



THE SHED

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

A PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR REHABILITATION AND REUSE

REBECCA LOWRY - ARTIST IN RESIDENCE - JUNE/JULY 2016

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This proposal was prepared by 2016 Artist in Residence, Rebecca Lowry at the request of Craters of the Moon Chief of Interpretation Ted Stout, with additional input from Chief of Maintenance Dwayne Moates and Superintendent Wade Vagias. Assistance was also provided by Joann Blalack, Integrated Resource Manager, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument and Minidoka National Historic Site.

Rebecca Lowry is an artist and educator based in Los Angeles and Twentynine Palms. She holds degrees in art history and architecture from Boston University and Harvard University. Having taught for 7 years at both Cal Poly Pomona and the University of Southern California, Lowry is now at Otis College of Art and Design. She runs both a studio and public art practice. Much of her work focuses on looking at the familiar from new points of view. Projects often incorporate text and maps, and result in crafted objects and experiences. Lowry has realized several collaborative projects with the National Park Service and in 2016 will be embarking on a new initiative, Joshua Tree Art Innovation Laboratory, a partnership between Otis and Joshua Tree National Park aimed at exploring new avenues by which artists to use their skills to assist in the mission of the National Parks. This work is funded by a 2016 NEA *Imagine Your Parks* grant.

REHABILITATION

CONDITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTITY

Historically the structure has gone by several unofficial names, Such as "The Log Equipment Shed", "The Warehouse", "The Log Storage Building", and more recently, "The Packrat Condominium".

EXECUTABLE ACTION

Dignify the building with a name. This should be an official designation used in all signage and publications moving forward.

Name options:

- "The Shed" - Simplest and most likely to be commonly adopted.
- "The Utility Shed" - More descriptive and in keeping with concept.
- "The Red Shed" - an alternate name, should a red exterior paint be applied.

VALUE

The Shed is a unique, important historic structure for the Monument, the State of Idaho, and NPS.

It is a rare, concrete example of CRMO cultural history.

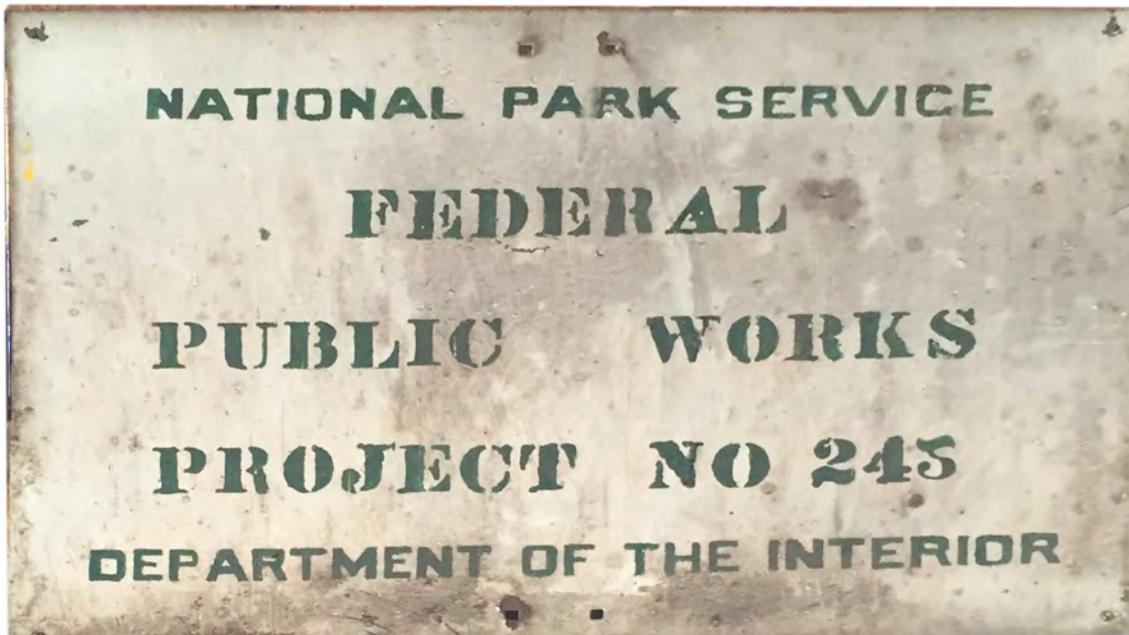
It embodies a strong, authentic NPS Rustic character.

It is an extant space with potential to ease current operational constraints & possibly expand programmatic offerings.

It is within walking distance of its companion structure Comfort Station (2 min walk from gate), the campground and visitor center.

It offers potential for new interpretive programming stories.

It is a potential vehicle for outside partnerships and can facilitate ongoing partner activities.





DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS

from *Craters of the Moon Historical Structures Overview*, 2009. Christy Avery. Pacific West Region, Seattle.

Strengths of the Utility Shed for qualification as a protected structure:

- It has been little altered
- It embodies the characteristics of NPS rustic architecture
- It is still in its original location and setting
- It possesses integrity of workmanship, design and materials

Assessment of Defining Characteristics:

- Simple Shape and Form
- Gable Roof
- Cavernous Door Openings
- Log Walls

Observed characteristics, Lowry:

Supplemental Assessment of Defining Characteristics:

- Siting within Landscape: Approach & Folly
- Original Period Hardware
- Original Period Techniques and Finishes

Additional Characteristics / Qualities:

Atmospheric interior authentic to early NPS structures.
Provides very good 3-season shelter
View to east featuring large rafted block
Location within walking distance of HQ, VC and Campground



Siting Feature: Approach: The Shed gradually emerges from the landscape as one approaches on the service road, finally revealing itself as one crests the rise. This is a wholly intentional design feature and a characteristic of NPS Rustic.



Siting Feature: Folly: A landscape design feature whose roots are based in the tradition of English Landscape Garden design, the "Folly" is a building or structure - often without use - whose purpose is to be a focal point in an otherwise natural setting. The view of The Shed from the park road connects the structure to these early ideals of the romantic and picturesque.



Original Fittings: Fine Examples of 1930's Utilitarian Fittings are found The Shed's hinges.

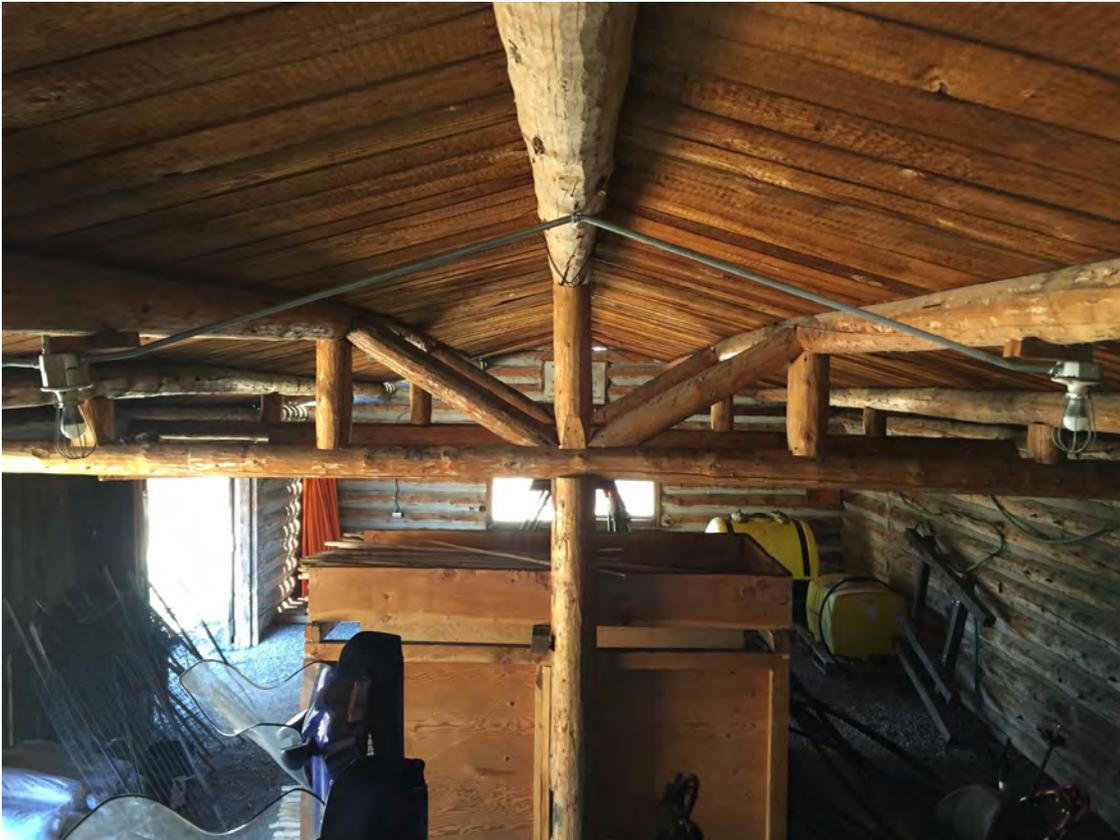


Original Finishes: Red tones on sheltered logs and chinking suggest The Shed may have been painted with a thin reddish paint at one time.

CONDITION

Structure:	Appears sound - Possible slight bow: east and west ends may need shoring.
Exterior:	Log walls on Individual concrete footings.
Interior:	Log trusses on two log columns support roof structure. Support of columns is unclear.
Exterior:	Roof: Reroofing required. Recommend metal standing seam similar to Comfort Station. Clear finish or Cor-ten steel.
Doors:	Doors and Frames may require some stabilizing. Require permanent anchors to secure in fixed position when open.
Windows:	Wooden window frames require rebuilding / refurbishing.
Chinking:	Largely Intact. May need stabilizing.
Log ends:	Require stabilizing / some reconstruction.
Paint:	Largely worn away, what remains appears faded. Possible vestiges of original paint indicate former exterior color may have been a rusty red.
Interior:	Floor: Originally Cinder. Currently a gravel floor - may not be desirable for future use.
Services:	Electrical supply appears to be in good condition. Electrical will likely require increase/new wiring for new use.
Finishes:	Unfinished/unpainted surfaces in good condition and original.
Fittings:	Original Hardware (Hinges) and signage should be retained. Interior surfaces dotted with protruding nails for hanging.

Note: The Shed was never designed to be fully sealed. Gaps around door edges, and between gravel floor and lowermost logs, while inherent characteristics of the building, have proven to be a problem over time. Nesting rodents are currently a problem, Hanta virus is a concern. Mitigation of these conditions is required for any future use of this structure. The proposal put forward in this document is designed to address this issue while not permanently altering the original fabric of the building.



HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

STATE/FEDERAL-SPECIFIC HISTORY

The Shed is an example of the NPS Rustic architectural style, structures designed and built in the 1920's and 1930's. While the most famous of these are the grand lodges, such as Grand Canyon's El Tovar and Yosemite's Ahwahnee Lodge, structures of all sizes and purposes were built at this time in this style. Characteristics of this style include heavy use of local materials and a hand-hewn character. The intention behind this style was to be evocative of an earlier frontier past, to evoke ideas of self-reliance, ruggedness and rustic romance. NPS rustic, like Mission 66 after it, is a style that is historically significant as being embodiments of national trends and the national consciousness. The two styles, considered together, reflect the massive change in the national psyche wrought by WWII: one looking toward a romantic vision of the country's past and the other, focused squarely on an shiny, optimistic future.

Though it is a relatively small, utilitarian structure, the shed has significance for the State of Idaho as it is one of only two remaining NPS rustic structures in the state. Only three such structures were ever built in Idaho, all of them at CRMO.

