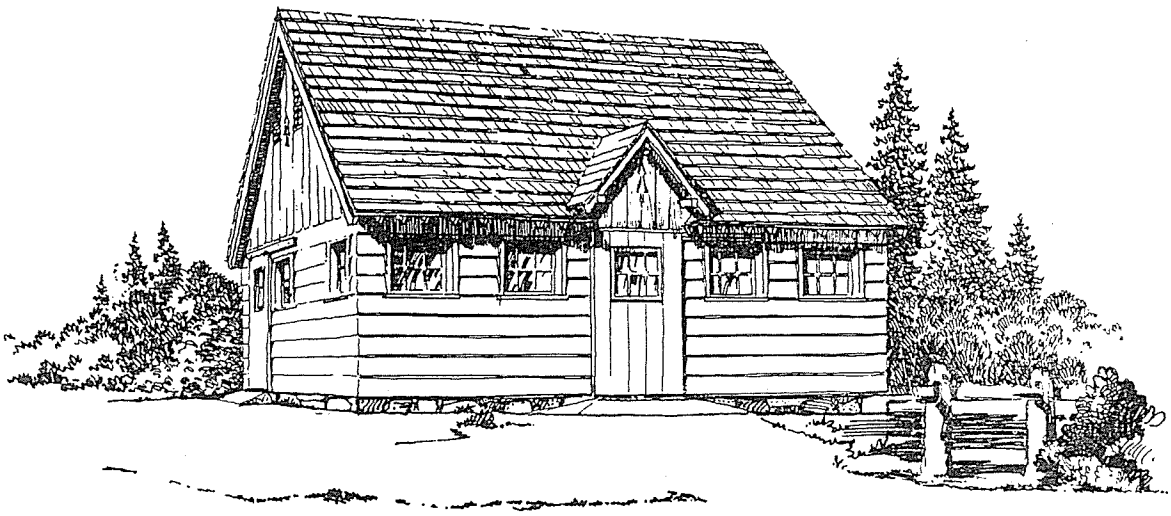
FLOOR PLAN.

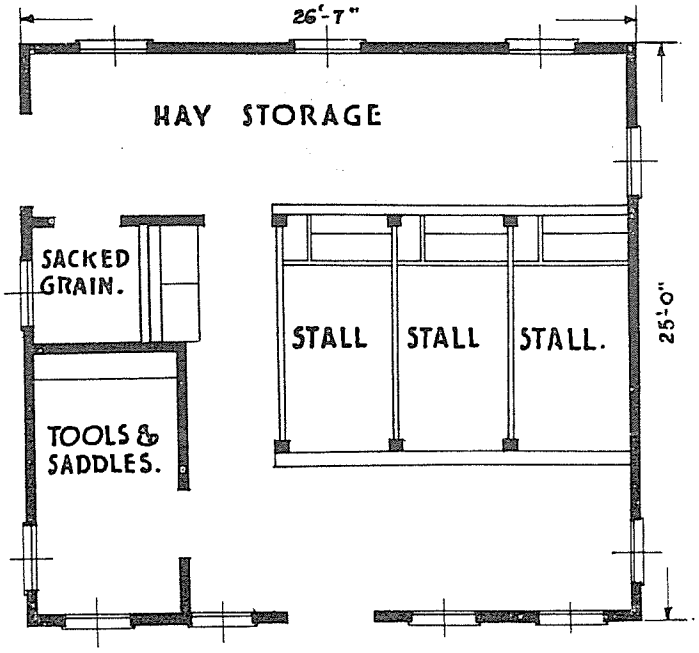
TWO HORSE BARN

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 802





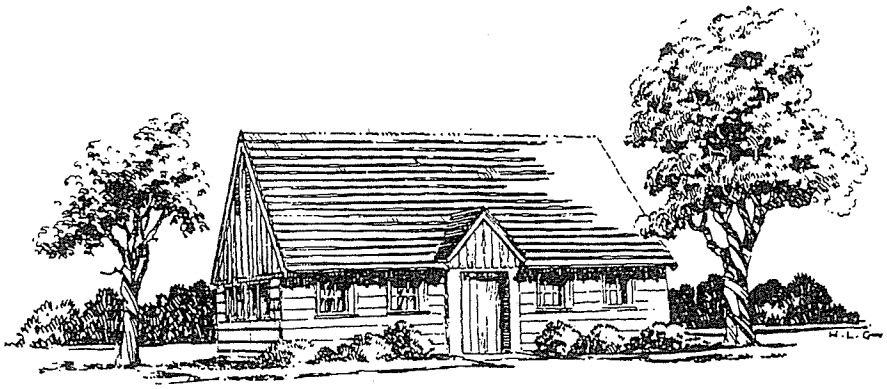
FLOOR PLAN.

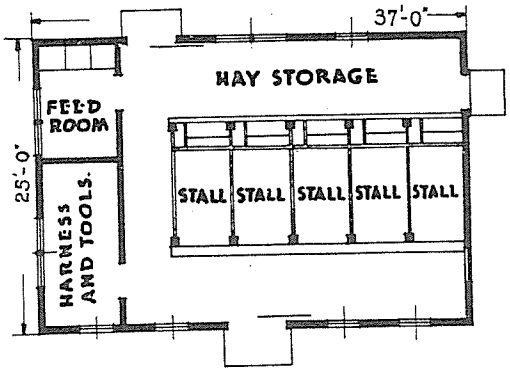
THREE HORSE BARN

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 803





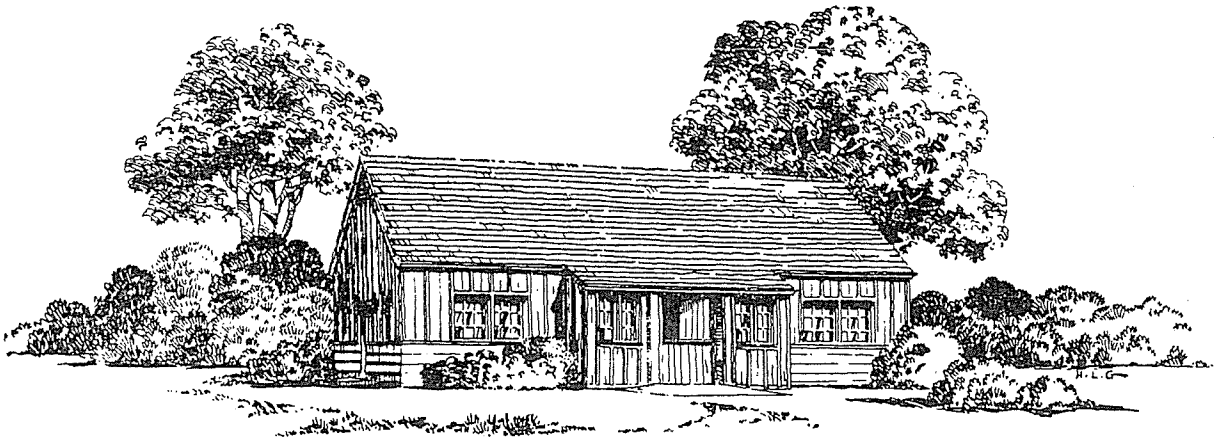
FLOOR PLAN

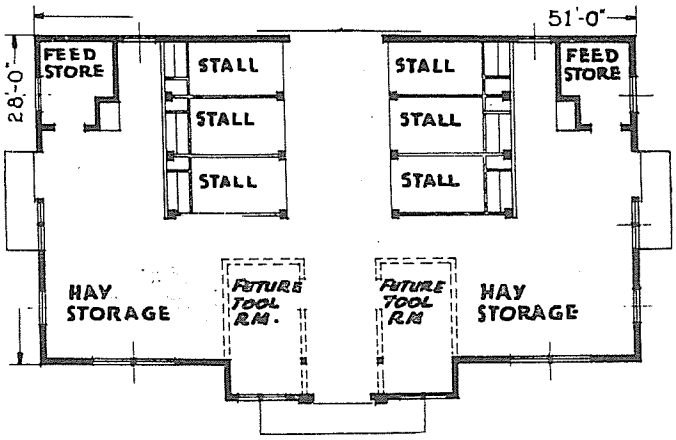
FIVE HORSE BARN

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 800





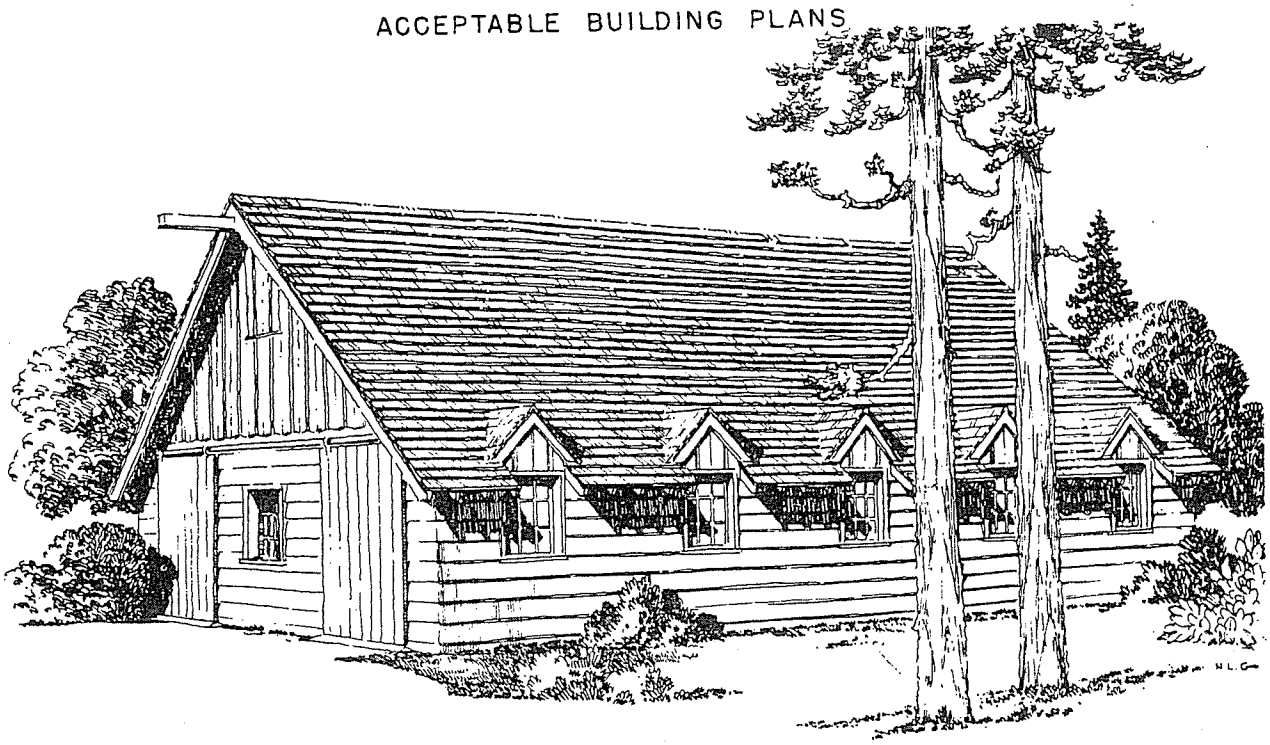
FLOOR PLAN.

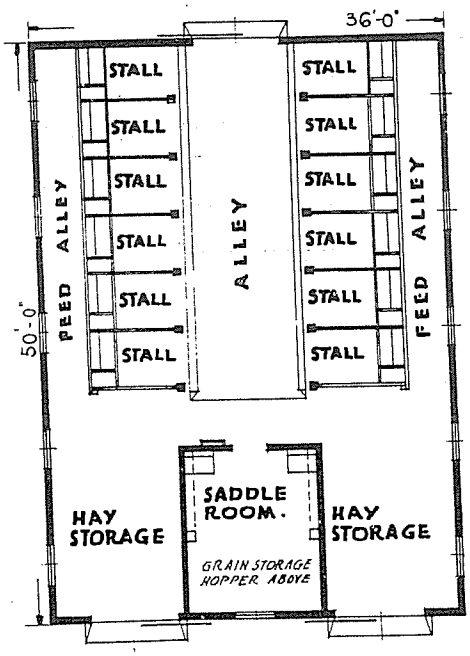
SIX HORSE BARN

REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 811





FLOOR PLAN.

TWELVE HORSE BARN

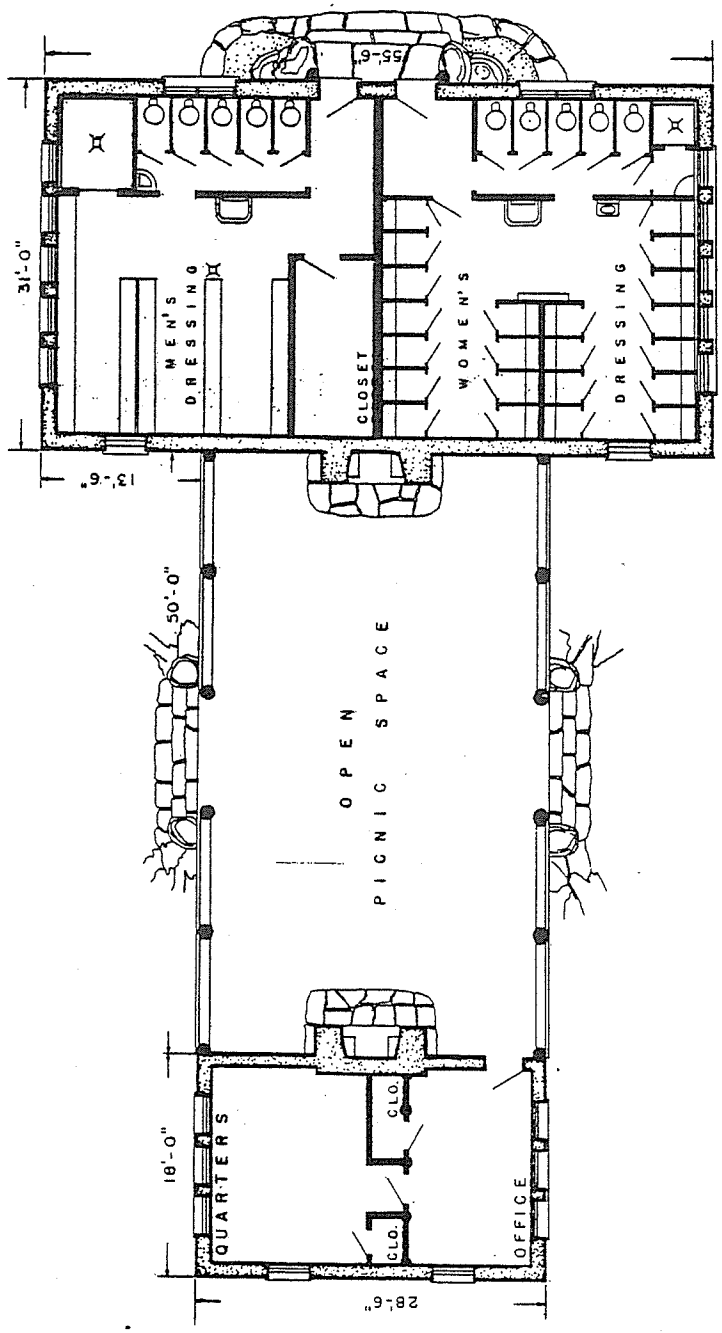
REGION 6

DELINEATOR

PLAN No. 804

SECTION K

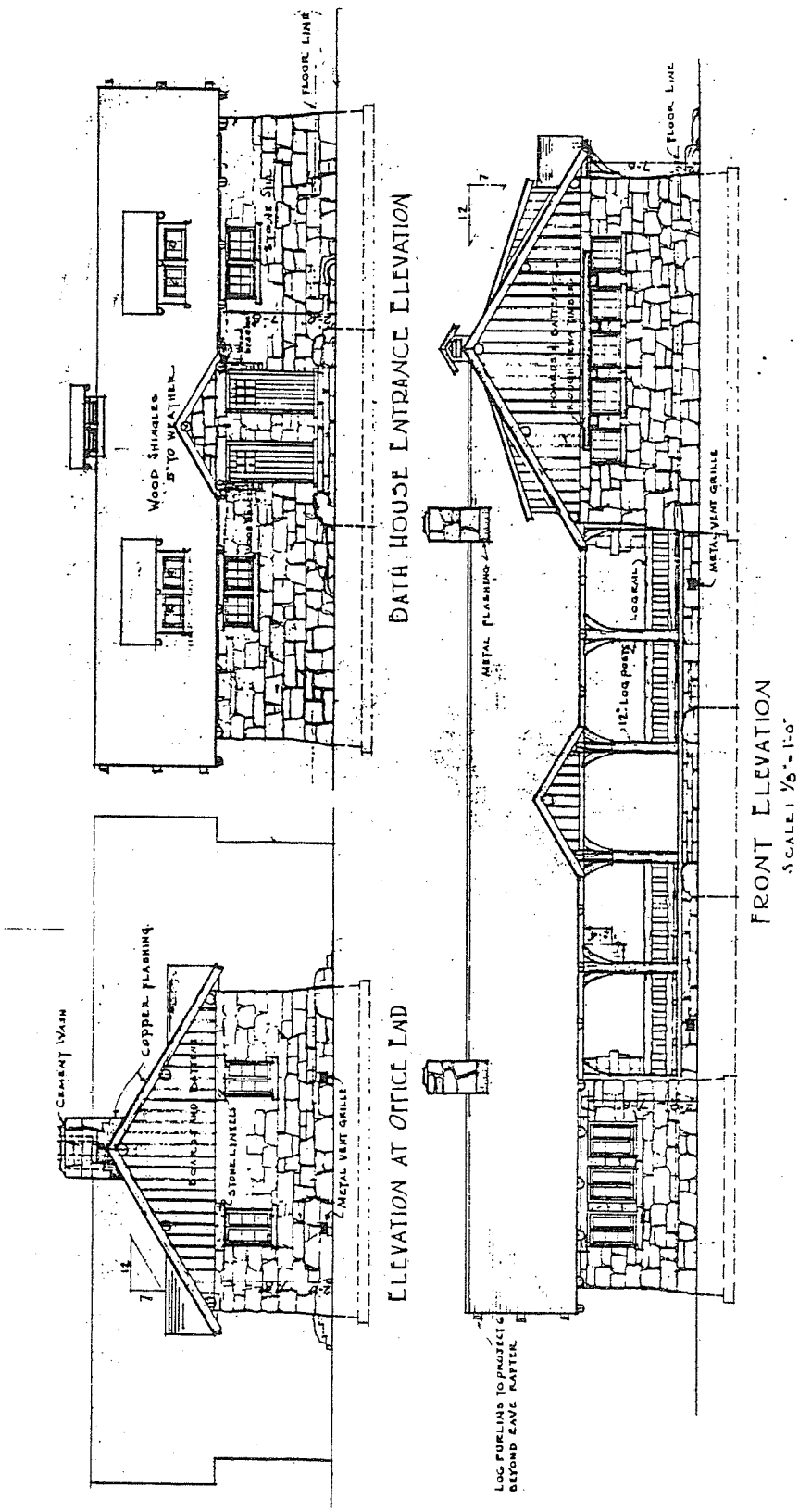
CAMP AND PICNIC AREAS



FOREST CAMP BATHHOUSE

REGION 7

PLATE L-8-8

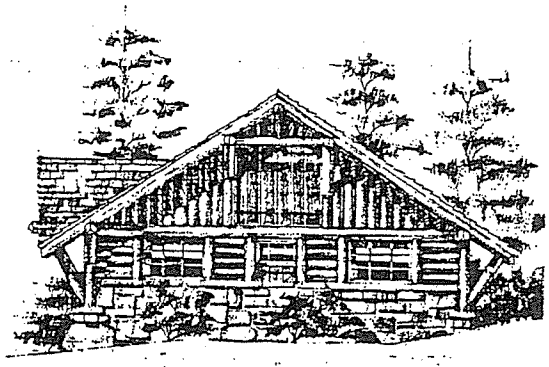


FOREST CAMP BATHHOUSE

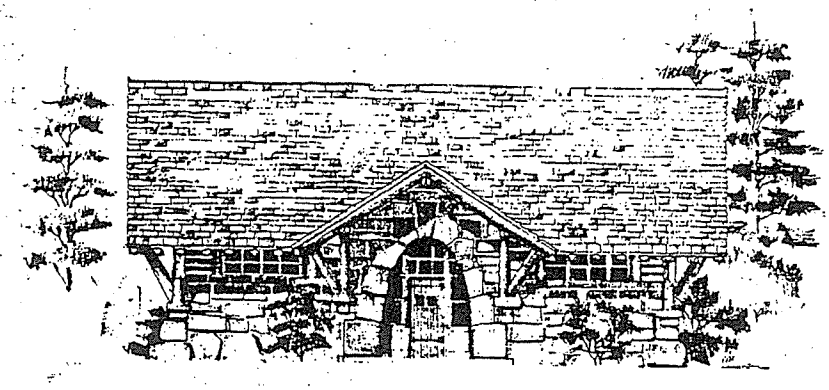
REGION 7

PLATE L-8-0

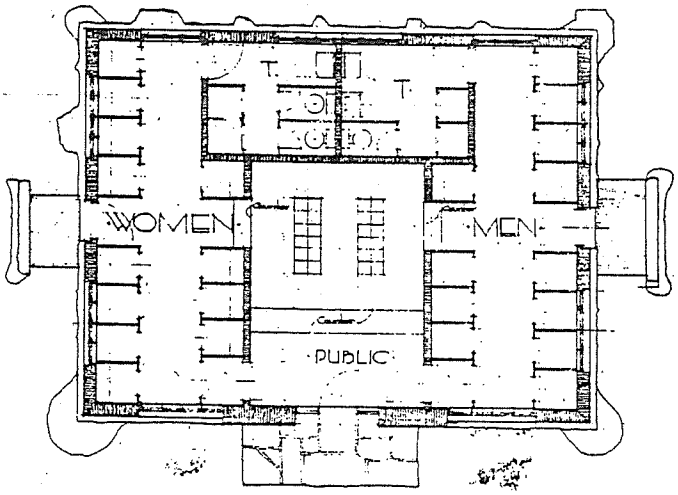
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



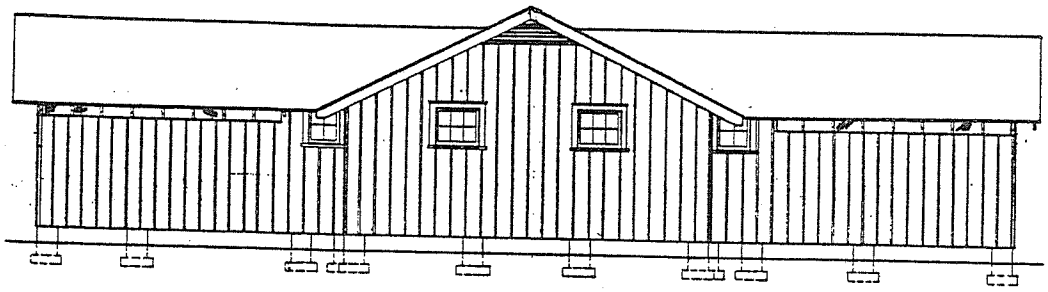
PLAN

BATHHOUSE

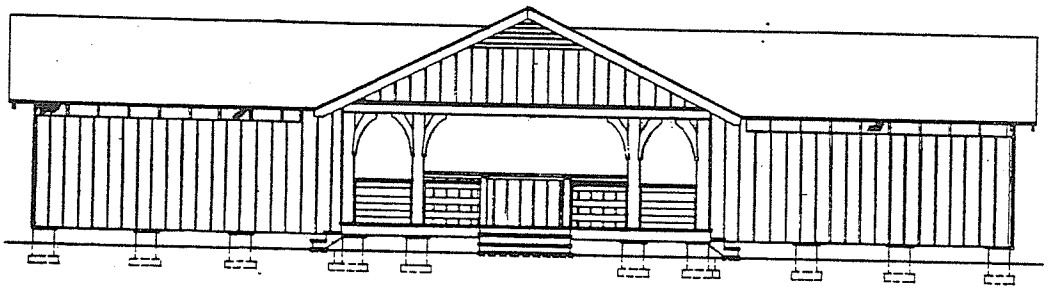
REGION 2

SKETCHES

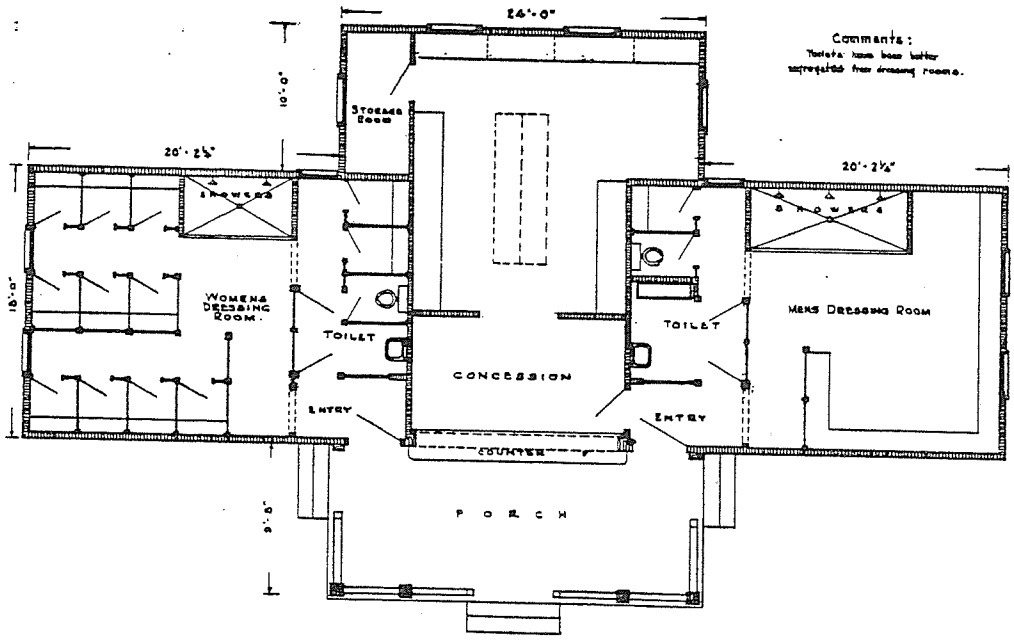
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



REAR



FRONT

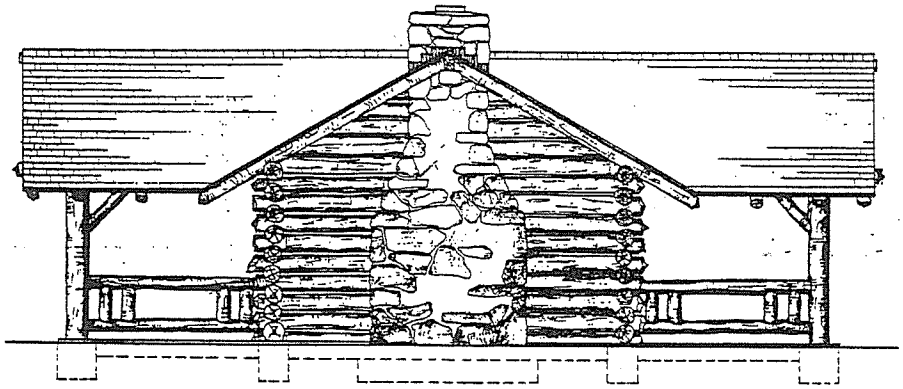


PLAN

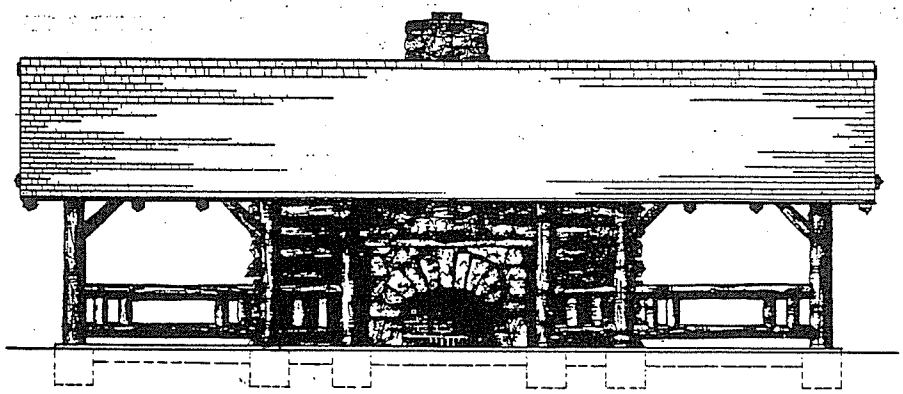
BATHHOUSE

REGION 8

PLATE 8-16002-3

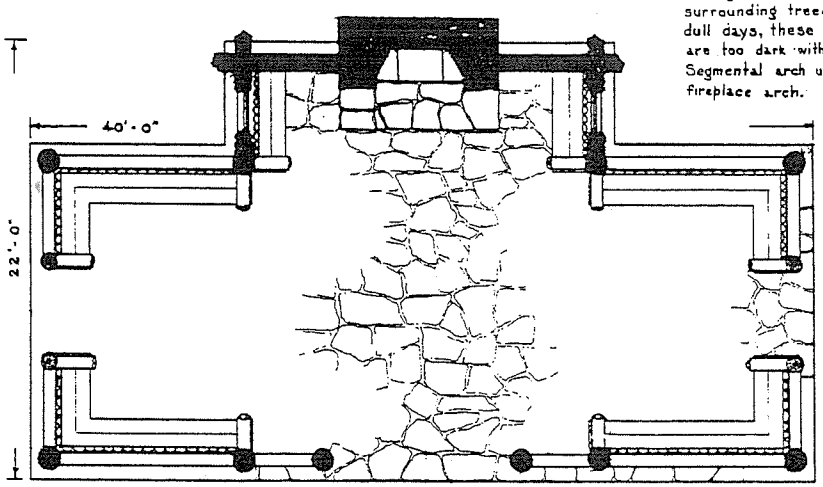


REAR



FRONT

COMMENTS:
Windows added to original drawing because, due to the surrounding trees or on dull days, these alcoves are too dark without them. Segmental arch used for fireplace arch.

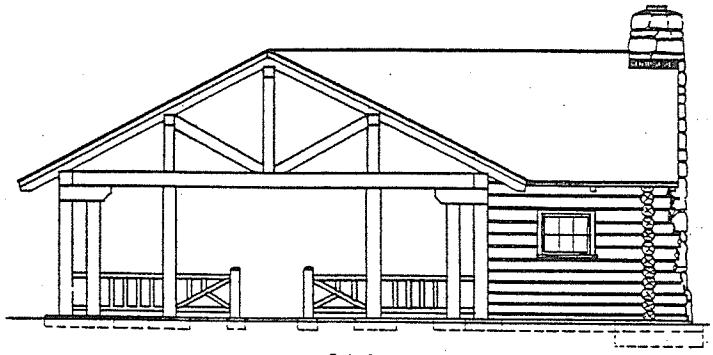


PLAN

PICNIC SHELTER

REGION 8

PLATE B-3501-3



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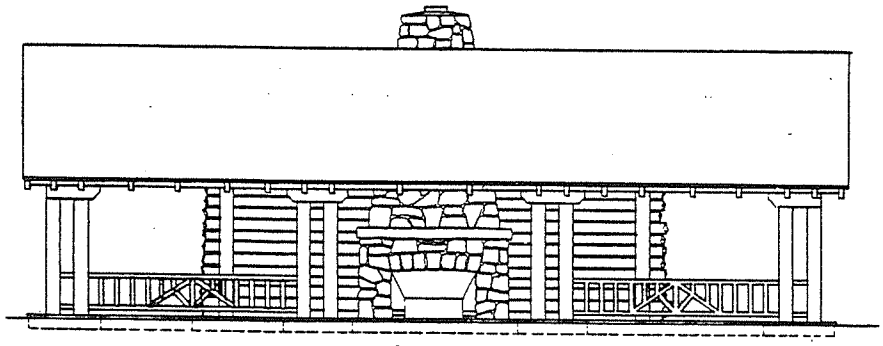
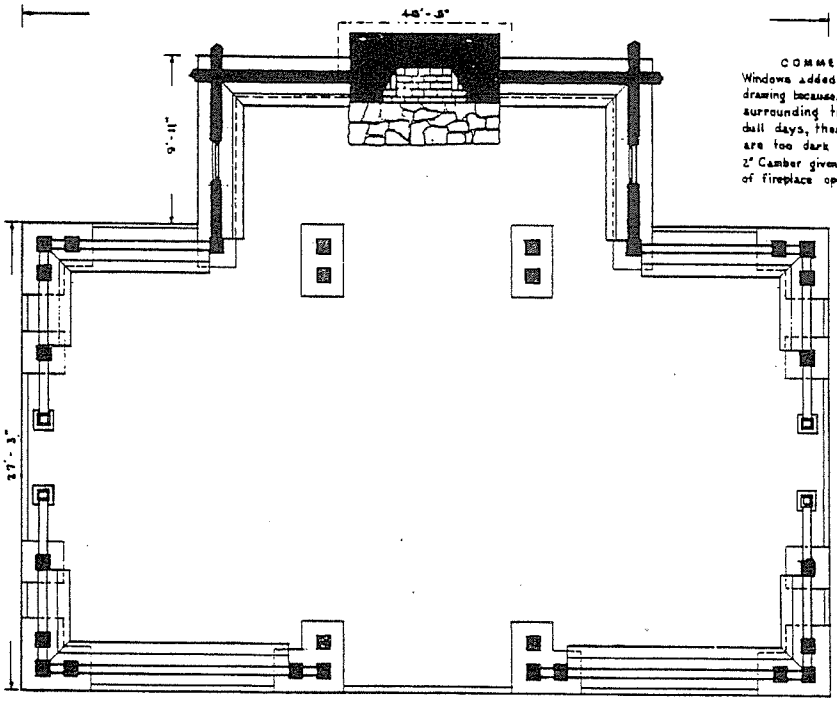


FRONT



COMMENTS:
Windows added to original drawing because, due to the surrounding trees or on dull days, these alcoves are too dark without them. 2" Camber given stone arch of fireplace opening.

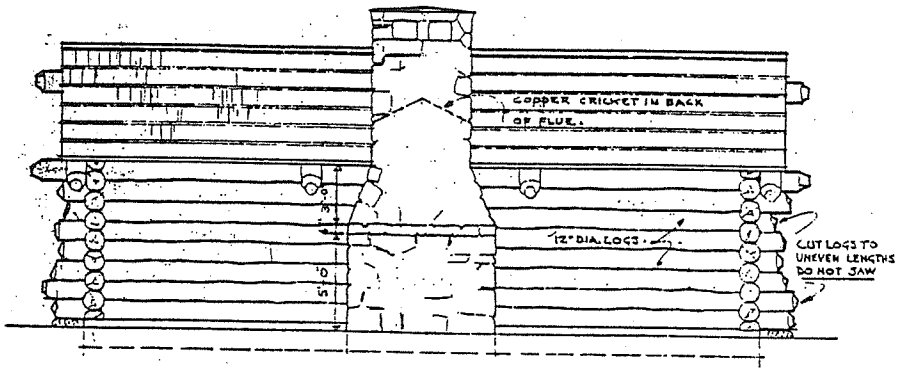
PLAN

PICNIC SHELTER, WITH FIREPLACE

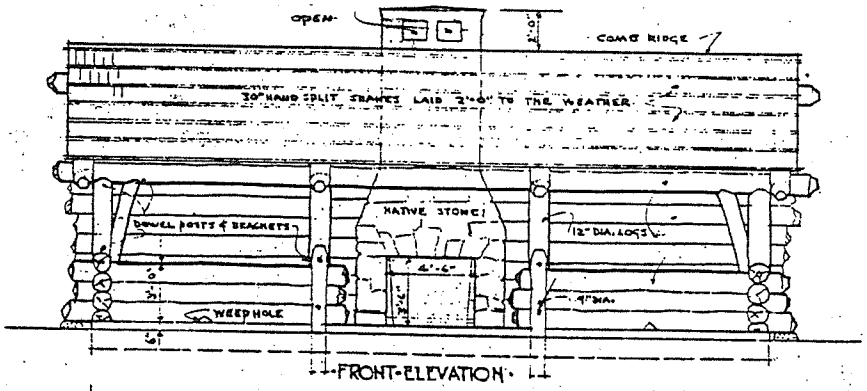
REGION 8

PLATE B-22002-3

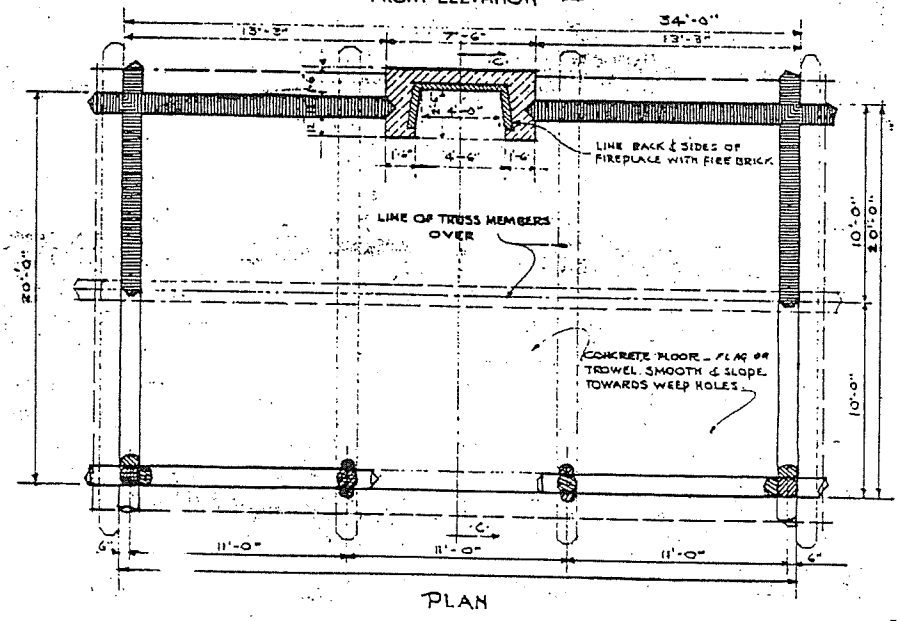
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

COMMUNITY BUILDING

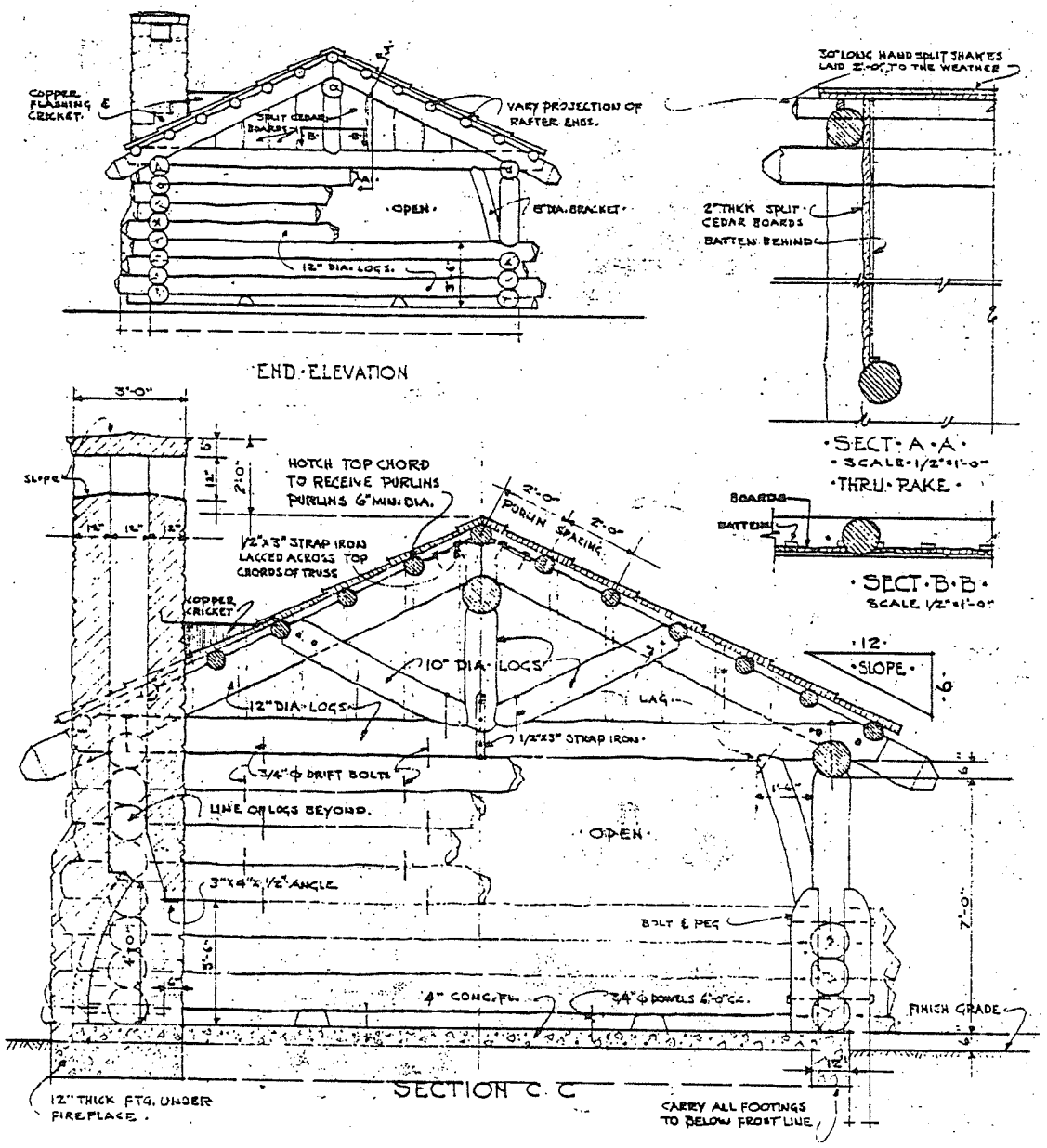
SANDY BEACH

PETERSBURG

REGION 10

JOB NO. B-901

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



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 NOTED, LOGS SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 12".

