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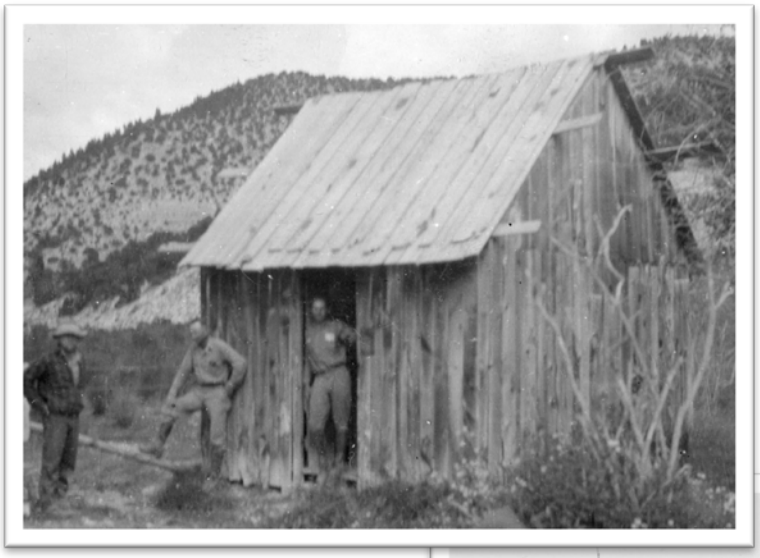
Cozy Cabins and a Hyperbolic Paraboloid

Administrative Facilities of the Ashley National Forest, 1905-1968

Historic Context Statement & Evaluations, Forest Service Report No. AS-15-003



Cover: The Ashley National Forest's historic administrative facilities ranged from cozy cabins such as the Winter Quarters Ranger Station (top, 1927) to modern constructions like the hyperbolic paraboloid form of the Red Canyon Visitor Center (bottom, ca. 1966).

Cozy Cabins and a Hyperbolic Paraboloid

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Forest Service Report No. AS-15-003

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Preface

Federal law requires the U.S. Forest Service to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. These and related requirements are mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Executive Order 11593.

The Forest Service Intermountain Region (Region 4) is evaluating its historic administrative facilities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on a forest-by-forest basis. Administrative facilities include ranger stations, guard stations, dwellings, warehouse, lookouts, and other buildings designated for use by Forest Service personnel. Most are located on administrative sites, which are lands approved or withdrawn for administration purposes. This project does not include cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, mining cabins, ranches, or other historic resources that are not administrative facilities.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate existing administrative facilities for historic significance. It provides an overview of the Ashley National Forest from its establishment in 1908 to its current configuration. The document traces the administrative organization – particularly ranger districts – that affected the development and location of administrative sites. It supplements *Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960,* a historic and architectural context written in 2004. That report provides a historical overview of the Forest Service's Intermountain Region, with a focus on administrative site planning, architectural design, and construction. It also discusses methodology of the historic research, field surveys, and evaluations.

The last chapter of this document summarizes the eligibility of existing administrative buildings for listing on the National Register. The historic context statements for Region 4 and the Ashley National Forest support the determinations of historic significance. The findings, completed in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA, will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