CRMO-SPECIFIC HISTORY



The very first permanent structures ever built at CRMO were run by concessionaires. These consisted of a log gas station and a log guest house, that, over time, incorporated several log guest cabins. It was only later that NPS built structures for the park. As these were also of log construction, it is presumed they were built to match the existing concessionaire structures - particularly as they were not built of local materials, but rather logs that had to be trucked in from many miles away. Though none of the original concessionaire buildings remain on site, The Shed and Comfort Station stand as representatives of the structures used during the monument's earliest days. The Shed was the second NPS log building constructed in the Monument and is the oldest still standing. It was erected on November 13, 1932. The Comfort Station was built two years later, on Sept 24, 1934.

Ironically, the legacy of these early structures makes them anomalies of NPS Rustic architecture. Though they bear many of the hallmarks of this style, as it is represented at many other parks, the structures at CRMO are not built of local materials. Were they, they would be masonry buildings built of lava rock. Instead, logs were hauled in from over 200 miles away, leading Custodian (ie: Superintendent) Guy E. McCarty to argue "against log structures as "entirely inappropriate" - "as there is hardly a tree in the whole area, particularly in the vicinity of these cabins". He favored "the use of lava rock masonry, of which there is a great quantity available." These comments were put in a master plan document that laid dormant for the duration of WWII. By the early 1950's, the condition of buildings at CRMO had seriously deteriorated - particularly as a result of the severe winter of '51. It was determined that the park would get an entirely new campus, built in the early Mission 66 style. Unlike the park's rustic buildings, but in response to McCarty's comments, the new structures were built of masonry. Rather than using native basalt, however, they were built of a manufactured decorative cinder block thought to compliment the monument's lava rock. Pre-war considerations of the romantic past having totally given way to the industrialized future, traces of the rustic ideal of local material use remained, if only in such an altered form that they are barely perceptible today.



Early campus showing, on the left, the Custodian's cabin, the first NPS Rustic structure built at Craters, on the right the Craters Inn. Right photo shows the Custodian's cabin, no longer extant.

STRUCTURE SPECIFIC HISTORY

Buildings can tell you a lot about themselves, if you look carefully, and The Shed is no exception. If anything, The Shed is more eloquent than most. As a utilitarian structure, much of the structure's story was never tidied up or tucked away behind fine finishes. The careful observer can deduce tales about the building's construction, its use and some of the ideas behind its design.

Construction: One story of The Shed's construction is evident on its walls. Flattened sections of logs that occur periodically along the back and side walls suggest the locations of temporary scaffolding structures that were used to keep walls plumb as they were erected. Squared, protruding chinking cement that aligns with these flattened log segments tells us that these scaffolds were not removed until the walls were chinked and stable.

Use: The East wall of The Shed has rows of carefully drilled holes in several of its logs. These are at approximately eye-height and suggest possibly a homemade tool storage system. Large nails protrude from the walls on both the interior and exterior of The Shed as well - clearly for storage of various items. More research is needed, but these are relics of prior use and begin to tell the all-too-often-hidden story of national park maintenance.

Design: While it appears to be a building with an entirely utilitarian purpose, The Shed was clearly designed to be one voice in the story told by NPS rustic architecture. There are many clues that suggest this building is something more than a simple shed. It is also a purveyor of the romantic wilderness frontier ideal of rugged independence and early settlement. The treatment of its logs is the first clue that this structure goes beyond utility and in fact, was carefully designed. One design characteristic is the longer logs used at the base of the building that gradually get shorter up the walls. This design feature has no practical purpose, but serves to ground the building visually and give it a feeling of rooted-ness and stability. The log ends as well, are carefully cut to appear as though the trees had been chopped down with an axe. It is telling, however, that the same treatment occurs at both ends of each log and, as any woodsman knows, there is no broken heartwood that reveals the moment when the trees balance is lost and it succumbs to gravity. These log ends were crafted to tell a story of their making that may not be wholly accurate, but that speaks of the intentions and values of those that shaped them. A more thorough study of the building will surely reveal other telling tales of artifice buried within the structure, just waiting to be discovered.



Flattened portions of logs with extruded, squared off chinking indicated possible temporary scaffolding system.



Chunks of wood in chinking indicate strategy for spacing logs. Holes in logs suggest building uses.

REHABILITATION AND PROTECTION

ASSESSMENT: NPS

from *Craters of the Moon Historical Structures Overview*, 2009. Christy Avery. Pacific West Region, Seattle.

"The Rustic and Mission 66 buildings at Craters of the Moon have a distinctiveness in Idaho that is worthy of preservation."

"To retain the structures' integrity and thus their eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places, any substantial changes to the buildings should be done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and a historical architect that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for professionals."

The utility shed is "...potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in their category of local significance under Criterion C for its representation of rustic architecture at Craters of the Moon."

Prior to making changes, consult the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68)

RECOMMENDATION: Lowry

*The two highest levels of preservation specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are "Preservation" and "Rehabilitation". The Standard of Rehabilitation is recommended for The Shed not due to the fact of the building's deterioration, so much as due to the new use proposed here, which requires more functionality than the building was originally designed to provide. These increased demands will require additions to the existing structure that are more adequately covered under rehabilitation treatment standards. For this reason, and given the nearly entirely original and intact nature of the building, **preservation standards should be upheld wherever possible.***

Components of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) relevant to The Shed:

Rehabilitation - (*Preservation standard included in italics where appropriate, Bold type emphases, Lowry*)

The second treatment, Rehabilitation, **emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work.** (Both preservation and rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

3. Preservation Standard: Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

6. Preservation Standard: The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing, to protect the integrity of the property and its environment. (note RL: this includes moving the structure to another location)

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

EXECUTABLE ACTION

BASIC PRINCIPLES:	Keep building authentic to itself and it's time - minimize modern interventions. It is a humble building. Keep it humble. Keep it simple. Keep it utilitarian. Do not dress it up.
LEGAL:	Formally apply for listing in National Register of Historic Places in the category of local significance under Criterion C
PHYSICAL:	All physical alterations should conform to DoI standards for Rehabilitation of historic structures. (see above)
Short Term:	Thoroughly document all current conditions before making changes / alterations. Clean up all exterior areas that are visually accessible from the shed, the "boneyard". Clear cinders that have accumulated from west side of building to a reasonable height relative to windows. Thoroughly clean interior of shed. Remove all accretion of recently added structures: boards, shelves etc. Take down and lightly clean Federal Works sign. Deliver to park historic collection until such time as can be safely re-hung in shed. Securely fasten doors in open position until such time as interior can be secured against wildlife incursions so as to prevent damage from banging against blocks or building in wind.
Long Term:	Assess foundation components and shore up / square building as necessary. Repair / Stabilize components that are currently failing: roof, doors/doorframes, windows, log ends. Plug holes in chinking / stabilize loose cement. Replace under-gable vent screens with securely fastened new material.



REUSE

A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68)

CONCEPT

"Rethinking Utility"

The building's historic purpose is to be a utility shed:
Let it remain a utility shed, but for new forms of utility.

PROPOSAL

While keeping it physically authentic to its original design and function, repurpose the shed to house a variety of temporary, modern park programming needs.

The geometric simplicity of The Shed's structure, supported by a simple new space-dividing system, allows for many useful configurations of the space. Installation of a few basic secondary structures (new floor, inset glass doors within existing door bays) will keep historic building fabric intact and allow for safe, comfortable use.

This proposal conforms with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Structures.

USES

Depending on feasibility and the goals of the administration, there are two likely scenarios for use of The Shed.

Scenario A: Monument administrative use only.
This scenario may allow for the most minimal alterations to the shed, if it is not required to meet standards for public access buildings. Possible increased cost savings, less functionality.

Scenario B: Monument administrative use and public programming use.
(recommended) This scenario would likely result in higher costs as building will have to meet standards for public access buildings. Increased functionality and flexibility would be the payoff for greater investment.

Scenario B also opens up options for potential partnerships with outside organizations who could possibly help with rehabilitation and re-use costs in exchange for collaborative co-use of the facility.

Potential New Uses:

- Ranger Program Additional Space (or backup in inclement weather)
- Administrative Meeting / Conference Space (for Monument and/or Partners)
- Home Base / Meeting Place for In-Park Events (for Monument and/or Partners)
- Flexible/Temporary Exhibit Space (for Monument and/or Partners)
- Classroom / Temporary Educational Program Space (workshops, demonstrations etc.)
- Special Event Space (for Monument and/or Partners)
- Studio and/or Temporary Exhibit Space for AiR Program
- Staging Space / Home Base for Special Projects / Visiting Groups / Visiting Researchers (NASA etc.)

ADA Accessibility:

Public Access (or any reuse) may require ADA or other accessibility standards to be met.

Before proceeding, assess government accessibility requirements for historic structures.

Road to structure is not wheelchair-accessible. However, vehicles are able to pull up right in front of building.

Due to new use, an access ramp may be necessary to make the building wheelchair accessible.

Natural slope of the road may make a horizontal ADA ramp feasible from the west, in which case ramp may function as a wooden "porch" along entire front of building.

ALTERATIONS FOR USE

SIX NEW COMPONENTS

The physical realization of this proposal relies on six fundamental components:

- A NEW FLOOR
- THREE INNER DOOR/WINDOWS
- WILDLIFE-PROOFING
- A FLEXIBLE PARTITIONING SYSTEM
- ELECTRICAL SYSTEM UPGRADE
- DOOR ANCHORS

These components fall into roughly two categories:

The Floor, Inner Doors/Windows, and Wildlife Proofing comprise a new, interior, "second layer" of enclosure that seals the building against weather and the incursions of wildlife, providing a safe, clean, stable environment for activities.

The Partitioning System, Electrical Upgrade and Door Anchors comprise a new "flex-use" system that enables the park to reconfigure the space within The Shed for use in a wide variety of ways. The partition system would consist of 10 partitions (panels or heavyweight curtains) and should be designed in such a way that all spaces can be fully open or closed in a relatively secure manner. The system should not interfere with the space when not in use. Red dashed lines on the plan drawing indicate location of the partition system.

The inner door/wall system provides a seal against weather while still allowing in maximum natural light. This is indicated as a second set of (red) interior doors on the plan drawing. A door anchor system (shown as red circles on the plan) would stabilize the outer doors when in the open position. These outer doors could also be used as light control shutters when a dark space is required, as for a film or exhibit. This proposal assumes Spring, Summer and Fall use. Outer shed doors would be closed in winter to provide additional protection to new inner windows/doors. Should winter use be deemed desirable, snow clearance, vent sealing and portable electric heaters would be necessary.

The floor system would be a self-supporting structure, constructed much like an outdoor deck. It would stand on it's own footings and would not require support from or alter the log walls. This floor structure would come into contact with the existing building only where required at the doors to create a seal and support for the inner door/window structure. Any wildlife proofing or weather seal would occur out of sight, beneath the new floor. The floor structure is indicated on the plan by a red line on The Shed's interior perimeter.

EXECUTABLE ACTIONS

All physical alterations should conform to DoI standards for Rehabilitation of historic structures.

Install new "second layer" of enclosure: floor, inner doors/windows, wildlife proofing. (See proposal plan diagrams)

Install new "flex-use system" of dividers, door anchors and lighting. (See proposal plan diagrams)

Recommendations RL:

Use furnishings / materials / techniques / fixtures appropriate to a utilitarian rustic style building whenever possible!

Leave interior surfaces unfinished / unpainted.

Retain historic single pane wood and glass windows at ends, rebuilding frames as necessary.