COMMUNITY BUILDING

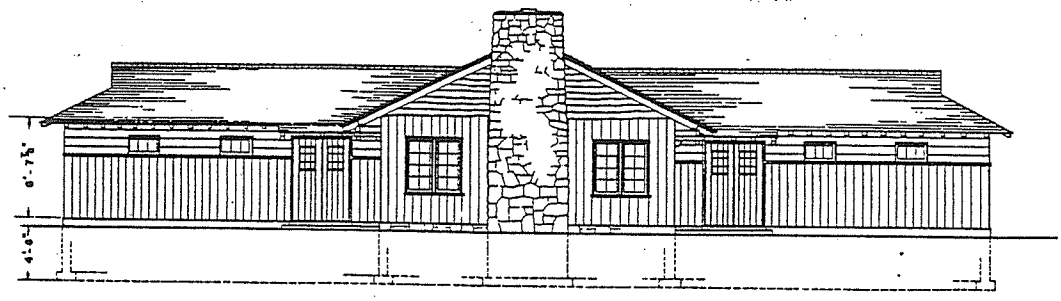
SANDY BEACH

PETERSBURG

REGION 10

JOB NO. B-901

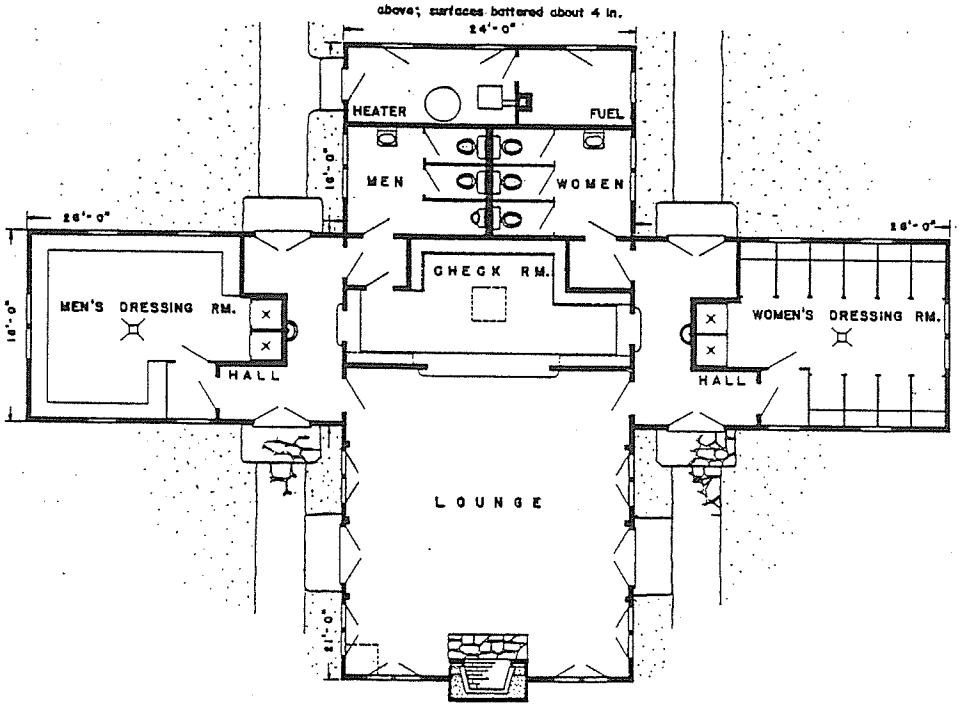
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



FRONT ELEVATION

LEGEND

Shingle roof.
Vertical boards and battens with rustic siding above. Chimney stonework roughly graduated from large stones below to smaller ones above; surfaces battered about 4 in.

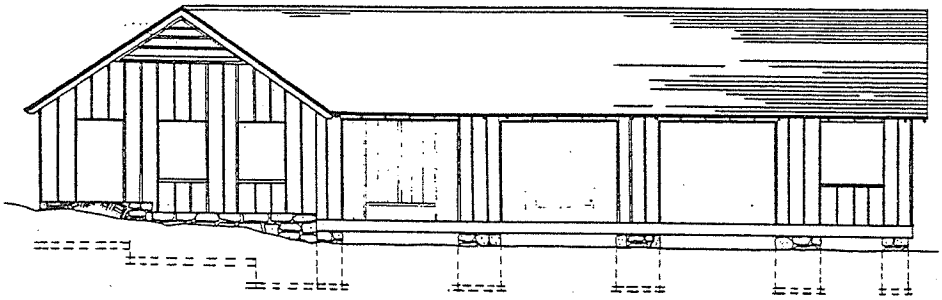


FLOOR PLAN

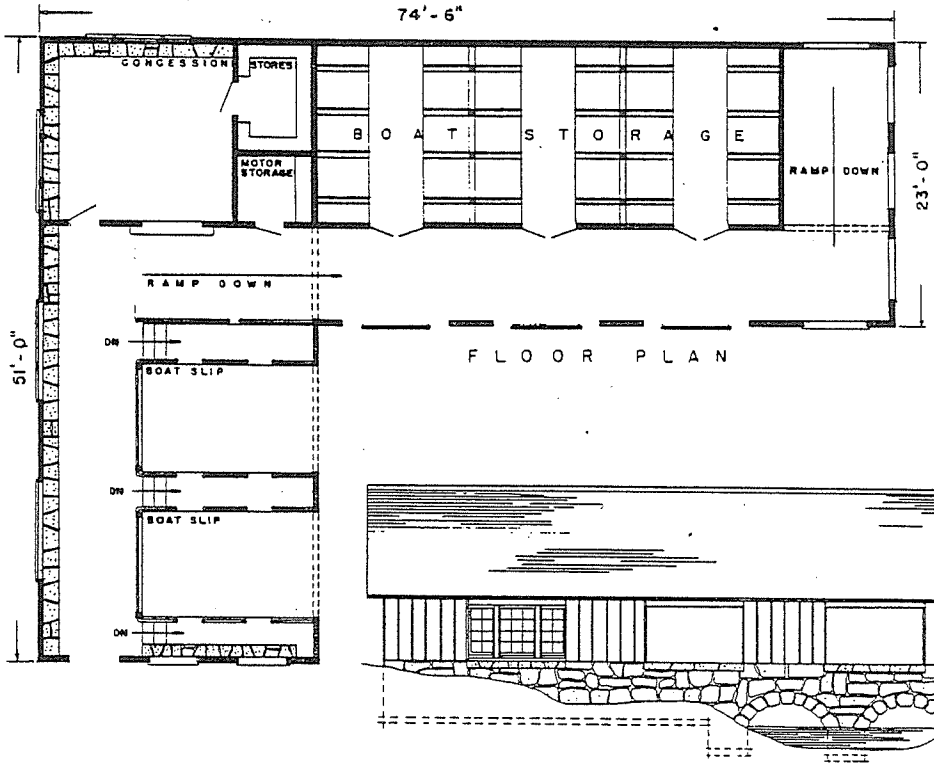
RECREATION BUILDING

REGION 9

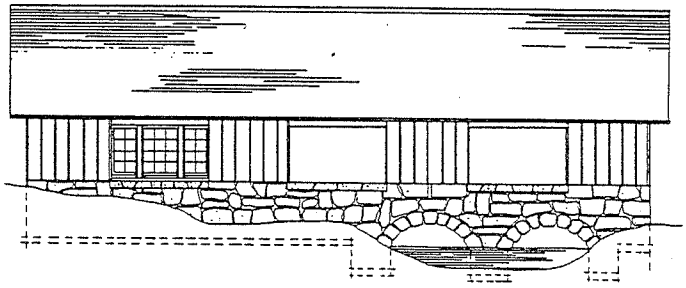
PLATE U-45



LAKE ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION

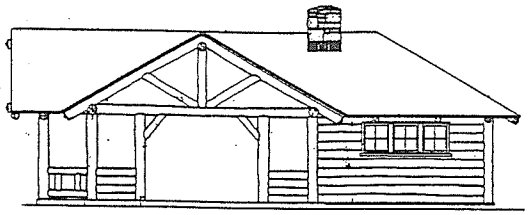
BOAT HOUSE

SHADY LAKE

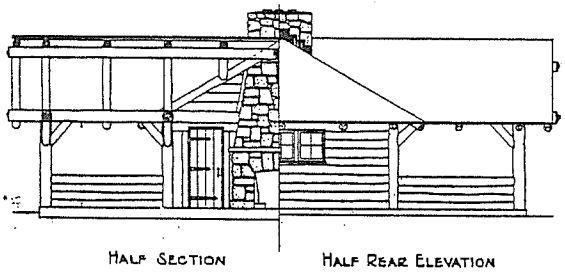
REGION 8

PLATE B-17102-10

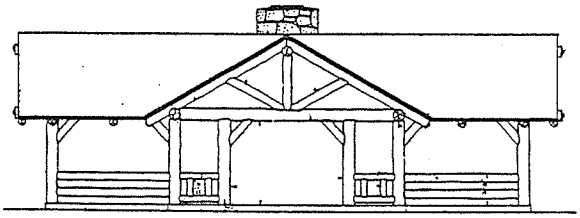
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



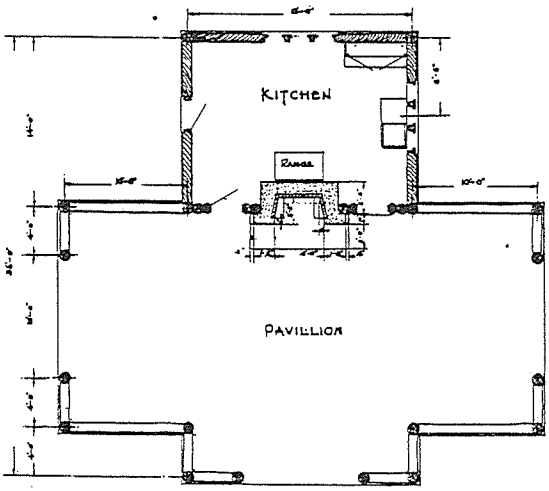
SIDE ELEVATION



HALF SECTION HALF REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

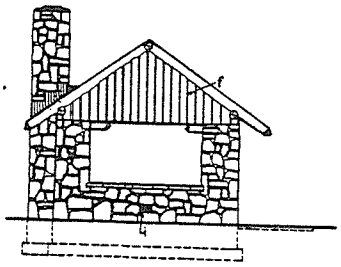
FOREST CAMP

PICNIC SHELTER WITH KITCHEN

REGION 7

PLATE L-6d

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



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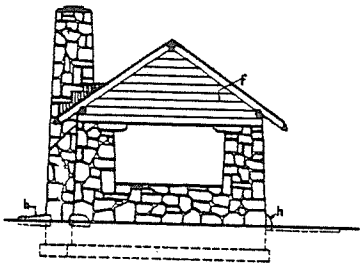

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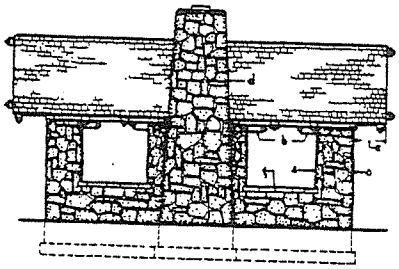
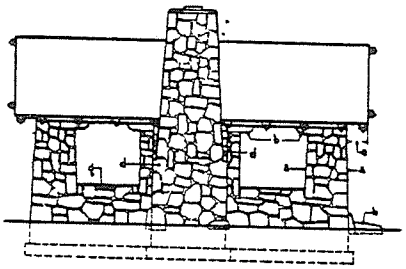
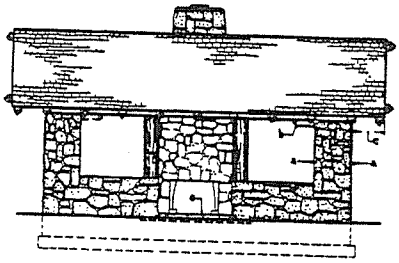


REAR

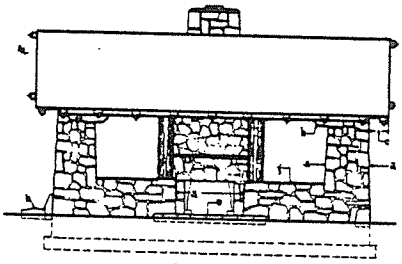


REAR



FRONT

ORIGINAL DESIGN

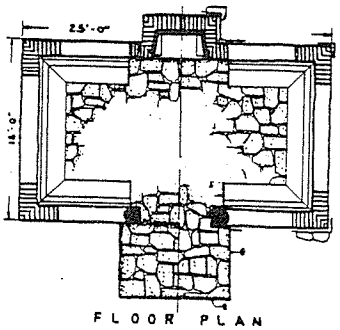


FRONT

RECOMMENDED DESIGN

COMMENTS:

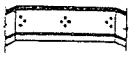
a - Vertical wall surfaces; design lacks batter.
b - Wood corbels, not logical or harmonious.
c - Excessive roof projection.
d - Chimney not good design.
e - Step at building; batter at platform.
f - Vertical siding and battens.
g - Projecting sills without top weathering.
i - Interior wood seat ventilation.



FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS:

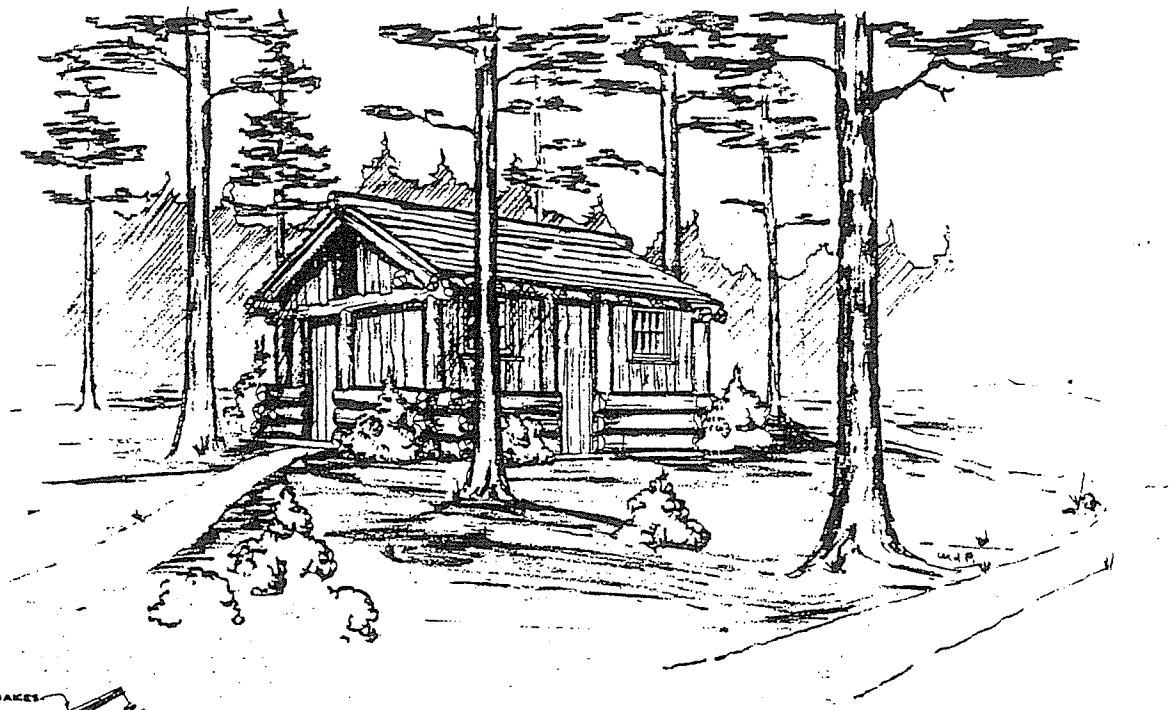
a - Batter wall surfaces.
b - Stone corbels, to agree with masonry walls.
c - Reduced projection of roof, at gables, to improve design.
d - Chimney redesigned.
e - Step at platform, not at building.
f - Horizontal siding preferable to vertical, appears to span opening and rest upon masonry batter.
g - Sill weathered, no projection; simpler, better design.
h - Occasional, natural, boulder-like stones to ease structure into adjacent ground.
i - Vent in stone omitted; better to bore holes in face of box seat, as per diagram:

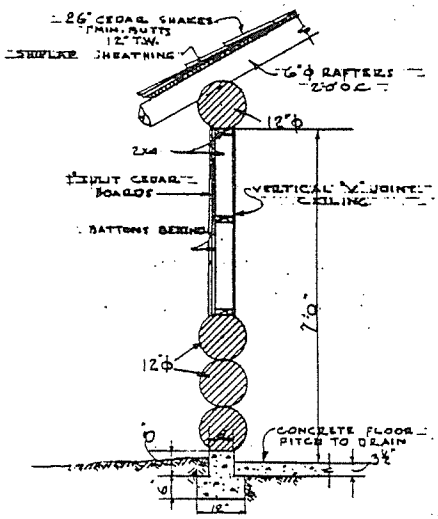


PICNIC SHELTER

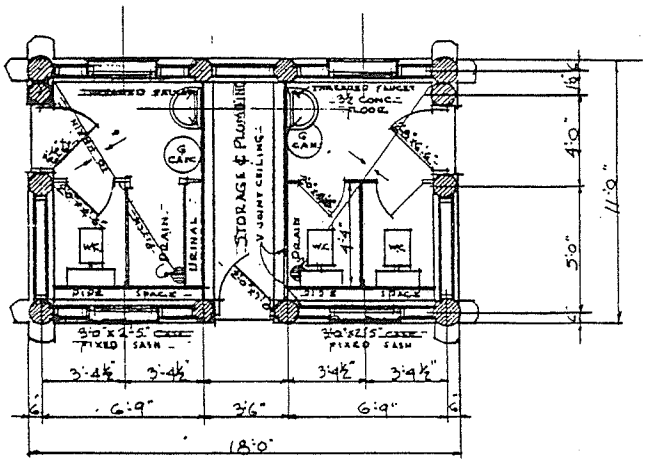
REGION 8

PLATE B-7501-2

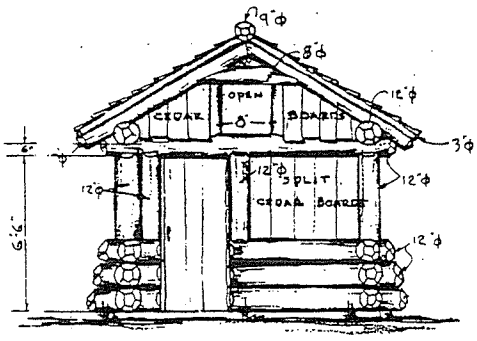




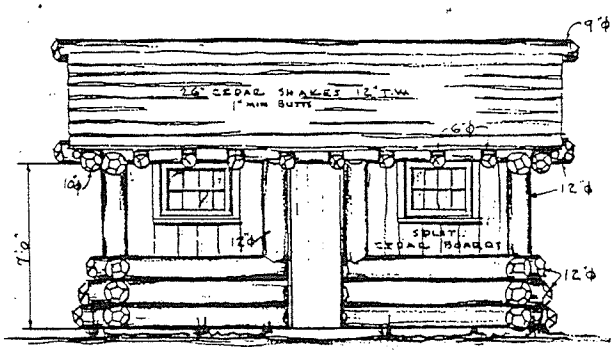
WALL SECTION
Scale ½"=1'0"



PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

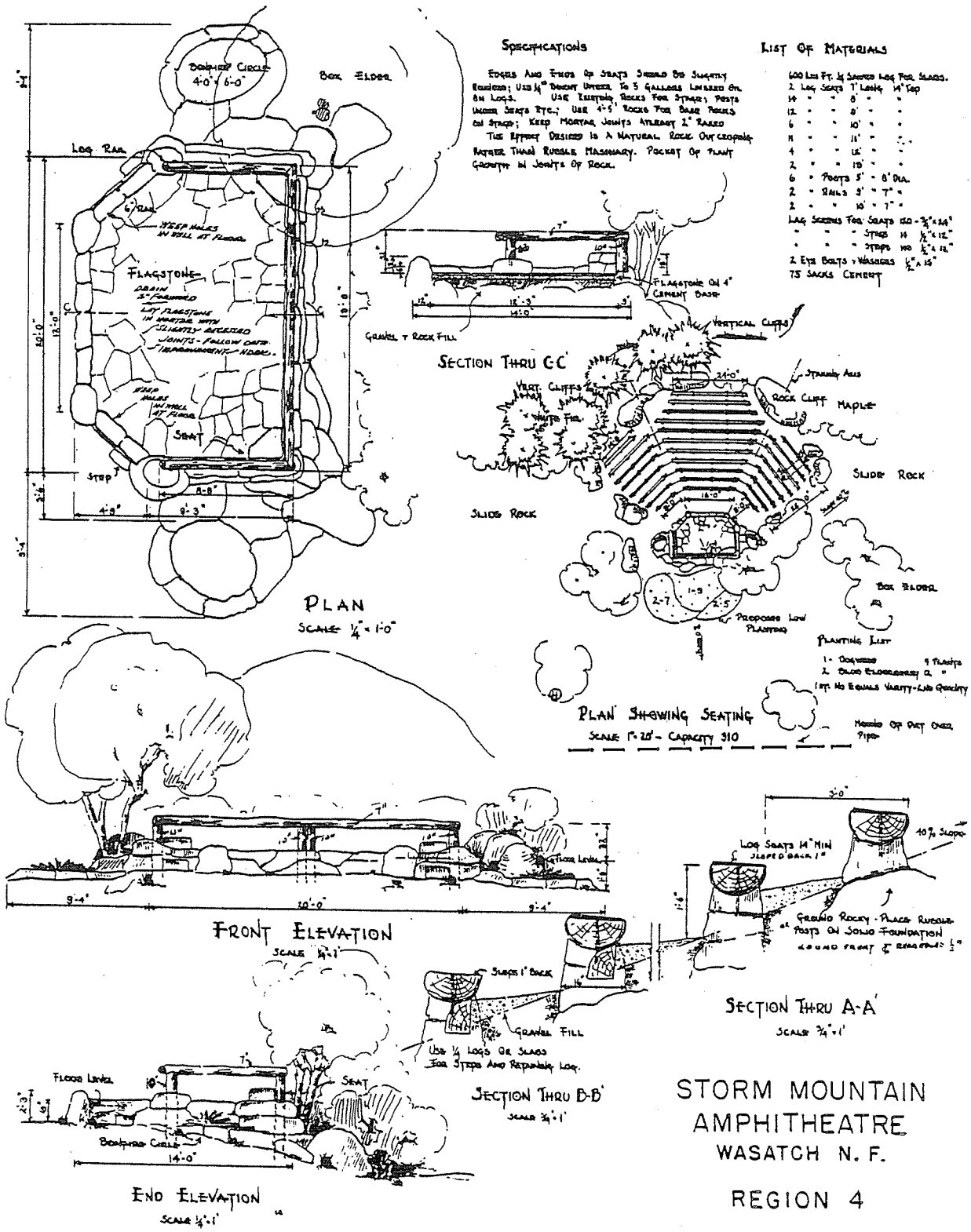


SIDE ELEVATION

COMBINATION FLUSH TOILET

REGION 6

PLATE-30



Specifications

Edges and Ends of Seats Should Be Slightly Rounded; Use 1/4" Bright Uncoated To 5 Gallons Linseed Oil On Logs. Use Irregular Rocks For Steps; Posts Under Seats Etc.; Use 4-5' Rocks For Base Rocks On Steps; Keep Mortar Joints Atleast 2" Raked

The Effect Desired Is A Natural Rock Outcropping Rather Than Rubble Masonry. Pocket Of Plant Growth In Joints Of Rock.

List Of Materials

600 Lin Ft. 1/4 Sawed Log For Slabs.
2 Log Seats 7' Long 14" Top
14 " " 8' " "
12 " " 9' " "
6 " " 10' " "
11 " " 11' " "
4 " " 12' " "
2 " " 13' " "
6 " Posts 5' " 8" Dia.
2 " Rails 3' " 7" "
2 " " 10' " 7" "
Log Screens For Seats 120 - 3/4" x 24"
" " " Steps 14 1/2" x 12"
" " " Steps 100 1/2" x 12"
2 Eye Bolts + Washers 1/2" x 15"
75 Sacks Cement

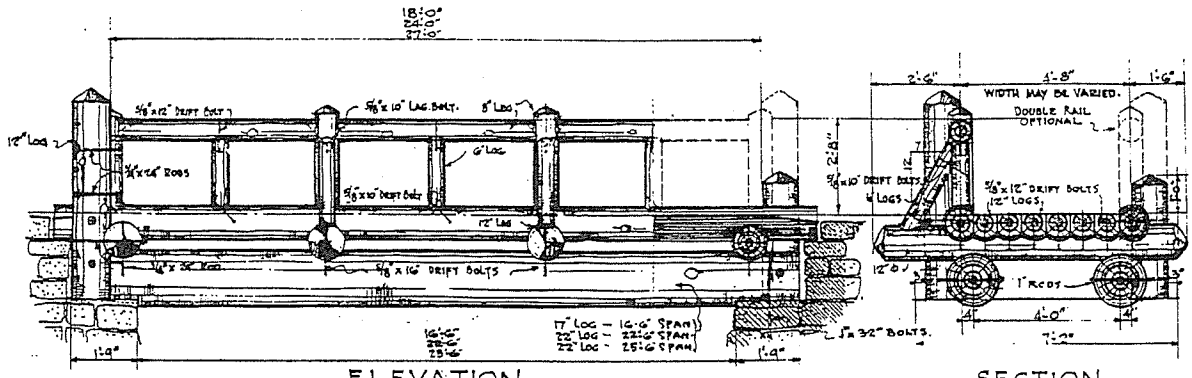
Planting List
1- Dogwood 9 Plants
2. Blue Elderberry 2 "
Lot: No Equals Variety - Lib Quality

Mound Of Dirt Over Pipe

STORM MOUNTAIN AMPHITHEATRE
WASATCH N. F.

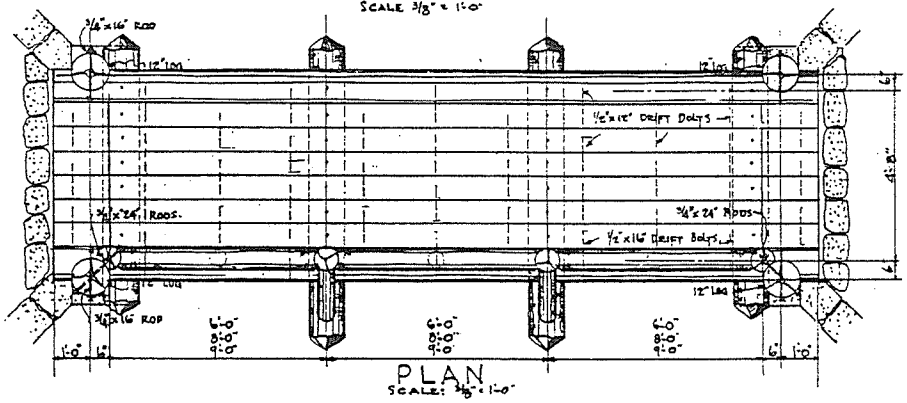
REGION 4

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



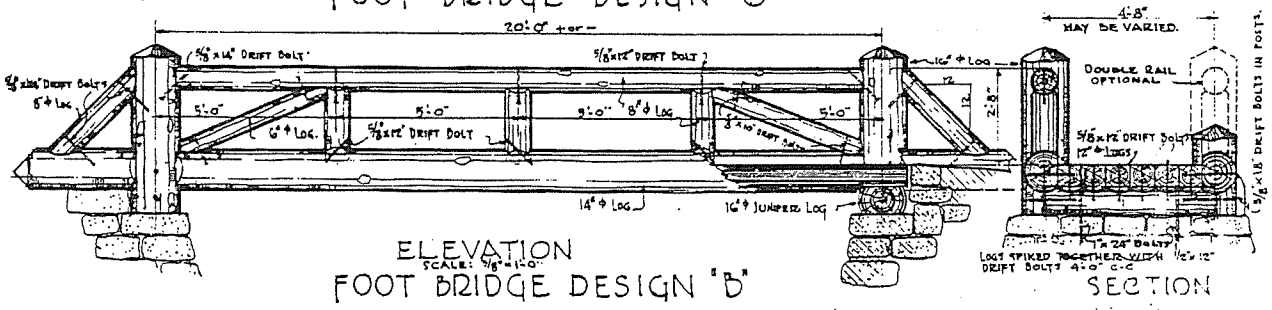
ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

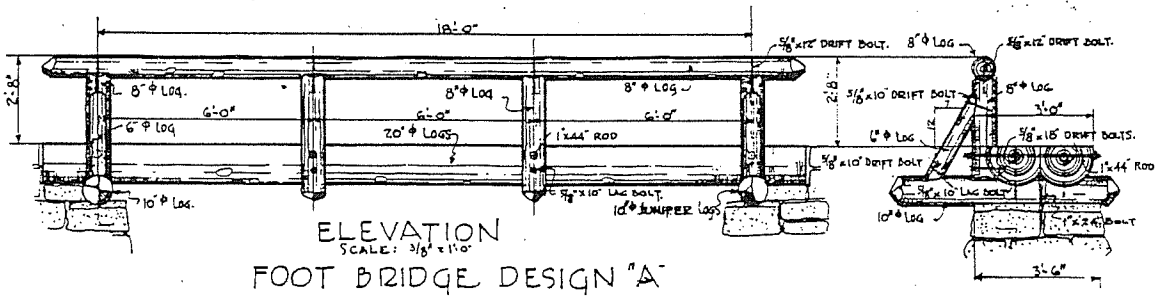
FOOT BRIDGE DESIGN "C"



ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

FOOT BRIDGE DESIGN "B"

SECTION



ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

FOOT BRIDGE DESIGN "A"

SECTION.

GENERAL NOTES

LOGS- ALL LOGS TO BE PEELED. LOGS BURIED IN OR RESTING ON GROUND TO BE JUNIPER. ALL OTHER LOGS TO BE PONDEROSA PINE. ALL LOGS TREATED WITH LINSEED OIL.

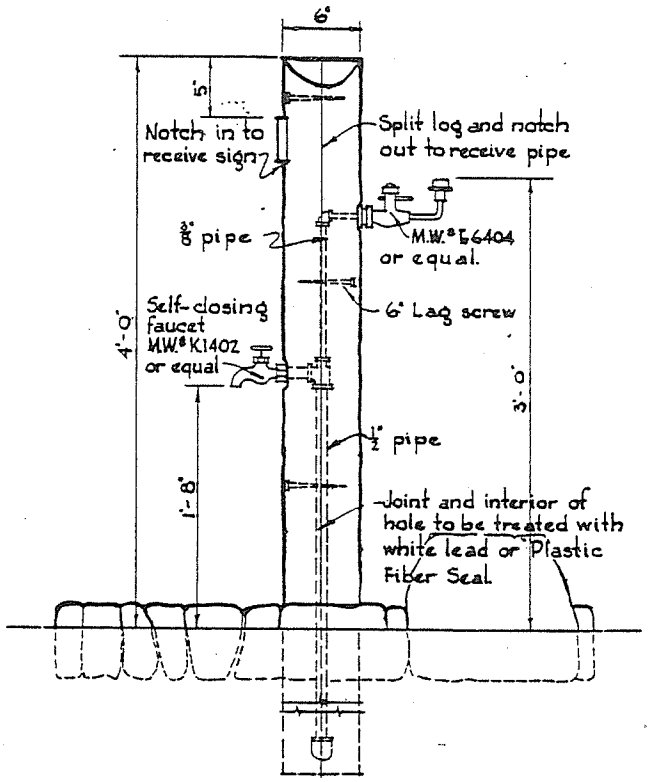
DRIFT BOLTS- TO HAVE CHISEL POINTS AND TO BE DRIVEN CROSS GRAIN TO LOGS. BORE HOLES FOR DRIFT BOLTS 1/8" UNDERSIZE.

RODS- RODS TO BE THREADED BOTH ENDS AND FILLED WITH TWO NUTS AND MALLEABLE IRON WASHERS EACH. BORE HOLES FOR RODS AND MACHINE BOLTS 1/16" OVERSIZE.

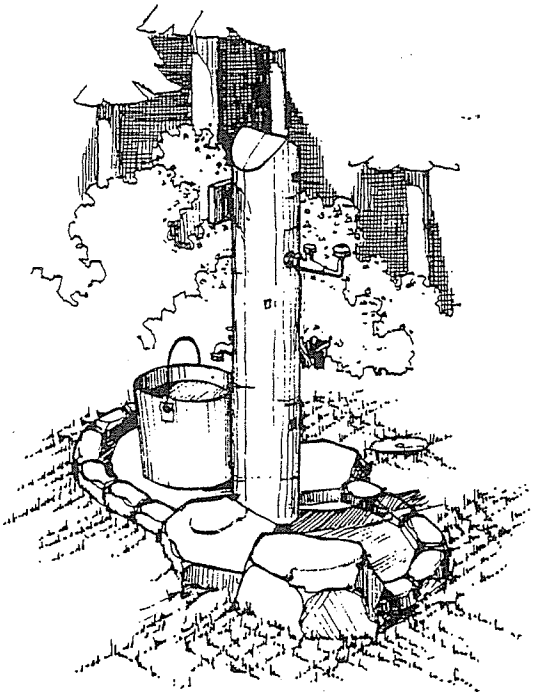
FOOT BRIDGE

REGION 3

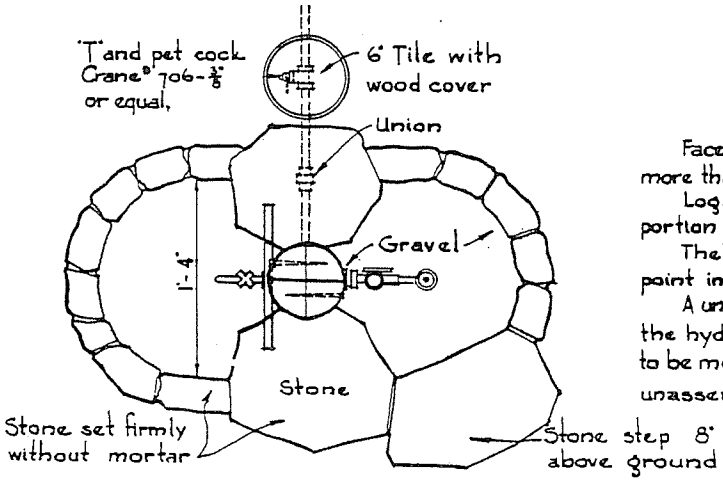
PLATE-31



ELEVATION



SKETCH



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.

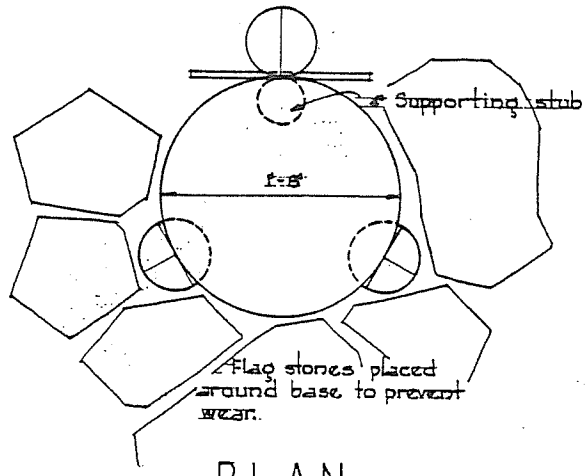
The T and petcock should be the lowest point in the system to permit draining line.

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

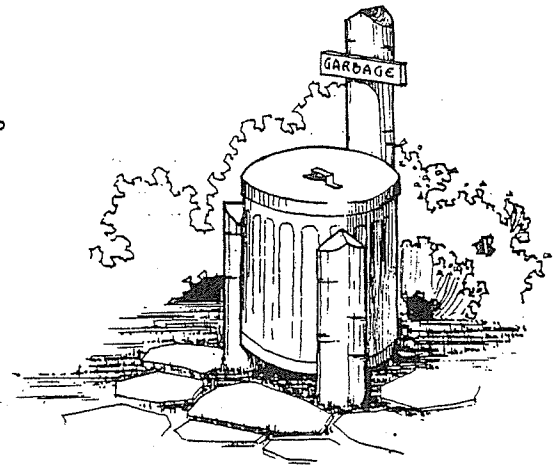
COMBINATION WATER OUTLET AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN

REGION 1

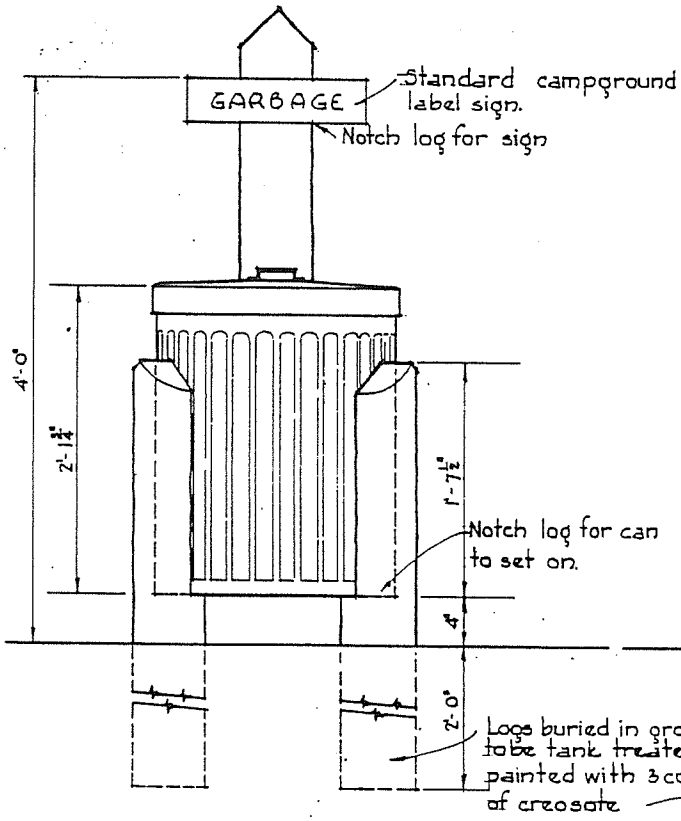
PLATE-WA-3



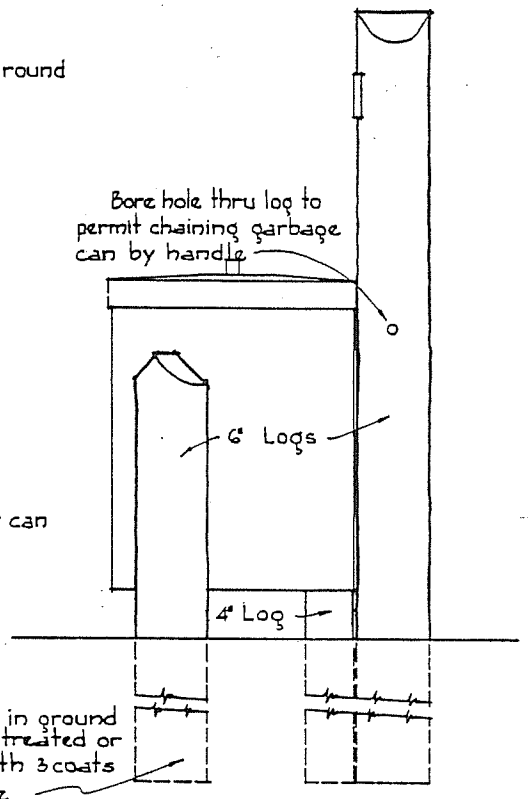
PLAN



SKETCH



FRONT VIEW



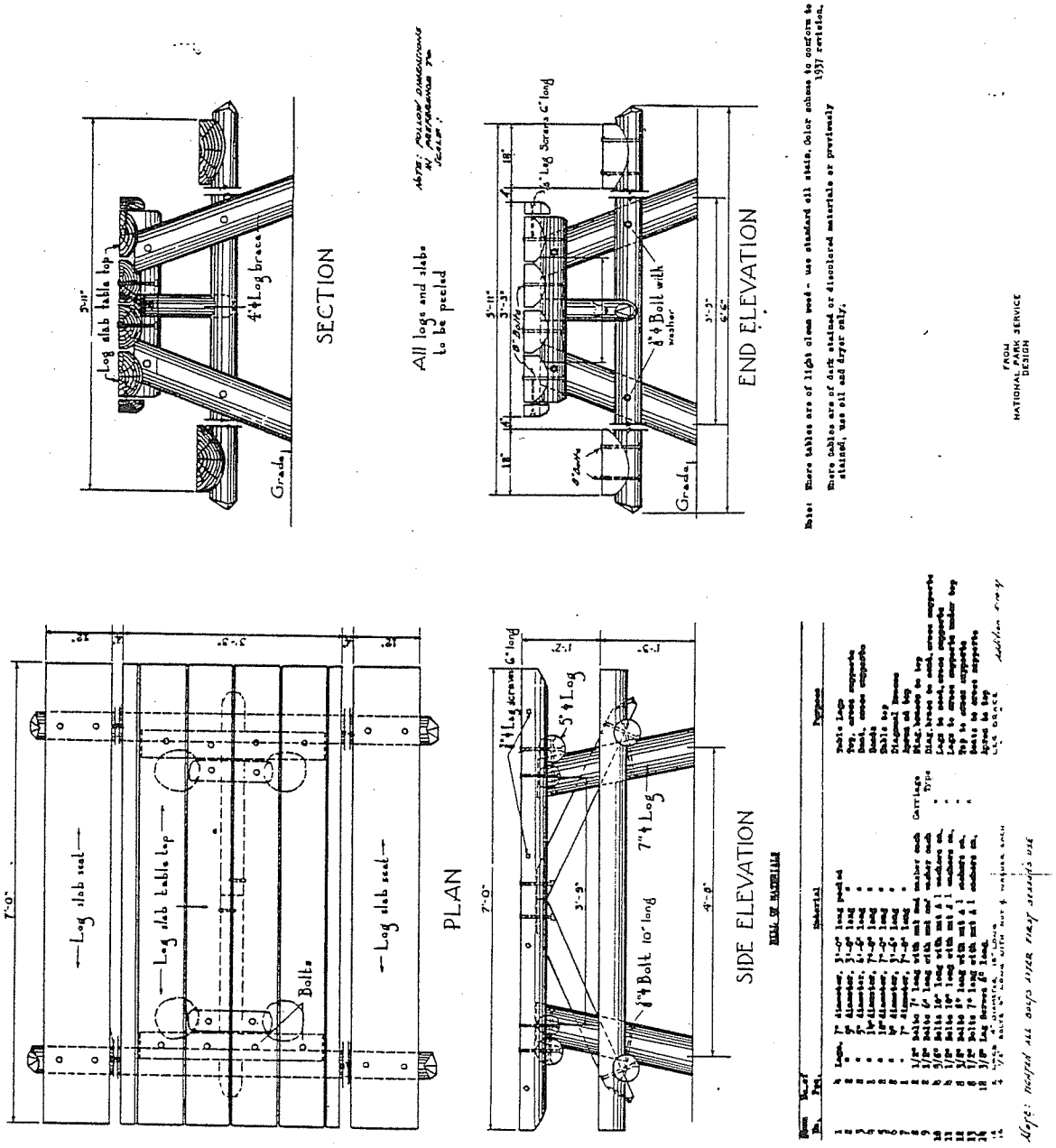
SIDE VIEW

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

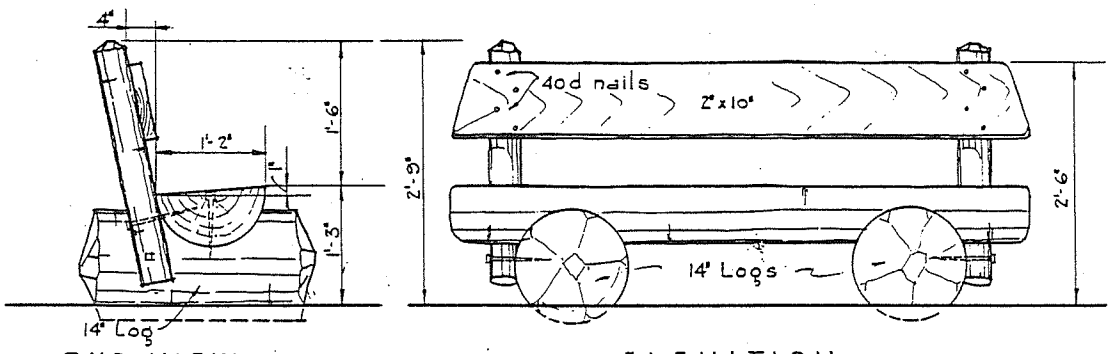
PLATE GA-1



LOG PICNIC TABLE

REGION 4

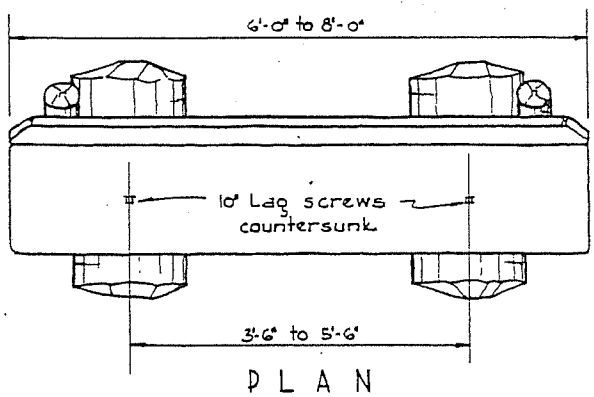
PLAN NO. 97D-2



END VIEW

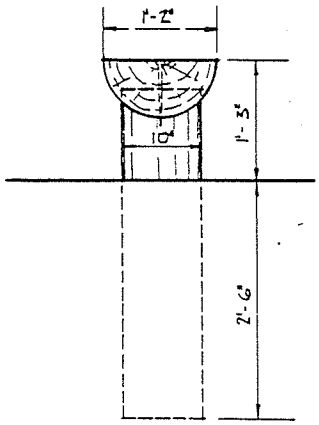
ELEVATION

Butts of posts to be tank treated or given 3 coats of creosote.
All logs to be peeled.
Smooth all sharp edges and corners of seat and back to prevent splintering.
Stain with "Fullers Logwood oil and burnt umber ground in oil.

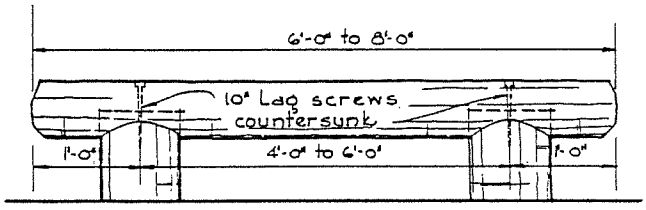


PLAN

FIGURE 3



END VIEW



ELEVATION

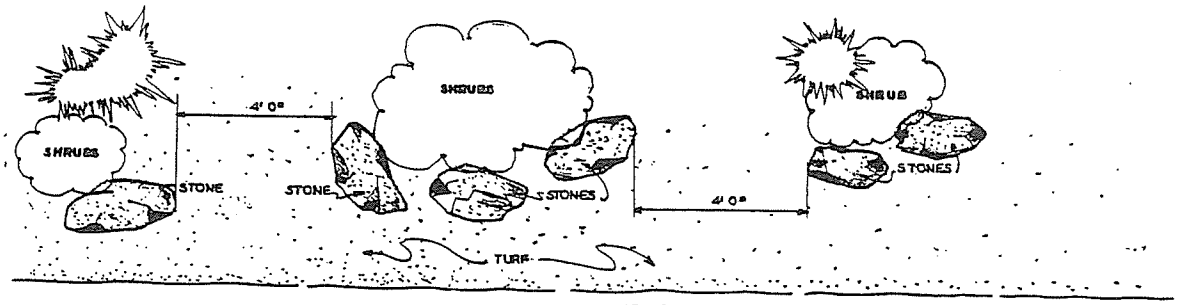
FIGURE 4

SEATS FOR RECREATIONAL AREAS

REGION 1

PLATE SE-2

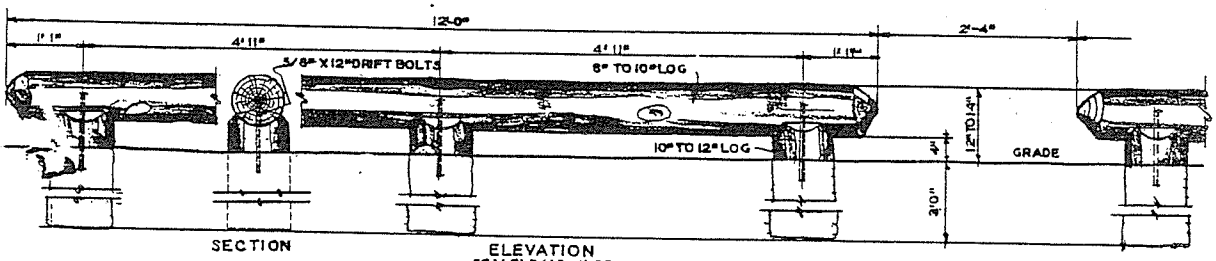
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



DETAIL OF STONE
SHOWING PROPER SETTING IN GROUND
SCALE: 3/8"=1'0"

STONES SHOULD BE SET IN A NATURAL MANNER USING AS LARGE STONES AS CAN BE HANDLED BY PRACTICABLE MEANS. STONES SHOULD BE SET ON THEIR NATURAL BED, AVOIDING SHARP CORNERS AND POINTS ABOVE GROUND FOR SOLID, NATURAL APPEARANCE, AND TO PREVENT REMOVAL. THE STONES SHOULD PROJECT NOT LESS THAN 6" NOR MORE THAN 12". STONES SHOULD BE SPACED UNEVENLY AND NOT IN A LINE. THE NATURALLY WEATHERED APPEARANCE OF THE STONES SHOULD BE PRESERVED. PLANT MATERIAL SHOULD BE USED TO BLEND AND SOFTEN THE OUTLINE OF STONES. STONES SHOULD NOT BE PAINTED.

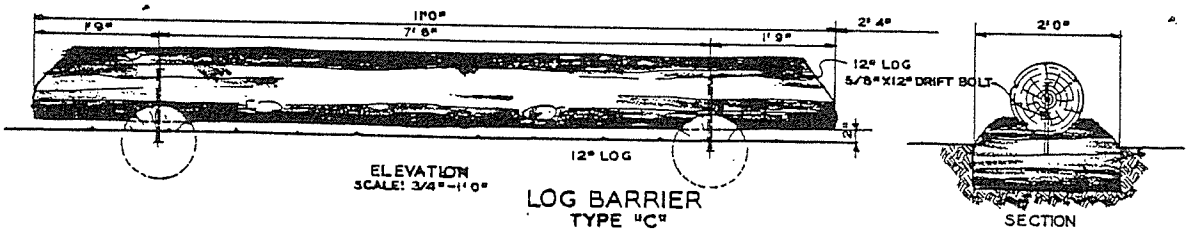
STONE BARRIER
TYPE "A"



SECTION

ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

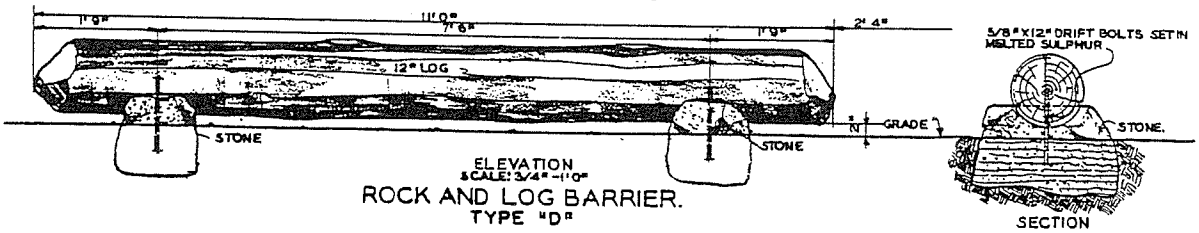
LOG BARRIER.
TYPE "B"



ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

SECTION

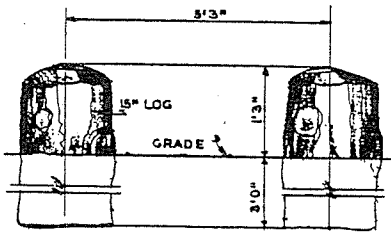
LOG BARRIER
TYPE "C"



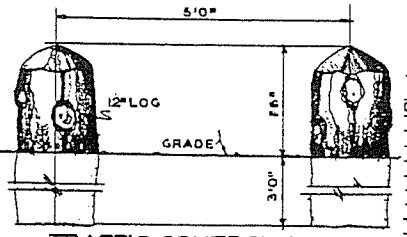
ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

ROCK AND LOG BARRIER.
TYPE "D"

SECTION



TRAFFIC CONTROL POSTS
TYPE "E"
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"



TRAFFIC CONTROL POSTS.
TYPE "F"
SCALE: 3/4"=1'0"

GENERAL NOTES: ALL LOGS EXCEPT JUNIPER, OAK, AND PITCH PINE, EXTENDING BELOW SURFACE OF GROUND TO BE TREATED WITH CREOSOTE, AND WHERE PRACTICABLE SHOULD BE TANK TREATED. ALL LOGS SHOULD BE PEELED AND LOGS ABOVE GROUND TO BE LEFT TO WEATHER NATURALLY WITHOUT TREATING. BORE HOLES FOR DRIFT BOLTS 1/8" UNDERSIZE.

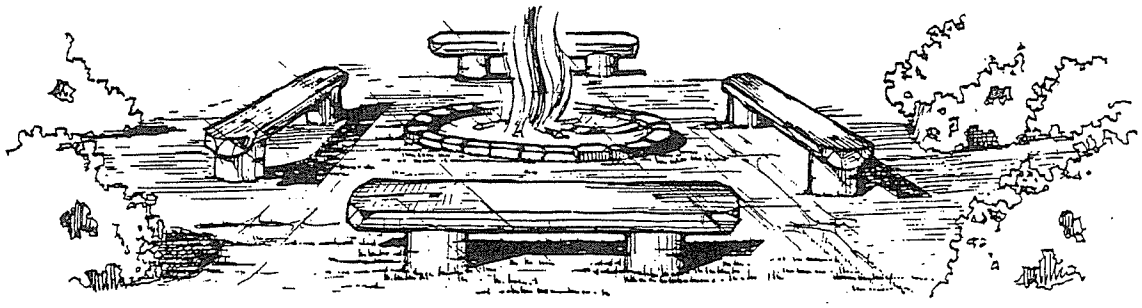
DRAWINGS ISSUED

DRAWING	REVISED	ISSUED	
12/1/38			

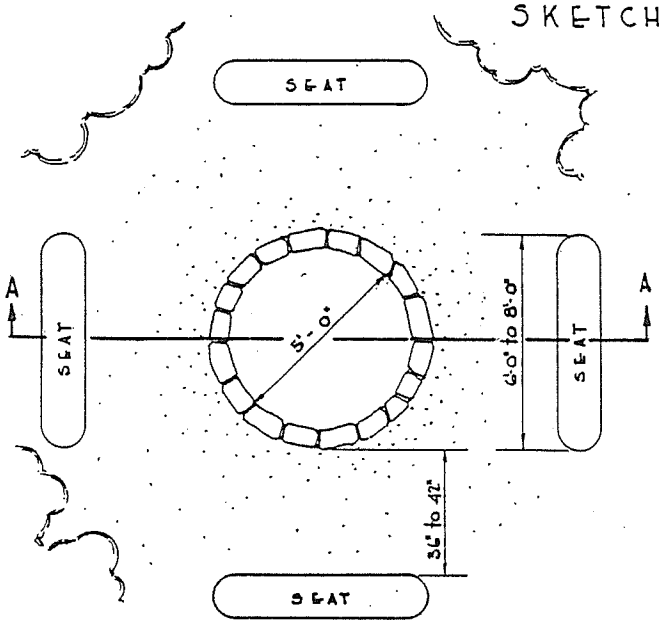
BARRIERS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POSTS

REGION 3

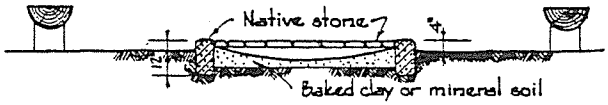
PLATE 28



SKETCH



PLAN



SECTION "A-A"

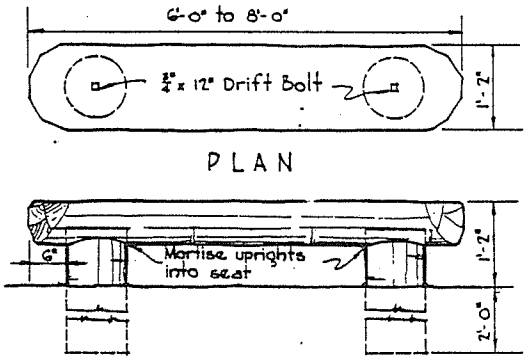


FIG. 1

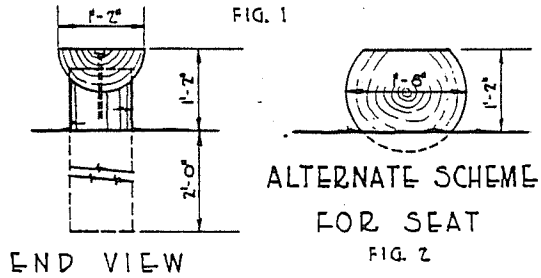
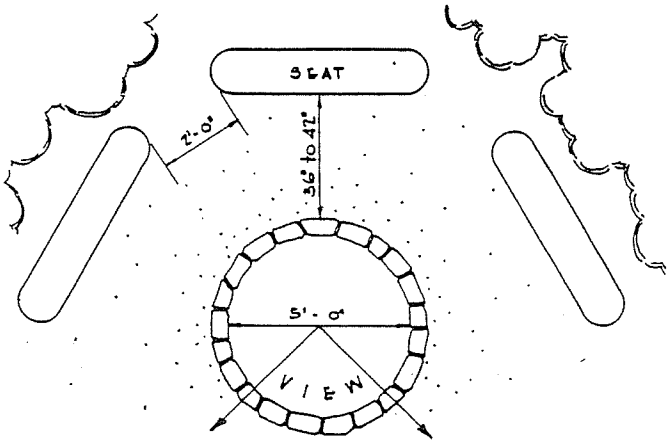


FIG. 2

SEAT DETAILS



ALTERNATE PLAN

Scale

0 1' 2' 3' 4

Fire circle to be filled with clay or mineral soil.

Stone to be laid without mortar and set firmly in ground.

Log seats to be smoothed to prevent splintering.

Countersink heads of drift bolts.

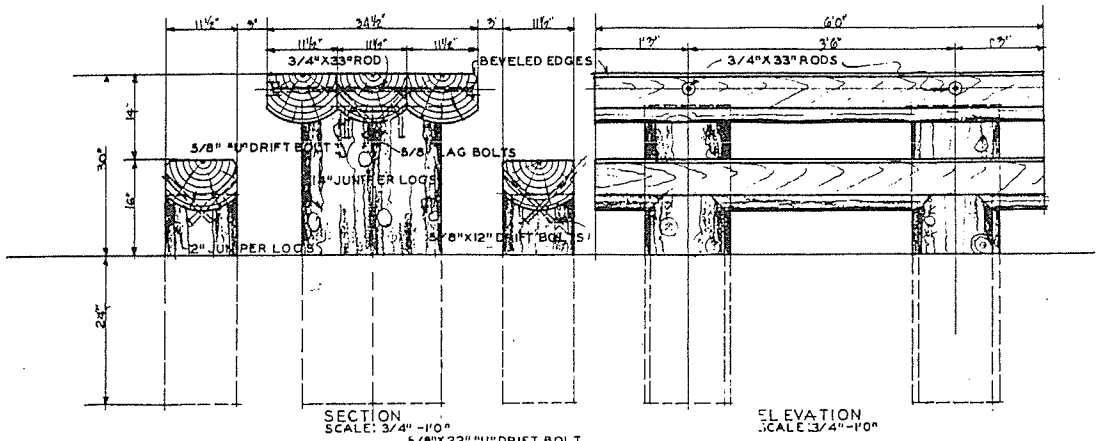
Paint wood exposed to earth with 3 coats of creosote or tank treat.

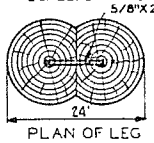
Seats to be stained according to the specifications on page 25a.

CAMPFIRE CIRCLE

REGION 1

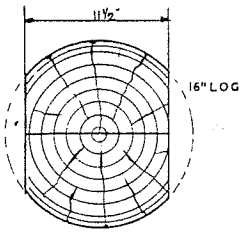
PLATE FP-1





PLAN OF LEG

STANDARD FOREST CAMP TABLE



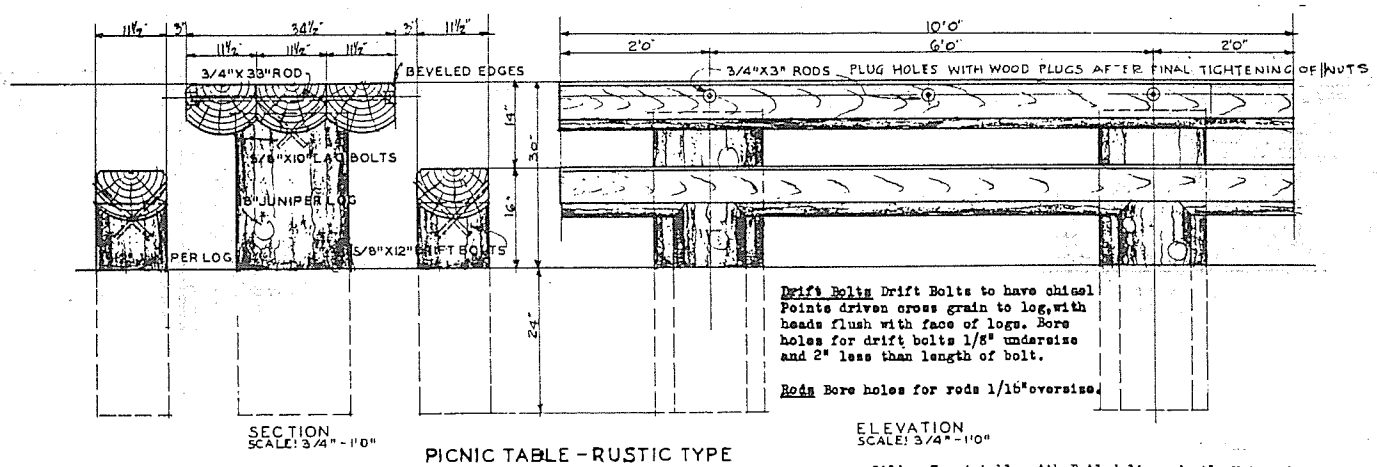
CUTTING DIAGRAM OF LOGS

MATERIAL LIST.

Logs
3 logs 16" Dia.x6'10" Ponderosa Pine.
4 " 12" " x3'12" Juniper
4 " 14" " x4'14" "

Stain
1 Gal. Boiled Linseed Oil.

Hardware
2 Pcs. 3/4"x 33" Rods. Double threaded and filled with two Hex nuts and washers each.
4 " 5/8"x 10" Lag Bolts
8 " 5/8"x 12" Drift Bolts.



Drift Bolts Drift Bolts to have chisel Points driven cross grain to log, with heads flush with face of logs. Bore holes for drift bolts 1/8" undersize and 2" less than length of bolt.

Rods Bore holes for rods 1/16" oversize.

PICNIC TABLE - RUSTIC TYPE

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

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

MATERIAL LIST.

Logs
3 Logs 16" Dia x10'10" Ponderosa Pine.
4 " 12" " x 3'12" Juniper.
2 " 18" " x 4'14" "

Hardware
3 Pcs 3/4"x33" Rods. Double Threaded and filled with two Hex nuts and two cut Washers Each.
4 " 5/8"x10" Lag Bolts.
8 " 5/8"x12 Drift Bolts

Oil 5 Quarts Boiled Linseed Oil

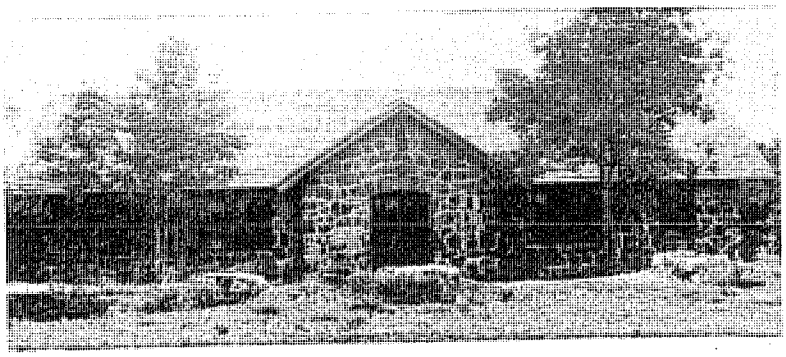
General Notes For tables and bench tops use Ponderosa Pine Logs 16" to 18" in Diameter. Rip in Middle to Size Approximately 11 1/2". Use heavier and more uniform logs in middle. Table and Bench supports Juniper Logs.

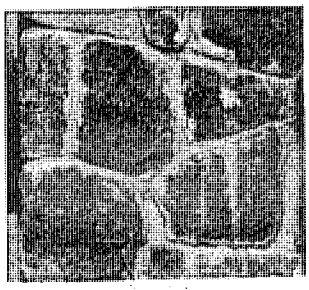
THIS PLATE REVISES AND SUPERSEDES PLATE 21-A DATED 12-15-37

PICNIC TABLES, RUSTIC TYPE

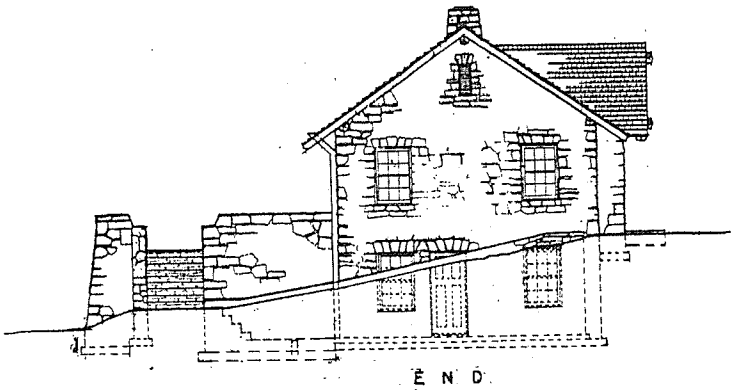
REGION 3

PLATE 21-A





EXCELLENT STONEWORK



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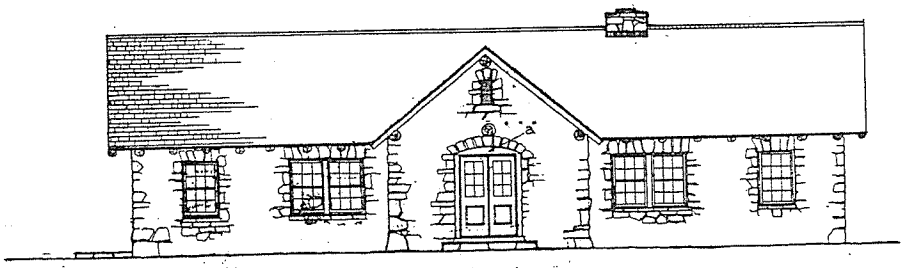
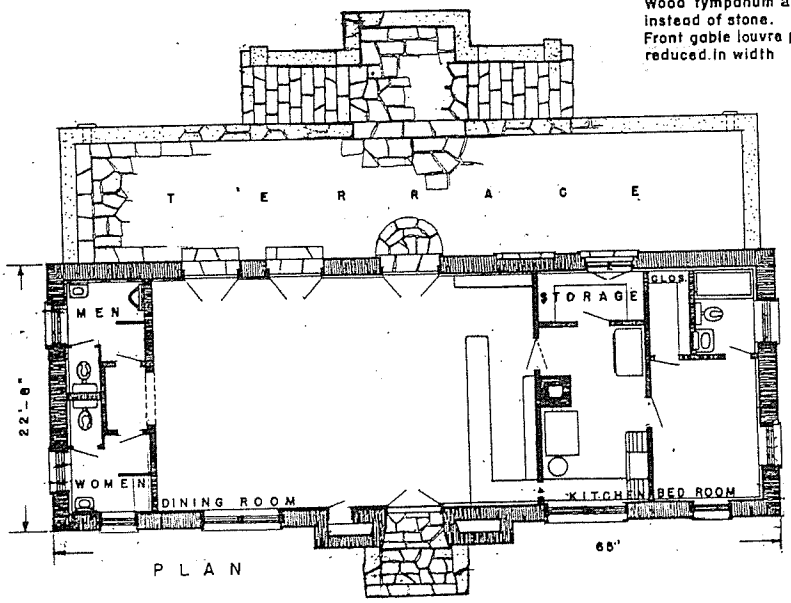


FRONT

COMMENTS:
Wood tympanum "a" over door instead of stone.
Front gable louvre purposely reduced in width

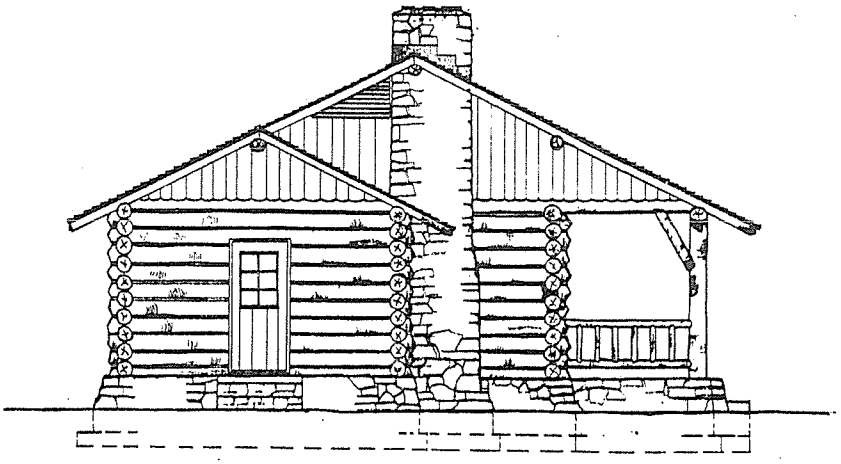


PLAN

CONCESSION BUILDING

WHITE ROCK RECREATION AREA

OZARK NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 8



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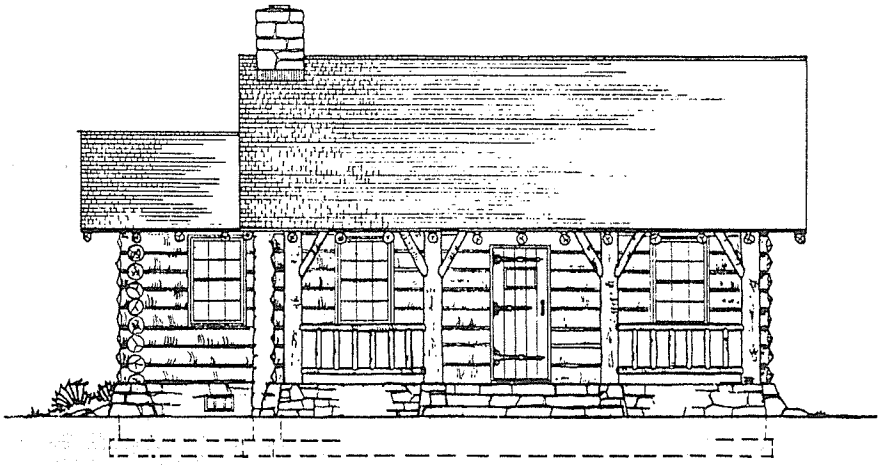
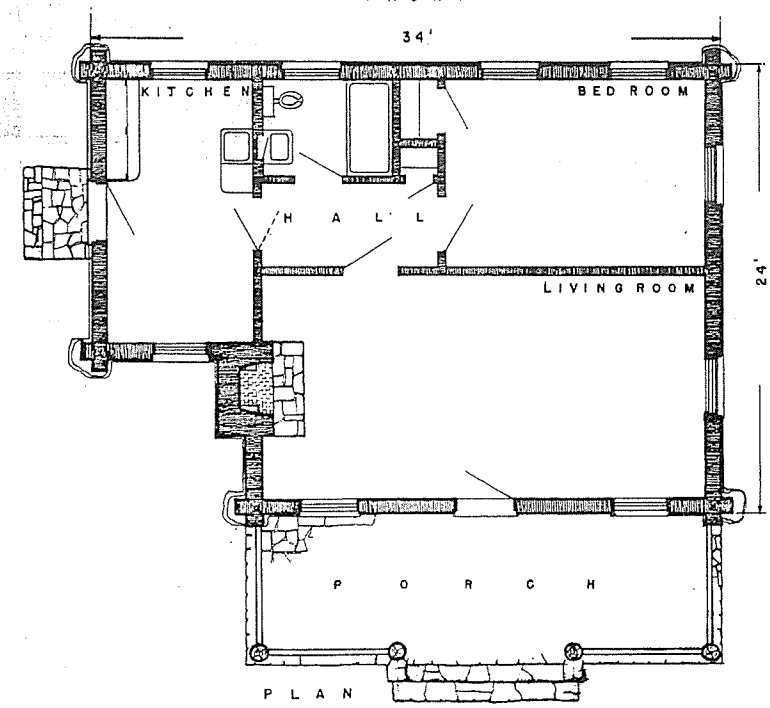


FRONT

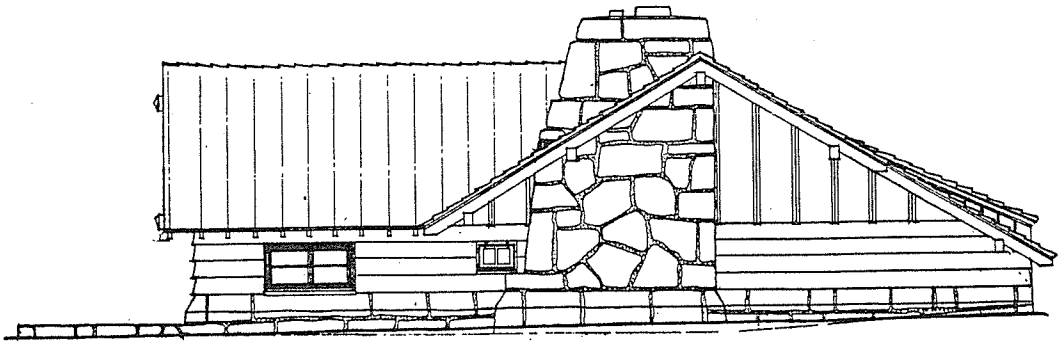


PLAN

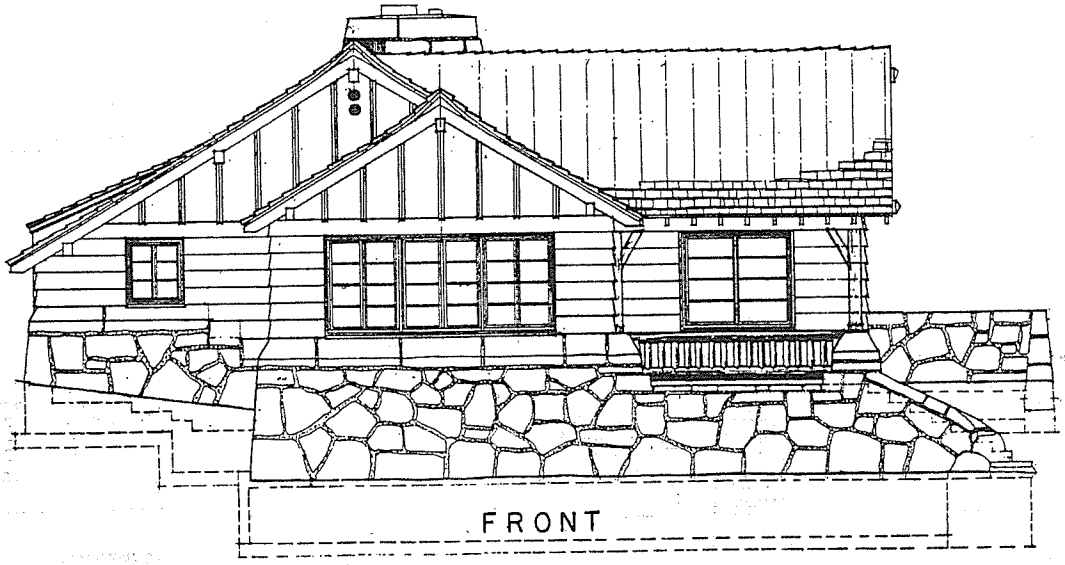
CARETAKERS CABIN
OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 8

PLAN B-12202

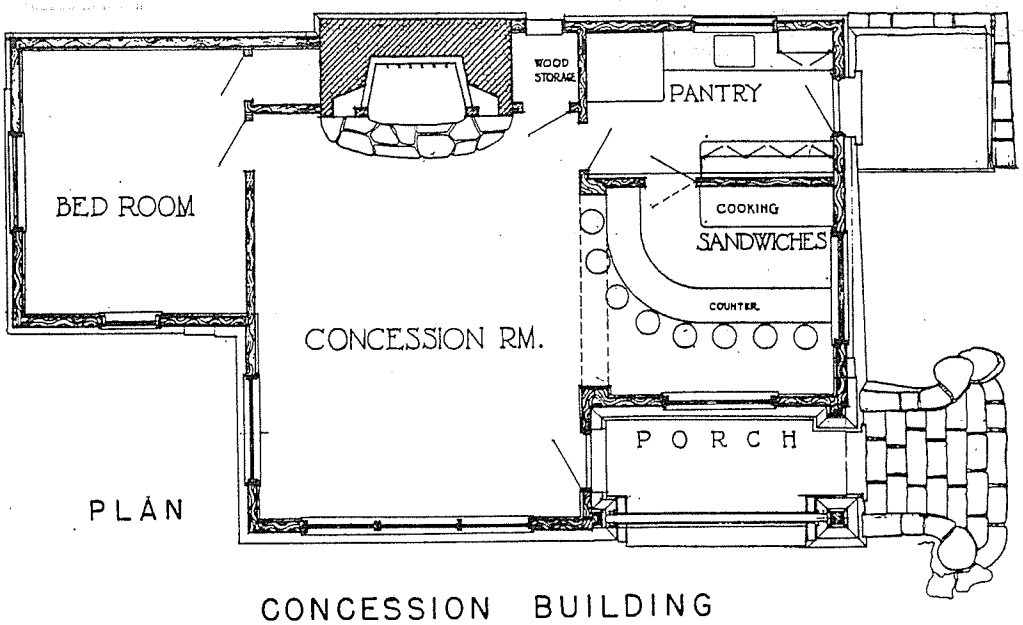
K-25



REAR



FRONT



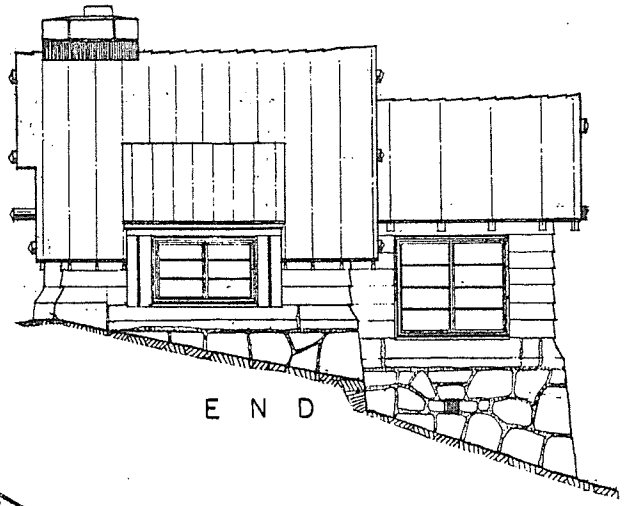
PLAN

CONCESSION BUILDING

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

PLAN NO. B23502



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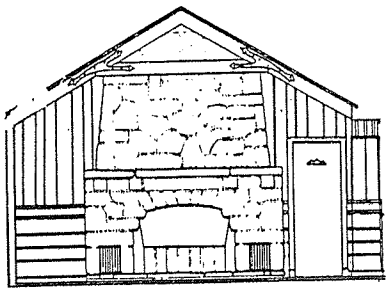
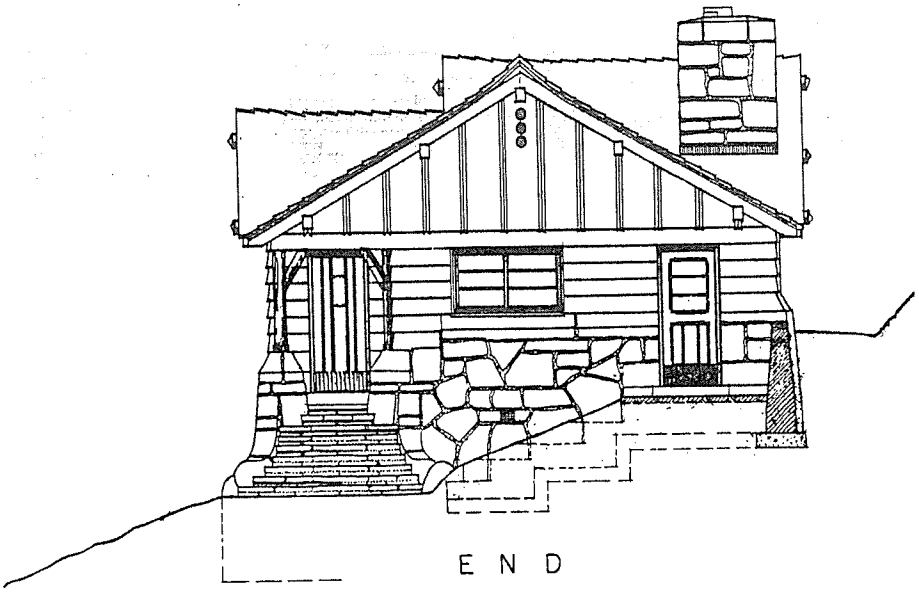