When necessary, install modern interventions in such a way as to minimize change to the original structure.

Do not install unnecessary modern conveniences (A/C, A/V etc.)

(An outdoor water spigot and bib or rustic shop sink may be desirable and would be acceptable)

Relocate sign currently covering vent to prominent interior location of structure where it will not get damaged.

(alternatively, absorb sign into collections and replace with a facsimile)

Do not paint over historic hardware and fittings

Do not replace fixtures (Windows, Hardware) with modern substitutes.

Do not install a concrete floor.

Do not attempt to relocate the building to another site.



SITE PLANNING

The Shed's siting is fundamental to its value as a historic structure and to its function. As such, an evaluation of the structure's site is an important consideration of this proposal. While it is recommended that its site and siting remain largely unchanged, a few minor alterations would facilitate use and enhance visitor experience.

The attached diagrams examine site considerations at three different scales:

Campus Overview looks at relevant adjacencies and distances.

Site Overview lays out proposals to facilitate functionality and visitor experience over the larger site.

Building Site Overview looks at The Shed's immediate surroundings.

WALKTIMES

Visitor Center to The Shed: under 8 minutes

Fee Booth to The Shed: 2 minutes

Campground to The Shed (via proposed trail): 2.5 minutes

EXECUTABLE ACTIONS

Move "Service Road" sign to location just beyond shed. (Indicated on access diagram)

Create new sign indicating access to The Shed and install at Service Road gate. (Indicated on access diagram)

Create new trail connecting The Shed to Campground. (Indicated on access diagram)

PROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

EXECUTABLE ACTIONS

- Relocate current uses to other facilities.
- Create internal structure for management of facility.
- Develop a use protocol to ensure that the needs of a single user group do not monopolize the space.
- Create a diagrammatic scheduling system.
- Consider including facility on park map.
- Create a PDF brochure with access map and structure information. (Similar to that of North End).
- Arrange for dedicated off-site storage of furnishings (collapsible tables and chairs, A/V eqt.) when not in use.
- Develop a winter closure protocol to minimize damage to building when closed.

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES

EXECUTABLE ACTIONS

- Install new wayside exhibit(s) describing significance of rustic structures outside building, in campground, or along new trail.
- Incorporate stories of Craters' Architectural Legacy in Interpretive Ranger Programming.
- Install a small bronze plaque or foundation stone indicating The Shed's date of completion, Nov 13, 1932.
(and, if desired, date of renovation completion)
- Hold a re-opening ceremony for "The Oldest, Newest Member of the Craters Family"

Possible Program / Exhibit topics:

- Rustic vs. Mission 66: 1930's Nostalgia and 1950's Optimism
- World War II in Southern Idaho
- How a Log Cabin is Built
- The Two Architectural Periods of Craters of the Moon
- Two Comfort Stations, Two Eras: Similarities and Differences
- The Influence of Two Old Cabins on Today's Park Headquarters
- The First Park Headquarters
- Custodians: The Untold Story of Park Maintenance.
- NPS Rustic Architecture: Not What It Seems
- NPS Rustic Architecture: Buildings Tell Stories

MAINTENANCE

This proposal is intended to result in a functional structure that puts a low burden of maintenance on the park. In addition to basic upkeep (cleaning and minor repairs), the only significant foreseen maintenance requirement will be regular cleaning and sweeping and the seasonal opening and closing of the facility. Strategies for keeping maintenance requirements low include: minimizing new and/or high-tech systems, limiting materials to wood and glass, excluding fine or modern finishes and installation of a durable, snow-shedding metal roof.

Some effort will be required at times when building requires reconfiguration for various purposes. This will consist primarily of altering partitions (a heavy-duty or industrial grade curtain system would reduce this effort dramatically) and moving furniture.

APPENDIX

Documents:

Proposal:	Use:	Configurations Diagram
	Use:	Layout Options Diagram
	Use:	Accessibility Diagram
	Proposal:	As-Built Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	Six Components Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	New Floor Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	New Inner Doors/Windows Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	Wildlife Proofing Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	Partitioning System Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	Electrical System Plan Diagram
	Proposal:	Door Anchors Plan Diagram
	Site:	Campus Overview
	Site:	Site Overview
	Site:	Building Site Overview
Supplemental:		Previous NPS PMIS Project Document

List of Executable Actions:

- Rehabilitation: Assign official name to Structure and Use.
Formally apply for listing in National Register of Historic Places in the category of local significance under Criterion C
- Document all current conditions before making changes / alterations.**
Assess foundation components and shore up / square building as necessary.
Repair / Stabilize components that are currently failing: roof, doors/doorframes, windows, log ends.
Clean up all exterior areas that are visually accessible from the shed, the "Boneyard".
Clear cinders that have accumulated from west side of building to a reasonable height relative to windows.
Thoroughly clean interior of shed. Remove all accretion of boards, shelves etc. from structure.
Plug holes in chinking / stabilize loose cement.
Replace under-gable vent screens with securely fastened new material.
Take down Federal Works sign. Deliver to park historic collection until such time as can be safely re-hung.
Securely fasten doors in open position until such time as interior can be secured against wildlife incursions.
- Note: All physical alterations should conform to DoI standards for Rehabilitation of historic structures.**
- Reuse: Structure Install new "second layer" of enclosure: floor, inner doors/windows, wildlife proofing.
Install new "flex-use system" of dividers, door anchors and lighting.
- Reuse: Site Move "Service Road" sign to location just beyond shed.
Create new sign indicating access to The Shed and install at Service Road gate.
Create new trail connecting The Shed to Campground.
Create new trail sign indicating access to The Shed and place at trailhead across from campground.
- Programming: Relocate current uses to other facilities.
Create structure for management of facility.
Develop a use protocol to ensure that the needs of a single user group do not monopolize the space.
Create a diagrammatic scheduling system.
Consider including facility on park map.
Create a PDF brochure with access map and structure information.
Arrange for dedicated storage of furnishings (collapsible tables and chairs, A/V eqt.) when not in use.
Develop a winter closure protocol to minimize damage to building when closed.
- Interpretation: Install new wayside exhibit(s) describing significance of rustic structures outside building, in campground, or along new trail.
Incorporate stories of Craters' Architectural Legacy in Interpretive Ranger Programming.
Install a small bronze plaque or foundation stone indicating The Shed's date of completion, Nov 13, 1932.
Hold a re-opening ceremony for "The Oldest, Newest Member of the Craters Family"

Components of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) relevant to the Utility Shed:

Preservation

The first treatment, Preservation, places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Rehabilitation - *recommended RL*

The second treatment, Rehabilitation, emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both preservation and rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)

note RL: Rehabilitation is recommended not due to the fact of the building's deterioration, so much as due to the proposed use of the shed for purposes that require more functionality than the building was originally designed to provide. These increased demands will require additions to the existing structure that are more adequately covered under rehabilitation treatment standards. For this reason, and given the nearly entirely original and intact nature of the building, preservation standards should be upheld wherever possible.

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
3. Preservation Standard: Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
6. Preservation Standard: The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing, to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.**
- 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.**

CRMO Historic Structure Notes

from *Craters of the Moon Historical Structures Overview*, 2009. Christy Avery. Pacific West Region, Seattle.

"The Rustic and Mission 66 buildings at Craters of the Moon have a distinctiveness in Idaho that is worthy of preservation."

"To retain the structures' integrity and thus their eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places, any substantial changes to the buildings should be done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and a historical architect that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for professionals."

The utility shed is "...potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in their category of local significance under Criterion C for its representation of rustic architecture at Craters of the Moon."

Prior to making changes, consult the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68)

Park structures come from two main periods: the NPS Rustic Period (1930's) and the NPS Mission 66 period (1950's-1960's).

Only three NPS Rustic buildings were ever built at Craters, a Custodian's (Superintendent's) cabin, a comfort station, and a utility shed.

These are "the only extant rustic-style buildings constructed by NPS in Idaho."

The comfort station and utility shed date from the 1930's. They are not part of the CCC program, but were constructed with New Deal funds.

The Mission 66 are early examples of Mission 66 and are the only examples of NPS Modern structures in Idaho.

"Rustic Style"

"Rustic Architecture became the dominant style of construction in the national parks during the 1920's and 1930's."

It represents the romanticism of nature and western settlement.

The style was refined and institutionalized by NPS's Western Office of Design and Construction, specifically Landscape Architect Thomas Vint and his team.

Log structures were designed to look rugged and handcrafted. "...as if they were built by pioneer woodsmen with limited tools."

Designs sought to remain "unobtrusive by taking into account the color, scale, massing and texture of natural features in the landscape."

note RL: The utility shed retains all of these features, particularly in its simple, rugged hardware, the finishing of log ends, and its placement within the landscape. Of particular note should be its condition of being nestled into a rocky hillside, and sightlines to the building upon approach from the west.

Of the two buildings, the utility shed best represents these qualities of fitting in to its landscape and is an excellent reflection of the qualities of rustic architecture mentioned in the quote above.

Reflecting the humbleness of its status, the utility shed has never been given a proper name.

Names it has been referred to by in the past include:

"Log Equipment Shed"

"The Warehouse"

"The Log Storage Building"

With the exception of provisional interior storage structures, and electricity (which was added in 1976), the building remains entirely original.

"Unlike rustic structures in other parks, [these structures] did not reflect the surrounding environment or make use of native materials." However they do reflect the larger NPS movement of the time.

Rustic style waned during the late 1930's in the lead up to war, and vanished at the start of WWII.

note RL: The Exception Proves the Rule: The anomalous nature of the log construction of these two buildings raises some interesting questions about NPS rustic style and the impetus behind this movement. Why was such an effort made to construct these buildings of solid logs, when there were plenty of natural rocks right at hand? What does this tell us about the goals of early monument managers? What does this tell us about attitudes to this peculiar and anomalous landscape?

Also: the brief period of rustic style and its conclusion prior to WWII sets the story of these buildings into a much wider historical context. What was it about the idealism of rustic style that caused it to vanish in the buildup to war? What did this change mean for the monument? What was lost - both here and nationally? These are important questions raised by the unique presence of these buildings for the people of Idaho. It is a story that should be told.

Strengths of the Utility Shed for qualification as a protected structure:

- It has been little altered
- It embodies the characteristics of NPS rustic architecture
- It is still in its original location and setting
- It possesses integrity of workmanship, design and materials

Character Defining Features:

NPS assessment:

- Simple Shape and Form

- Gable Roof
 - Cavernous Door Openings
 - Log Walls
- additions RL:
- Original, Period Hardware
 - Siting within Landscape

note RL: It is important that any changes made to the building do not compromise the qualities listed above. All alterations made for new use should be constructed in such a way as that they can be un-done without substantial change to the original structure.

NPS Recommendation:

"In order to fulfill their responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the park should formally evaluate the structure for National Register eligibility and move forward on a decision about the structure's future."

CRMO History Notes

from *Craters of the Moon Administrative History*, 1992. David Louter. Pacific West Region, Seattle.

The utility shed and comfort station are the monument's only two "Founding Cultural Resources" dating back to the early 1930's. Nothing else of the park's early days remains. The park has limited cultural resources that speak to human occupation of the site.

Cultural Resources Breakdown:	Rock Rings - Early Era
	Goodale's Cutoff - Pioneer Era
	Two Rustic Log Structures - Founding Era
	Mission 66 - Modern Era

Park Structural History:

1925 - 1927 Park HQ was located near Paisley Cone. Nothing known remains of this settlement.
 1927 HQ relocated to near current campground entrance.
 It was during this era that the comfort station and utility shed were built.