FIREPLACE



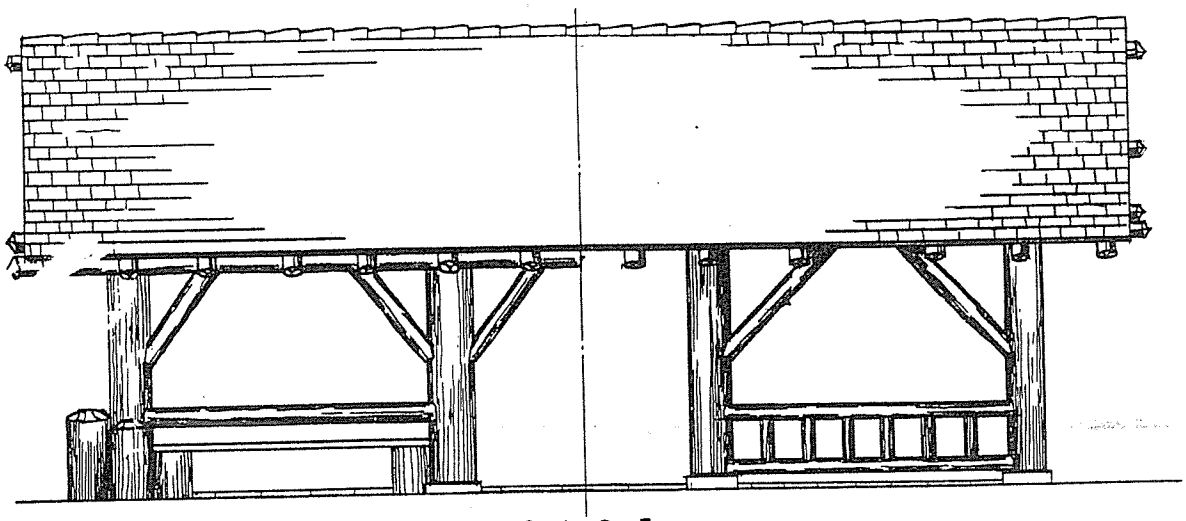
END

CONCESSION BUILDING

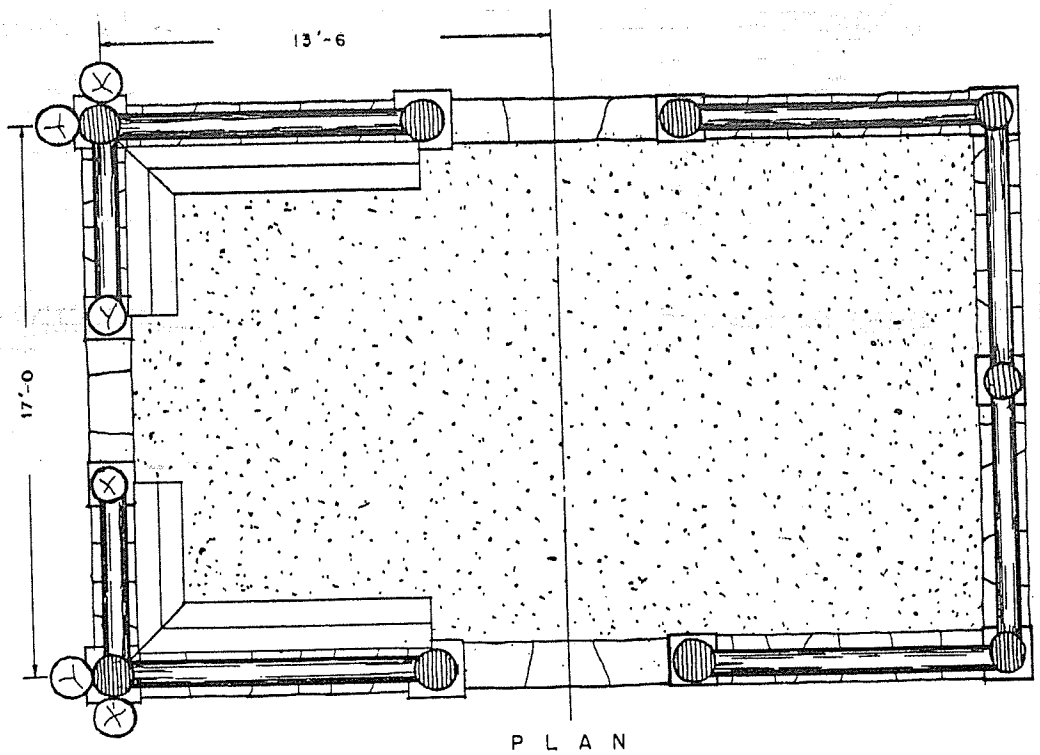
HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

PLAN NO. B23502



S I D E



P L A N

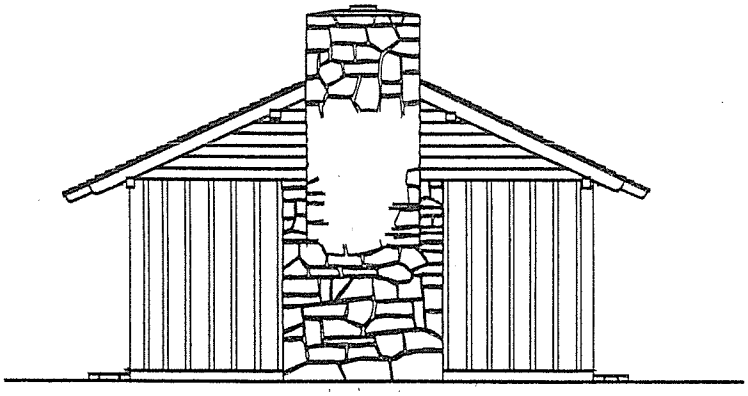
SHELTERS

REGION 9

PLATES U8 & U6

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

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



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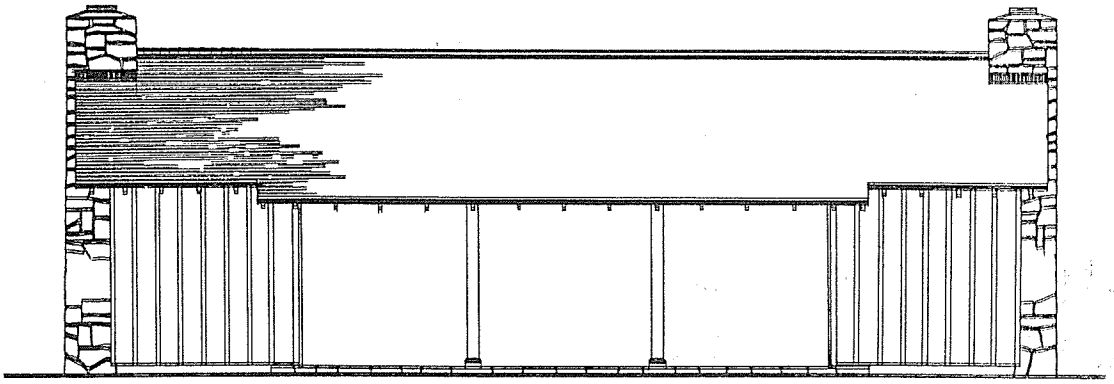
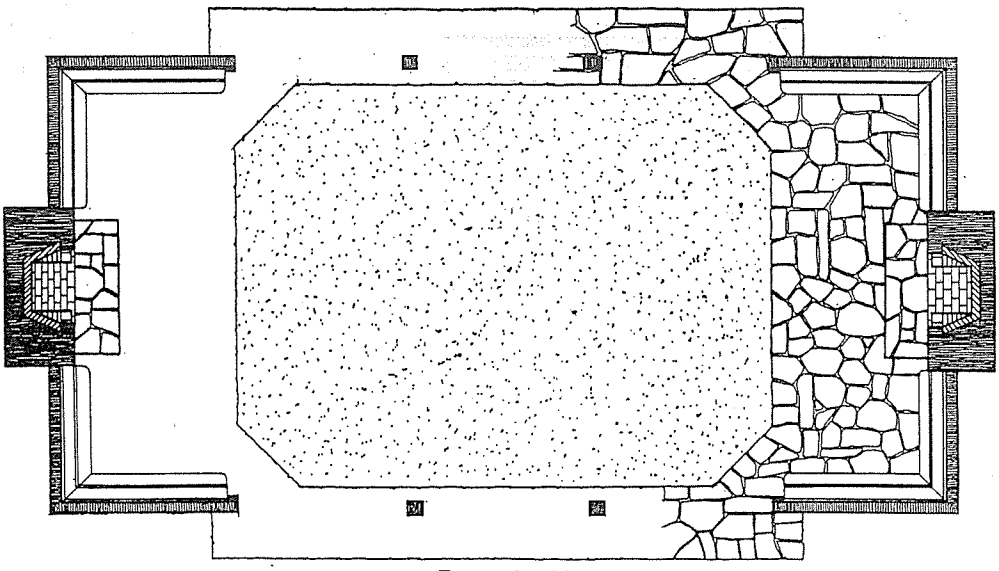


SIDE

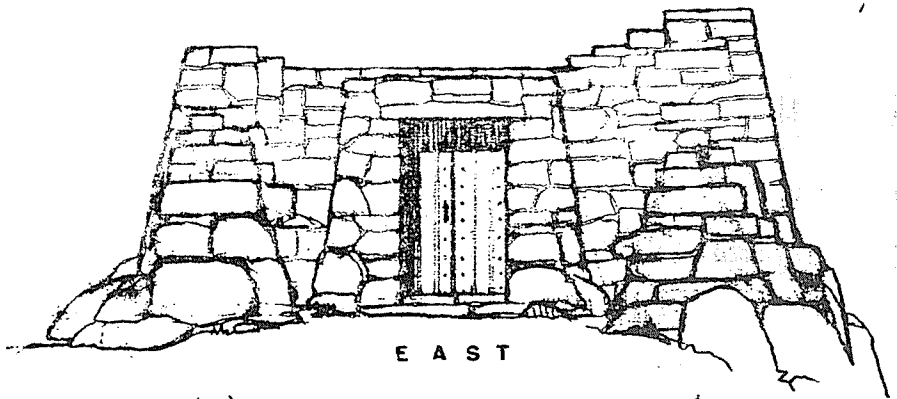


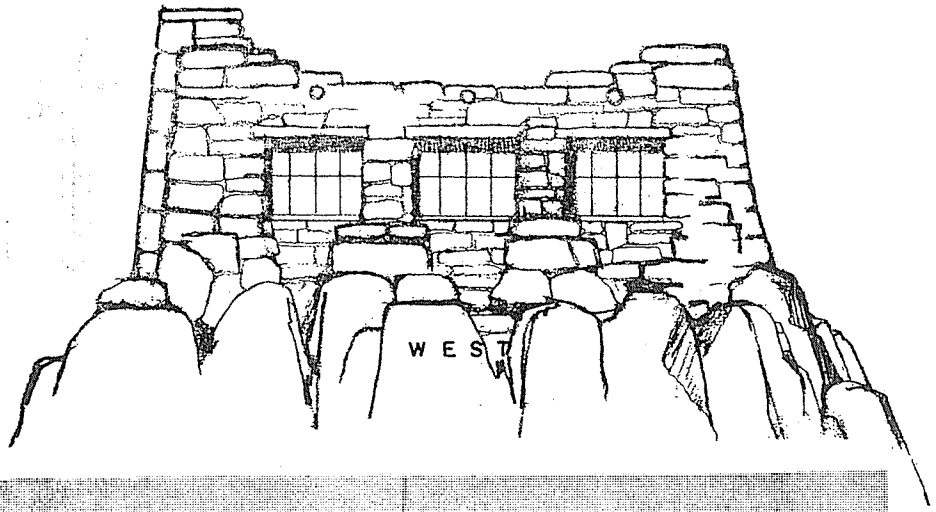
PLAN

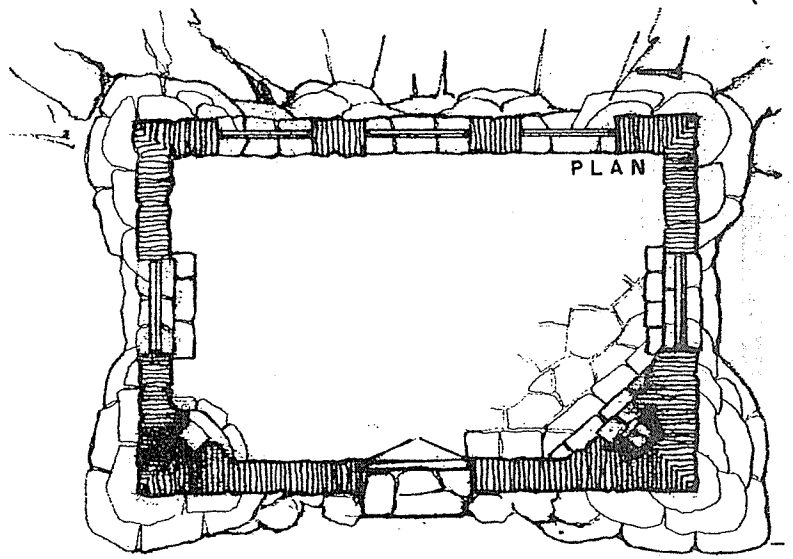
SHELTER

REGION 9

PLATE U-30







KIWANIS SHELTER - SANDIA CREST

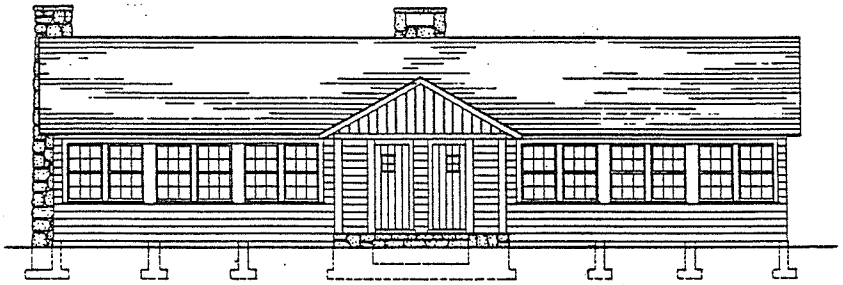
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

SECTION L

ORGANIZATION CAMPS

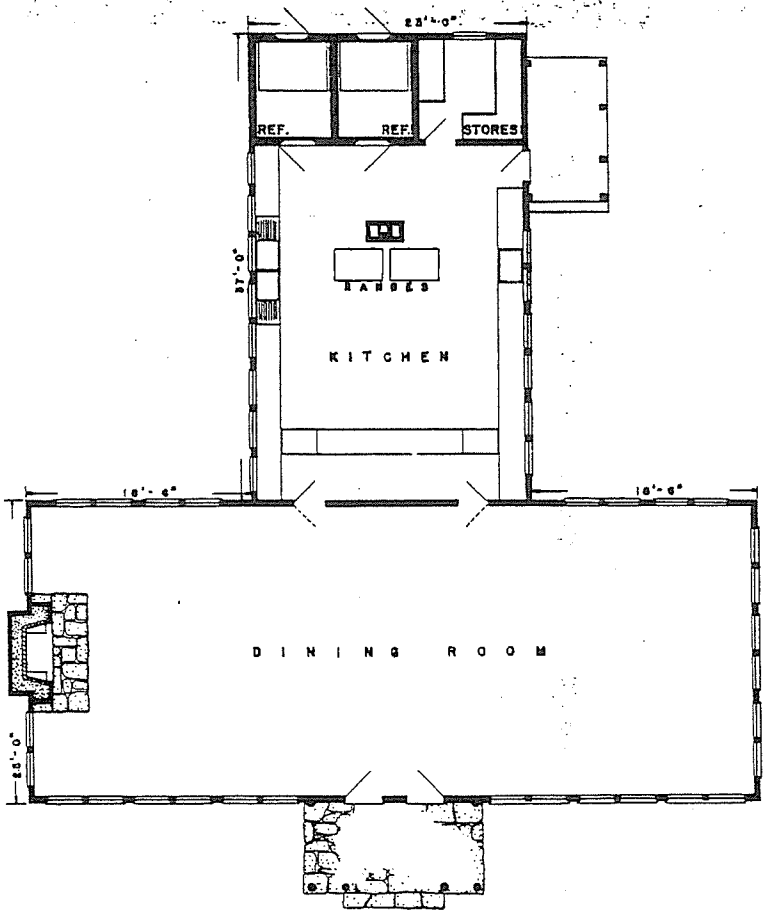
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



FRONT ELEVATION

LEGEND

Shingle roof. Waney edge siding.
Chimney stonework roughly graduated from large stones below to smaller ones above; surfaces battered about 4 in.



FLOOR PLAN

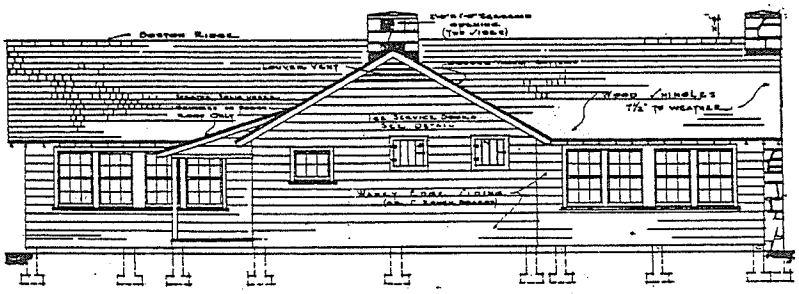
MESS HALL

ORGANIZATION CAMP

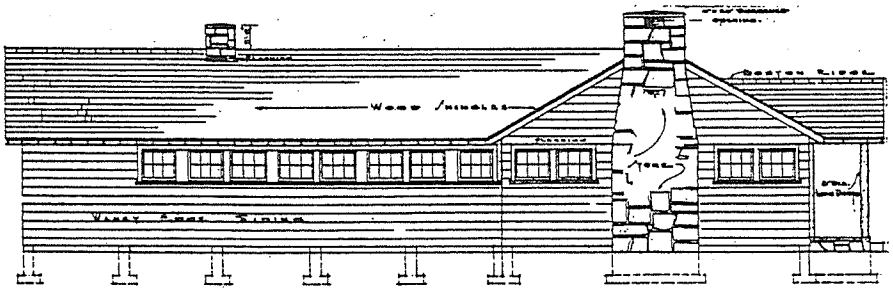
REGION 7

PLATE B-14002D

L-2



REAR ELEVATION



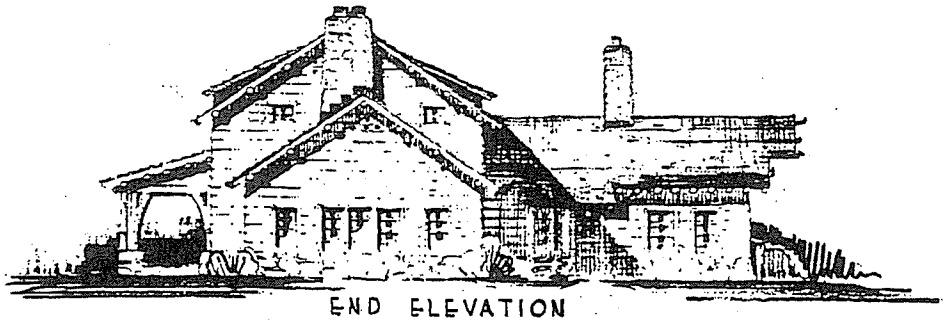
SIDE ELEVATION

ORGANIZATION CAMP BUILDING

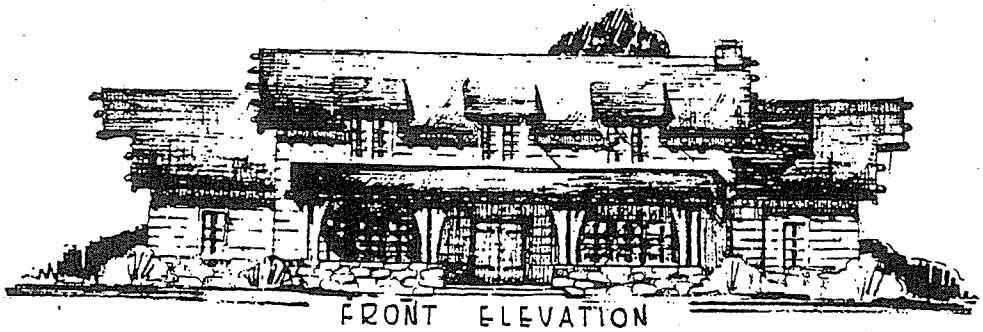
REGION 7

PLATE 8-140030

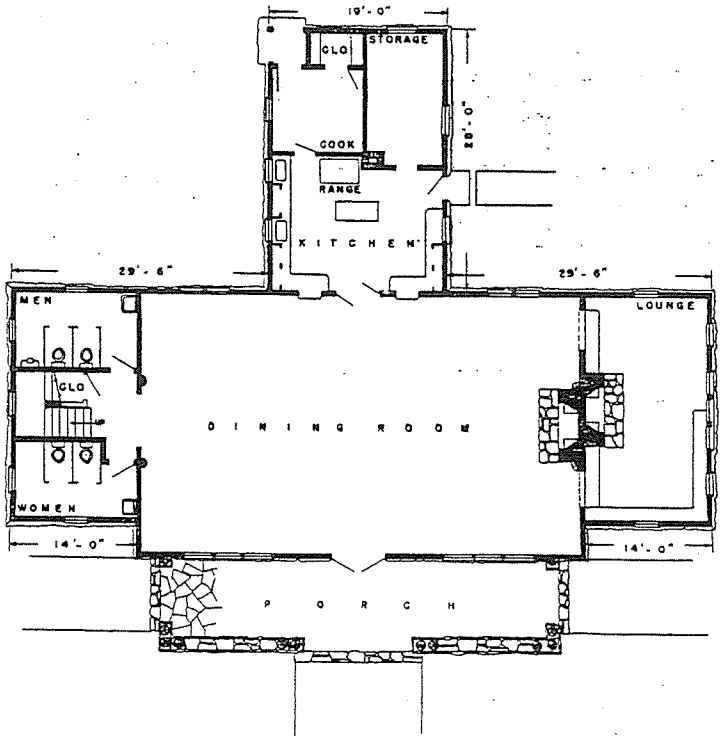
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



END ELEVATION



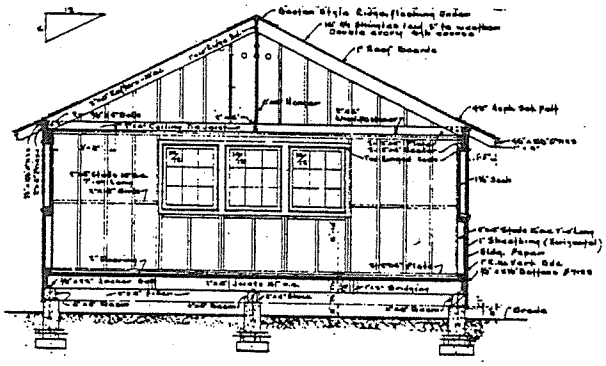
FRONT ELEVATION



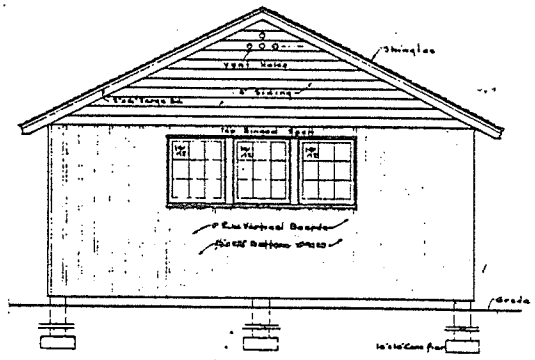
PLAN

MESS HALL
ORGANIZATION CAMP
WYOMING NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 4

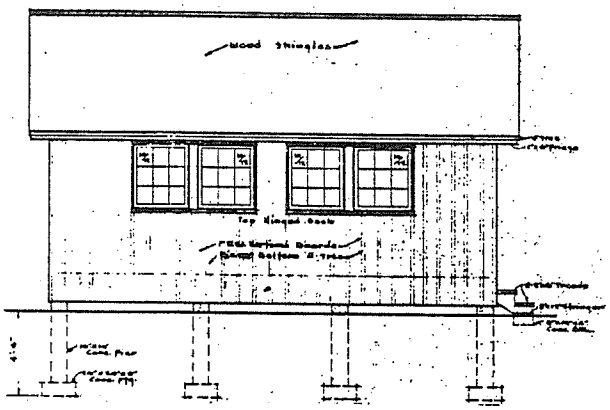
L-4



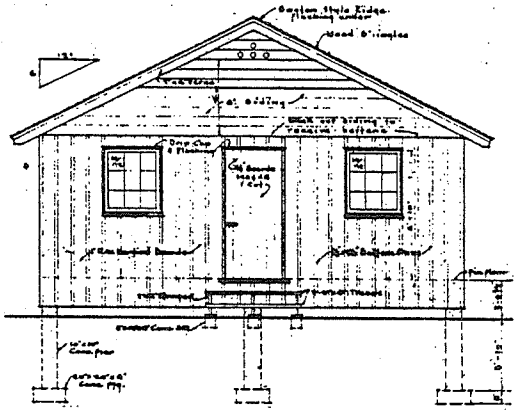
SECTION



REAR

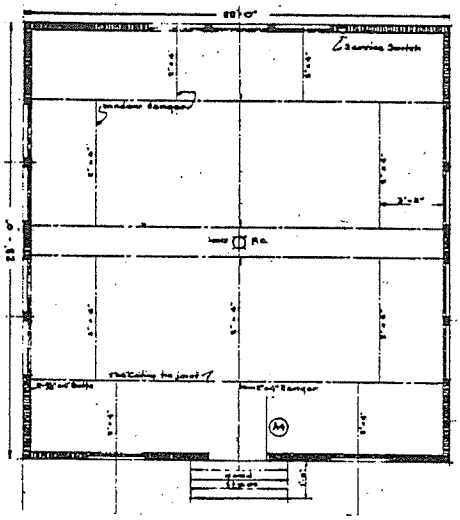


SIDE



FRONT

COMMENTS
Louvers changed to vent holes.



FLOOR PLAN

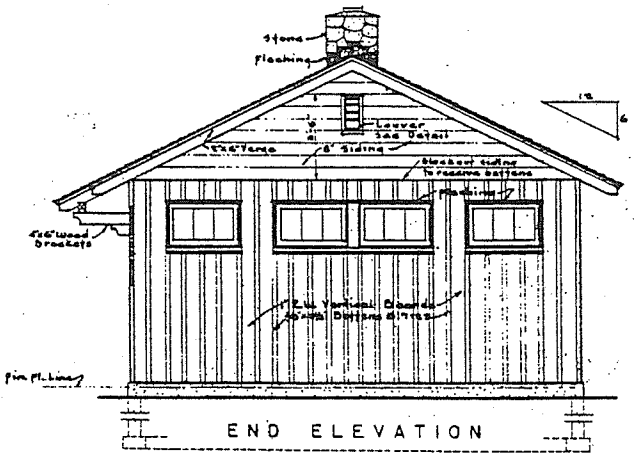
CABIN

ORGANIZATION CAMP

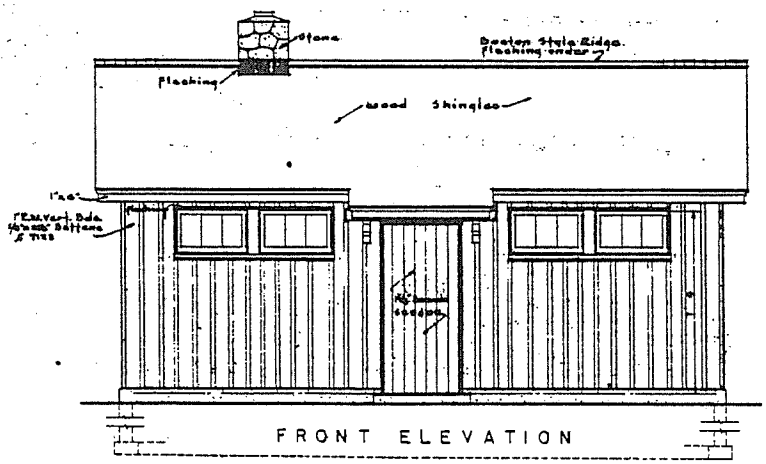
REGION 9

PLATE U-70

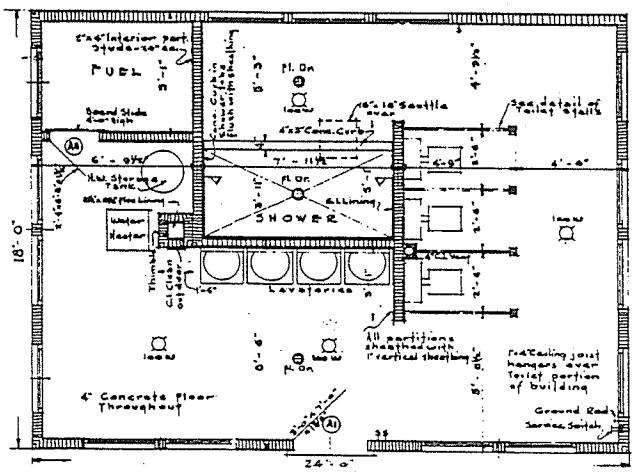
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

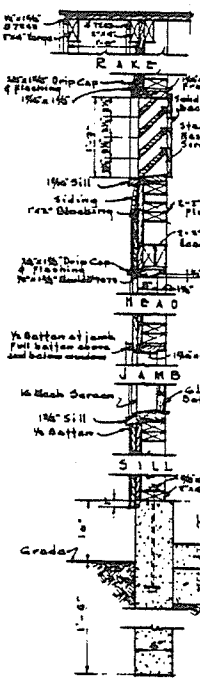
BATHHOUSE AND COMFORT STATION

ORGANIZATION CAMP

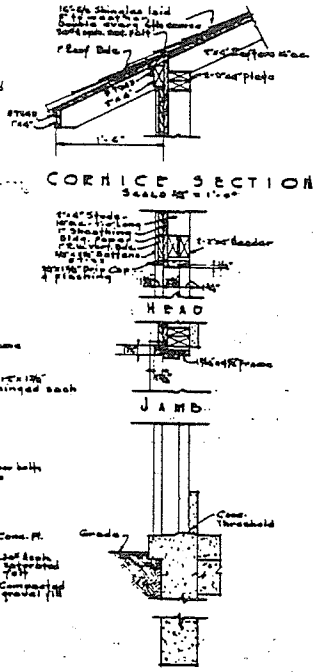
REGION 9

PLATE U-72

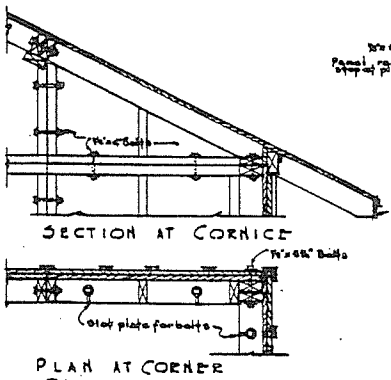
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



SECTION AT REAR WALL
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

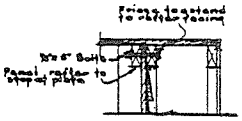


SECTION AT DOOR
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



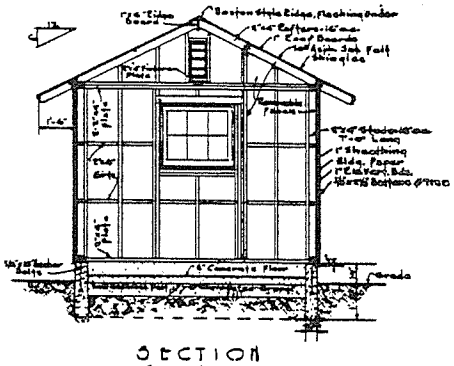
SECTION AT CORNICE

PLAN AT CORNER

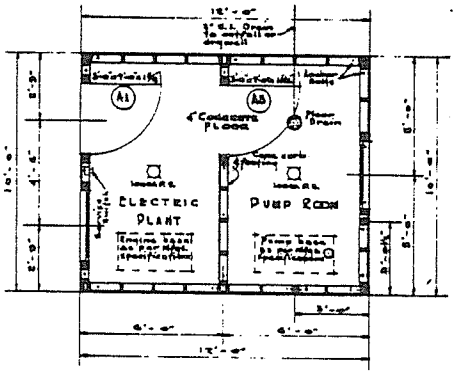


RAKE SECTION

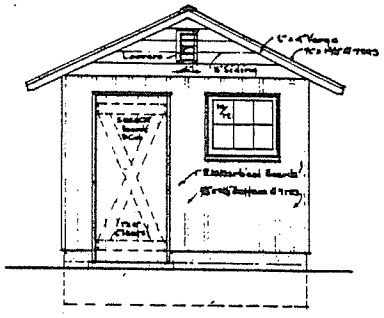
DETAIL OF REMOVABLE PANELS
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



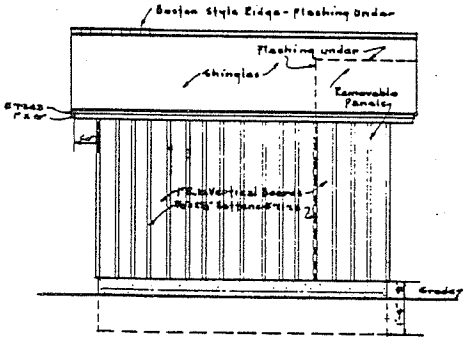
SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



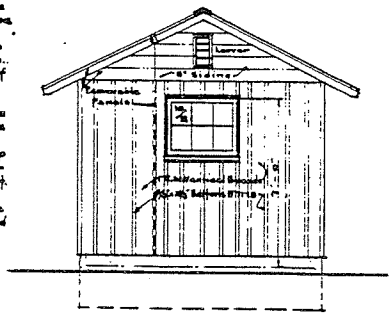
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES.

1. Pump room floor shall be above finish grade outside the building.
2. Floor shall slope away from pump foundation to floor drain.
3. Pump foundation shall be of concrete extending 7in. above pump room floor.
4. Well casing or pipe sleeve shall extend 1ft above surface of pump foundation.
5. Connection between pump base-plate and well casing or pipe sleeve shall be watertight.
6. Pump discharge tee and all valves shall be above the pump room floor. An underground discharge shall not be used.



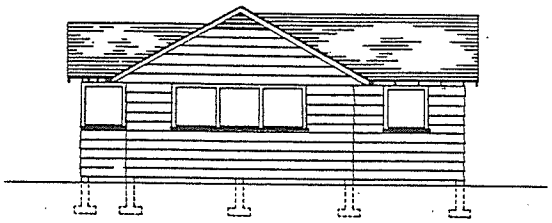
REAR ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

UTILITY BUILDING

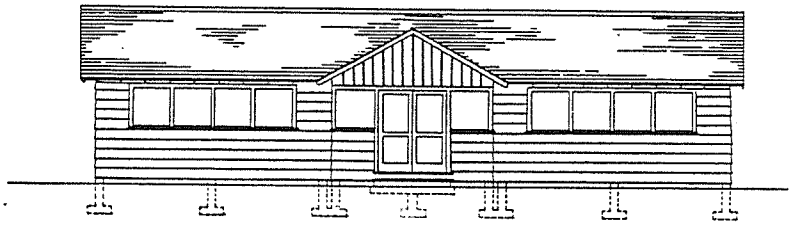
ORGANIZATION CAMP

REGION 9

PLATE U-73



SIDE ELEVATION

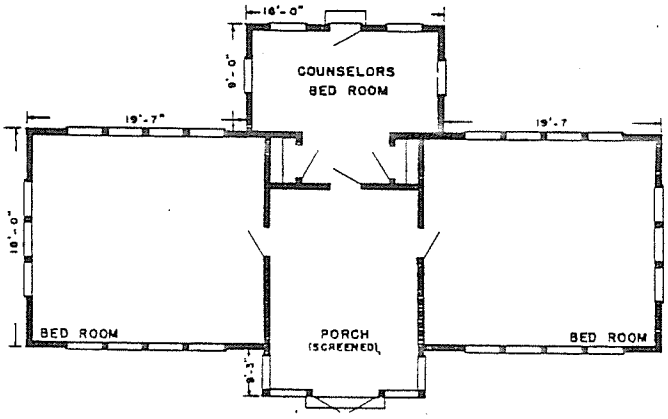


FRONT ELEVATION

Legend

Shingle Roof

Waney edge siding



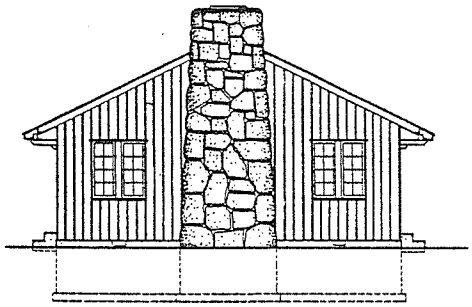
FLOOR PLAN

BUNK HOUSE

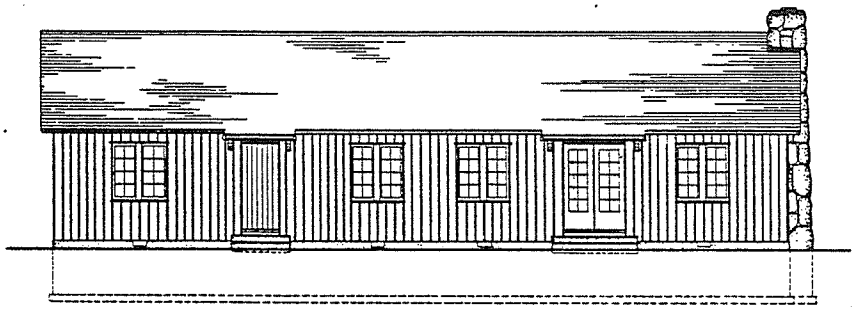
ORGANIZATION CAMP

REGION 7

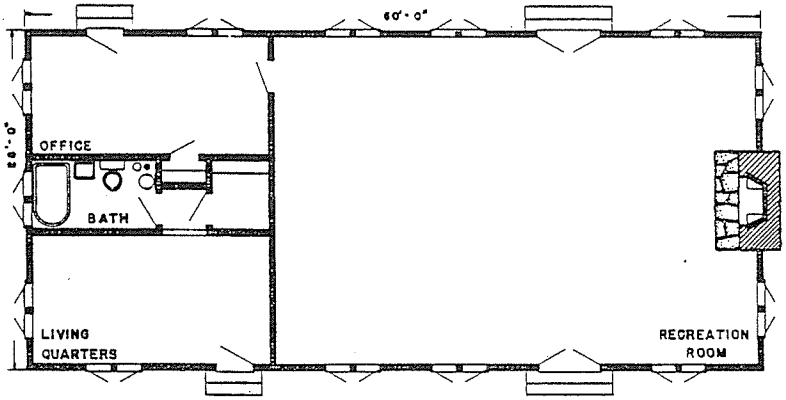
PLATE B14010-D



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



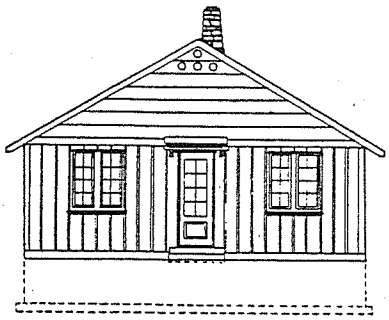
FLOOR PLAN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

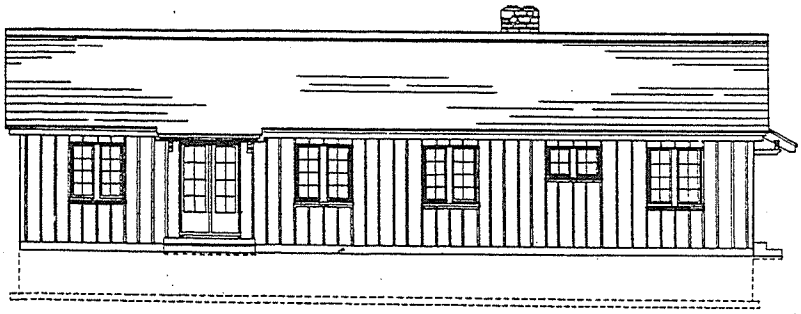
ORGANIZATION CAMP

REGION 9

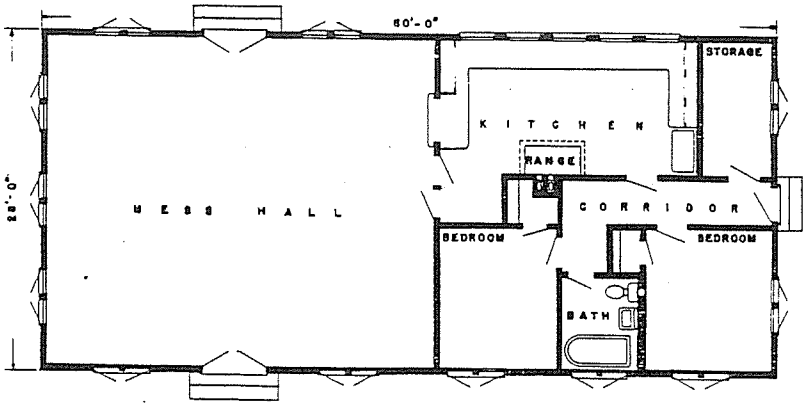
PLATE U-67



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



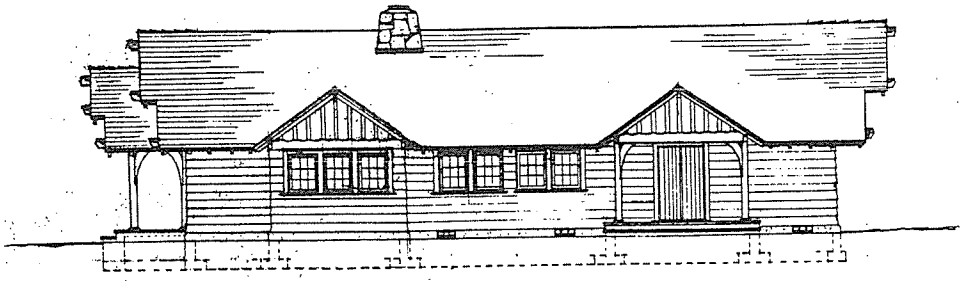
FLOOR PLAN

MESS HALL

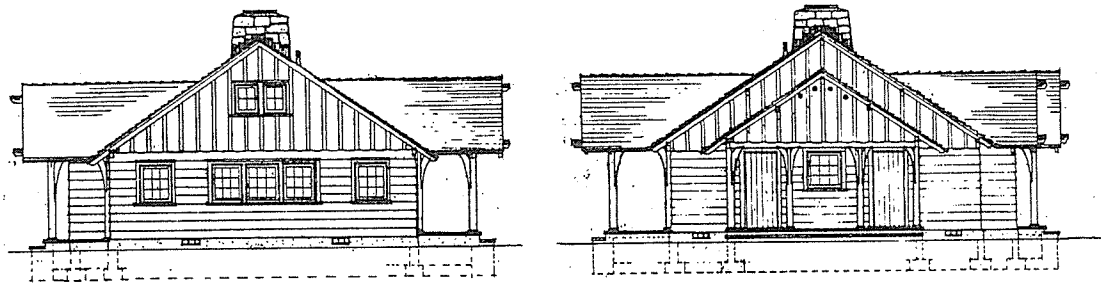
ORGANIZATION CAMP

REGION 9

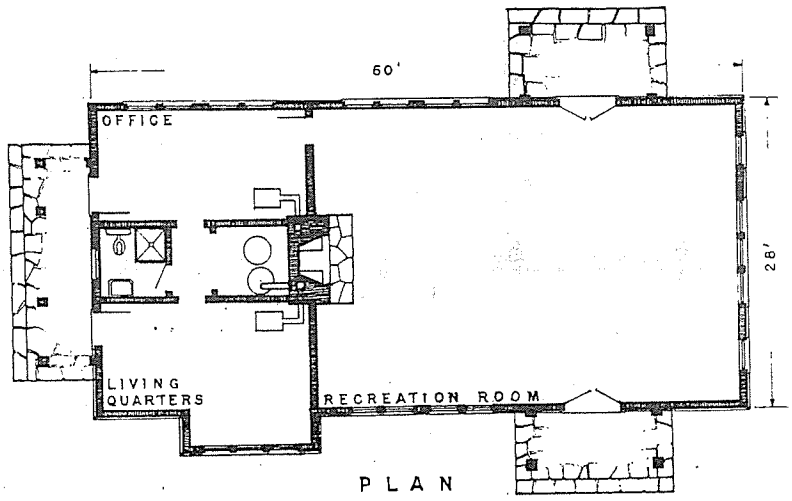
PLATE U-68



FRONT VIEW



END VIEWS



PLAN

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 CAMP

LION'S CAMP

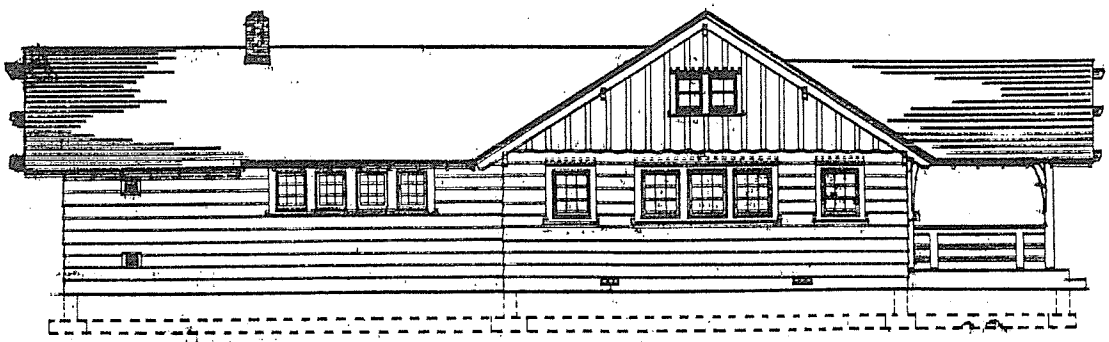
CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

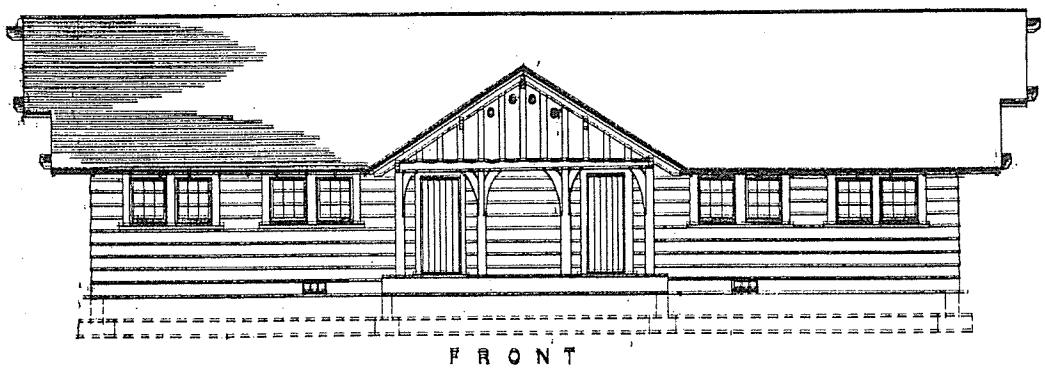
L - 11

PLAN B-116

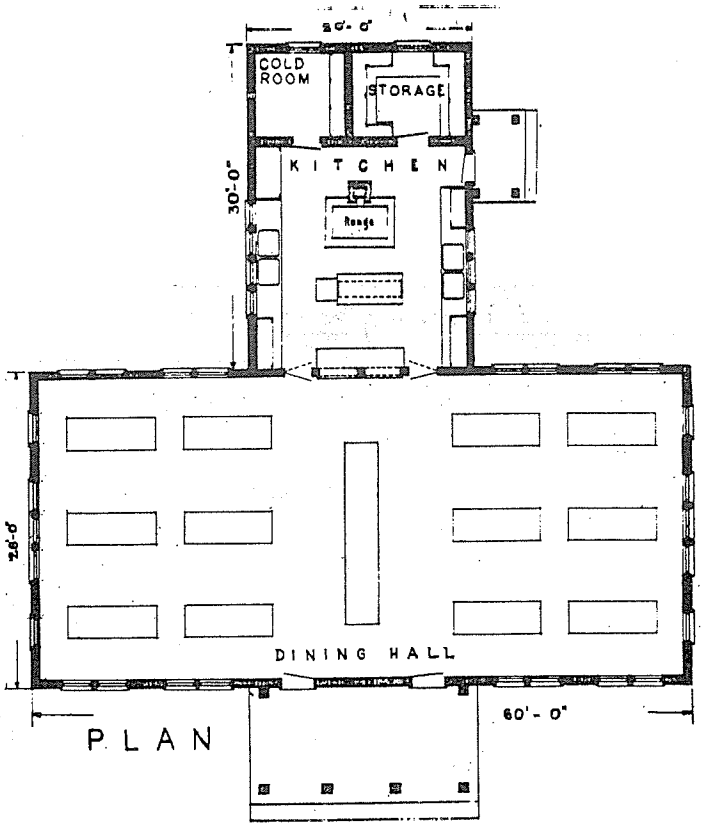
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



LEFT SIDE



FRONT



PLAN

DINING HALL & KITCHEN

ORGANIZATION CAMP

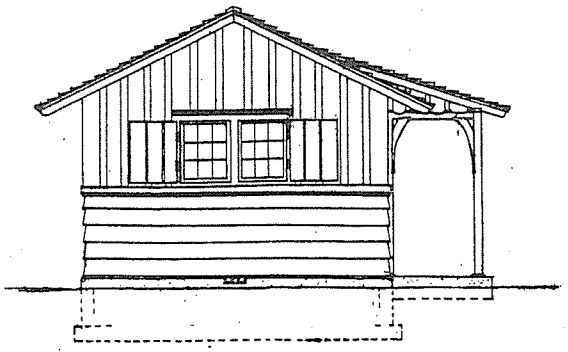
LION'S CAMP

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

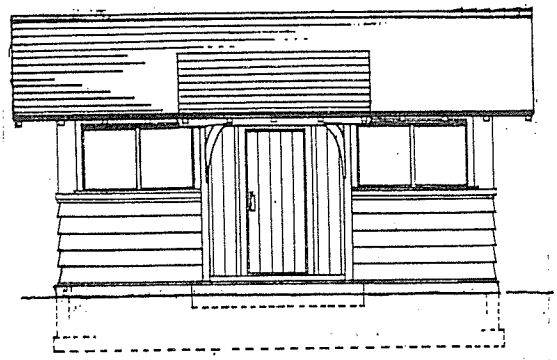
REGION 1

L-12

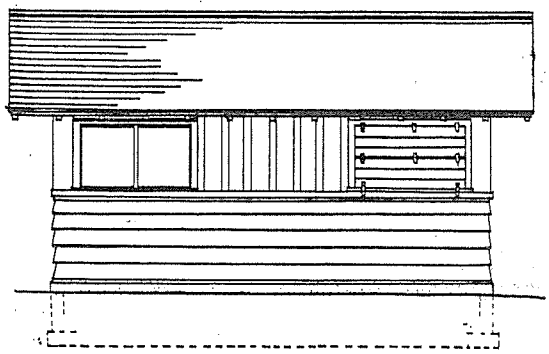
PLAN B-115



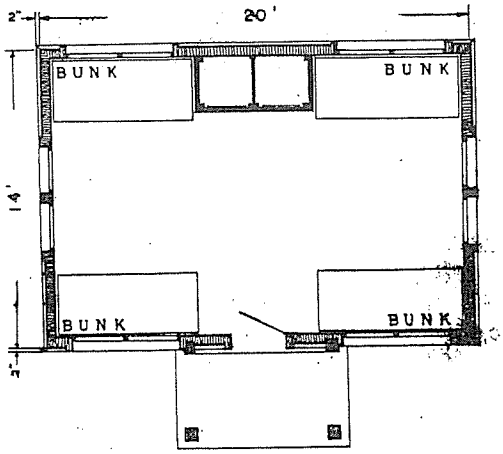
E N D



F R O N T



S I D E



P L A N

SLEEPING CABIN

ORGANIZATION CAMP

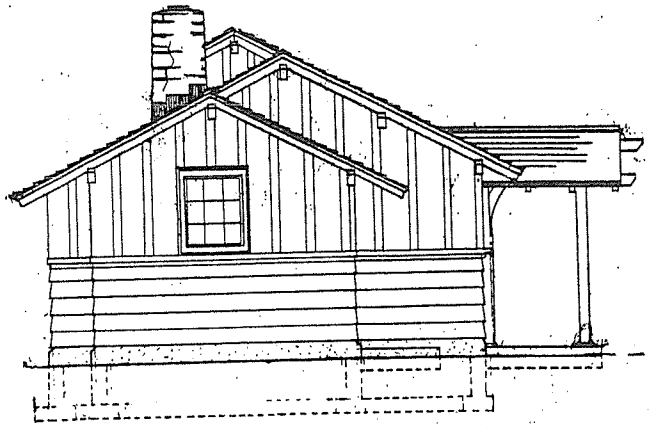
LION'S CAMP

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

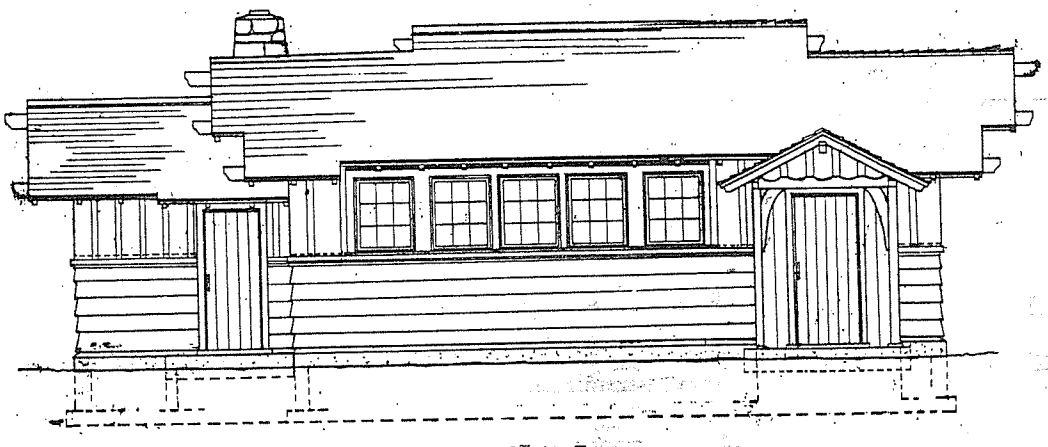
REGION 1

PLAN B-134

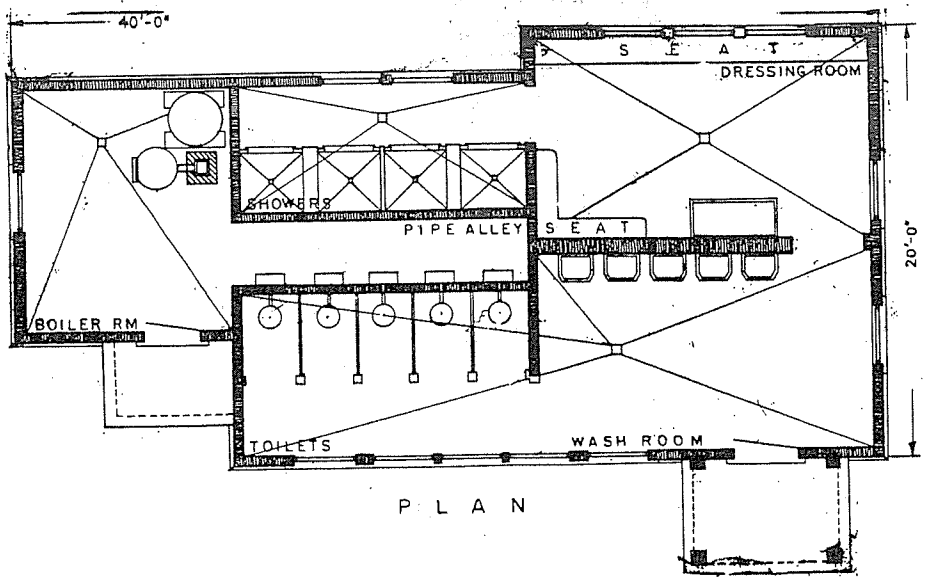
ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



E N D



F R O N T



P L A N

FACILITIES BUILDING

ORGANIZATION CAMP

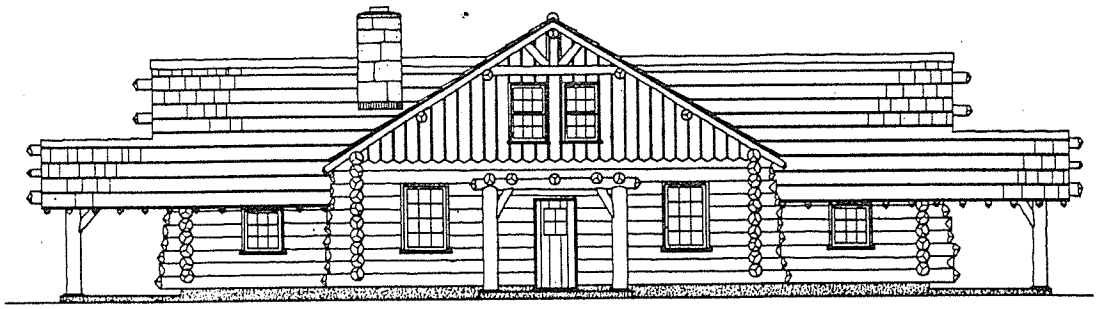
LION'S CAMP

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 1

PLAN B-135

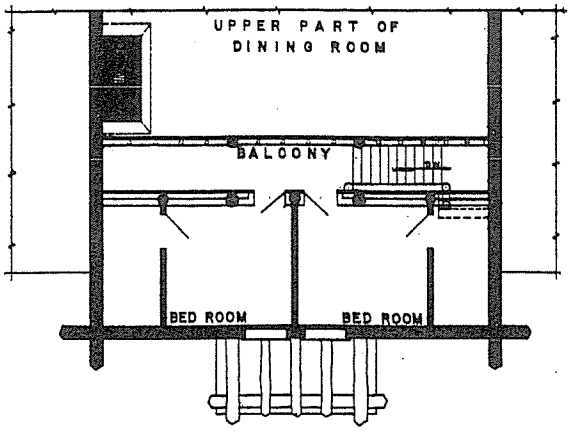
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



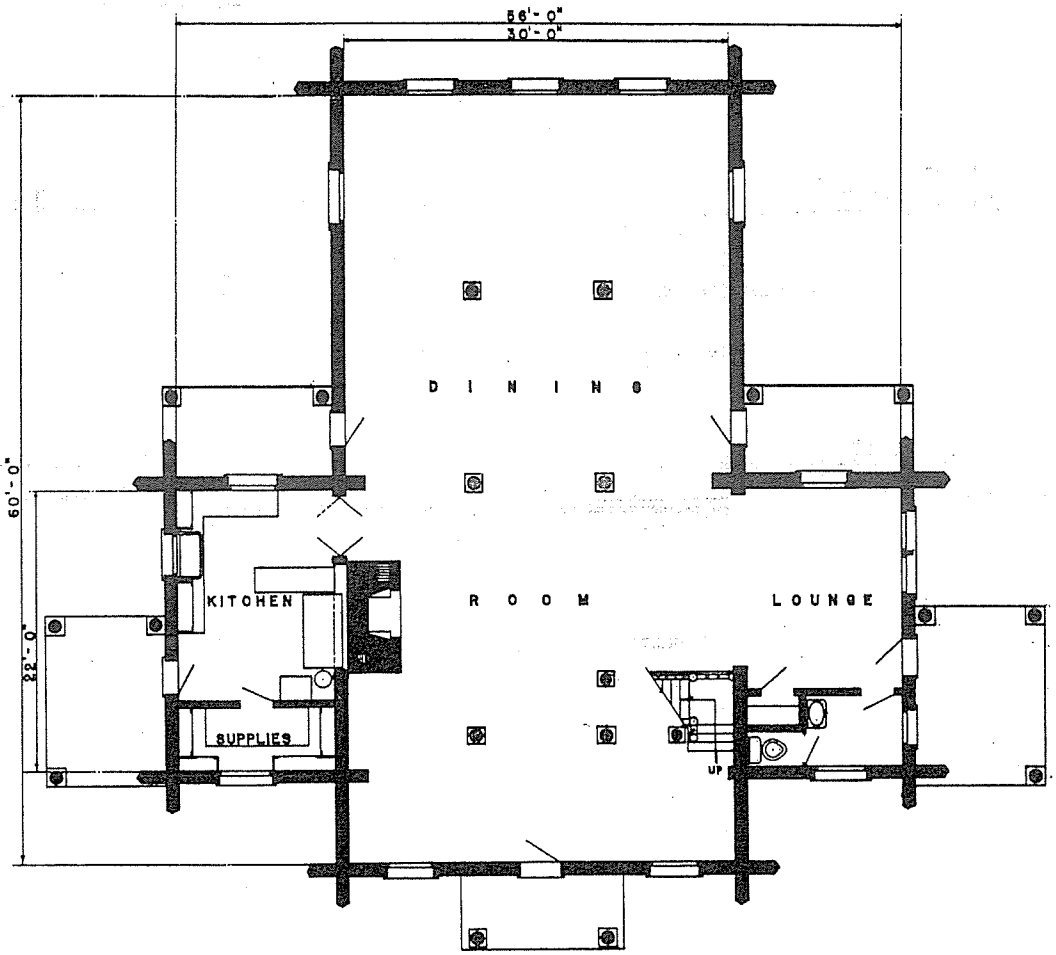
FRONT ELEVATION

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

L-15

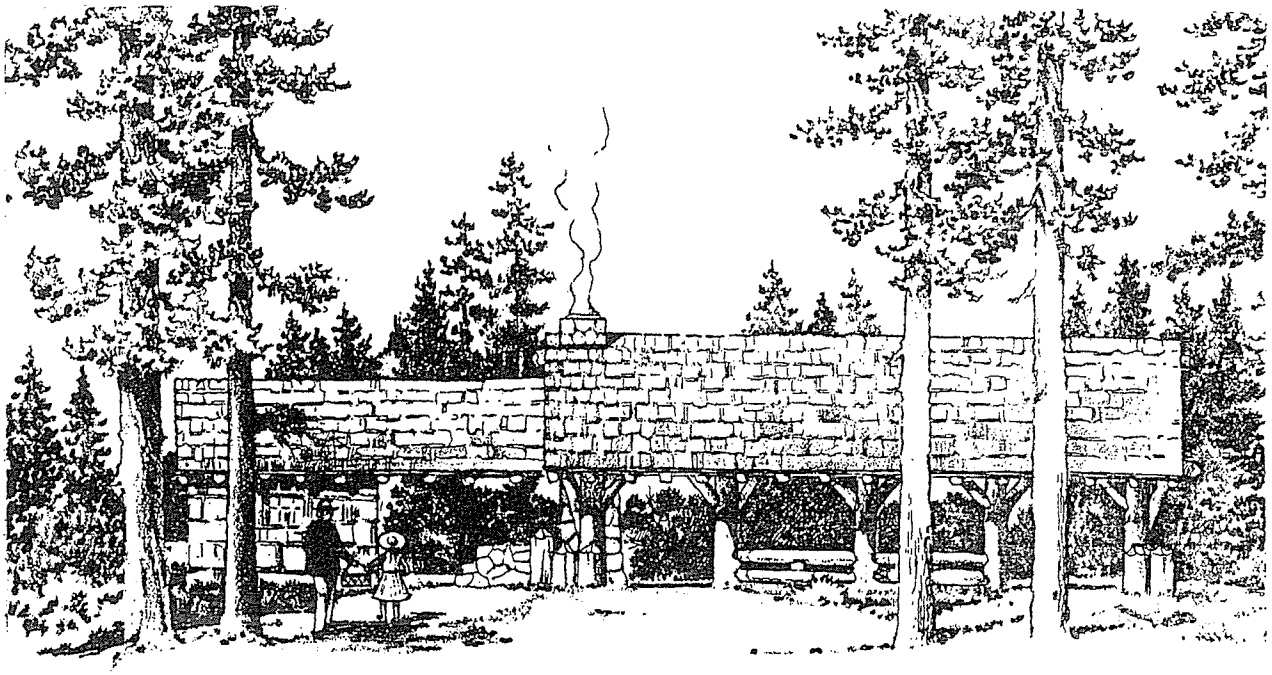


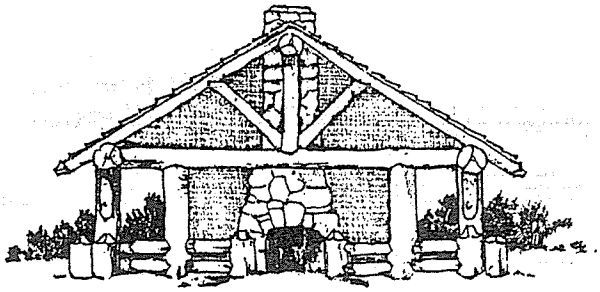
BALCONY PLAN

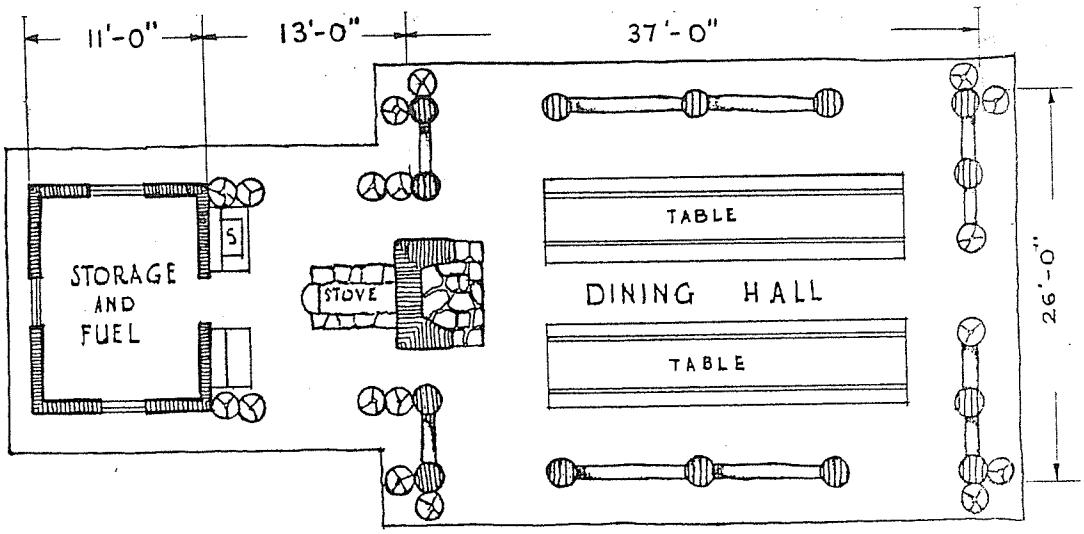


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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



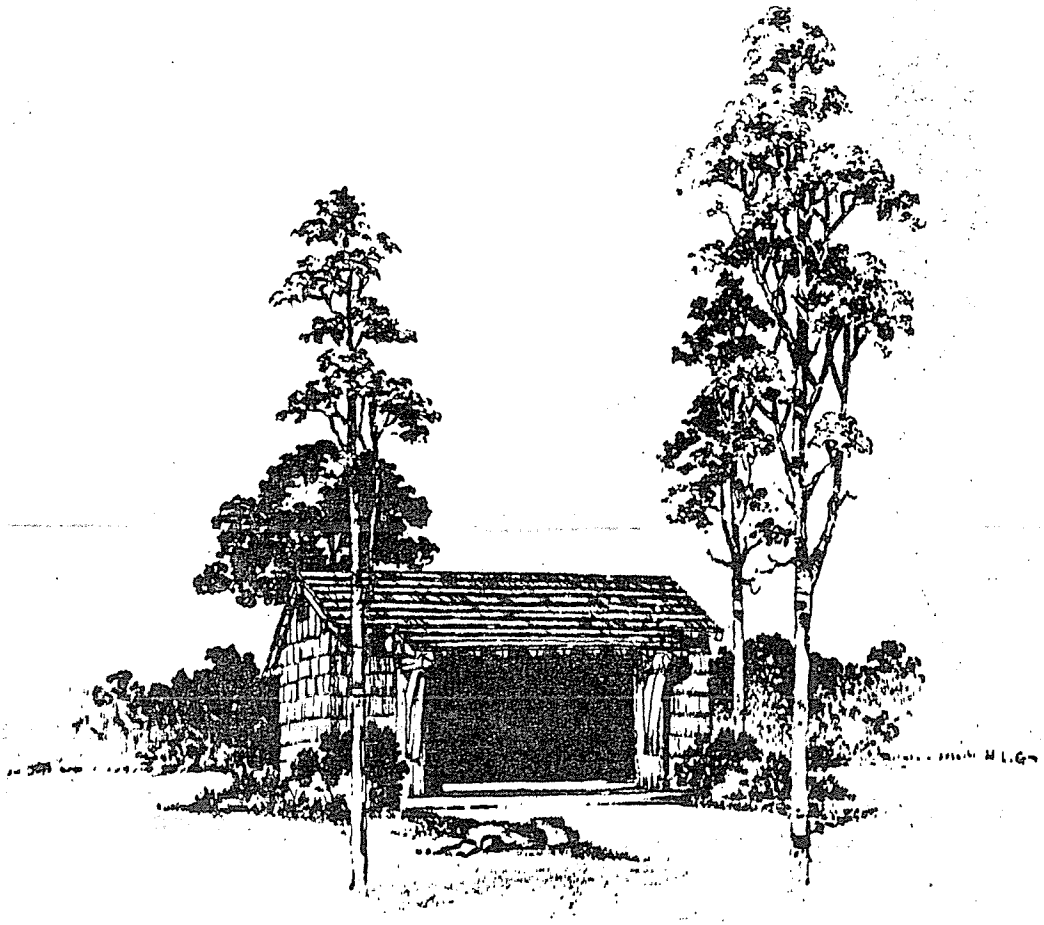


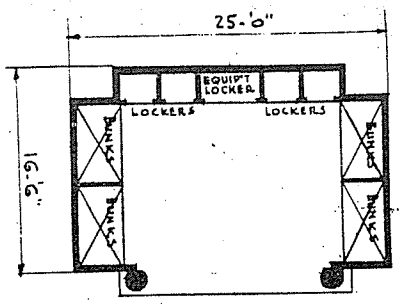


DINING SPACE & KITCHEN
FOR
AN ORGANIZATION GROUP

REGION 6

PLAN B-6





PLAN

ORGANIZATION SHELTER

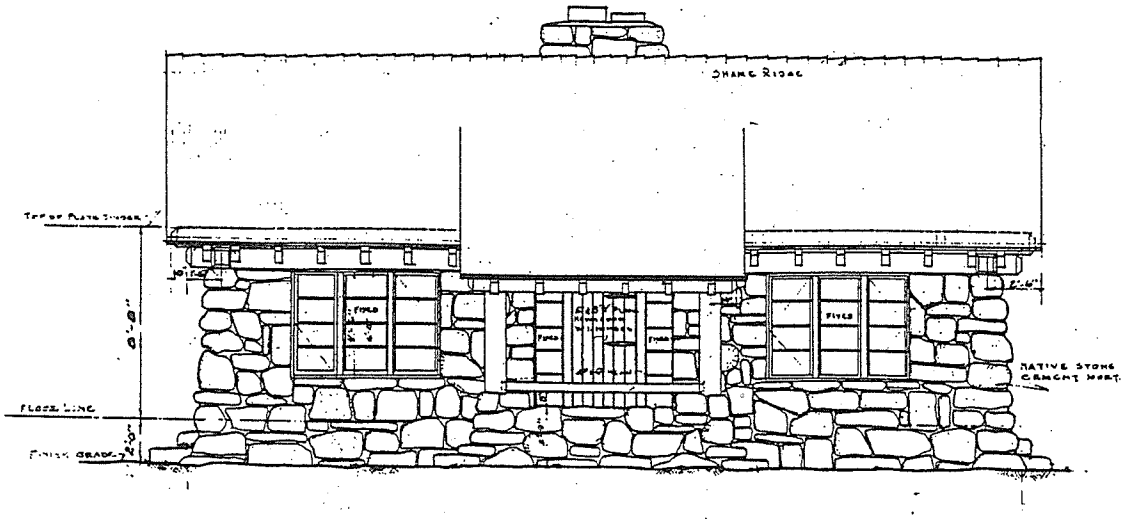
REGION 6

PLAN 924-2

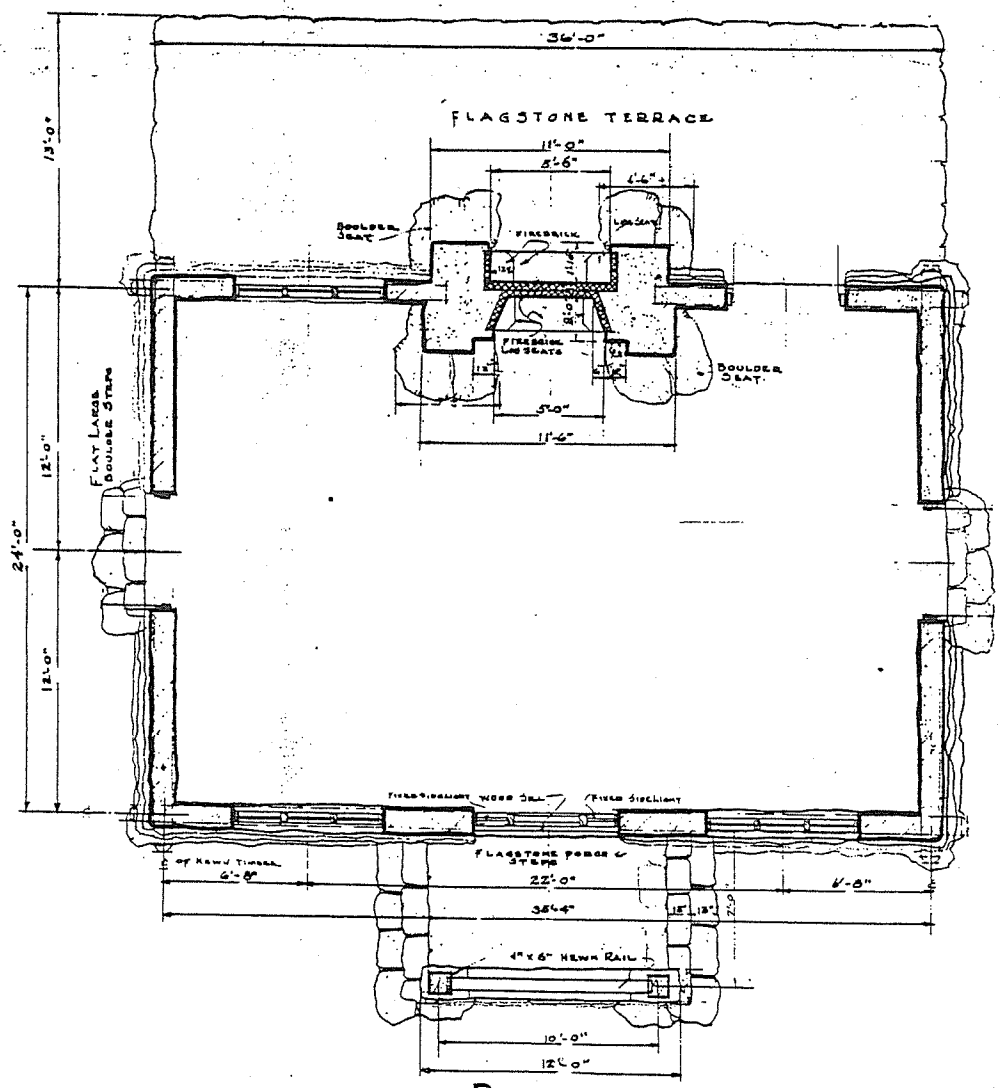
SECTION M

WINTER SPORTS AREAS

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



FRONT ELEVATION



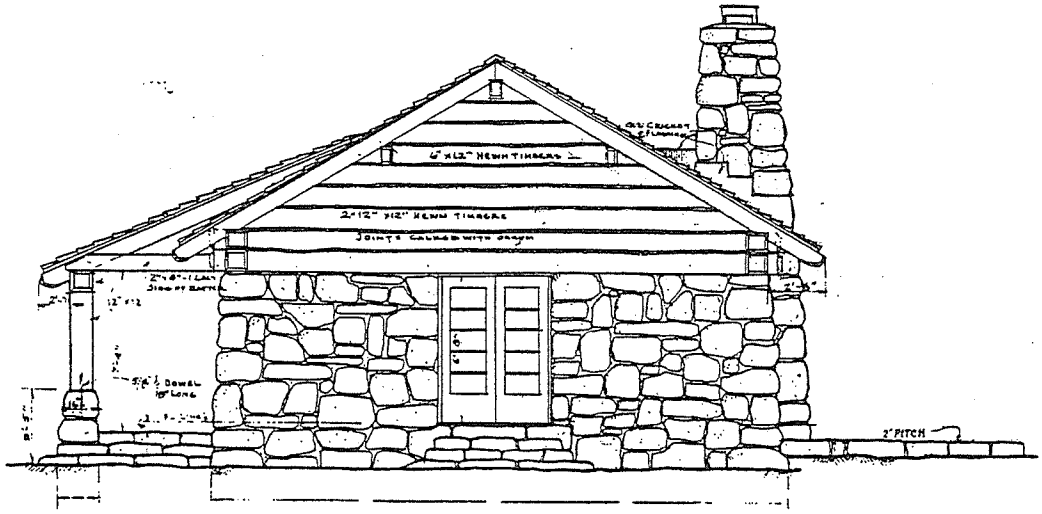
PLAN

WINTER SPORTS SHELTER

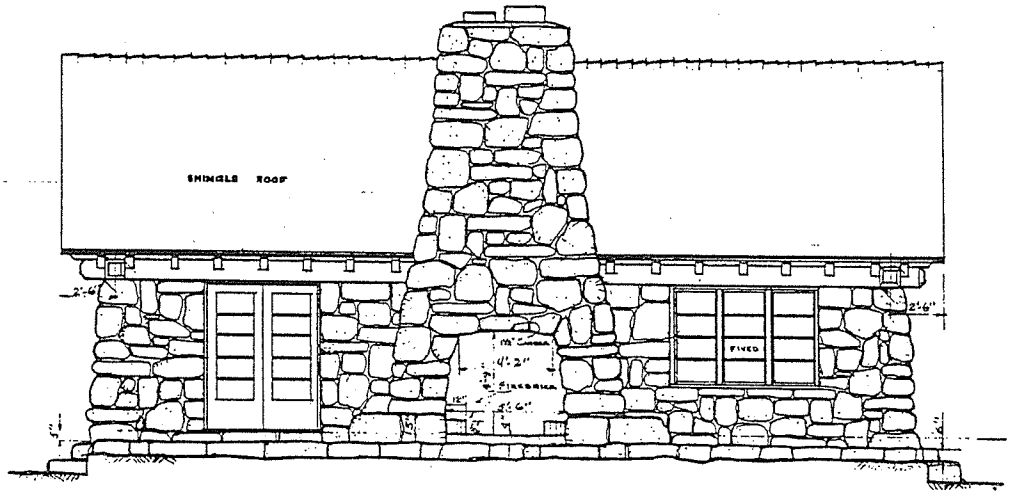
MONO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 5

M-2



END ELEVATION

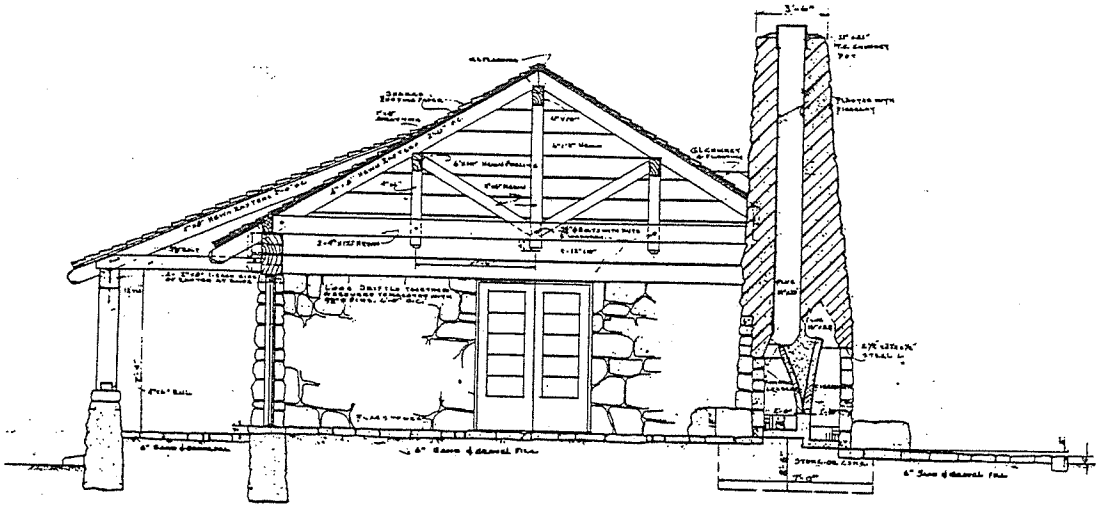


REAR ELEVATION

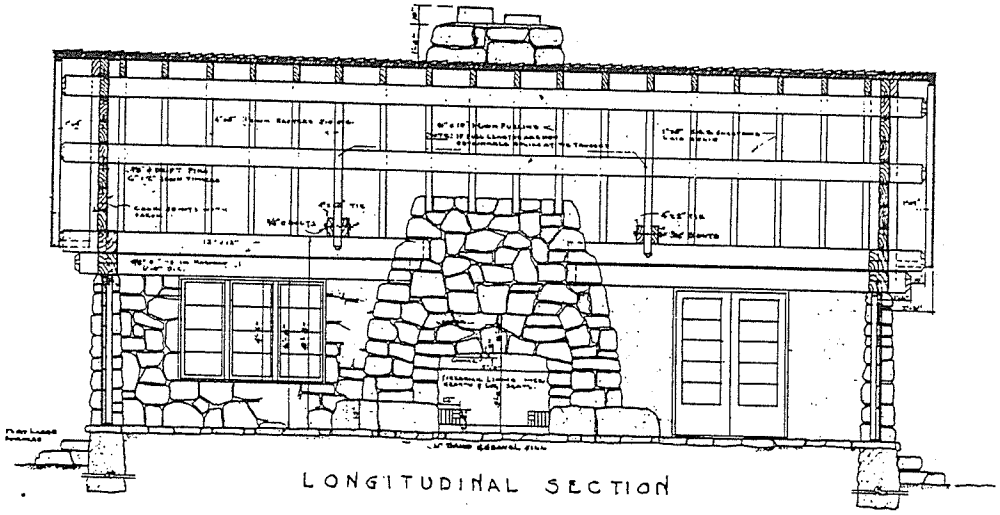
WINTER SPORTS SHELTER

MONO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 5



CROSS SECTION

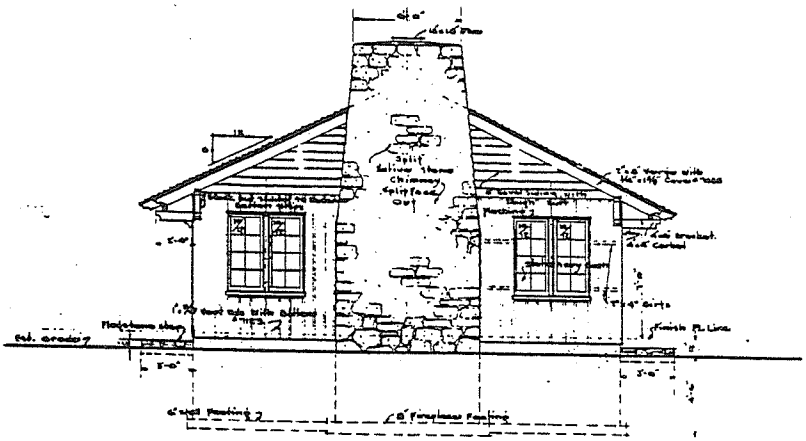


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

WINTER SPORTS SHELTER
MONO NATIONAL FOREST

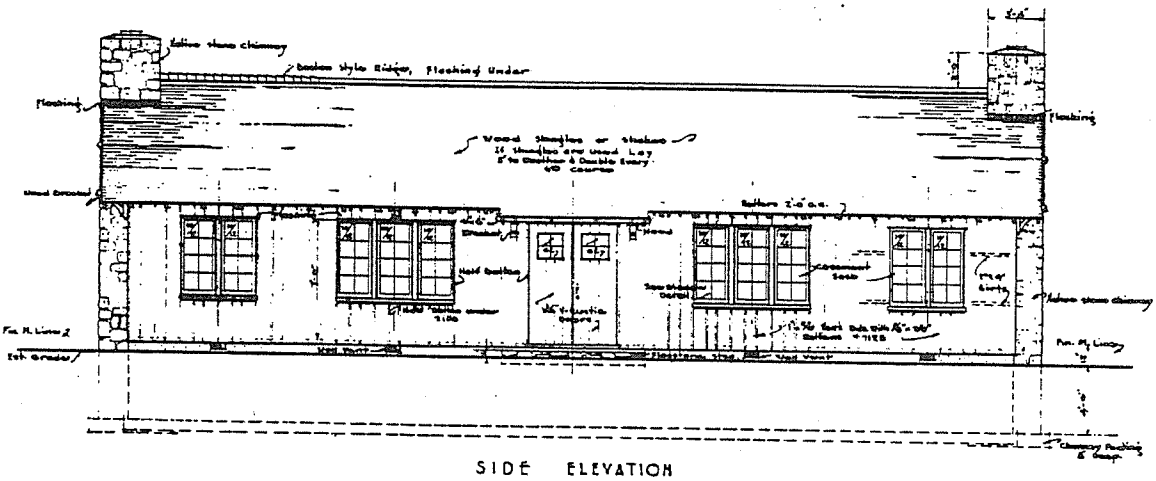
REGION 5

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



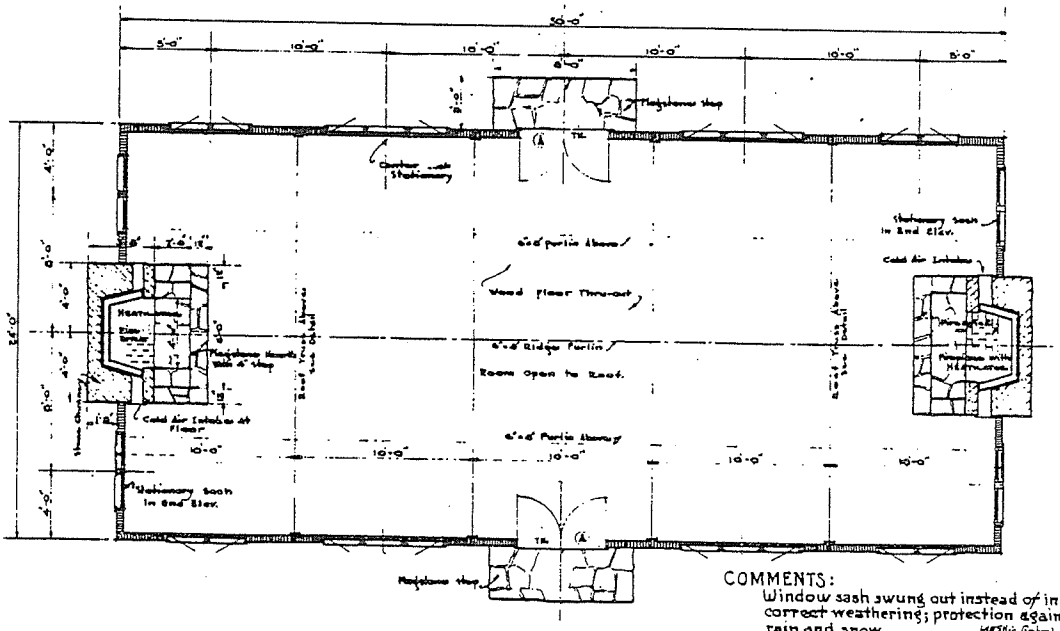
END ELEVATION

(Opposite End Identical)



SIDE ELEVATION

(Opposite Side Identical)



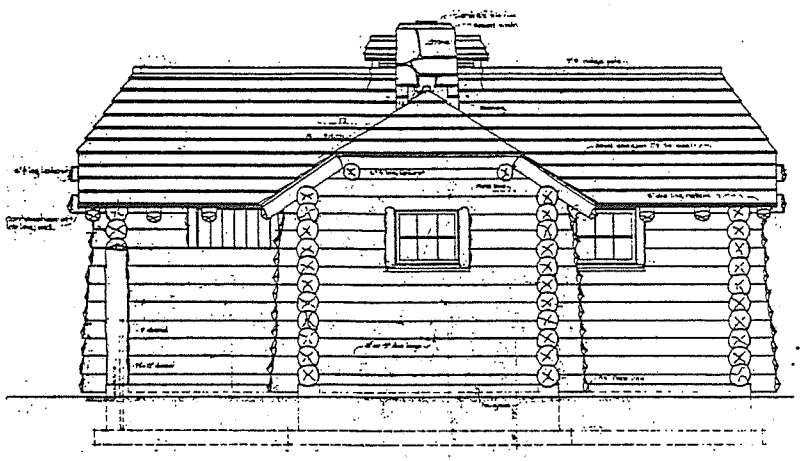
FLOOR PLAN

COMMENTS:
Window sash swung out instead of in for correct weathering; protection against rain and snow.