First NPS log structure: the superintendent's house. It was a four room cabin.

Utility Shed was erected on **NOV 13, 1932**. It was the second NPS log structure on the site.

Comfort Station was built on SEPT 24, 1934. It was the third NPS log structure on the site.

Logs were said to be hauled from more than 200 miles away.

In the 1940's, park Custodian (ie: Superintendent) Guy E. McCarty "argued against log structures as "entirely inappropriate" - "as there is hardly a tree in the whole area, particularly in the vicinity of these cabins." He favored "the use of lava rock masonry, of which there is a great quantity available."

His suggestions were incorporated into the long term monument planning process, which culminated in the Mission 66 structures, which were constructed primarily of masonry and metal.

The preliminary master plan of 1943 called for lava masonry construction instead of log construction, however all building activities "languished" in the 1940's.

The superintendent in 1951 reported that the hard winter of '51 had led to the dilapidation and or disintegration of some of the monument's buildings. At that time, it was considered less expensive to build new structures than to rehabilitate the old. Ranger housing in particular was inadequate: "Three prospective rangers declined appointment to the vacancy here because the only house available has no water and sewer system."

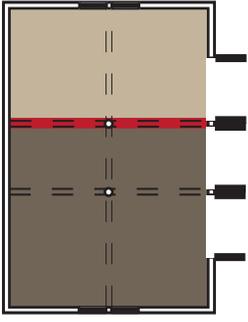
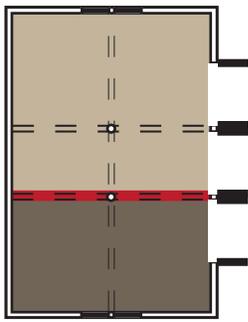
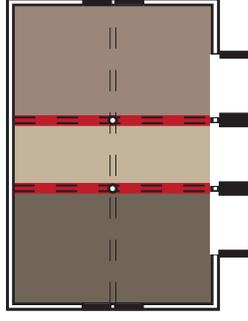
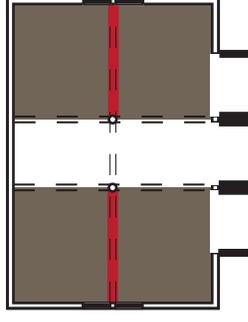
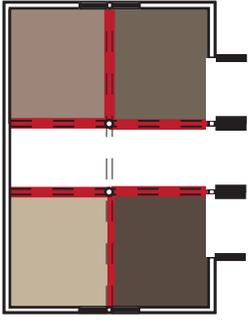
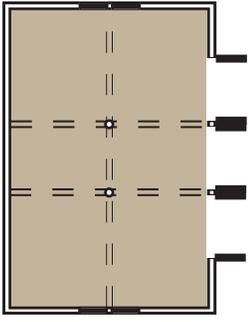
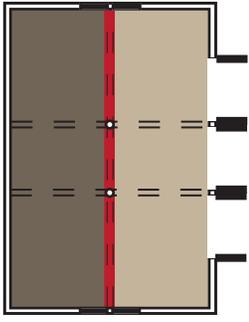
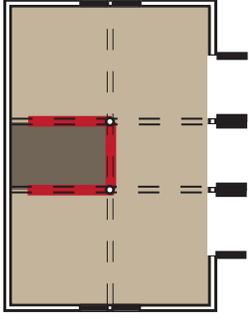
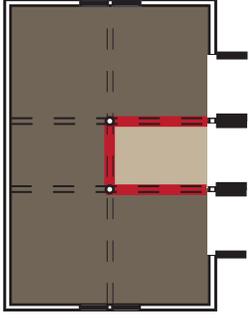
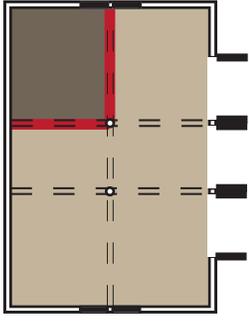
This was the situation leading up to the Mission 66 rebuild. All wooden structures in the monument, barring the two remaining log structures, were gone by 1958. With them went the park's historic concessions: the gas station and the "Crater Inn", whose buildings were sold at auction and hauled away.

The shed and comfort station remained as they were considered "useful" They now stand as "the only reminders of the monument's early era".

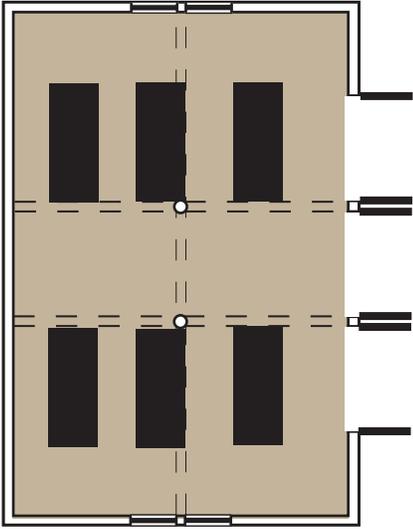
The Mission 66 structures were not built of lava masonry, but with "gem-stone masonry blocks" (specialized concrete blocks) which at the time were considered to "blend in well with the lava terrain."

RL note: These facts create a direct and important link between the early NPS log structures and the Mission 66, the wooden buildings being a direct influence on the design of the modern. They reflect the evolving thinking of monument managers and NPS designers of various eras. The 1950's designers' interpretation of these recommendations, as reflected in the Mission 66 structures also provides an insight into the thought processes of that era.

Later analysis of the Mission 66 structures is that they are ultimately inappropriate for this setting, their designs with low slope roofs and uninsulated walls being better suited to a more temperate climate. Alterations have been made to them to improve functionality, some of which have since been removed as not being of much help. The Mission 66 buildings are considered historically important, however, as examples of early Mission 66 style and lessons learned in the process, as well as being reflections of their era.

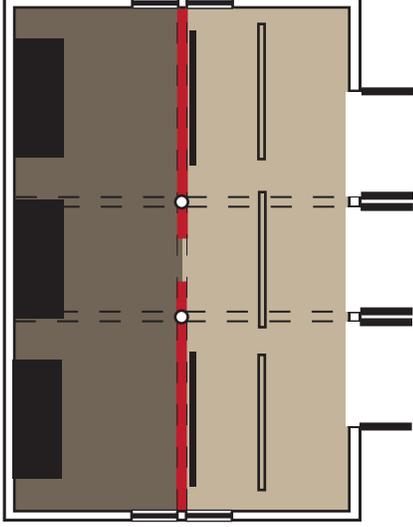


POSSIBLE SHED CONFIGURATIONS



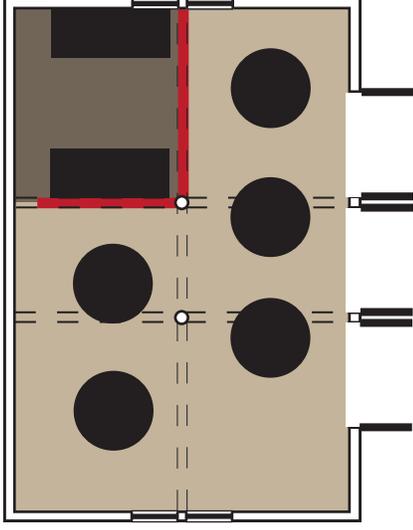
Single Space Layout

Classroom / Workshop
Group Meal
Large Meeting



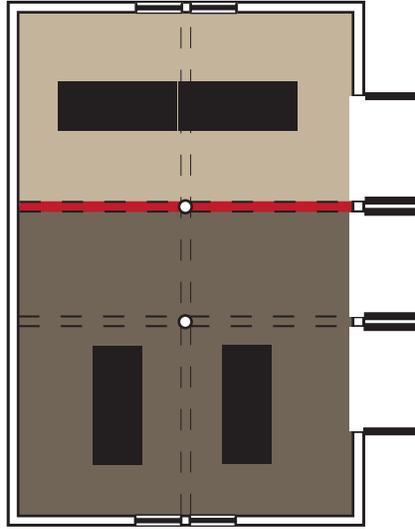
Front of House / Back of House Split

Wildlife Day Event
Equipment Rental Event
Any demonstration or exhibit requiring extensive back-of-house facilities



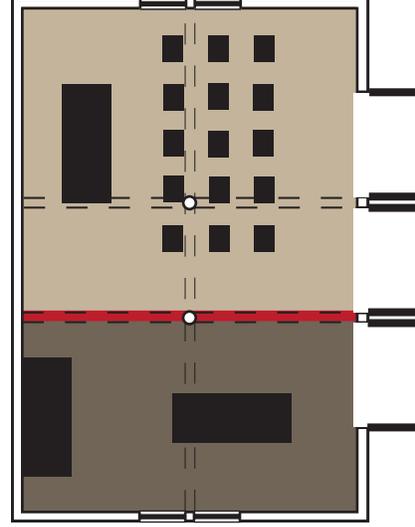
Corner Back of House Layout

Catered Special Event
Classroom/Workshop with temp storage



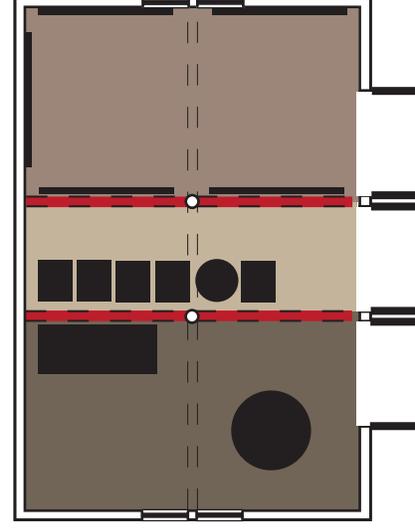
Split Biased East

Large Studio / Home Base
Large Studio / Small Exhibit
Workshop / Temporary Storage