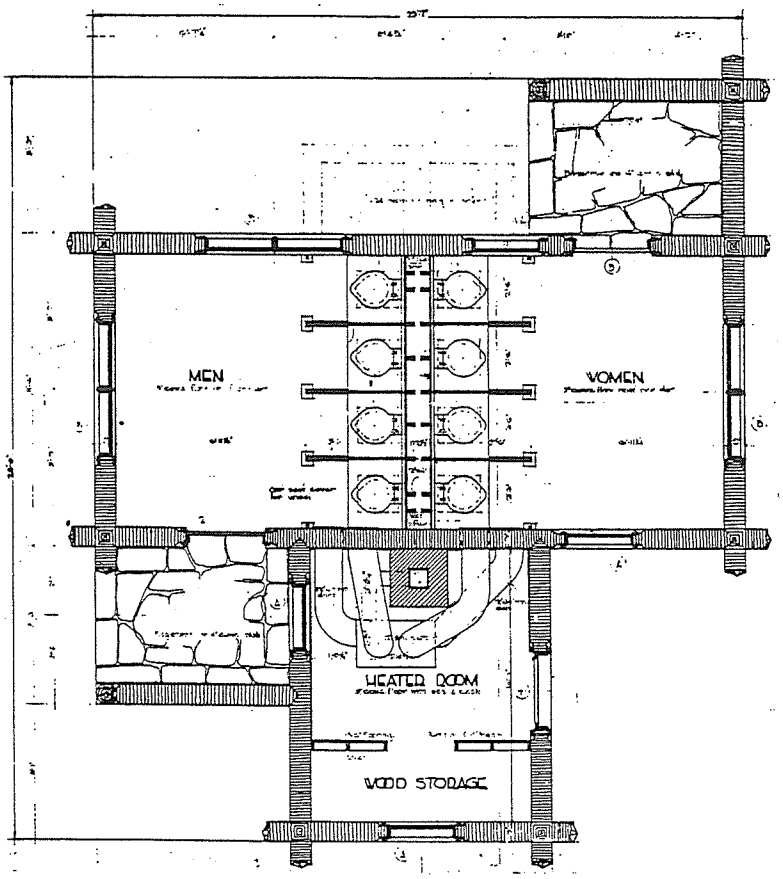
SHELTER

REGION 9

PLATE U-84



FRONT

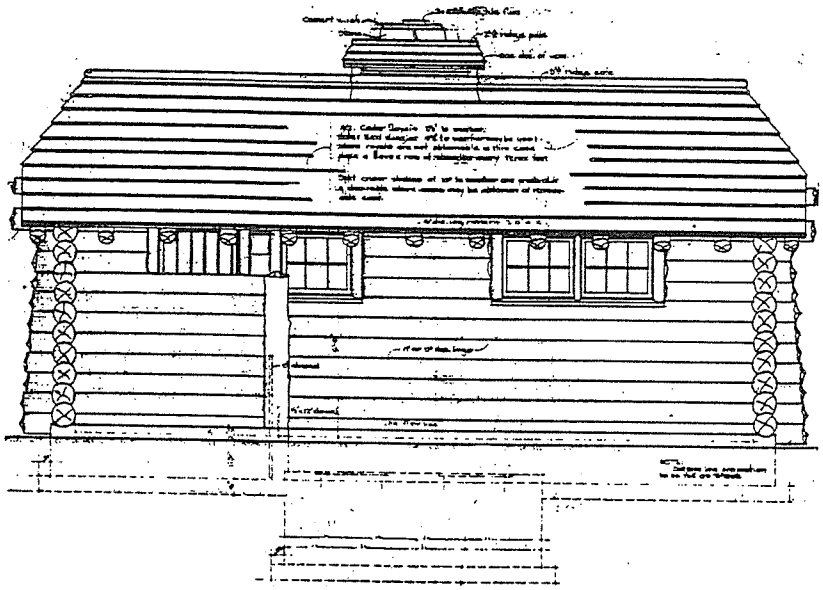


PLAN

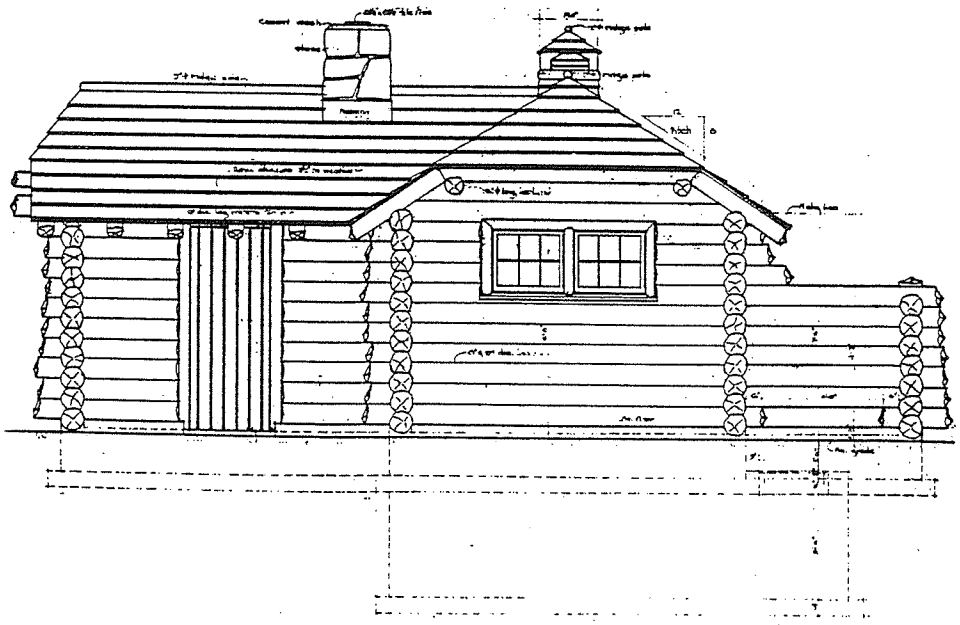
EIGHT SEAT LOG LATRINE

REGION 2

PLATE B-124-A



REAR



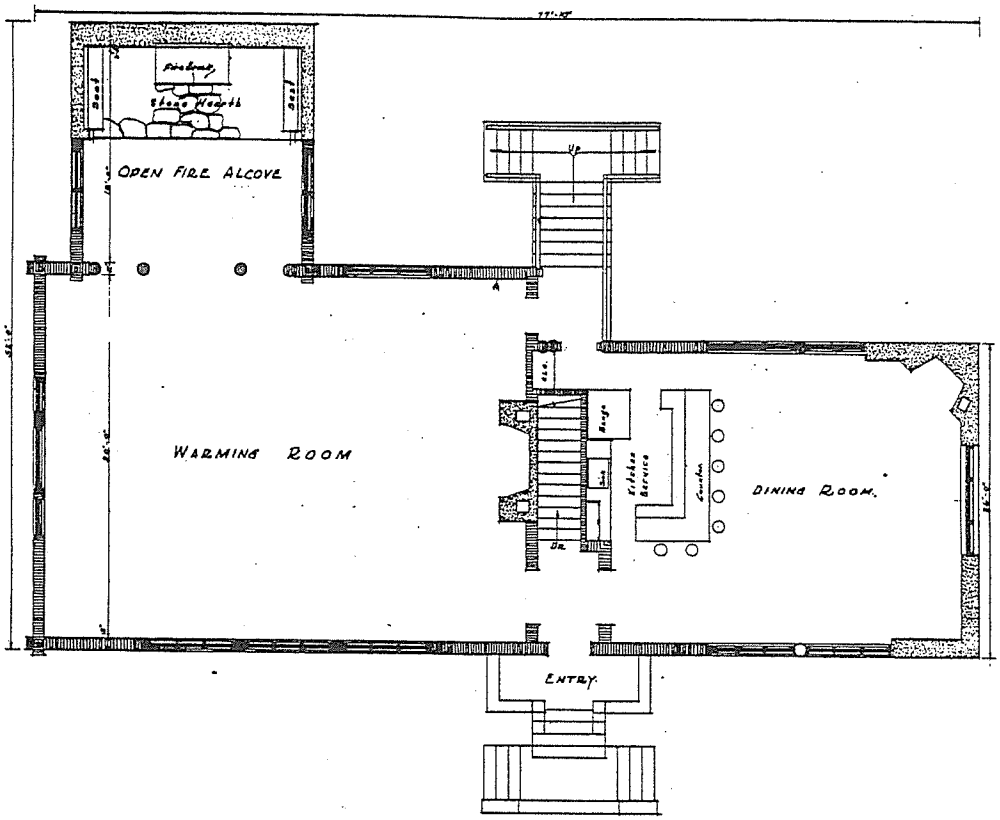
SIDE

EIGHT SEAT LOG LATRINE

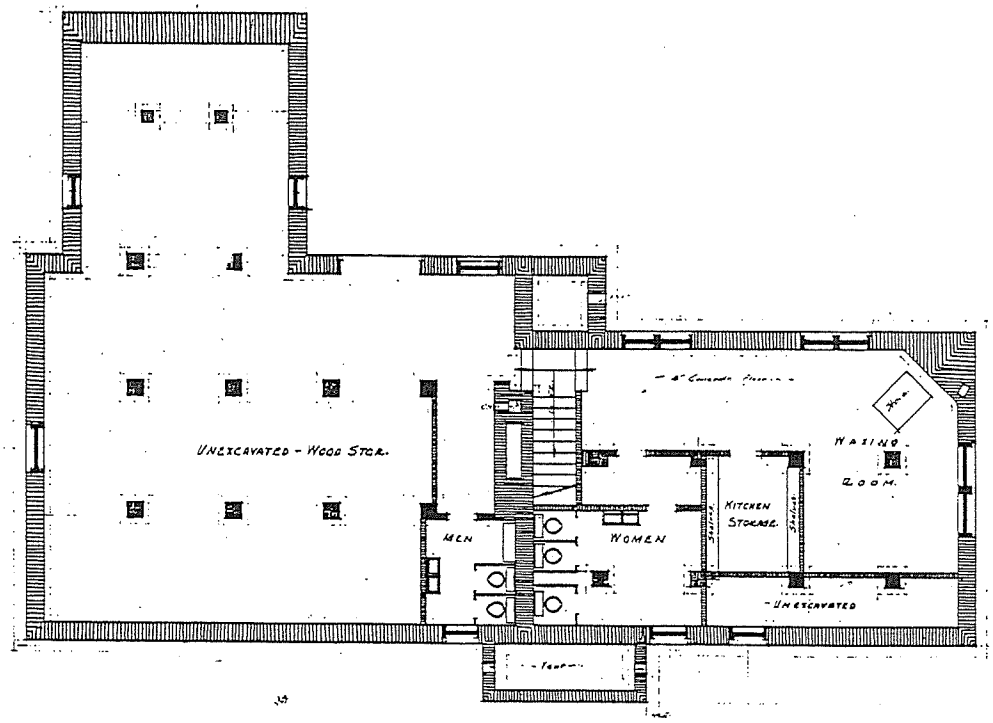
REGION 2

PLATE B-124-A

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



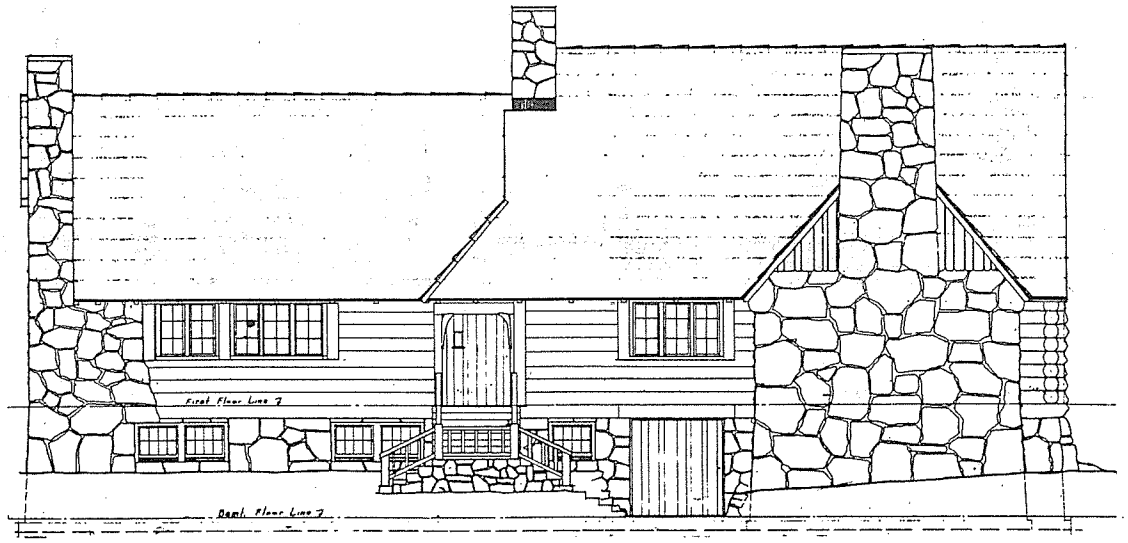
BASEMENT AND FOUNDATION PLAN

SKI HUT

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 6

EAST ELEVATION

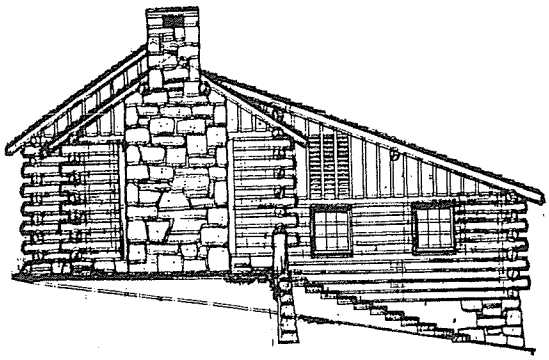


SOUTH ELEVATION

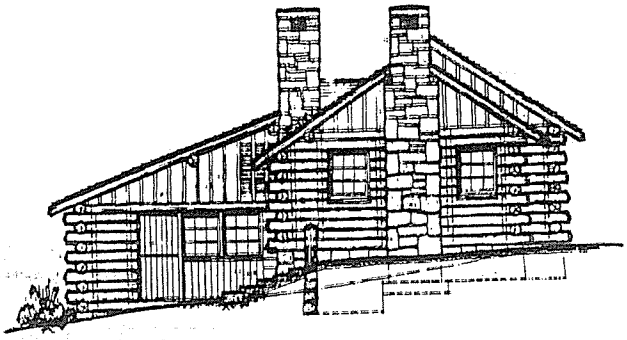
SKI HUT

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

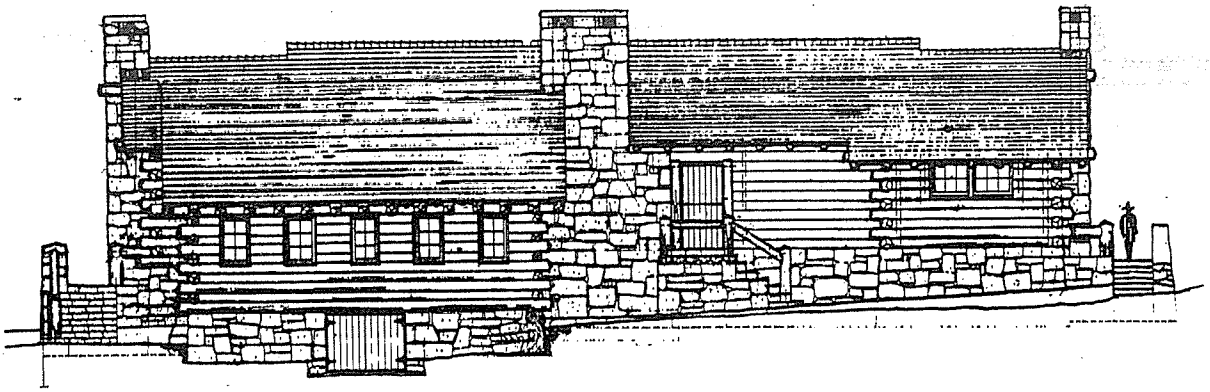
REGION 6



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

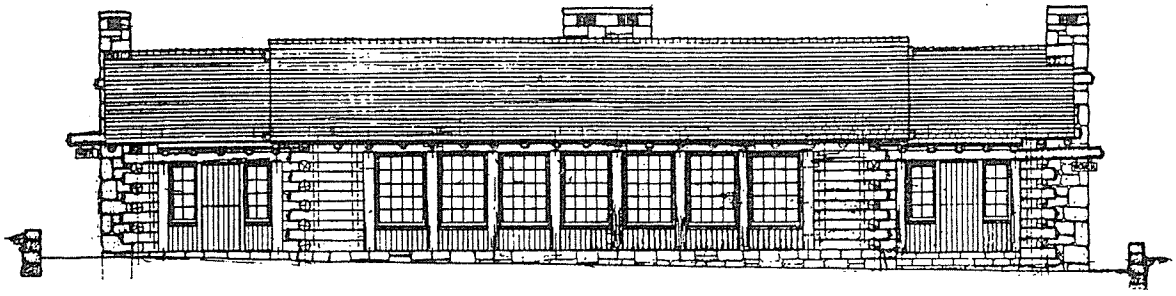


NORTH ELEVATION

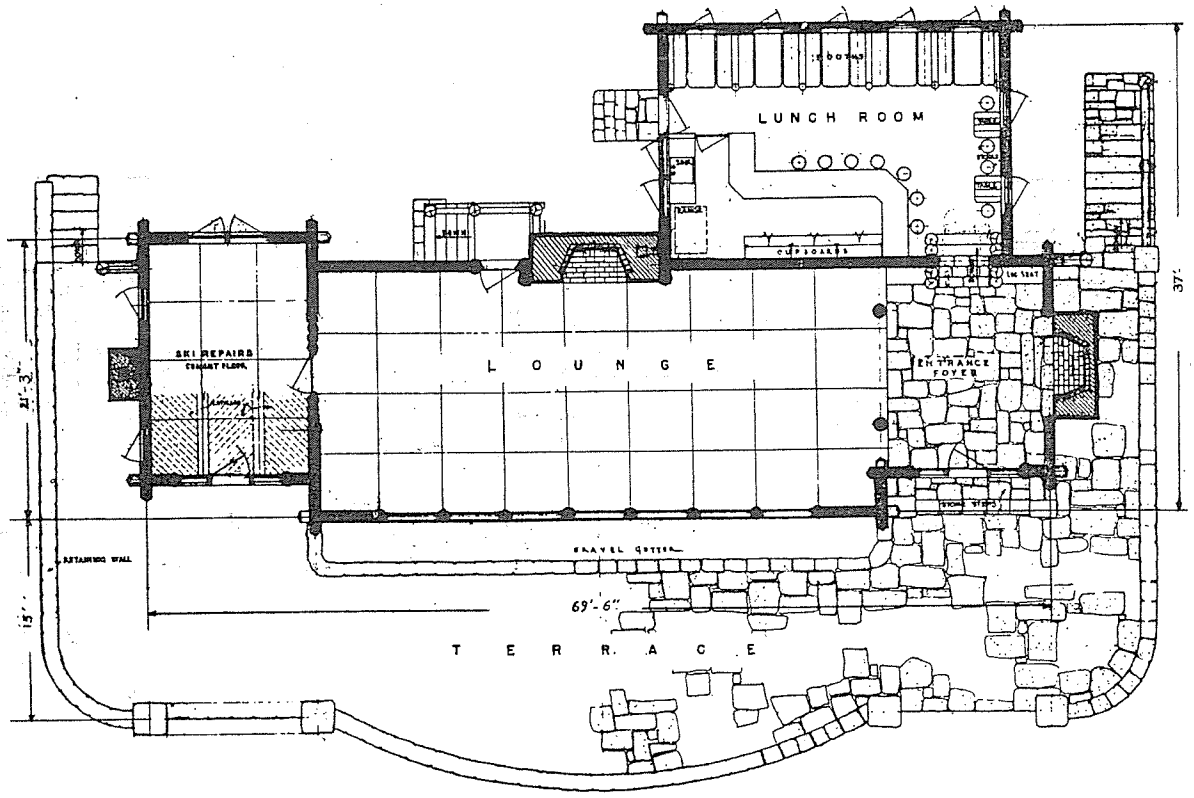
LA MADERA SKI SHELTER

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3



SOUTH ELEVATION

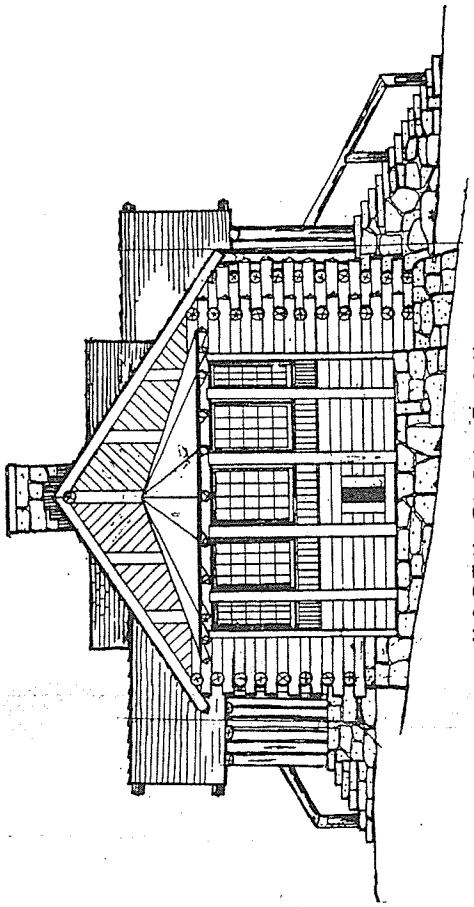


PLAN

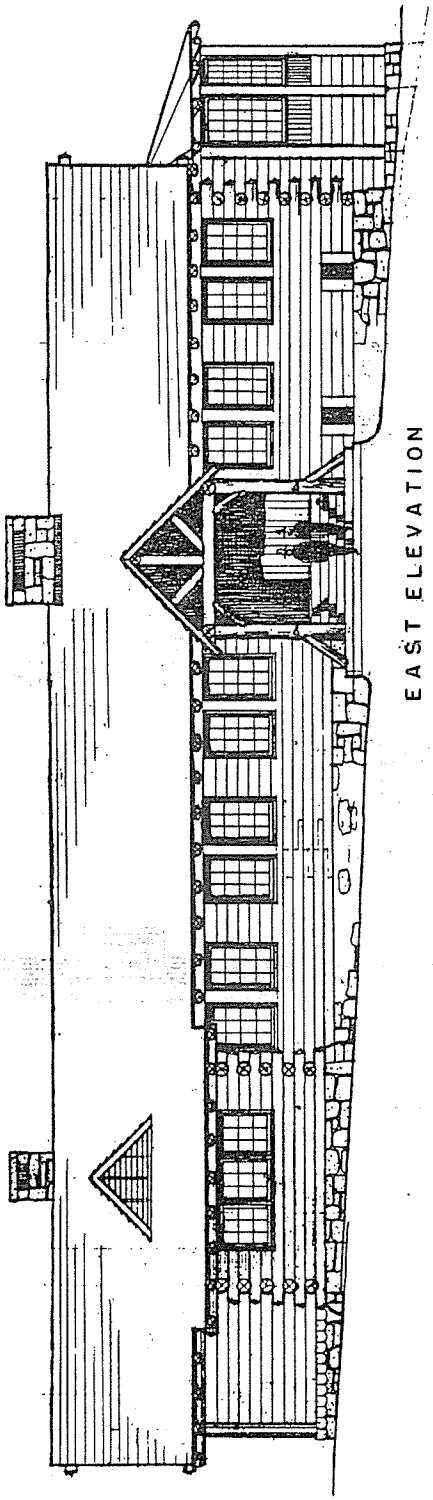
LA MADERA SKI SHELTER

CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3



NORTH ELEVATION

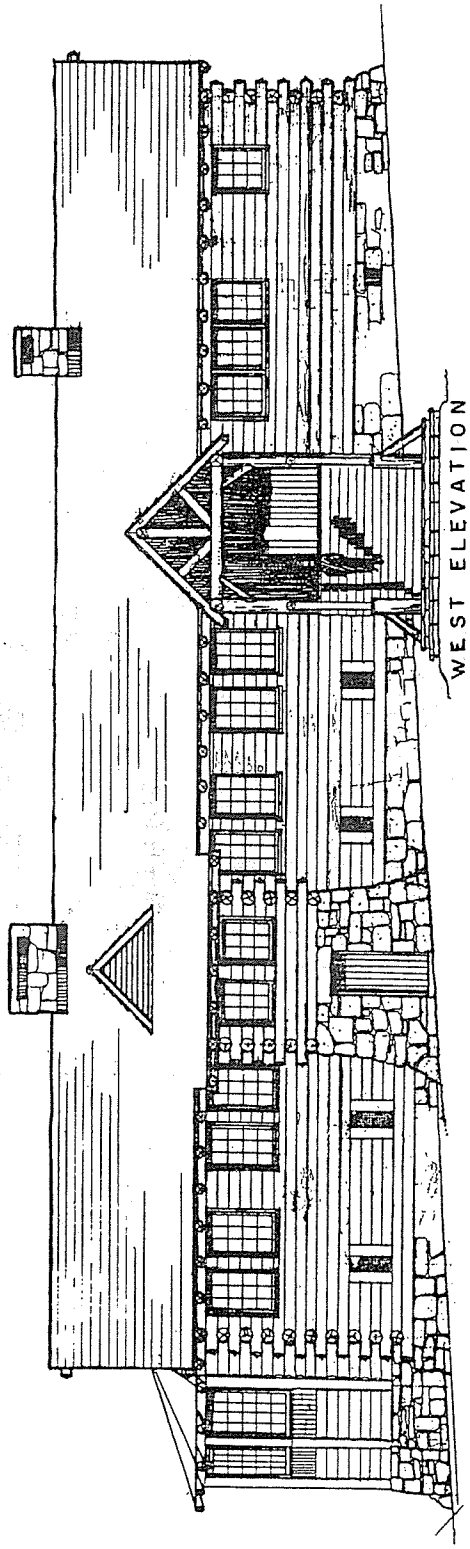


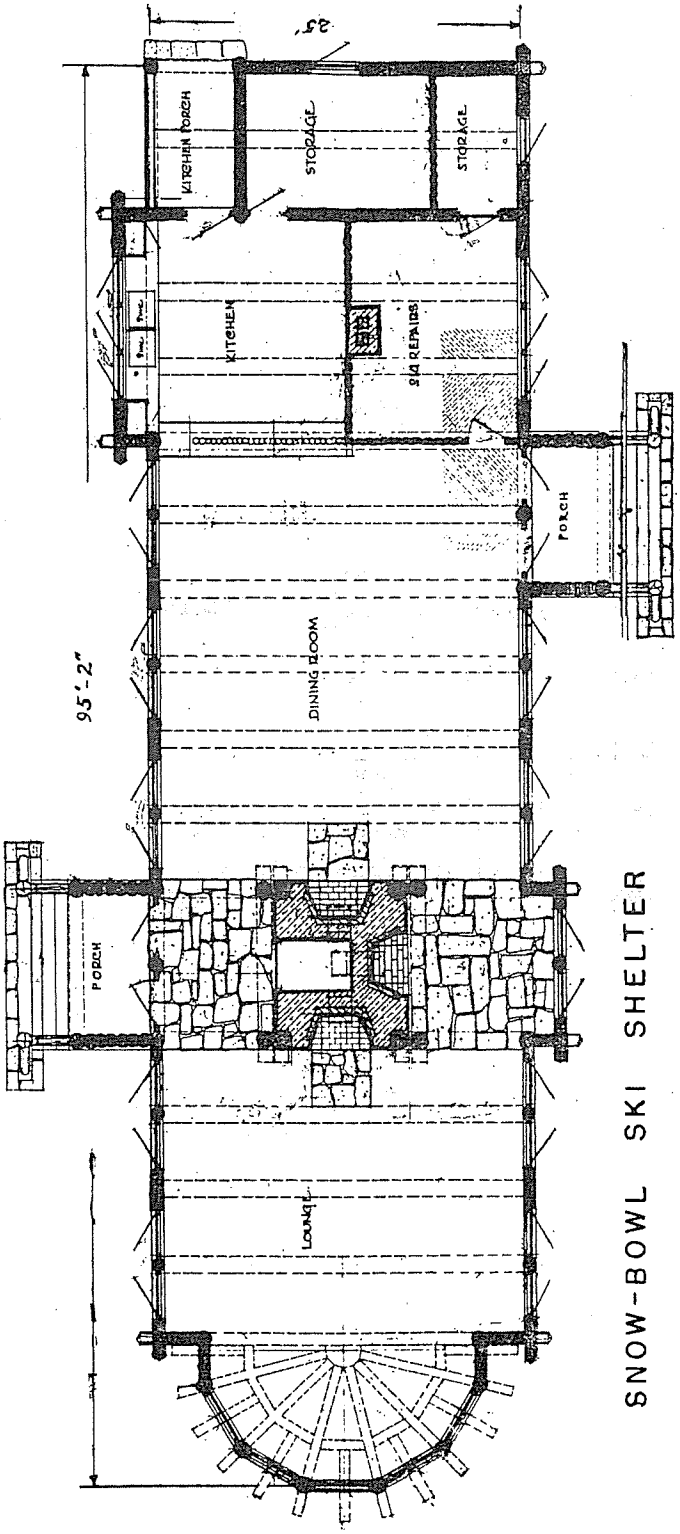
EAST ELEVATION

SNOW-BOWL SKI SHELTER

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

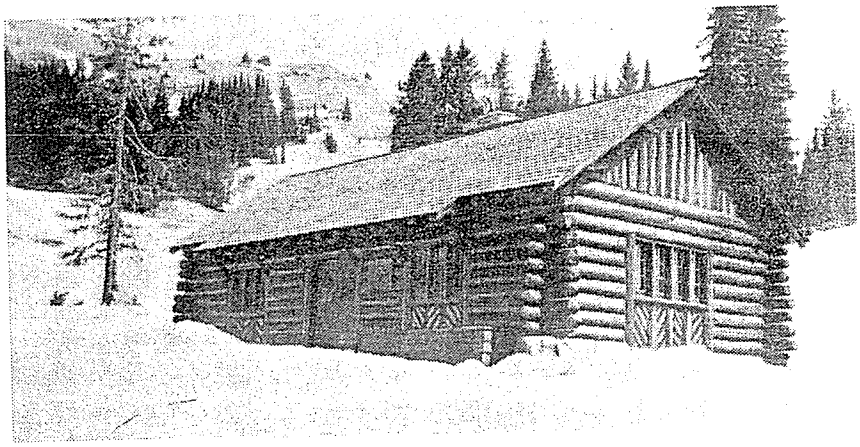




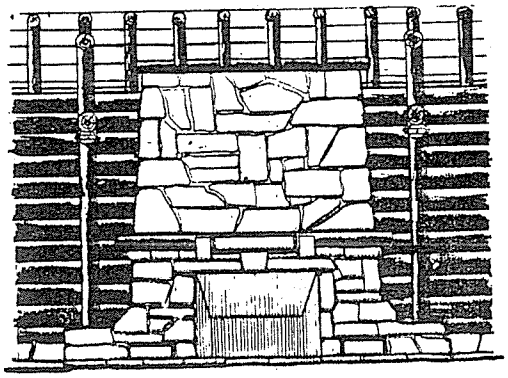
SNOW-BOWL SKI SHELTER

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST

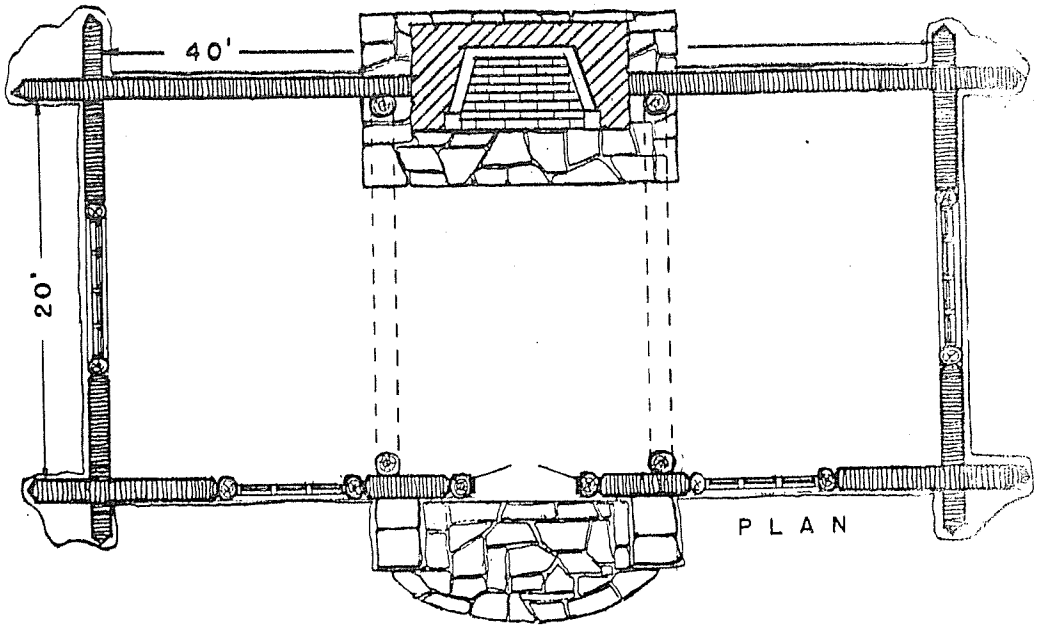
REGION 3



WOLF CREEK PASS SHELTER HOUSE



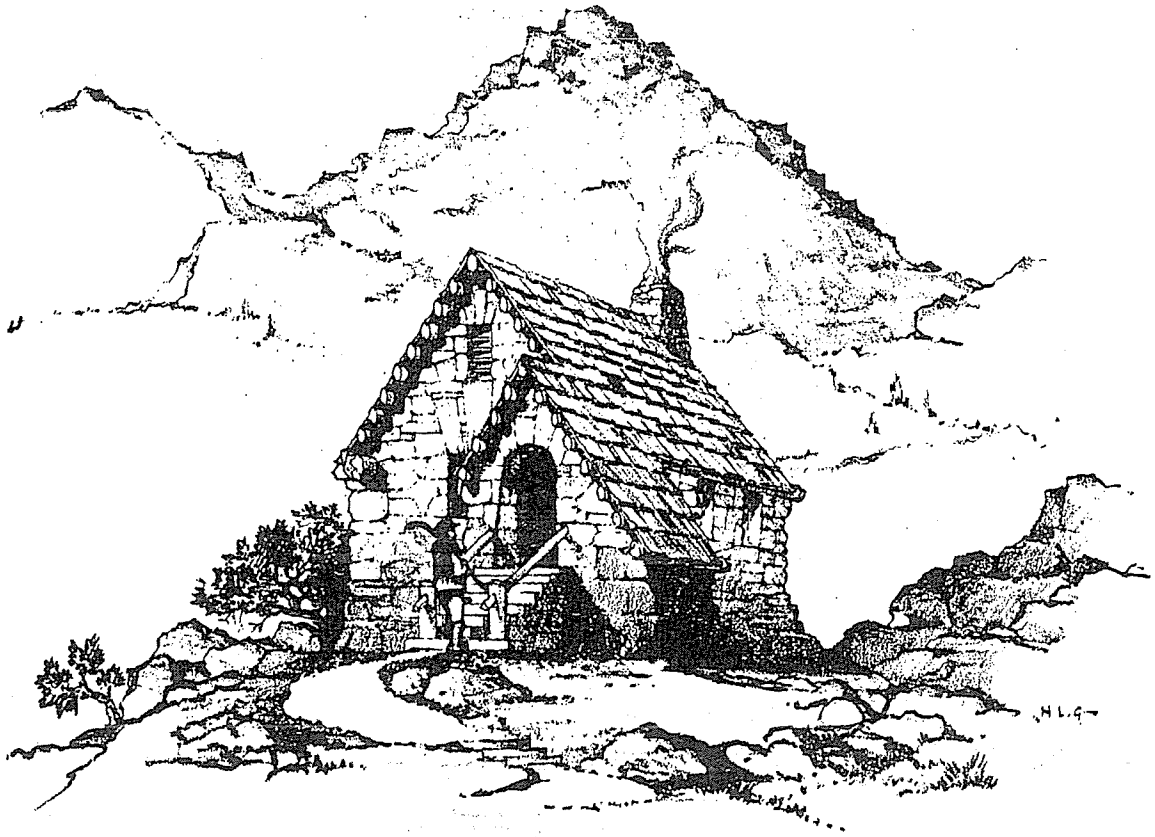
FIREPLACE

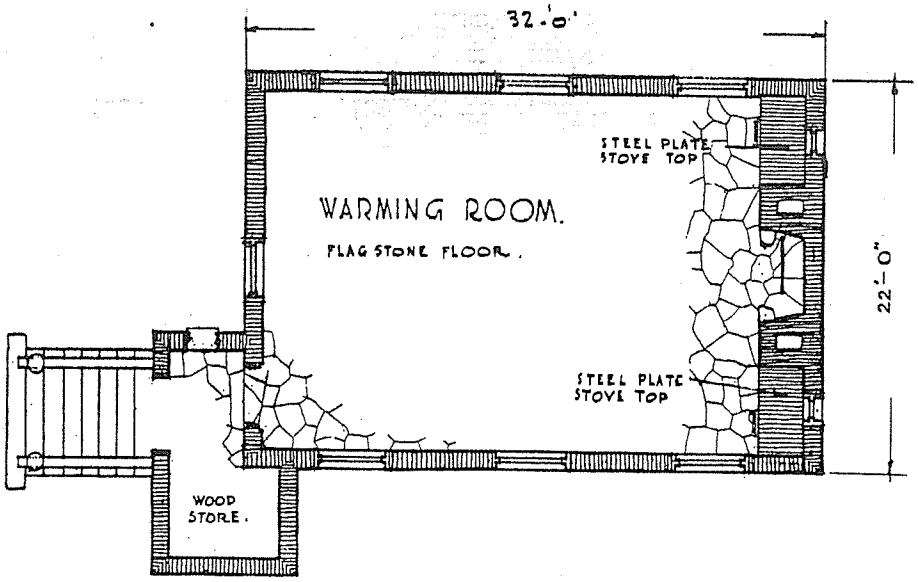


SHELTER HOUSE

RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2





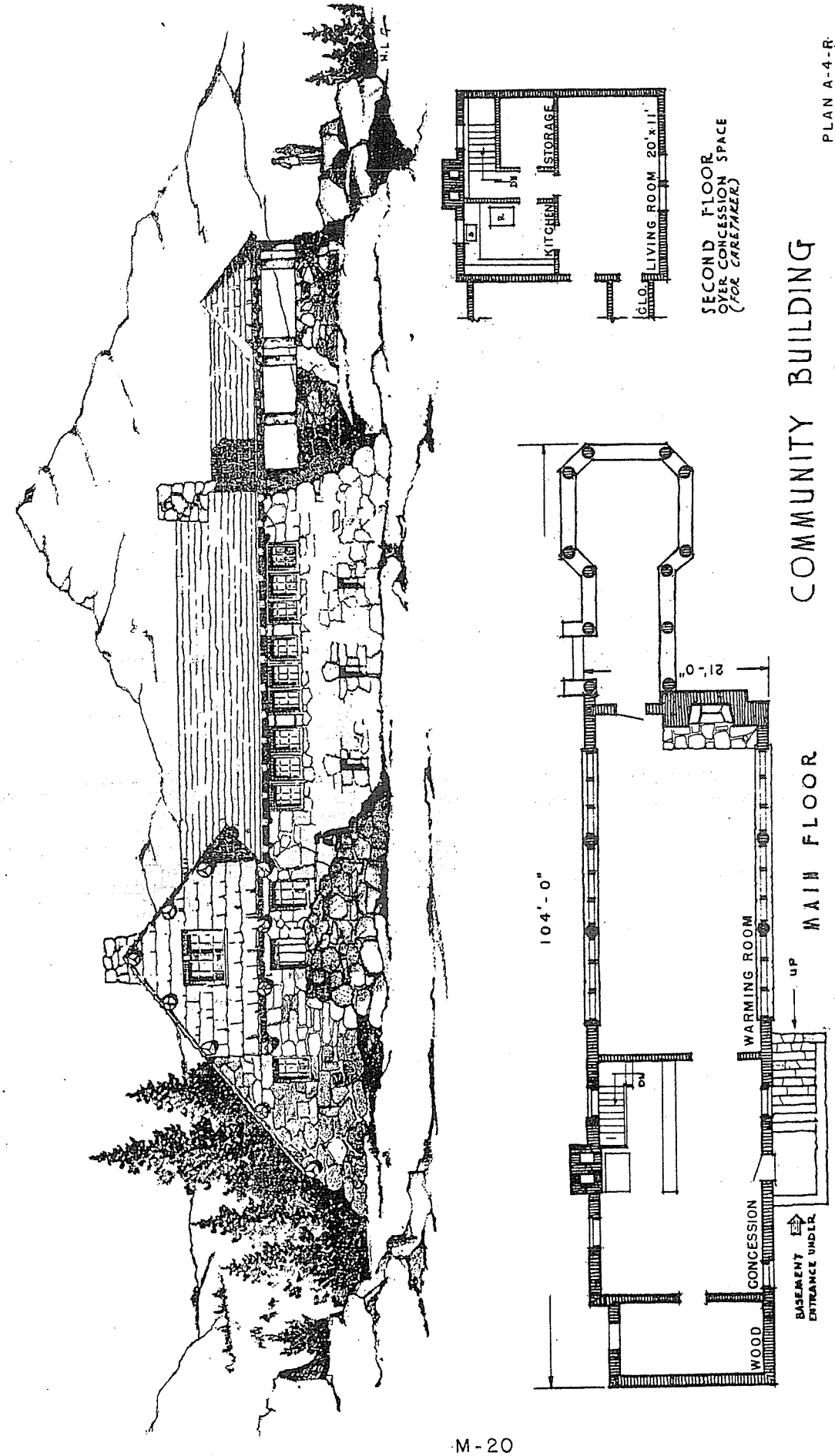
FLOOR PLAN.