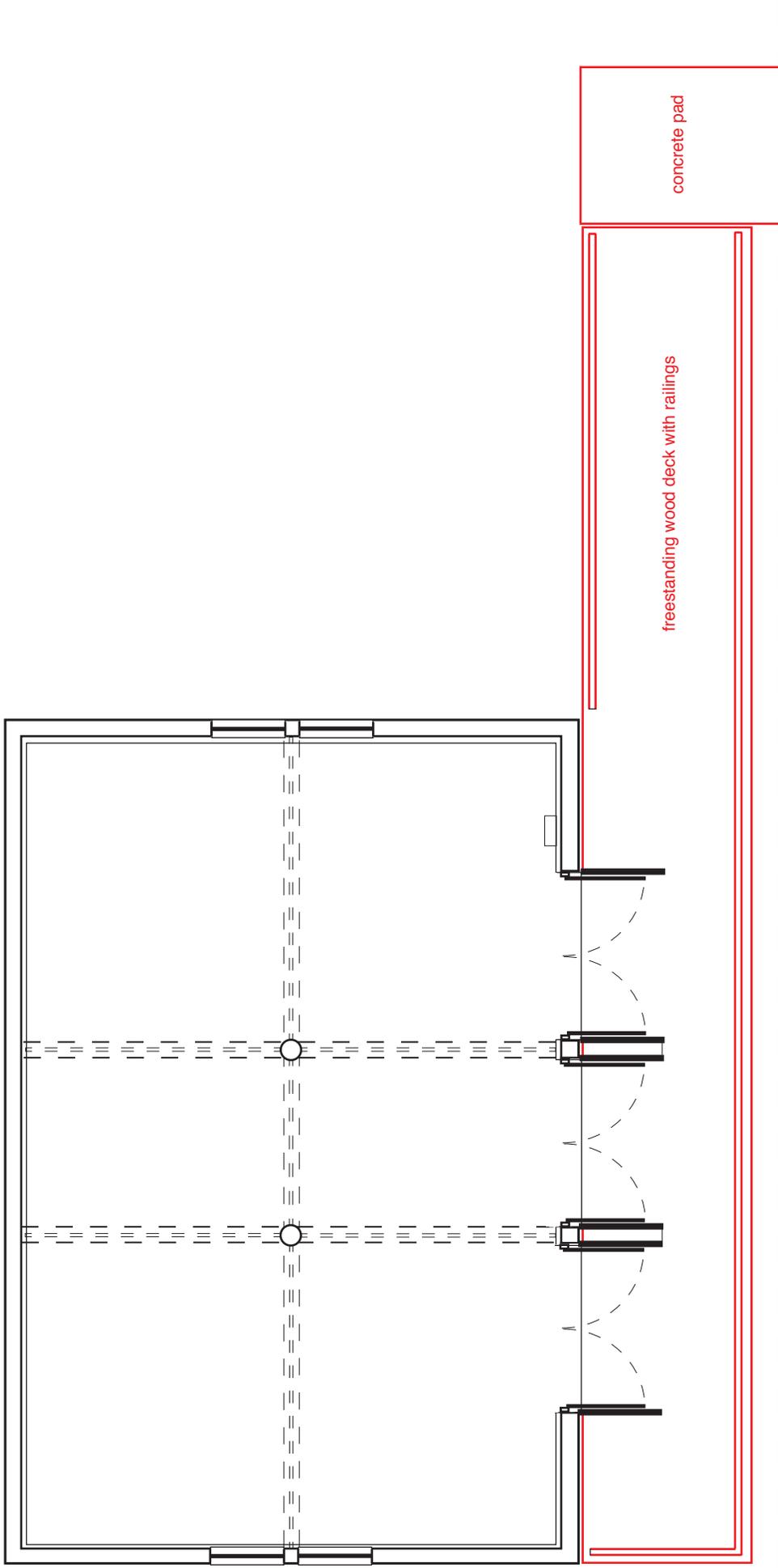
Split Biased West

Small Studio / Classroom
Small Studio / Large Workshop
Home Base / Large Exhibit



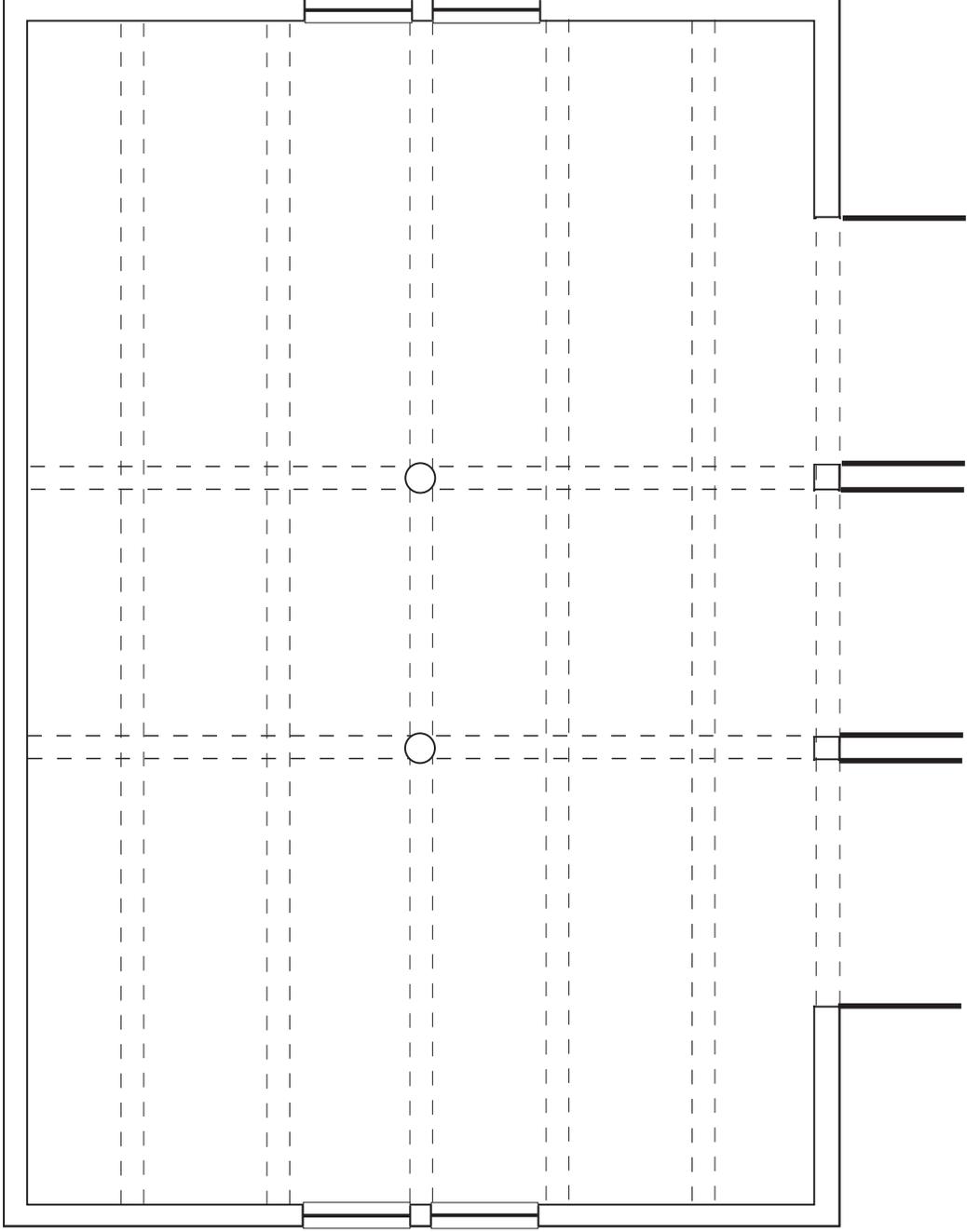
Three Bay Split

Home Base / Temp Storage / Exhibit
Studio / Temp Storage / Home Base

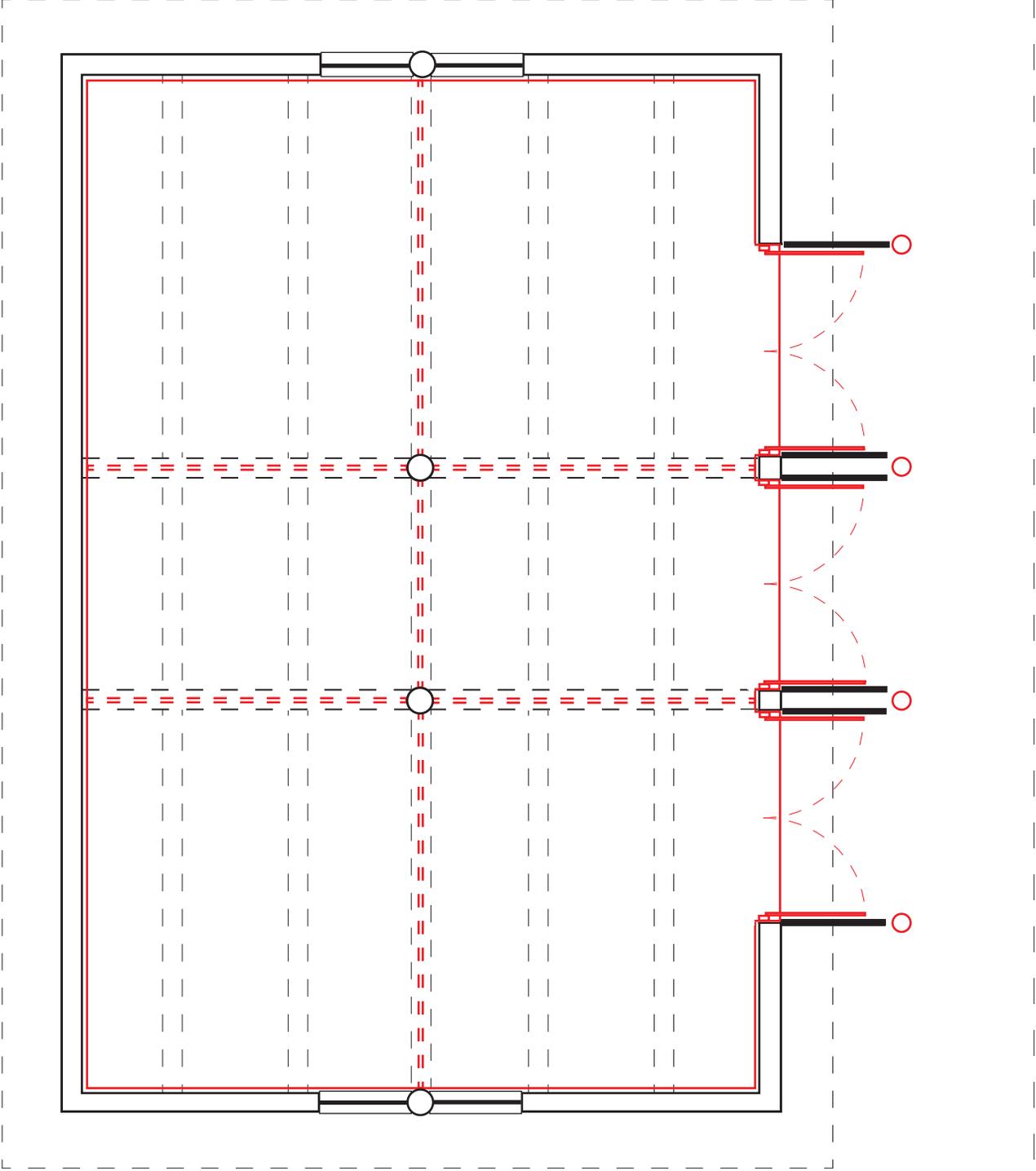