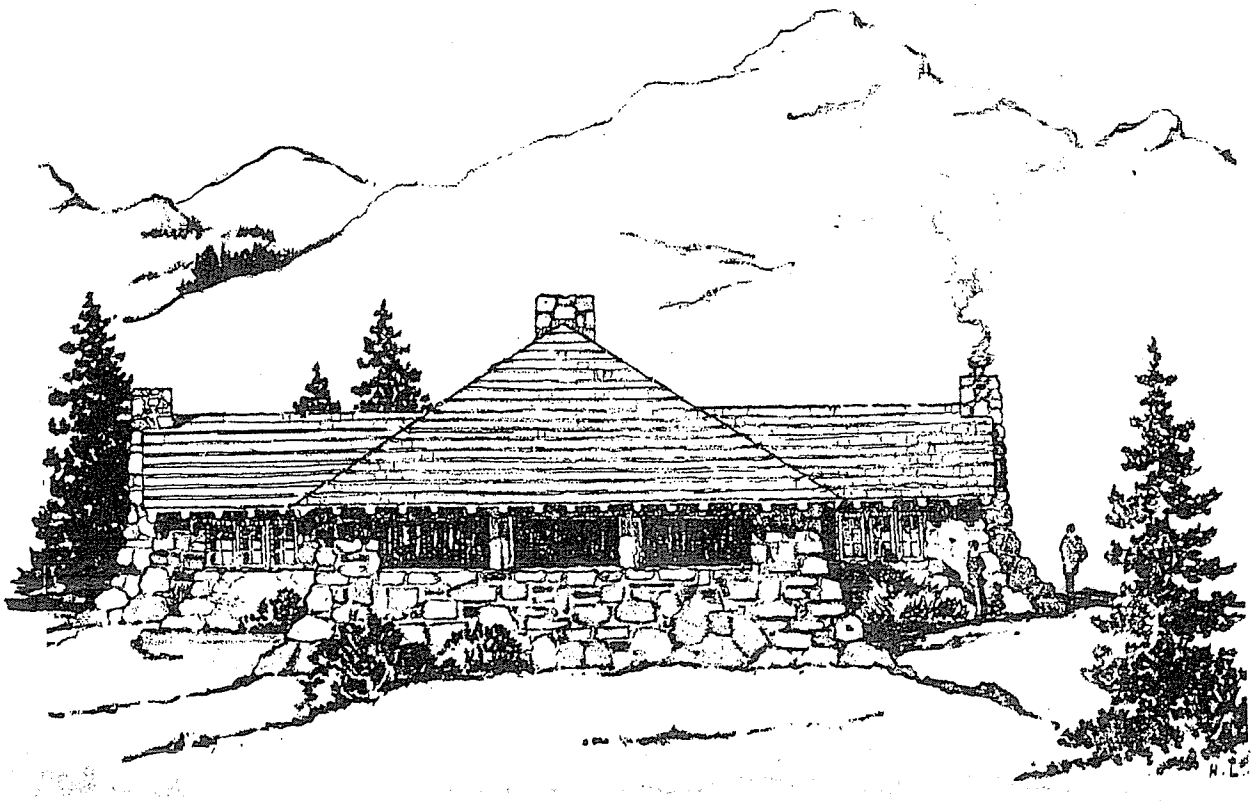
WARMING SHELTER.

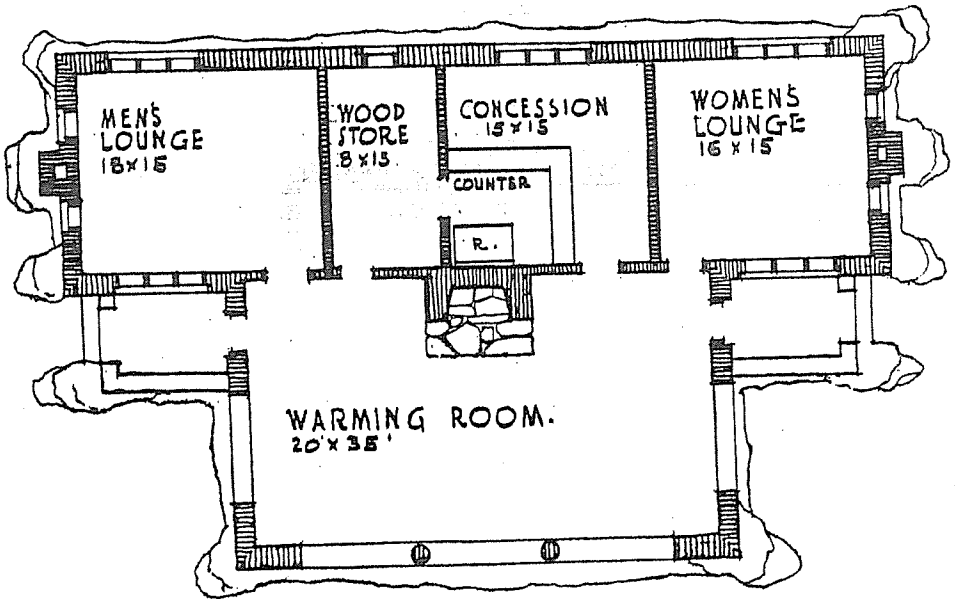
MT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

R-6

PLAN - 1-N-1.


H.L.
STORAGE
KITCHEN
LIVING ROOM 20'x11'
GLO.
SECOND FLOOR
OVER CONCESSION SPACE
(FOR CARETAKER)
COMMUNITY BUILDING
REGION 6
PLAN A-4-R
21'-0"
104'-0"
MAIN FLOOR
WARMING ROOM
UP
CONCESSION
WOOD
BASEMENT ENTRANCE UNDER





FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

COMMUNITY BUILDING

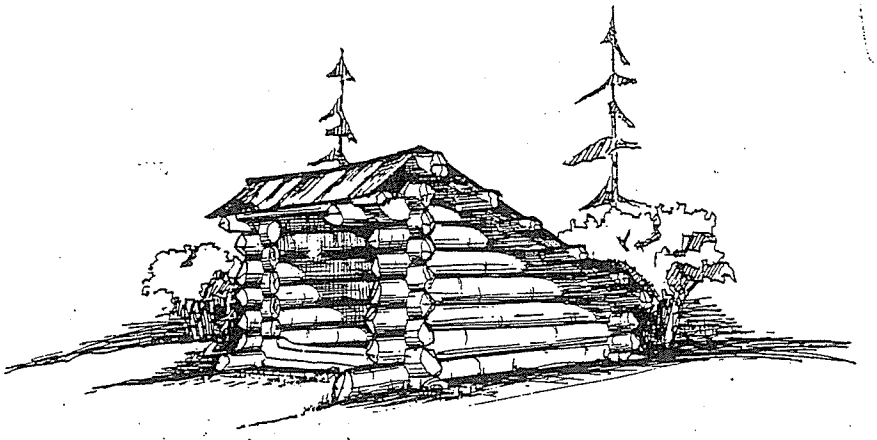
REGION 6

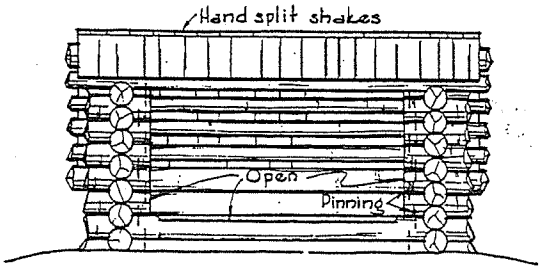
PLAN A-5-R

SECTION N

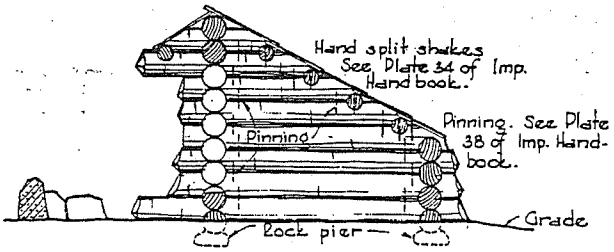
TRAIL ZONE

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS



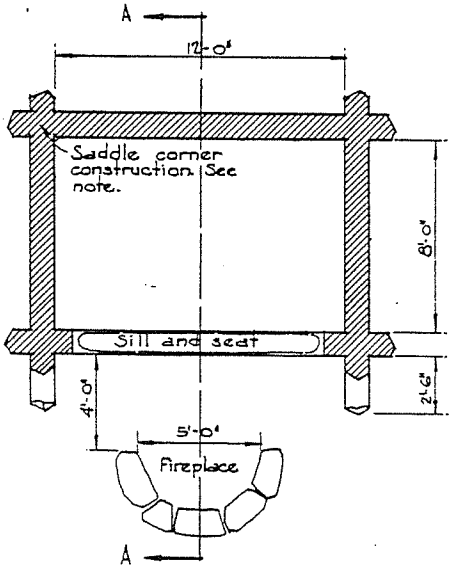


FRONT ELEVATION

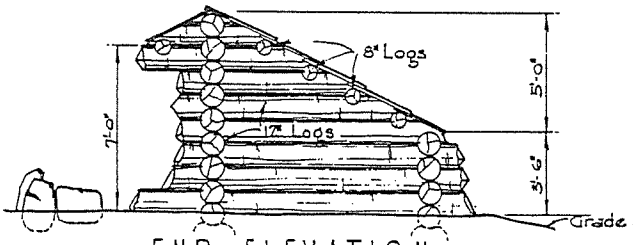


SECTION A-A

12 FT SHELTER



· P L A N ·



END ELEVATION

All logs shall be peeled before fitting.
Corner construction shall be of saddle type.
Ends of logs to be cut neatly with a sharp axe 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.

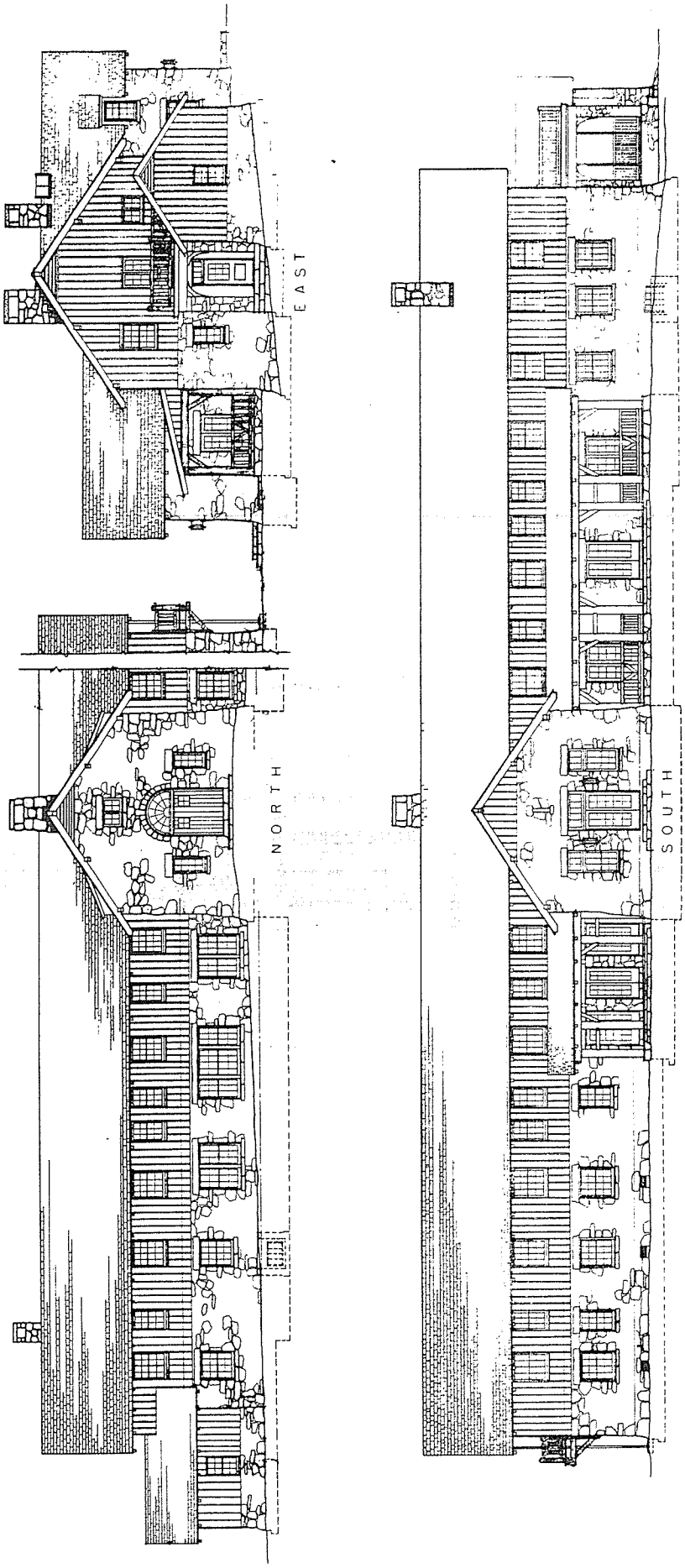
ADIRONDACK SHELTER

REGION 1

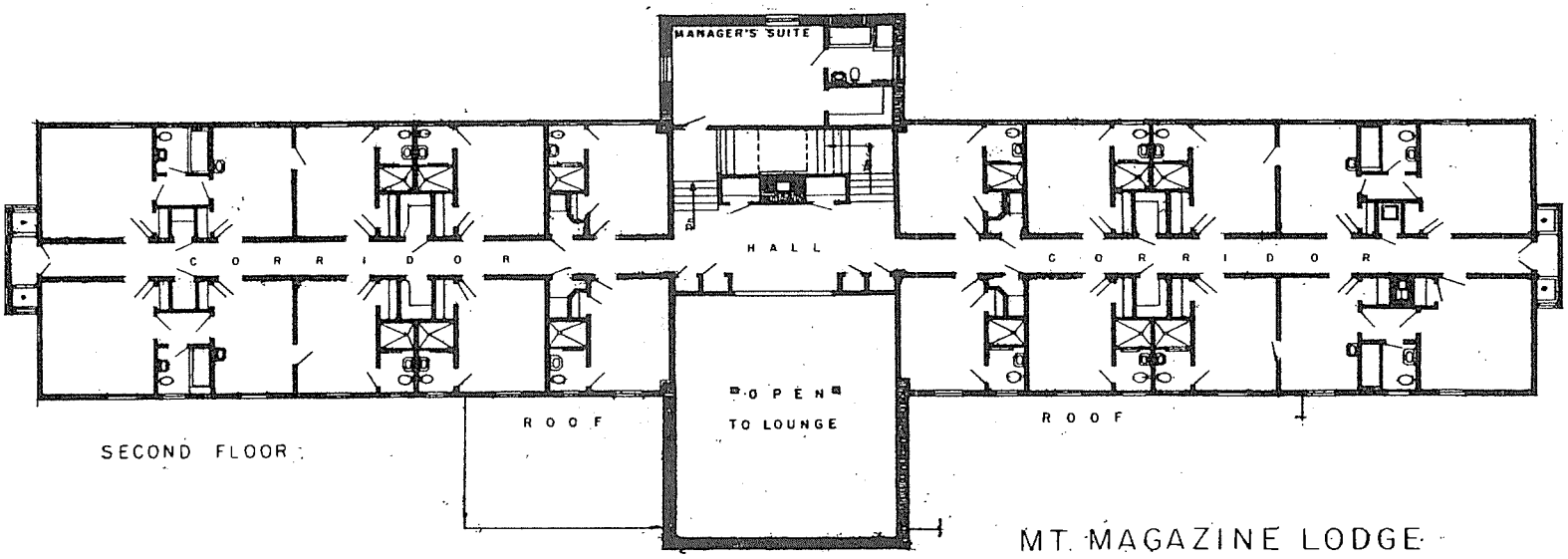
PLATE SH-1

SECTION O

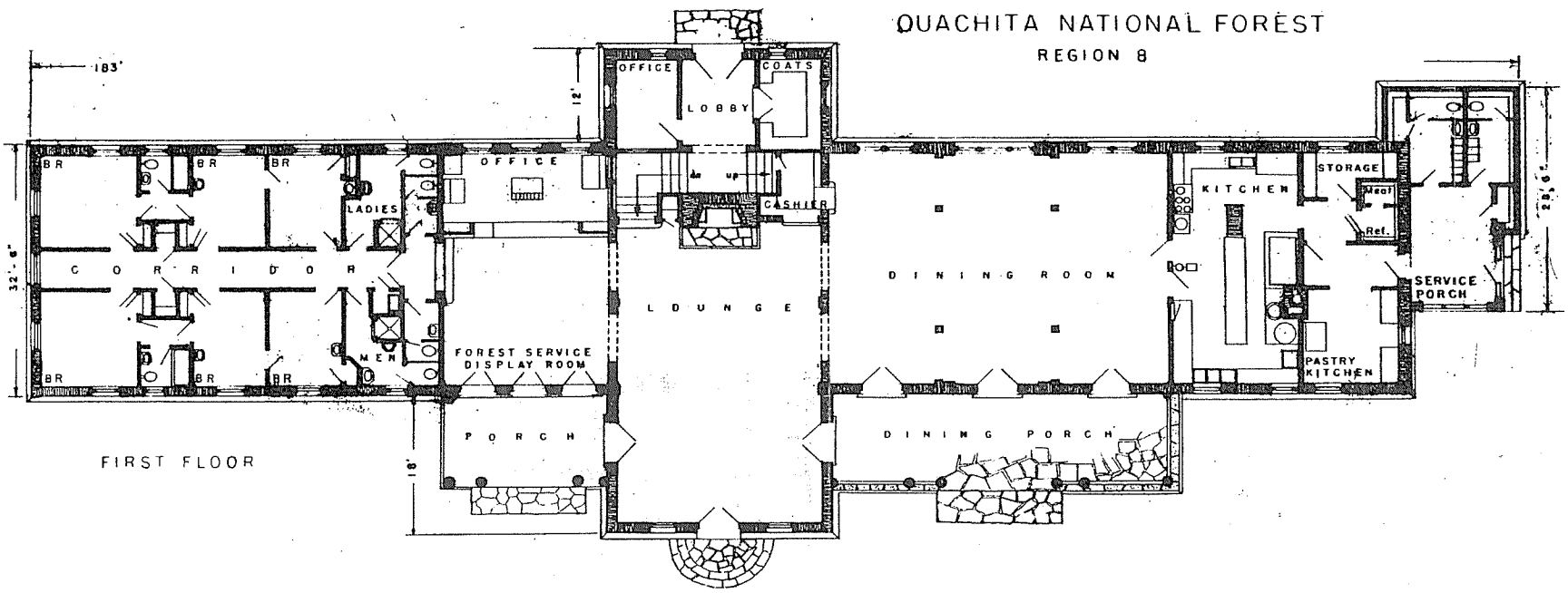
LODGES

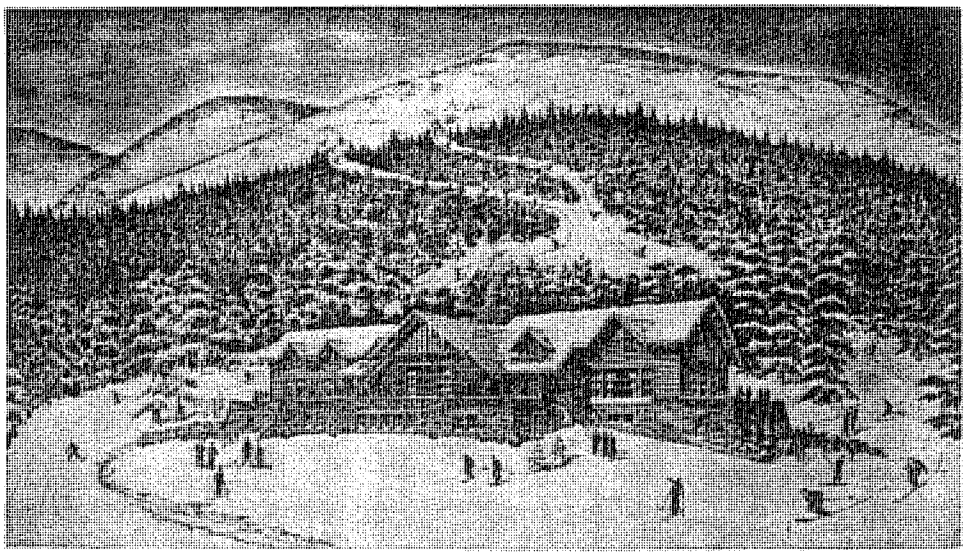


MT. MAGAZINE LODGE
OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 8

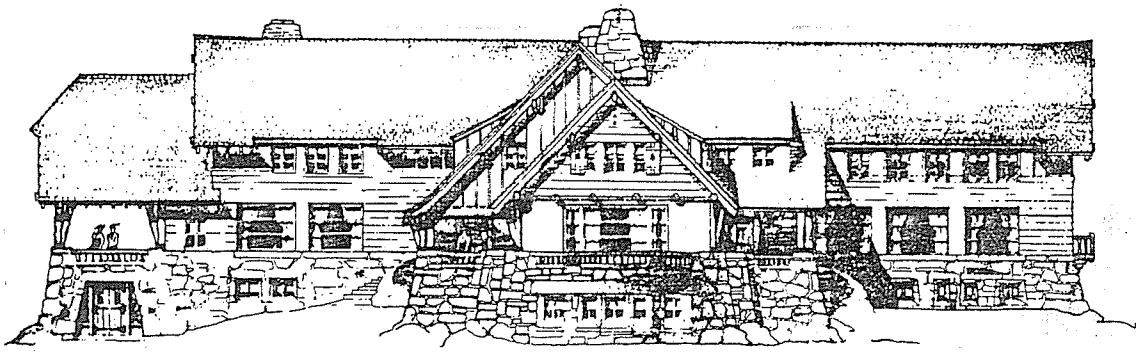


MT. MAGAZINE LODGE
OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 8

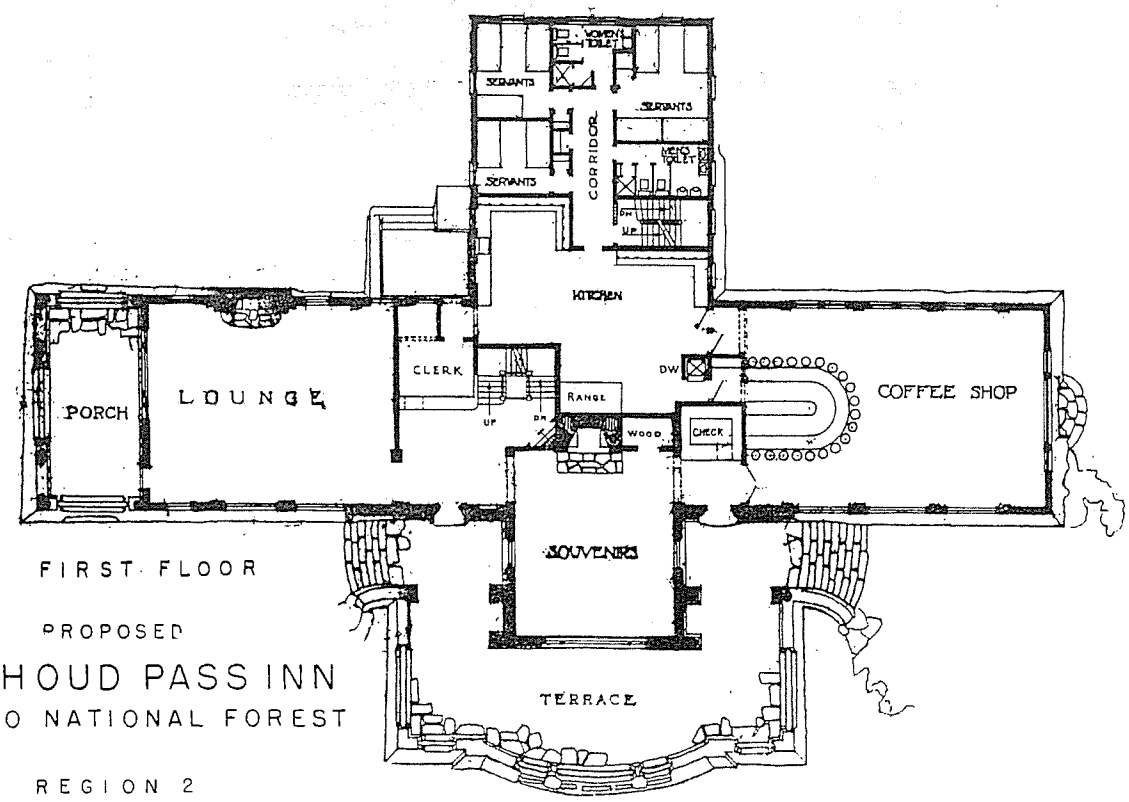




PRELIMINARY PERSPECTIVE



FRONT



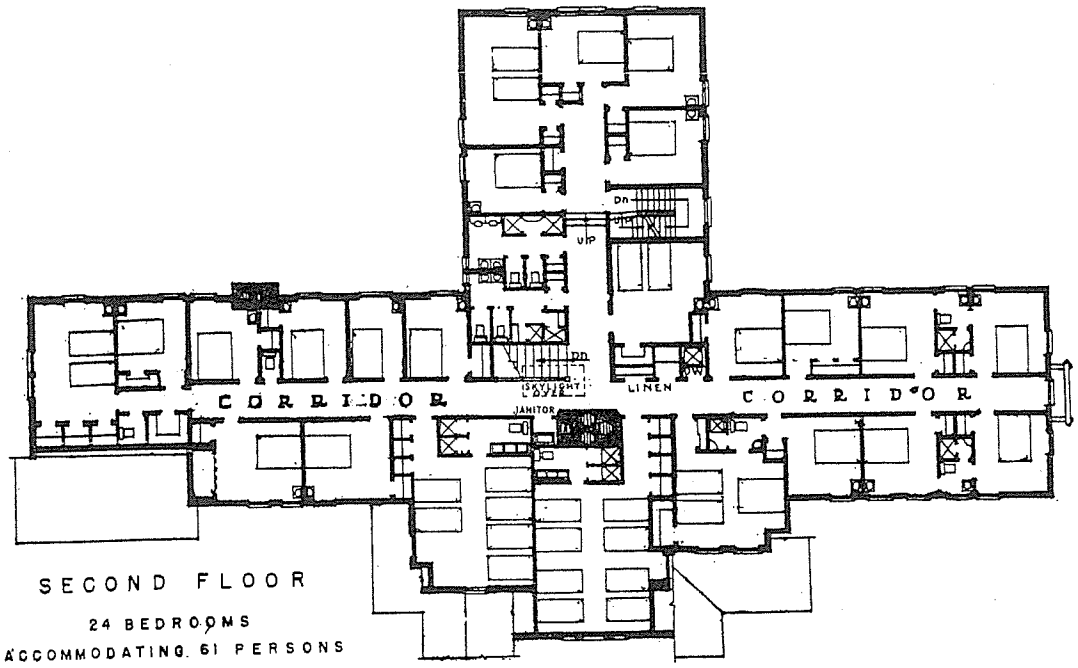
FIRST FLOOR

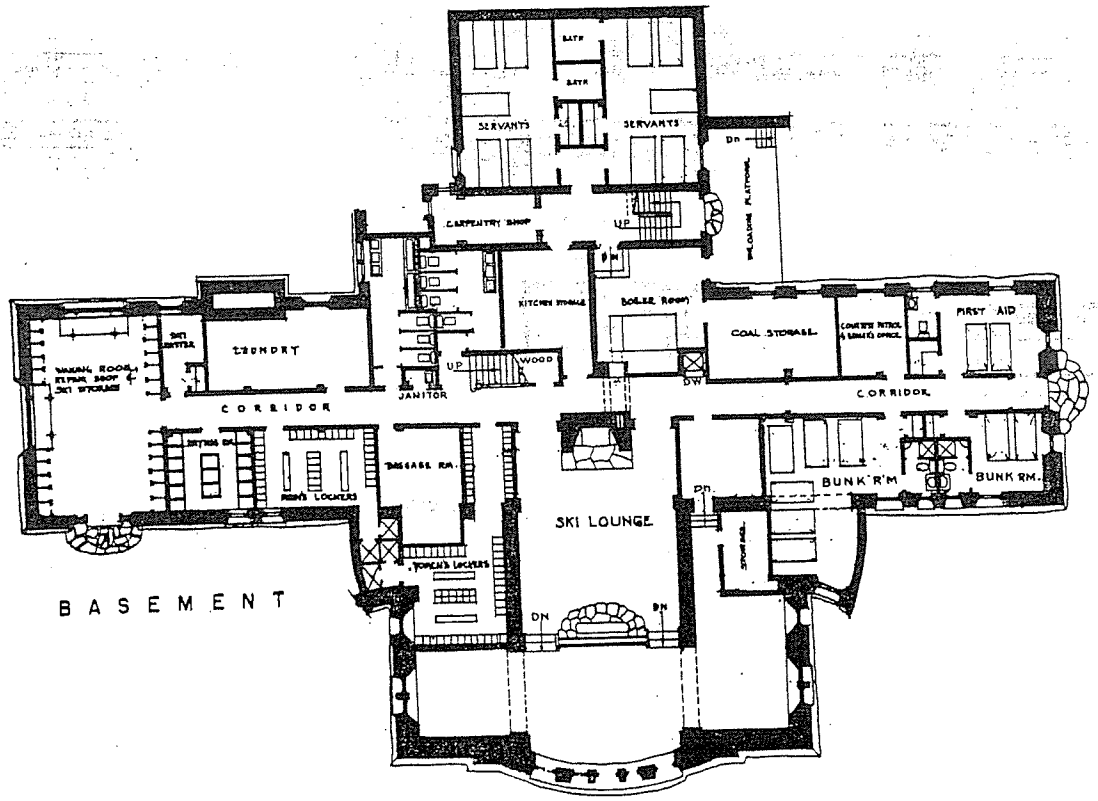
PROPOSED

BERTHOUD PASS INN

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

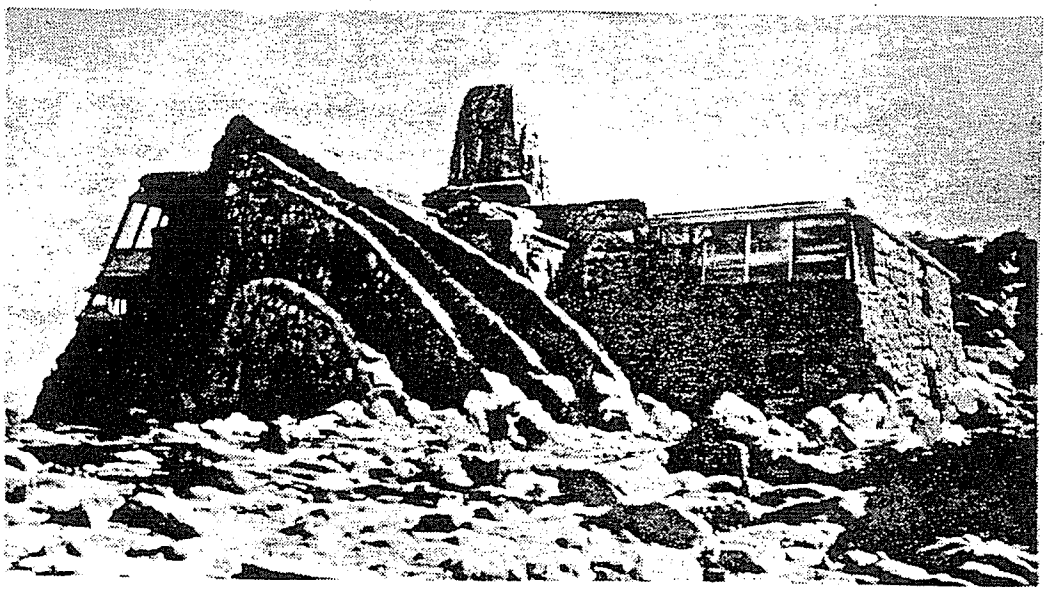




BERTHOUD PASS INN

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2



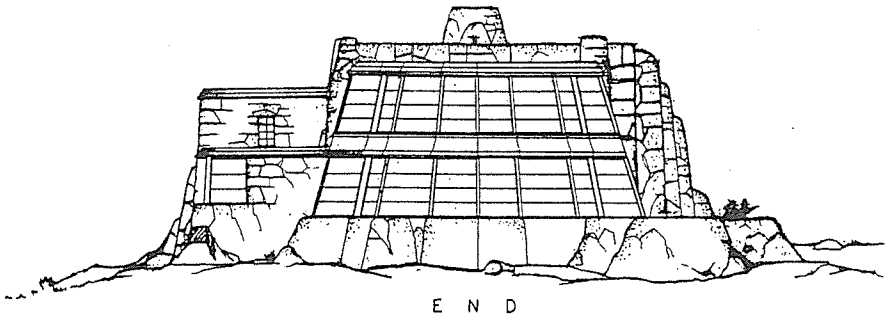
IN HARMONY WITH INVIRONMENT

SUMMIT BUILDING

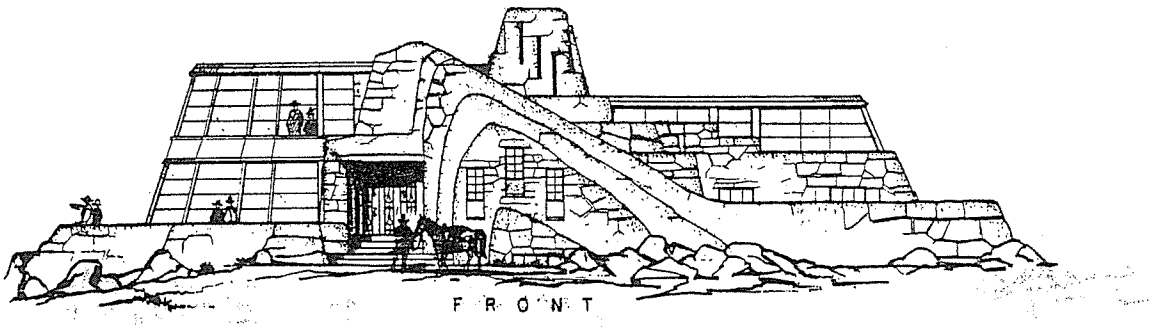
MOUNT EVANS PEAK

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

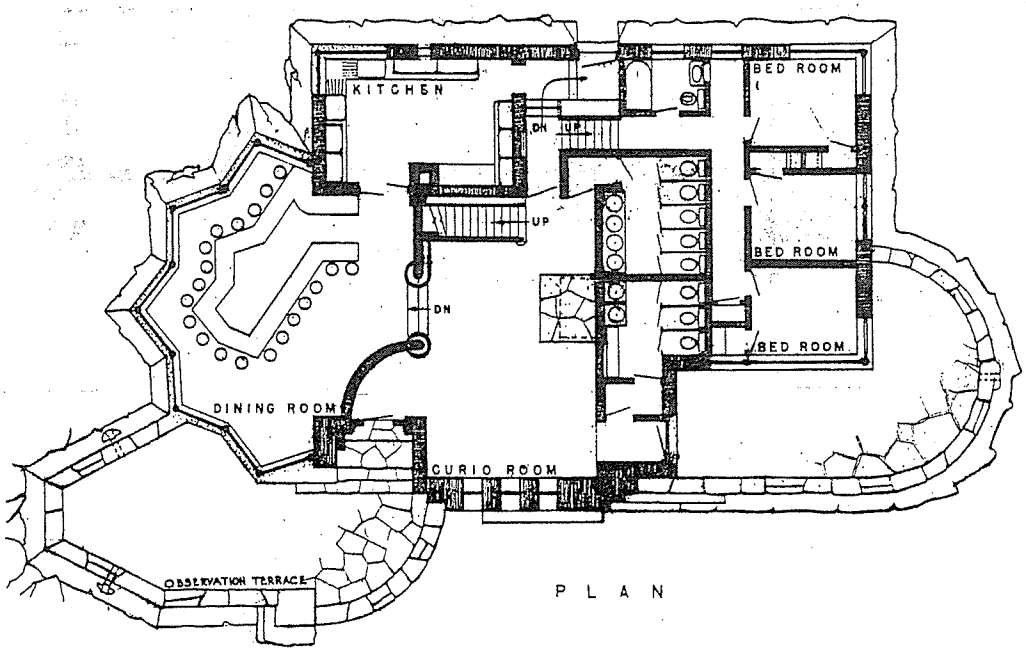
REGION 2



E N D



F R O N T



P L A N

SUMMIT BUILDING

MOUNT EVANS PEAK

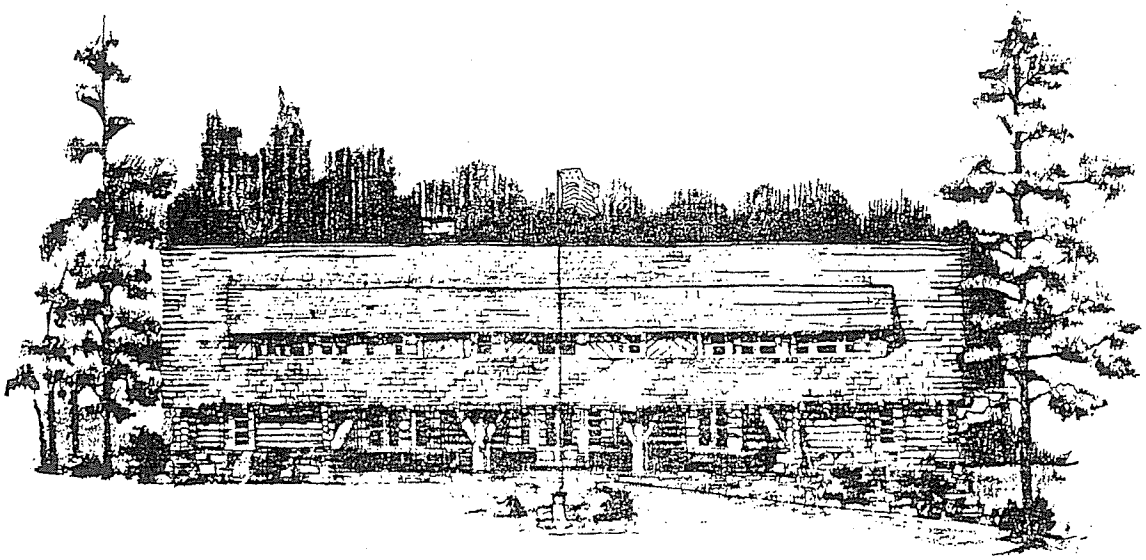
PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2

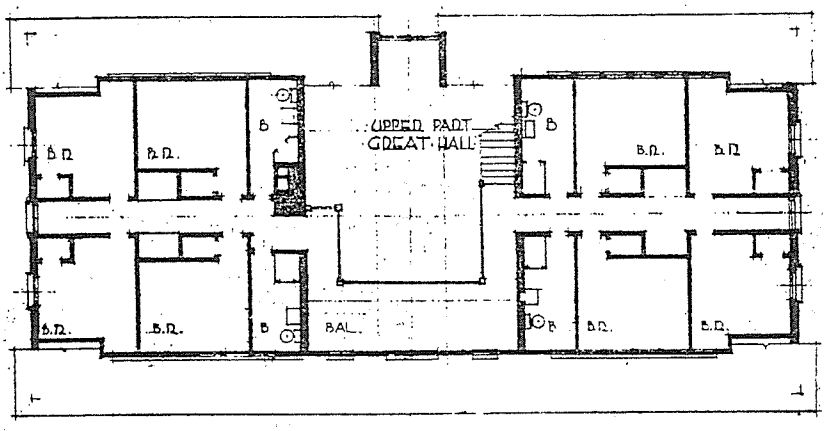
O-7

PLAN D-7203

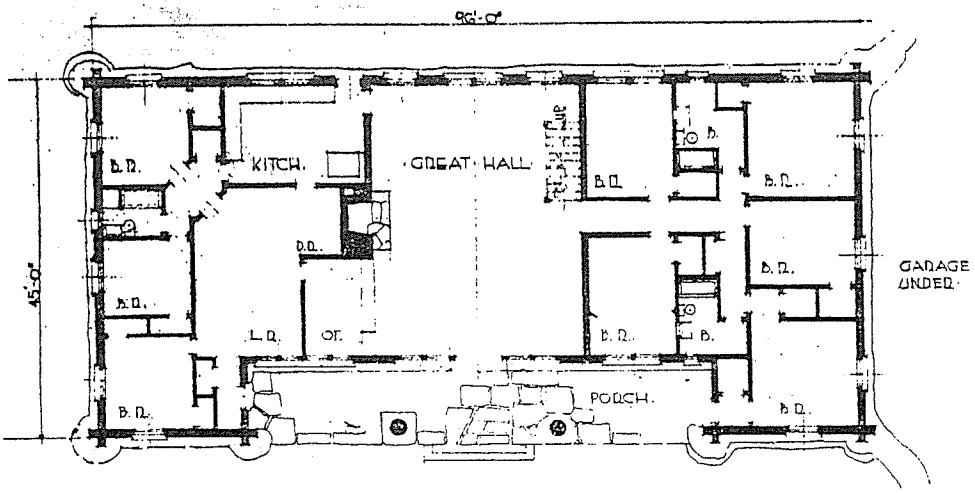
E. A. FRANCIS, Architect, Denver, Colo.
W. ELLIS GROBEN, Consulting Architect, U. S. Forest Service



ELEVATION

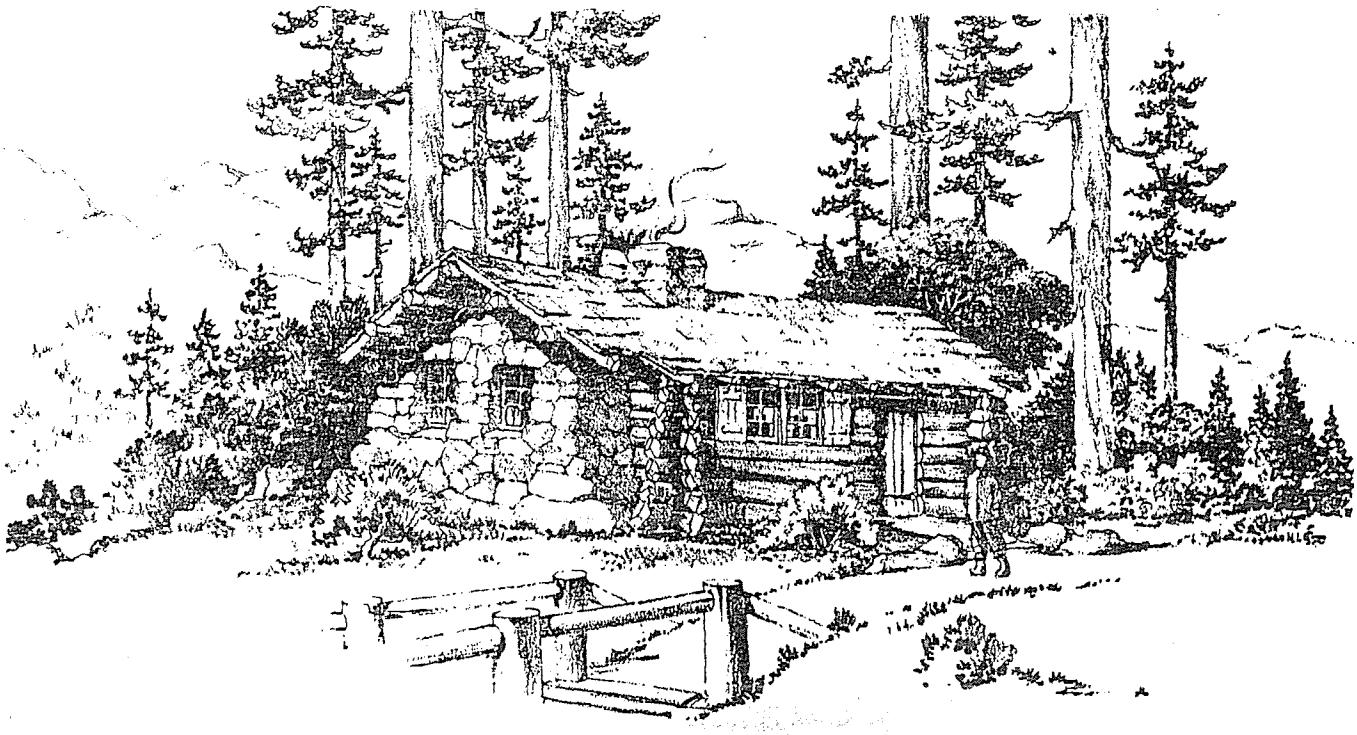


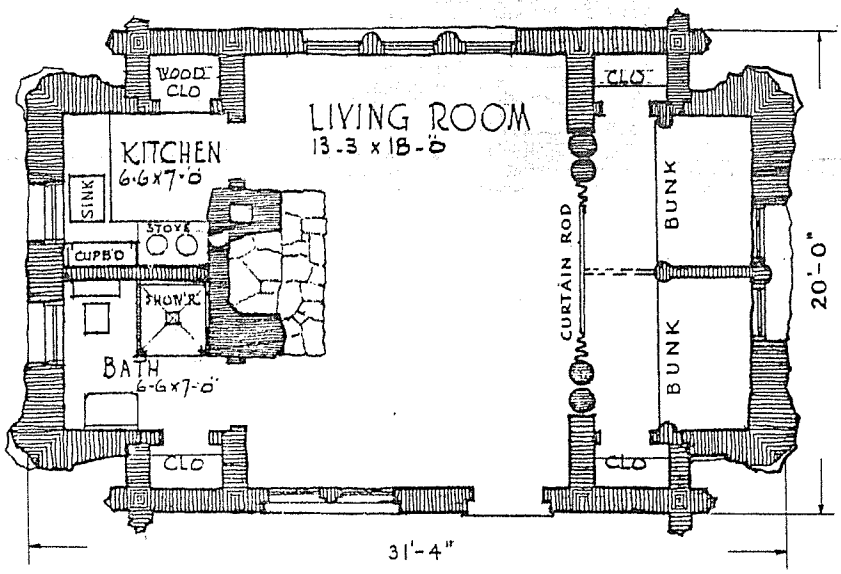
SECOND FLR. PLAN



FIRST FLOR PLAN

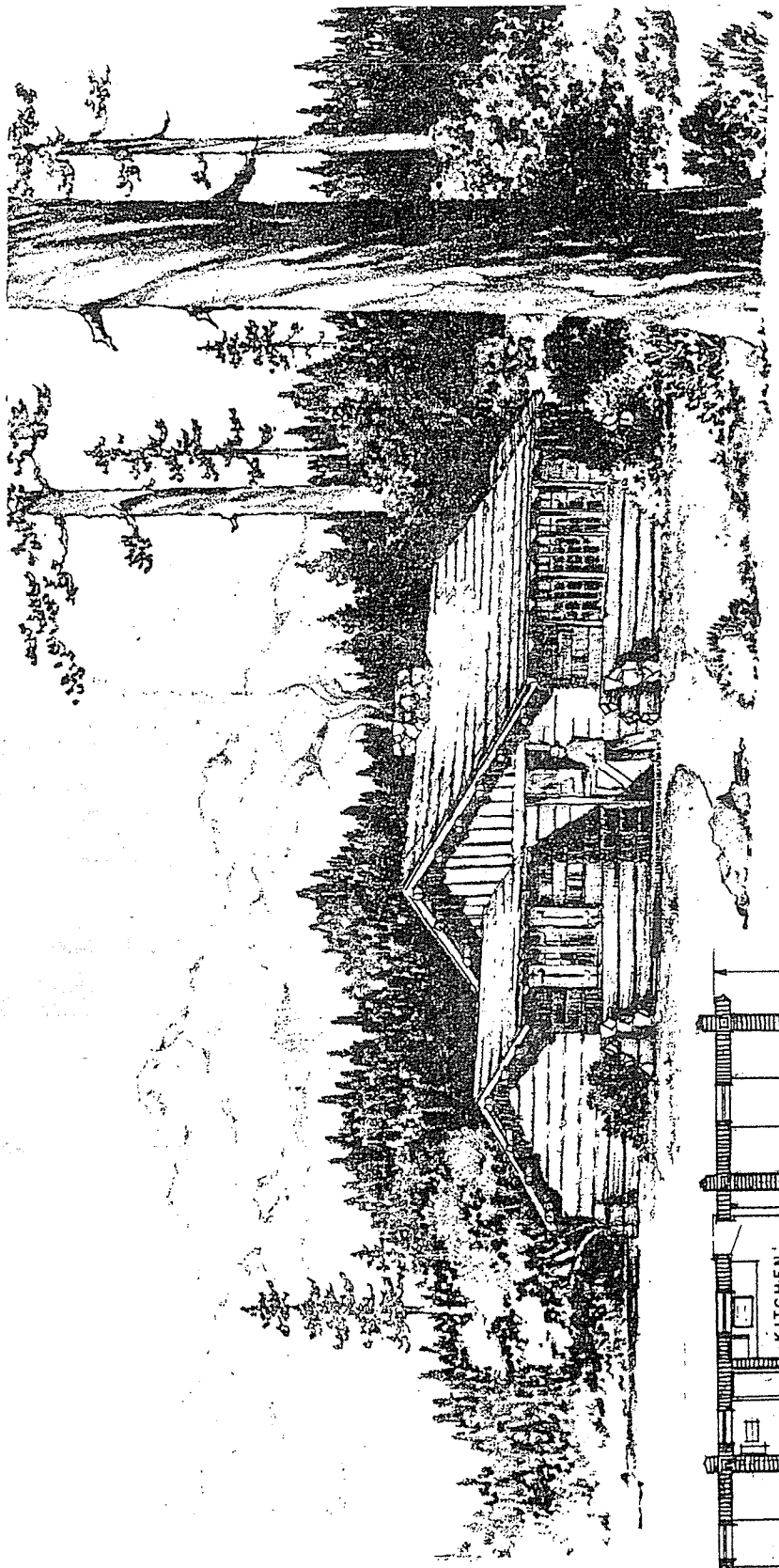
PROPOSED BUILDING FOR PAHASKA RESORT
SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST
WYOMING R. 2





SUMMER HOME

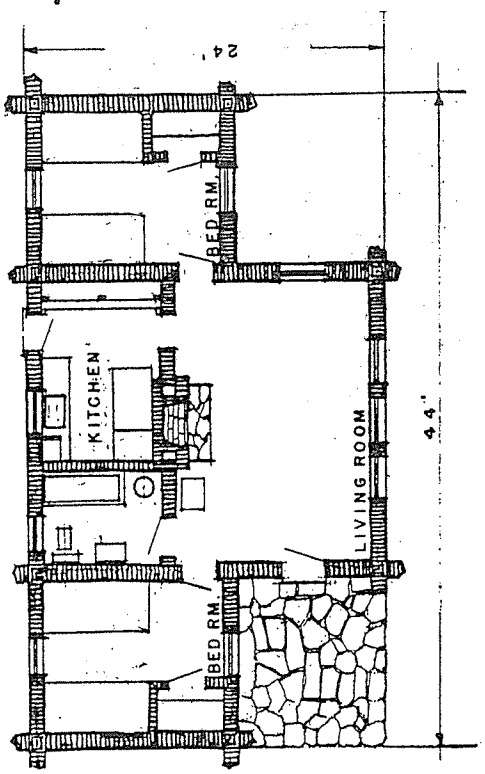
REGION 6



SUMMER HOME

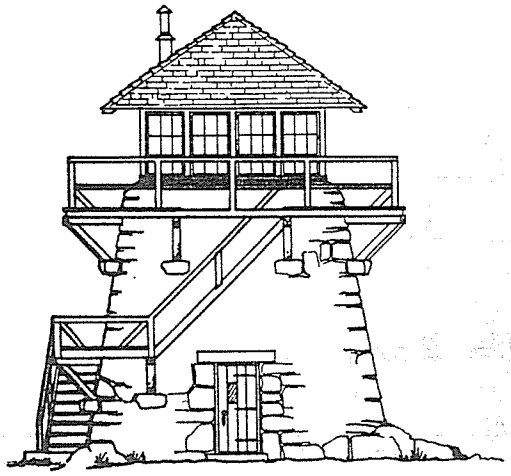
REGION 6

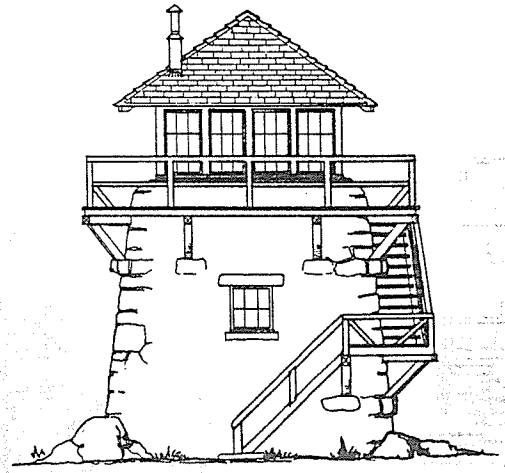
PLAN D-19

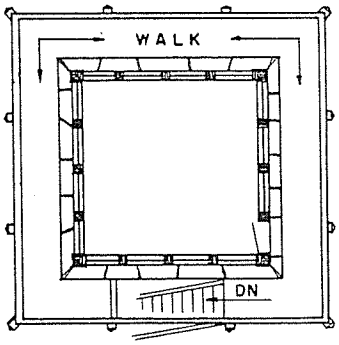


SECTION Q

LOOKOUT TOWERS





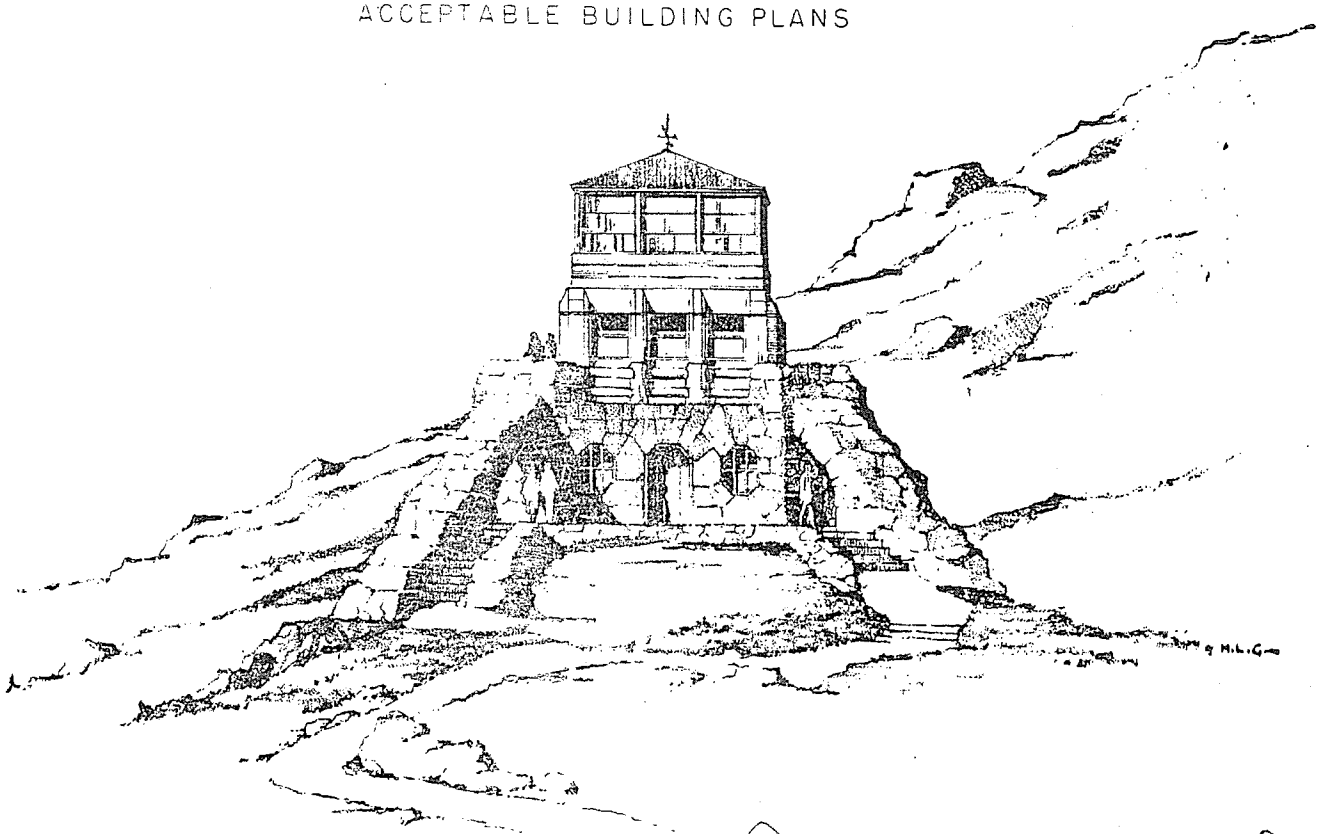


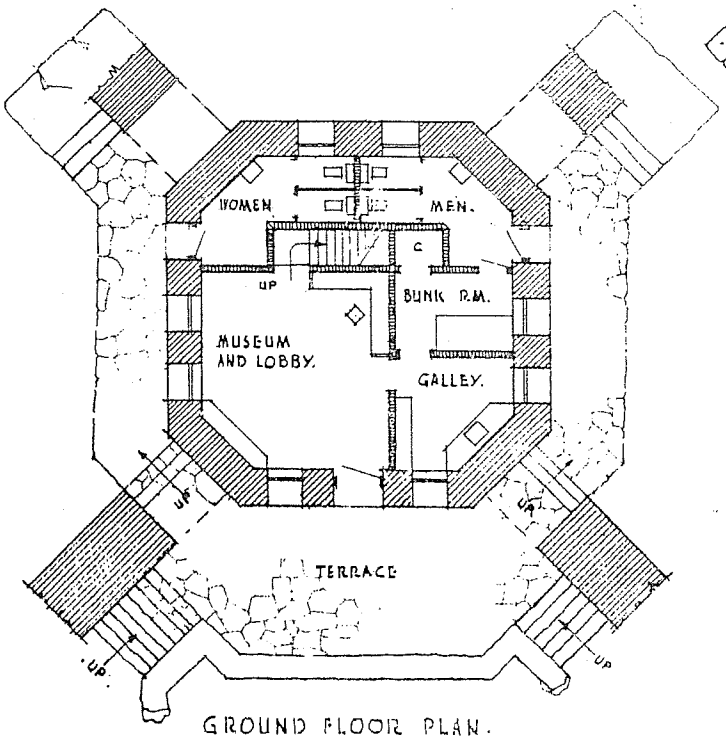
PLAN AT LOOKOUT HOUSE

FIRE TOWER FOR HIGH KNOB

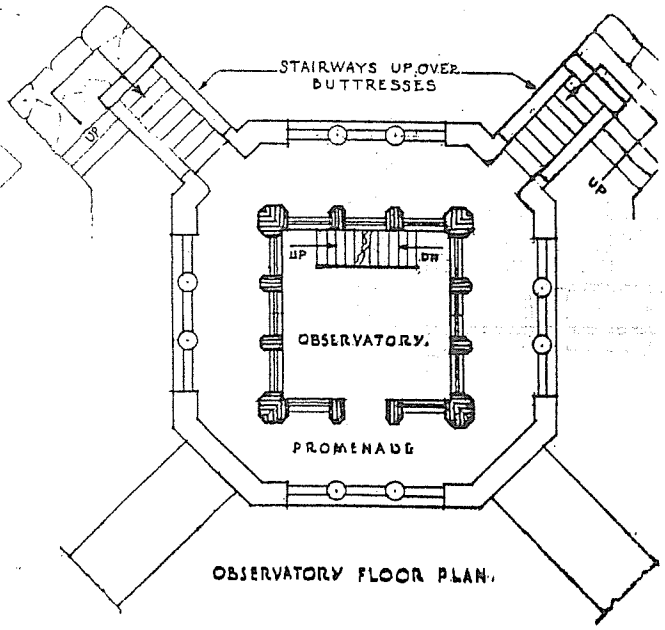
GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 7

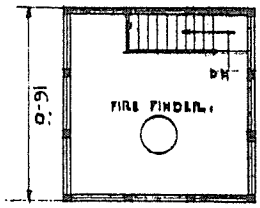




GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



OBSERVATORY FLOOR PLAN.

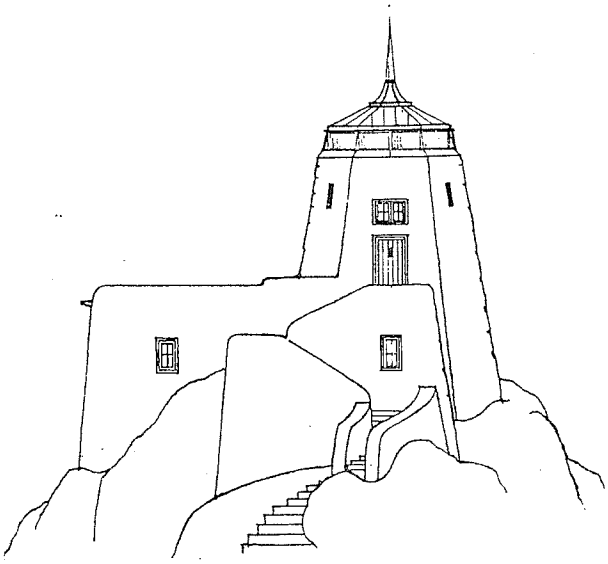


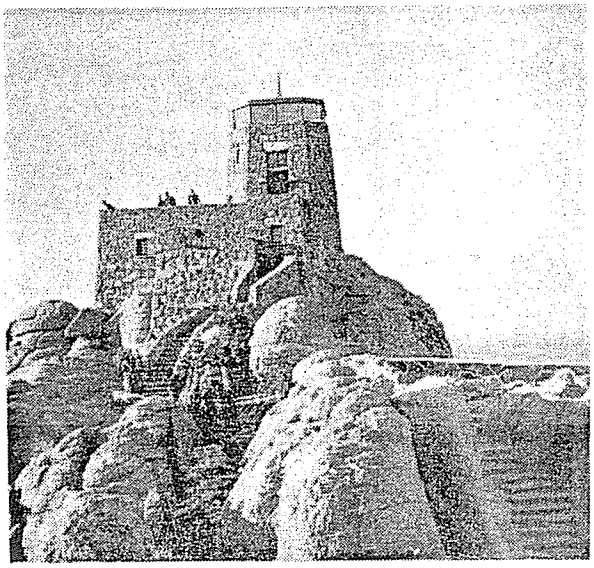
CAB FLOOR.

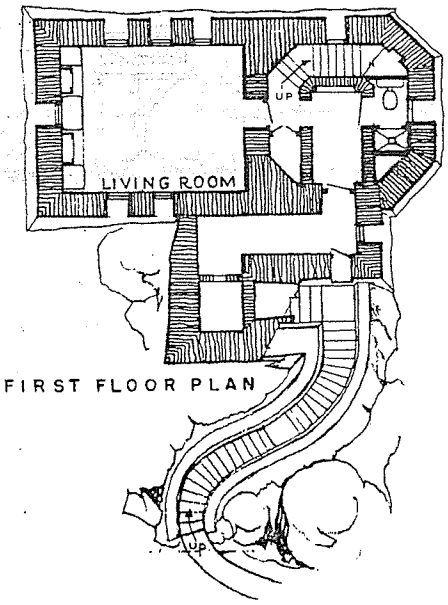
MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT

REGION 6

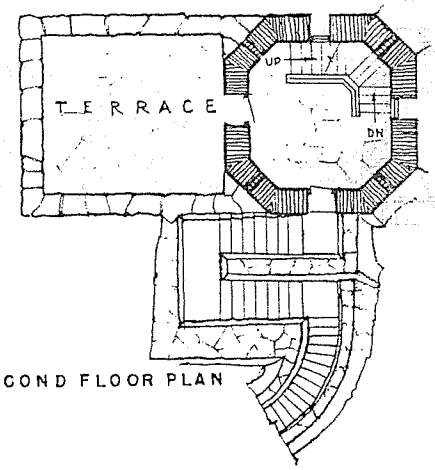
PLAN Nº 939.







FIRST FLOOR PLAN

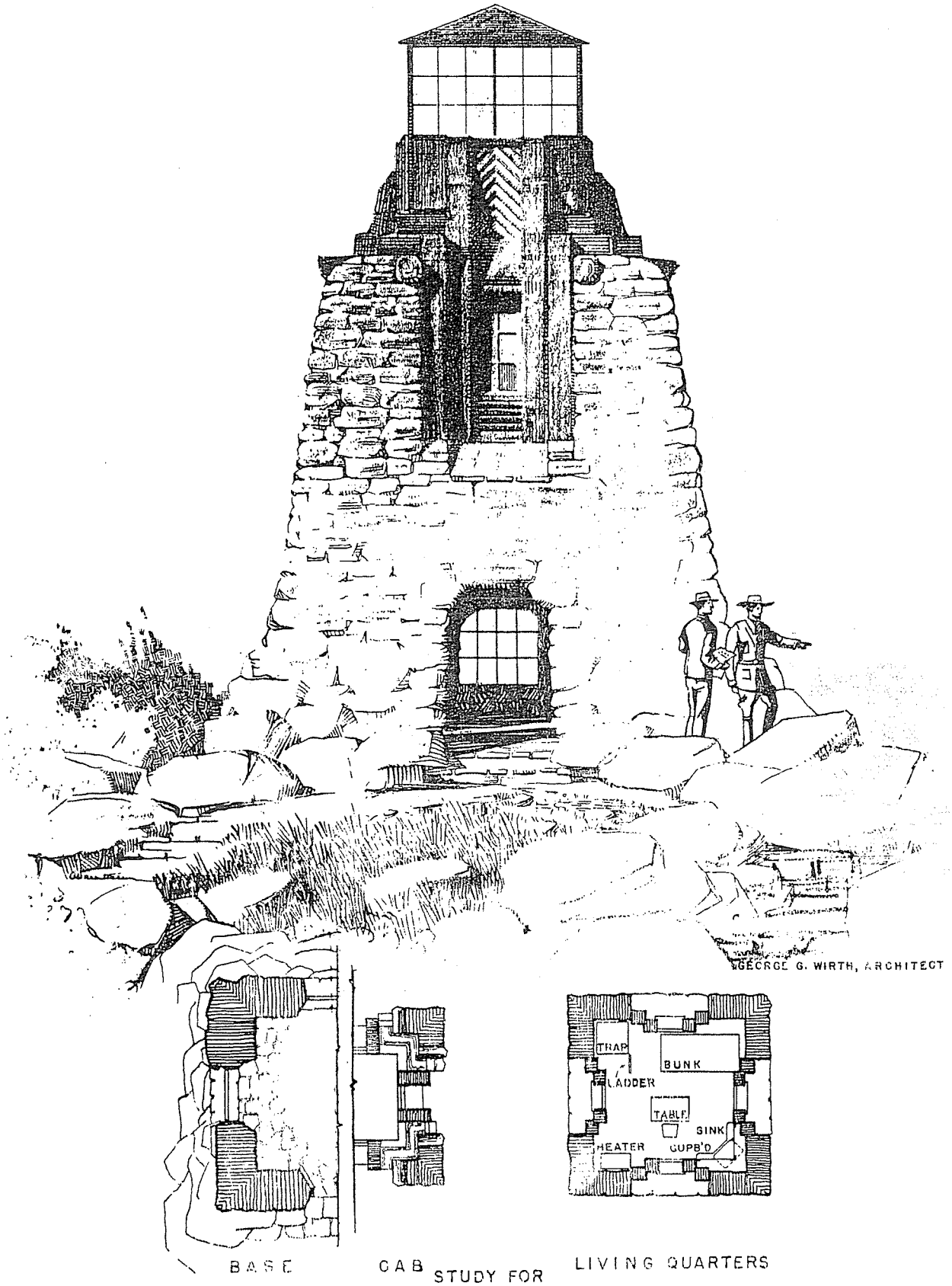


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT

HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 2



STUDY FOR

OBSERVATION TOWER AND FIRE LOOKOUT

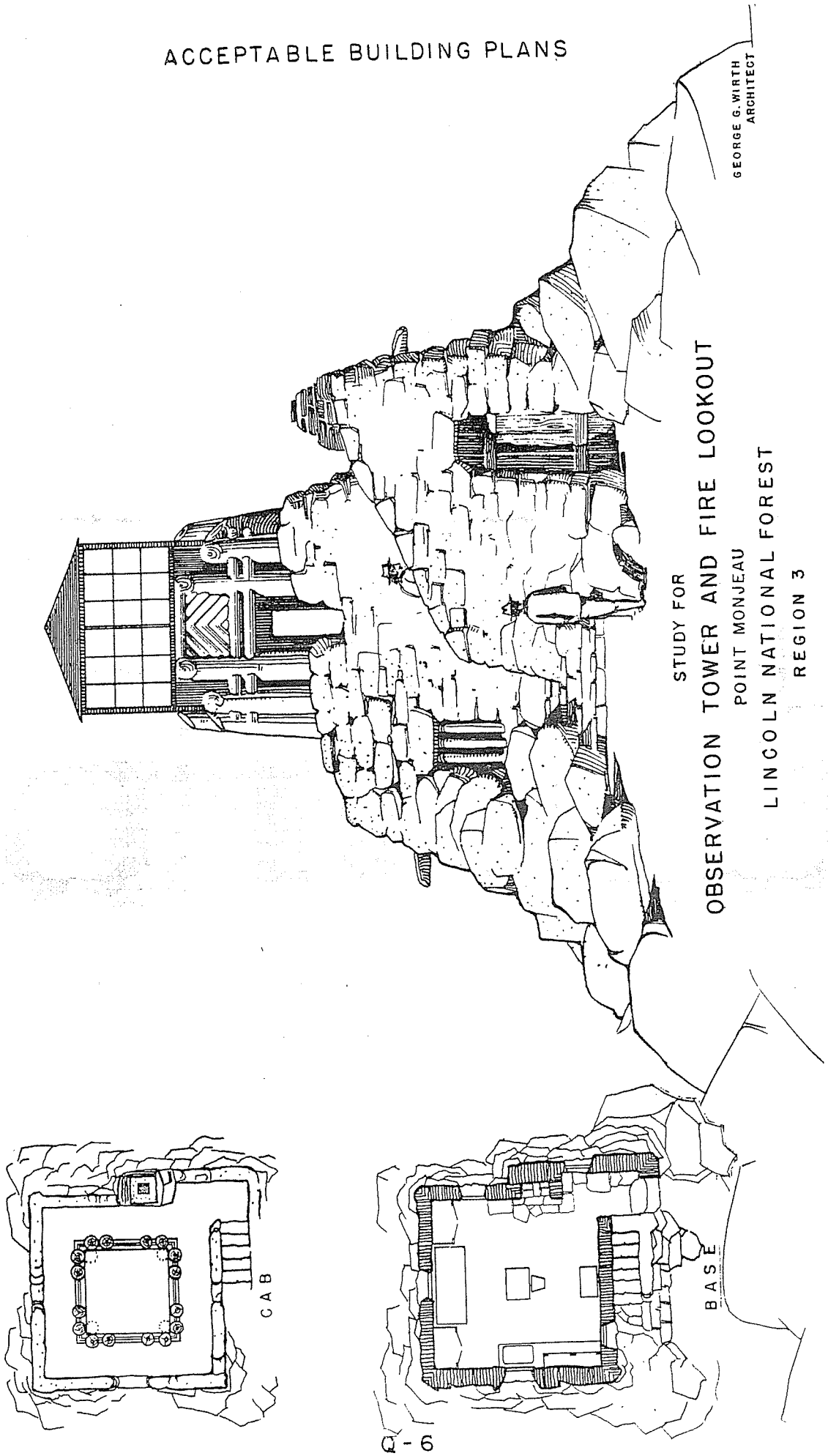
POINT MONJEAU

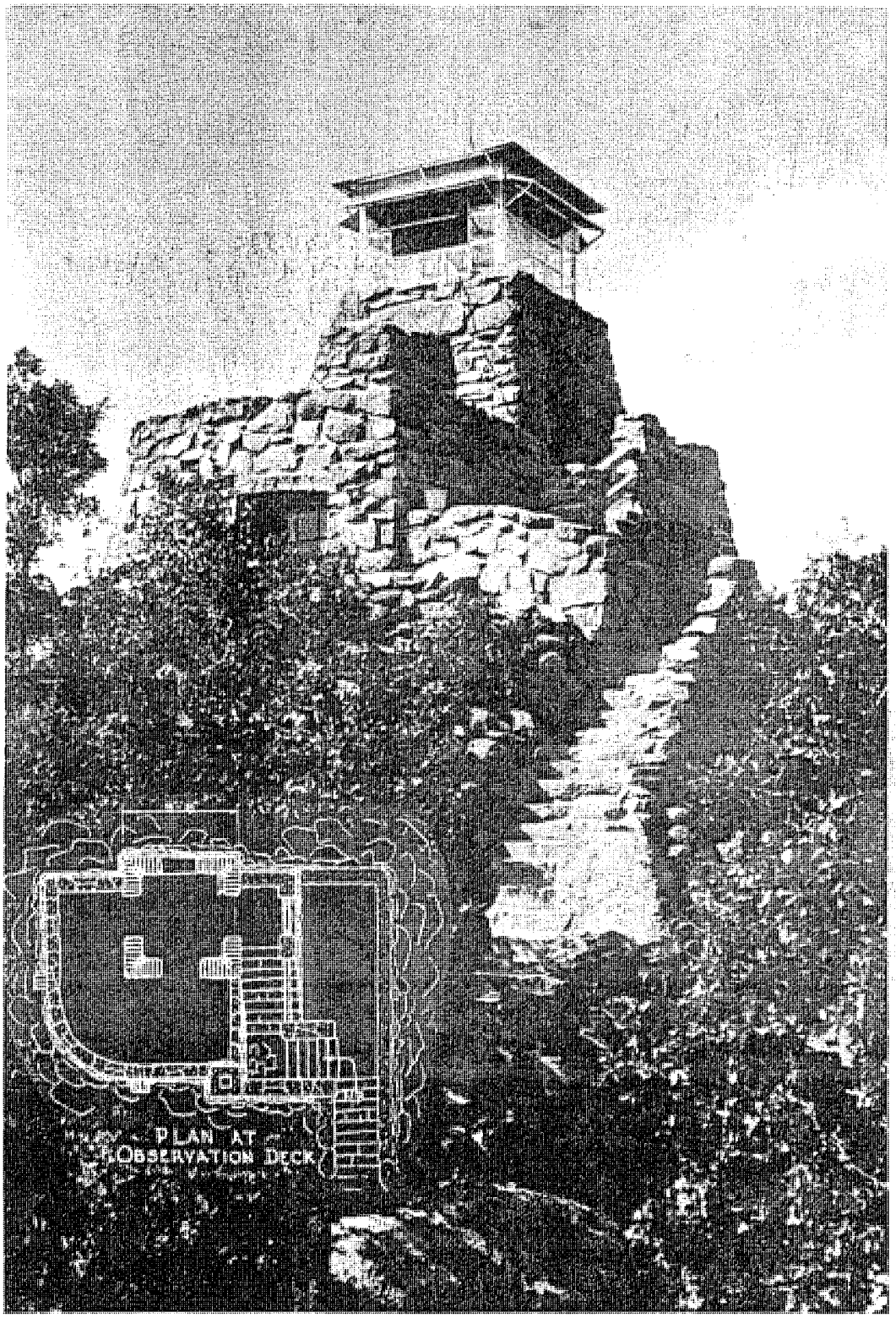
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 3

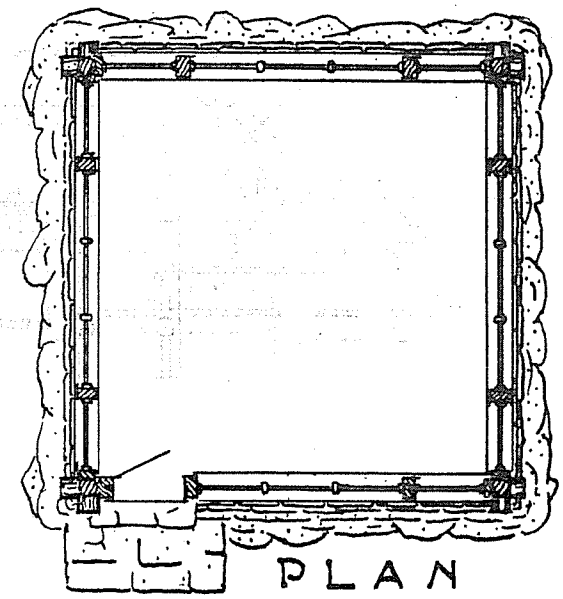
Q-5

ACCEPTABLE BUILDING PLANS





OBSERVATION TOWER AND FIRE LOOKOUT
POINT MONJEAU
LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST
REGION 3

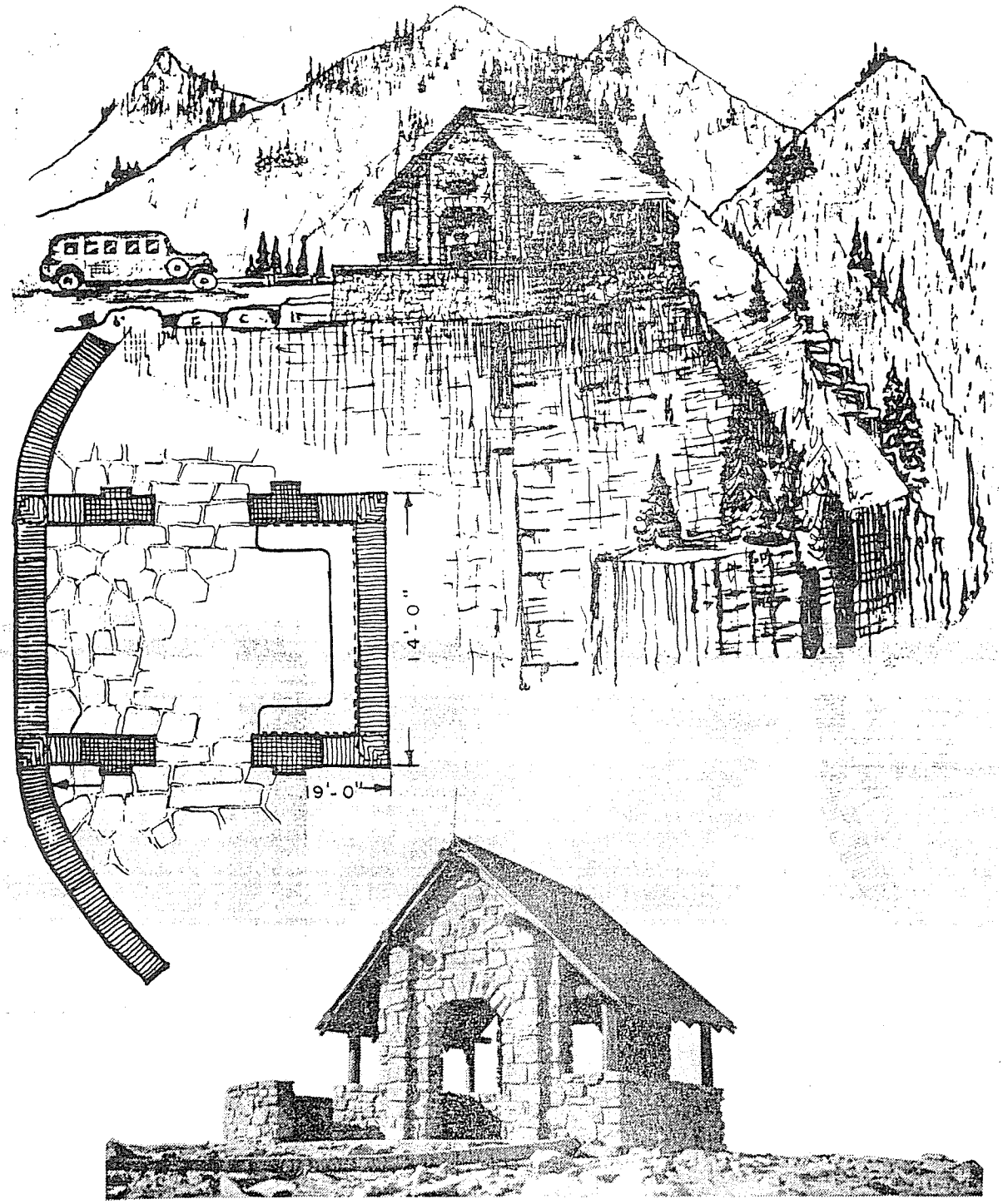


FIRE LOOKOUT

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN

TETON NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 4



BRIAN HEAD

MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 4