slope up →

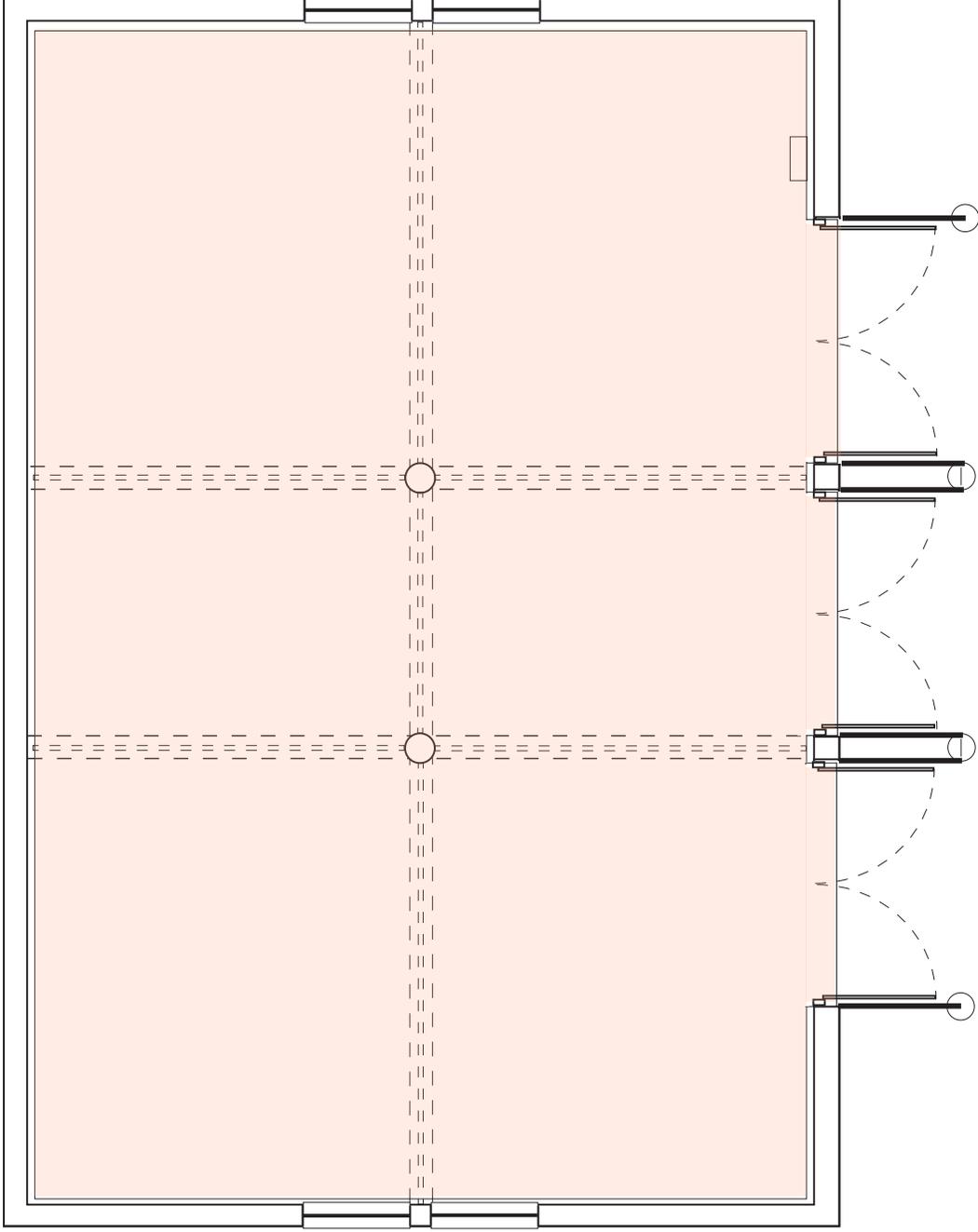
HORIZONTAL WHEELCHAIR ACCESS STRATEGY



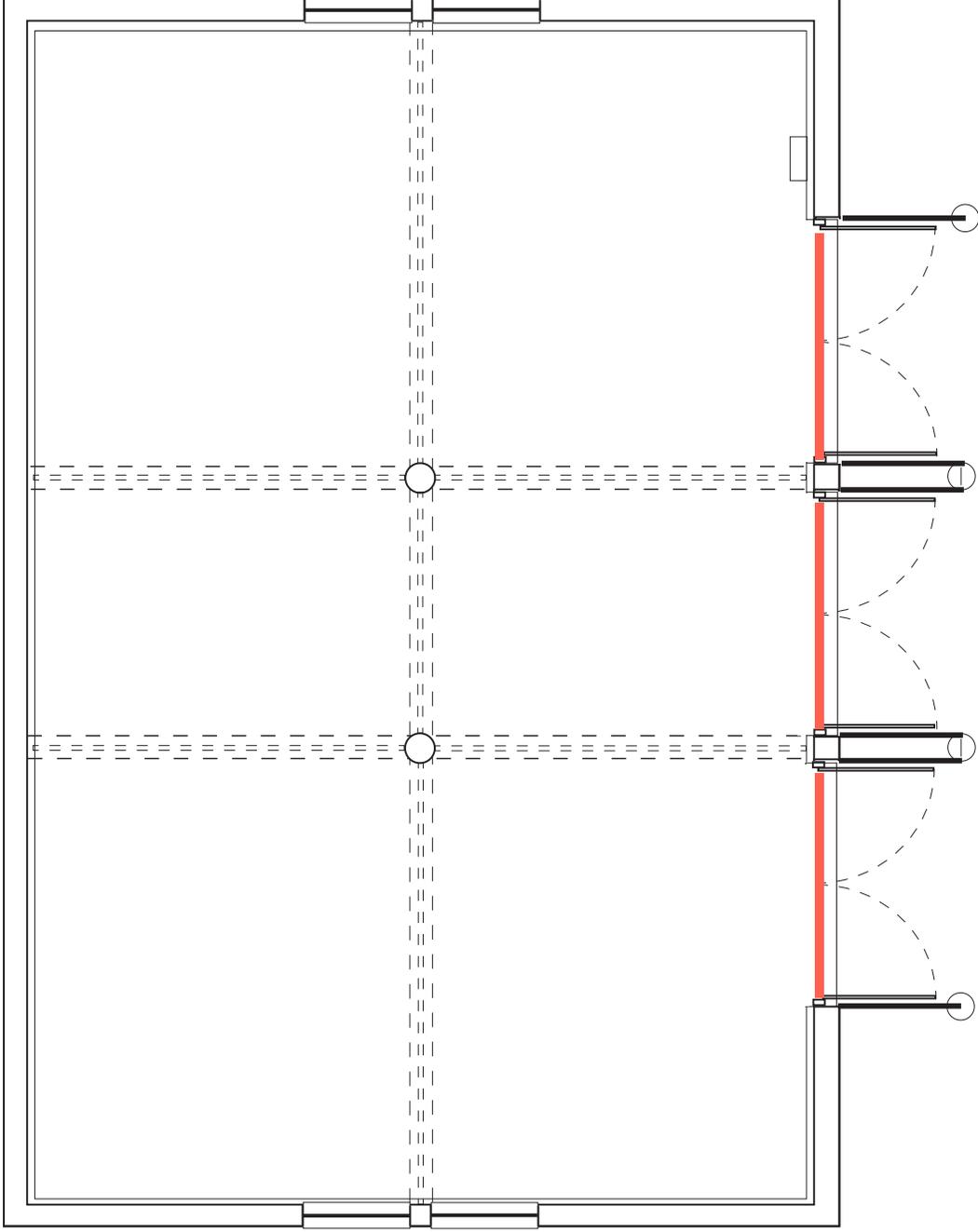
DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF STRUCTURE AS BUILT



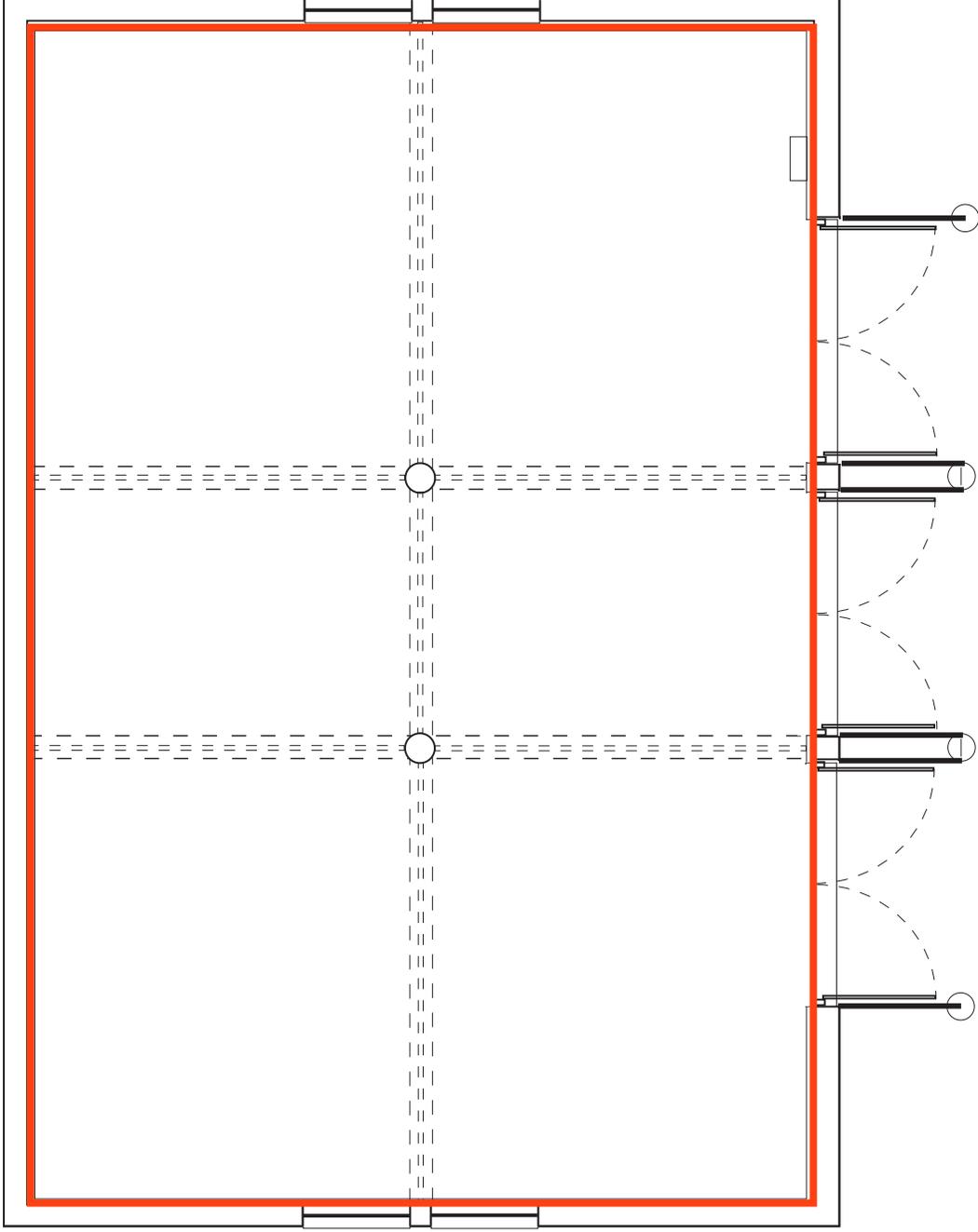
THE SHED: PROPOSAL FOR REUSE: NEW UTILITY



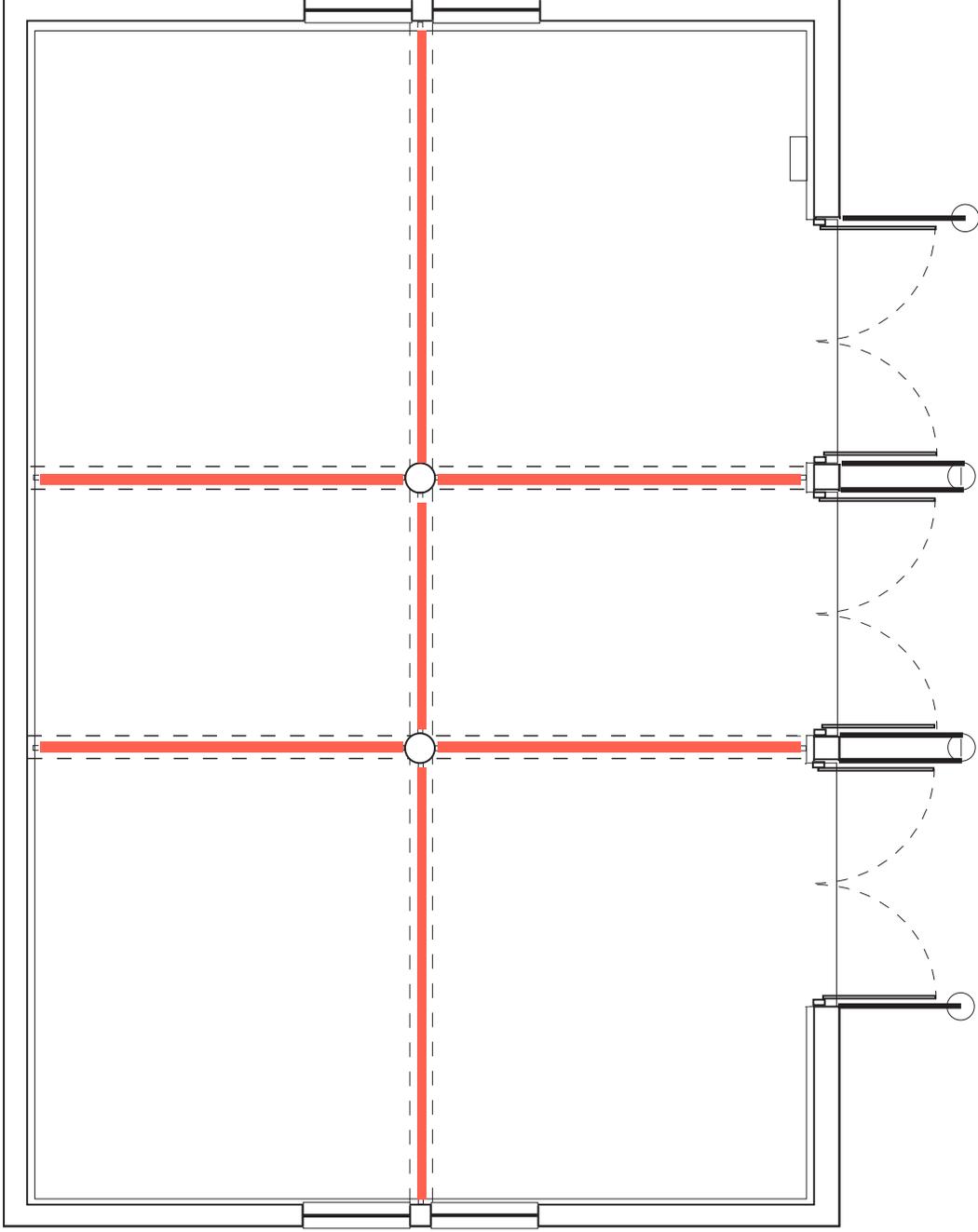
NEW WOOD FLOOR. ESSENTIAL A FREESTANDING DECK BUILT WITHIN THE ENVELOPE OF THE BUILDING. CONSISTENT WITH ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER. MAKES NO IMPOSITION ON EXISTING STRUCTURE. EASY TO REMOVE IF DESIRED.



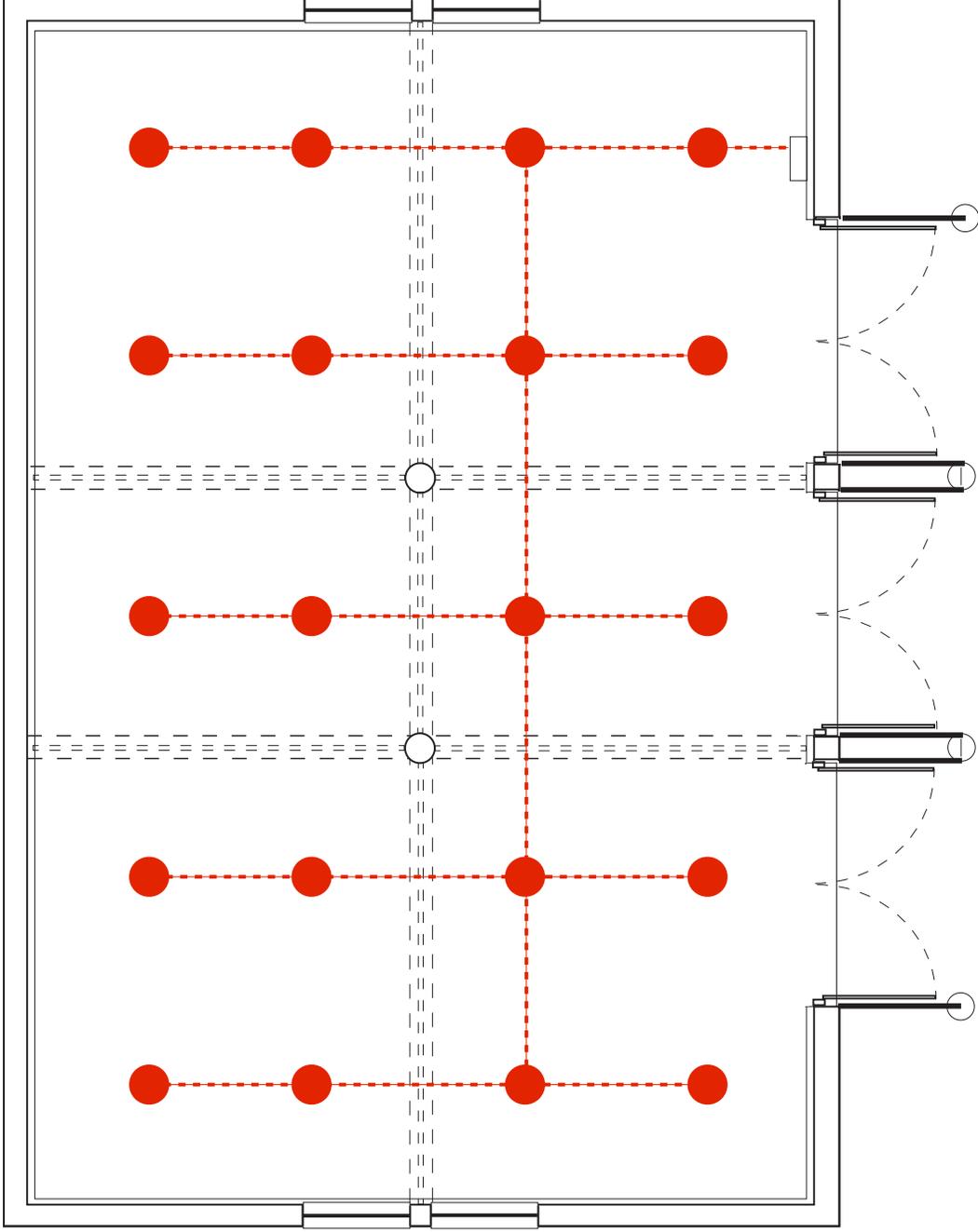
NEW WINDOW/DOOR CONSTRUCTION WITHIN EXISTING DOOR FRAMES. STYLE SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER. MAKES LITTLE IMPOSITION ON EXISTING STRUCTURE. PROVIDES SEAL. EASY TO REMOVE IF DESIRED.



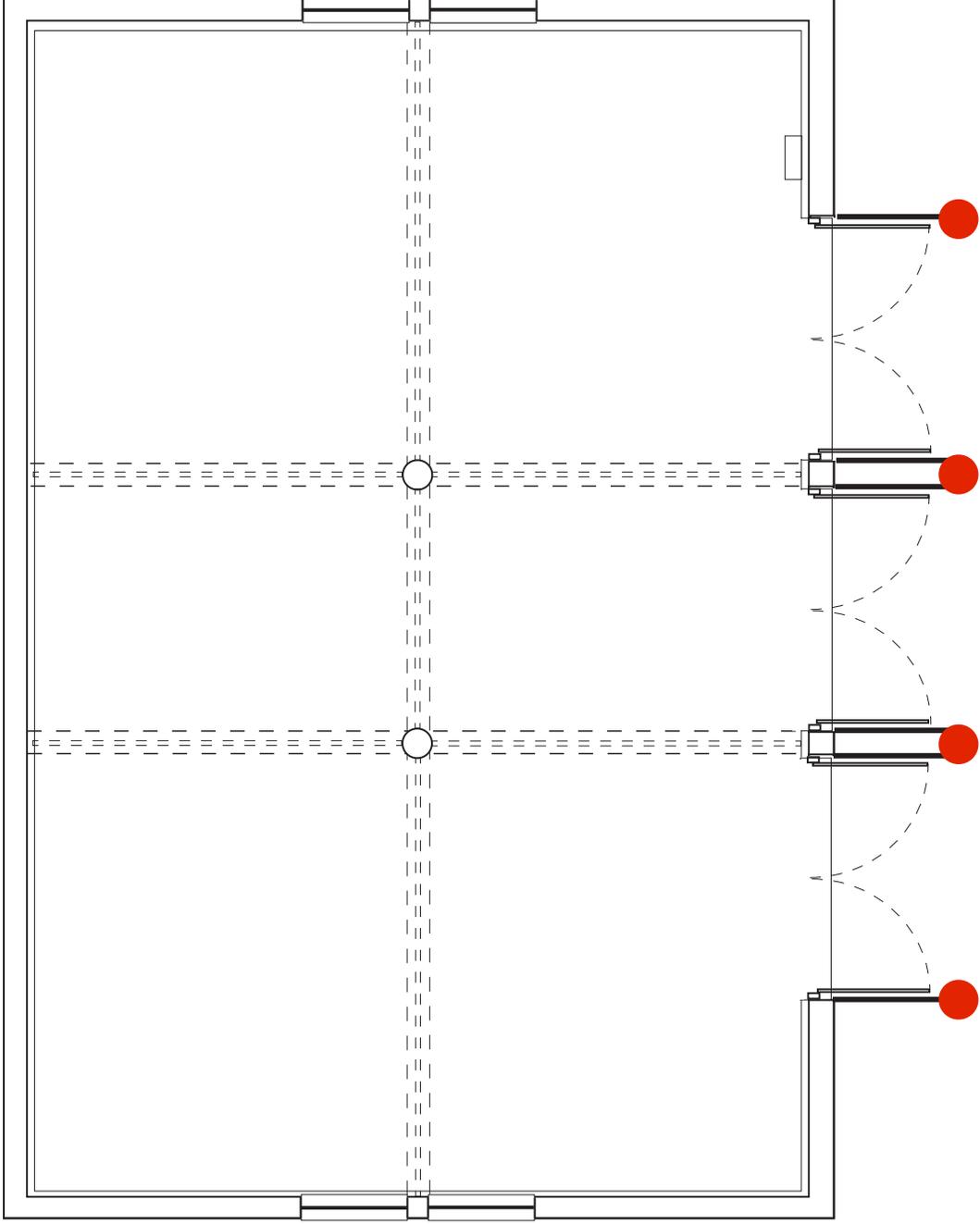
LOW TECH SIMPLE MITIGATION SYSTEM TO KEEP WILDLIFE OUTSIDE



NEW FLEXIBLE SPACE DIVIDING SYSTEM. SPECIFIC DESIGN TBD. HANGING SYSTEM MAY BE SUPPORTED BY EXISTING STRUCTURAL BEAMS. EASY TO REMOVE IF DESIRED.



NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM ALLOWS FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OF BAYS AS DESIRED.



ANCHORS SUPPORT DOORS AND HOLD THEM IN OPEN POSITION WHEN DESIRED



Visitor Center

Comfort Station

The Shed

Loop Rd (Closed Nov - Apr)

Loop Rd

(Proposed Trail)

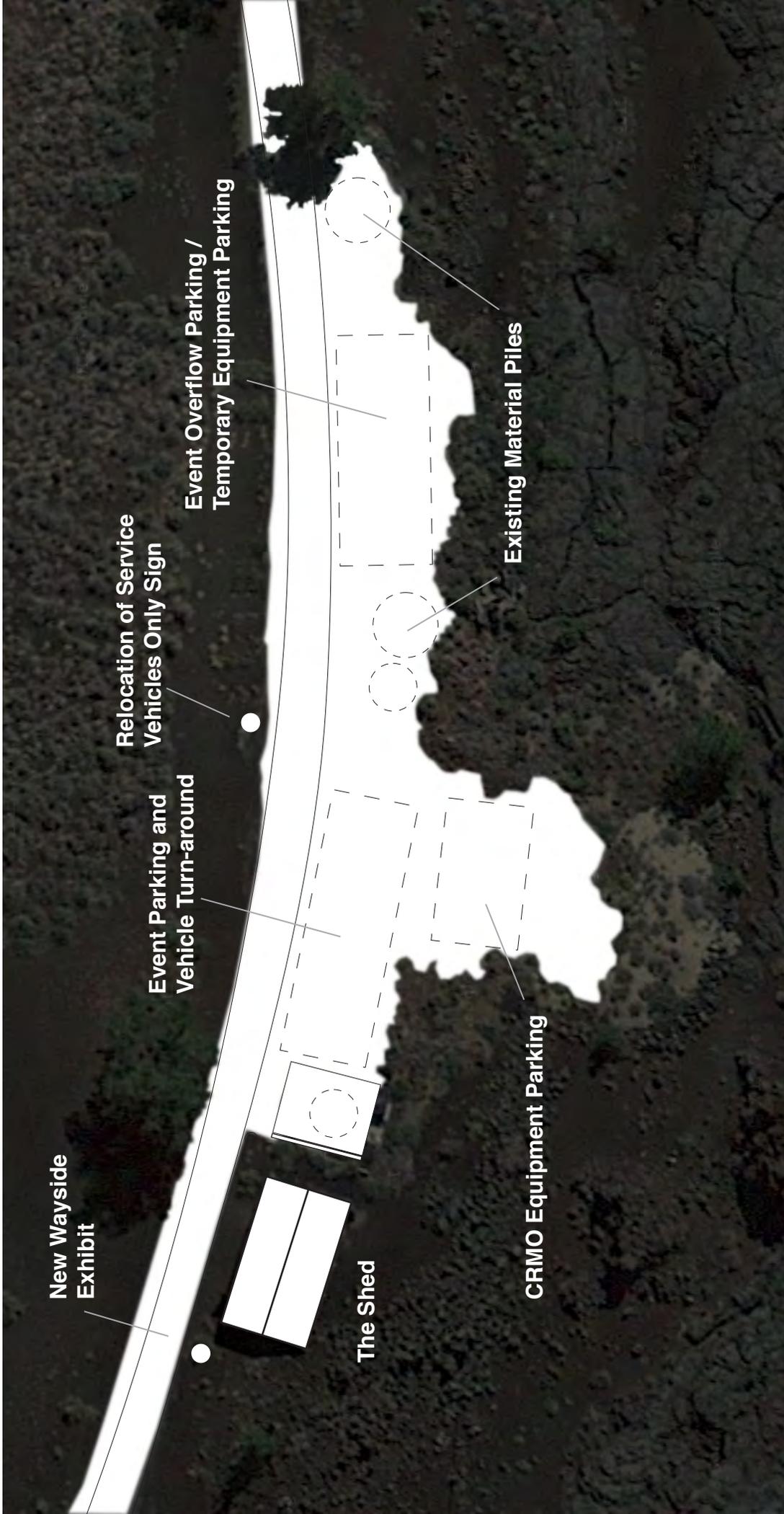
Loop Rd (Closed Nov - Apr)

(Apr)

20

26

CAMPUS OVERVIEW



New Wayside Exhibit

Relocation of Service Vehicles Only Sign

Event Parking and Vehicle Turn-around

Event Overflow Parking / Temporary Equipment Parking

The Shed

CRMO Equipment Parking

Existing Material Piles

BUILDING SITE OVERVIEW

From: **Moates, Dwayne** dwayne_moates@nps.gov
 Subject: PMIS log building
 Date: July 11, 2016 at 11:11 AM
 To: studiowlwr@gmail.com



Project Identification - PMIS 185860	
Project Title: CCM - Maintain Historic Log Storage Building	Project Total Cost: \$40,858.73
Park/Unit: Craters of the Moon National Preserve	Region: Pacific West
States: ID	Congressional Districts: ID02
Related Parent FMSS Work Order Number: 9239141	Reference Number:
Project Type: Facility , Historic , Imported from PST	Financial System Package Number: CRMO 185860
Contact Person: John Apel	Contact Phone: 208-527-1350

Project Status - PMIS 185860	
Date Imported: 12/13/11	Review Status: Park-Approved on 12/17/2013
Date of Last Update: 12/16/14	Updated By: Joann Blalack

Project Narratives - PMIS 185860	
Description	
<p>One of only two surviving structures from the early years (1932) of the Monument needs repairs to the roof and windows to remain structurally sound.</p> <p>Because of the significance of the Log Warehouse to the history of the development CRMO and the history of the NPS in Idaho, work needs to be carried out on this build to preserve the integrity and to make it a safe and functional building.</p> <p>Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roof needs to have the end vertical plank sheathing replaced with in kind 1x Douglas Fir, and recovered with roll roofing; • The windows should have plywood covers removed. The Sash then need to be removed, missing muntins replicated and replaced, missing lights replaced, reglazed, primed and painted and the weathered wood oiled or similar preservative applied; • The doors need minimal work. <p>Project will be carried by the North Cascade NP Preservation Crew or similar crew.</p>	
Justifications	
<p>Built in 1932 with Public Works Administrative funds the Log Warehouse at Craters of the Moon National Monument (CRMO) the Log Warehouse has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (2009) under Criterion A, for its association with the beginnings of government management at the monument. It is also eligible under Criterion C, for its representation of rustic architecture in a National Park in Idaho. It is one of only two extant structures from this early period of development at the national monument, and it is one of only two extant rustic-style buildings constructed by the National Park Service in Idaho.</p> <p>Today the building is in good structural condition but in order to keep it this way necessary work needs to be conducted. The proposed work would focus on the roof, windows, and doors.</p>	
Measurable Results	
<p>The historic rustic architecture Log Warehouse that has a significance to not only the developmental history that of CRMO but also the NPS history in Idaho will be protected and preserved in such a way that the building will once again will be a safe and functional.</p> <p>This project contributes to GPRA goal regarding the condition of historic structures.</p>	

Categories of Facilities Maintenance and Construction Needs - PMIS 185860					
Capital Investment Strategy Score: 324				Project Total DOI Score: 32.40	
CIS Element	Weighted Score	Percentage	Final Score	Final Score	
Financial Sustainability	444	50%	222	FCI/API	4.00
Visitor Use	0	15%	0	Scope of Benefits	8.40
Resource Protection	339	30%	102	Investment Strategy	20.00
Health and Safety	0	5%	0	Consequences of Failure to Act	0

Project Activities, Assets, Resources and Emphasis Areas - PMIS 185860	
Activities	Assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation • Prevention • Rehabilitation • Stabilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building
Emphasis Areas	Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structure

Project Prioritization Information - PMIS 185860	
Unit Priority: 14 IN FY 2016	Unit Priority Band: LOW

Project Assistance Needs - PMIS 185860	
Is Assistance Needed: Yes [From Region]	

Project Assistance Needed in the Following Areas:

- Project Management/Coordination

Related OFS Funding Requests - PMIS 185860

Request ID: 11317

Request title: [Provide Preventative Maintenance of Aging Utilities and Buildings](#)

Project Funding Component - PMIS 185860A

Funding Component Title: Maintain Historic Log Storage Building

Funding Component Request Amount: \$40,858.73

Funding Component Reference Number (Multi-purpose): CCM

Funding Component Type: Non-recurring

Funding Component Description: This component represents work covered by child work orders of FMSS Parent WO 9239141 with target start dates in FY 2013.

Initial Planned FY: 2013

Requested Funding FY: 2018

Review Status: Park-submitted

Date of Park Submission: 01/16/2014

Submitted By: Marci Garrison (Marci)

Upper-level Review Status:

Fee-demo Submission Number:

Formulated FY:

Funded FY:

Formulated Amount:

Funded Amount:

Formulated Funding Source:

Funded Funding Source:

Formulated Program:

Funded PWE Accounts:

Youth Participation Summary

Project activities related to engaging individuals 35 years or younger in resource stewardship through education, volunteer and employment opportunities.

Planned Total Number of Youth Volunteers	Planned Total Number of Youth Employed	Planned Total Number of Youth Engaged
0	0	0

Related PEPC Information

Related PEPC Project Number	Compliance Status	Expected Compliance Date
No Related PEPC Project Numbers Specified.		

Component Cost Estimates

Labor Cost Type: Contract, Non-permanent NPS Staff/Day Labor

Estimated By: Imported From PST

Date of Estimate: 01/01/2012

Estimate in 2012 dollars

Class of Estimate: C

Cost Center: CRM000 - CRMO NM

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Estimated Labor Cost	Imported from PST	1	Lump	\$0.00	\$0.00
Estimated Material Cost	Imported from PST	1	Lump	\$1,855.00	\$1,855.00
Estimated Equipment/Tool Cost	Imported from PST	1	Lump	\$0.00	\$0.00
Estimated Service Cost	Imported from PST	1	Lump	\$27,770.00	\$27,770.00
Component Net Cost					\$29,625.00

Escalation Adjustments

Item	Description	Item Cost
Escalation 4% per year		\$7,860.08
Net Cost Estimate (Escalated)		\$37,485.08

Second-level Cost Add-ons

Add-on	Description	Amount
Compliance Default(%): 5% Default(\$): \$1,874.25	Updated as (3%) of Project Net Cost.	\$1,124.55
Pre-design Default(%): 5% Default(\$): \$1,874.25	Updated as (0%) of Project Net Cost.	\$0.00
Final Design Default(%): 10% Default(\$): \$3,748.51	Updated as (3%) of Project Net Cost.	\$1,124.55
Supplemental Services		

Default(%): 2% Default(\$): \$749.70	Updated as (0%) of Project Net Cost.	\$0.00
Project Management Default(%): 8% Default(\$): \$2,998.81	Updated as (3%) of Component Net Cost.	\$1,124.55
Construction Contingency Default(%): 10% Default(\$): \$3,748.51	Updated as (0%) of Component Net Cost.	\$0.00
Component Funding Request (Net Cost Estimate Escalated + Total Add-on Amount)		\$40,858.73

Eligible Funding Categories and Funding Priorities

Funding Category	Unit Priority at Formulation	Priorities by Eligible Funding Sources			Year Unit-Prioritized
		Funding Source	Regional Priority	National Priority	
Cyclic Maintenance		Cyclic Maintenance - 2 Year			
		Cyclic Maintenance			

Cyclic Maintenance Eligibility Requirements and Scoring Criteria - PMIS 185860A

Cumulative Ranking Score: 30	FCI Value: 0.459 (as of 01/14/2014)	API Value: 44 (as of 01/14/2014)
1. CONDITION	The project is not viable without substantial rehabilitation.	
2. OPERATIONS	The project is not viable without substantial rehabilitation.	
3. PROTECTION OF INVESTMENT	The project provides cyclic maintenance that is integral to the asset, and provides a minor amount of protection of at least one other system/component of the asset (Examples: exterior painting, trail bridge).	
4. SAFETY	The project provides cyclic maintenance that eliminates the potential for accidents, or injuries (Example: management of lead-based paint).	
5. PARTNERSHIPS/MATCHING FUNDS	No matching funds, or commitment of other funds available.	

Dwayne Moates
 Facility Manager
 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve
 208-527-1340

Maintenance is Preservation