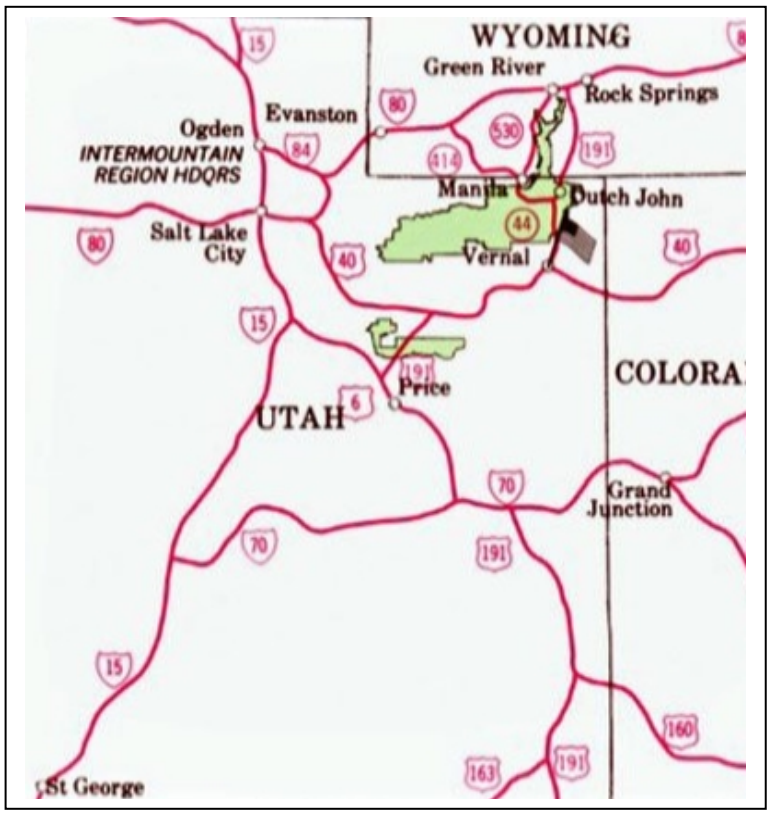
Acronyms

ANF	Ashley National Forest
AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CUWCD	Central Utah Water Conservancy District
CRSP	Colorado River Storage Project
CUP	Central Utah Project
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Appropriations Act
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FGNRA	Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
FGRD	Flaming Gorge Ranger District
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
LEM	Local Experienced Men
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIRA	National Industrial Recovery Act
NF	National Forest
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RO	Regional Office (headquarters of a Forest Service region)
RD	Ranger District
RS	Ranger Station
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO	Supervisor's Office (headquarters of a National Forest)
SUP	Special Use Permit
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WO	Washington Office
WPA	Works Progress Administration
YACC	Young Adult Conservation Corps

Chapter 1: Overview

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

This report addresses administrative sites managed by the Ashley National Forest (NF), which encompasses 1,384,132 acres (1,287,909 in northeast Utah and 96,223 in Wyoming). The Ashley NF lies in three geographical areas: the east-west range of the Uinta Mountains, the Wyoming Basin, and the Tavaputs Plateau. Elevations range from 6,000 feet to 13,528 feet at Utah's highest peak, Kings Peak.



The Uinta Mountains form an east-west range about 150 miles long and 30 miles wide with an average elevation of 10,000 feet. Glacial activity left moraines that formed natural dams, thus creating over one thousand small lakes.[1] Its important waterways include four rivers (Bear, Weber, Provo, and Green) and several major streams. The Green River, the major tributary of the Colorado River drainage, begins in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming and flows through Flaming Gorge. From there, it turns into Colorado then flows south-southwest into Utah's Canyonlands. The Duchesne and Uinta rivers originate in the Uinta Mountains and are major tributaries of the Green River.[2]

The Uinta Mountains form the northern rim of the Uinta Basin, which ranges in elevation from about 5,000 to 5,500 feet. The Wasatch Mountains mark the basin's western edge while the Roan Cliffs and Book Cliffs are on the south. The ridge of the Roan Cliffs is the drainage divide between the Uinta Basin and the Canyonlands area to the south.[3]

The Ashley Valley, the most populated area associated with the Ashley NF, forms the eastern rim of the Uinta Basin. The Strawberry River Valley on the basin's southwest edge was part of the Uinta NF until 1953 when it transferred to the Ashley NF. The northeast part of the Ashley NF lies in the Henry's Fork and Flaming Gorge area, most of which is in Daggett County, Utah. Although readily accessible from overland

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[1] Deon C. Greer, Klaus D. Gurgel, Wayne L. Wahlquist, Howard A. Christy, and Gary B. Peterson, *Atlas of Utah* ([Ogden, Utah]: Weber State College, 1981), 17 and 19.
[2] Greer, et. al., 49; Utah Division of State History, "Duchesne County," http://www.ilovehistory.utah.gov/place/counties/duchesne.html, accessed January 2, 2015.
[3] Greer, et. al., 19.

trails in southwest Wyoming, travel to this region historically was difficult from the Ashley Valley and Uinta Basin.[4]

The Ashley NF has two distinct land areas: one on the north and a much smaller one to the south. The largest and northernmost division stretches along the Uinta Mountains. It includes 276,175 acres of the High Uintas Wilderness Area, which also encompasses 180,530 acres of the Wasatch- Cache NF. The northern unit is divided into four administrative units: the Flaming Gorge Ranger District (including the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area), the Vernal Ranger District, the Roosevelt Ranger District, and the North Unit of the Duchesne Ranger District.[5]

The Ashley NF's second division comprises the South Unit of the Duchesne Ranger District. Located south of Duchesne and north of Nine Mile Canyon, it covers 202,123 acres and stretches eastward from the Wasatch Mountains. The character of the South Unit, which is on the West Tavaputs Plateau, differs from the Uinta Basin and Uinta Mountains to the north and east. It has a series of deeply incised ridges that slope gently to the northeast, and elevations range from about 7,000 feet to over 9,000 feet. A steep escarpment marks its southern boundary, as well as the edge of the Duchesne River drainage and a former boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation.[6]

Most administrative facilities are within the Ashley NF's boundaries but some are located outside, usually on property acquired by purchase or donation. The Supervisor's Office and the Vernal Ranger District Office are in Vernal. Until recently, the Roosevelt Ranger District office was in Roosevelt. The relocation of employees and operations to the town of Duchesne cemented the Roosevelt-Duchesne consolidation and the position of Duchesne as district headquarters.

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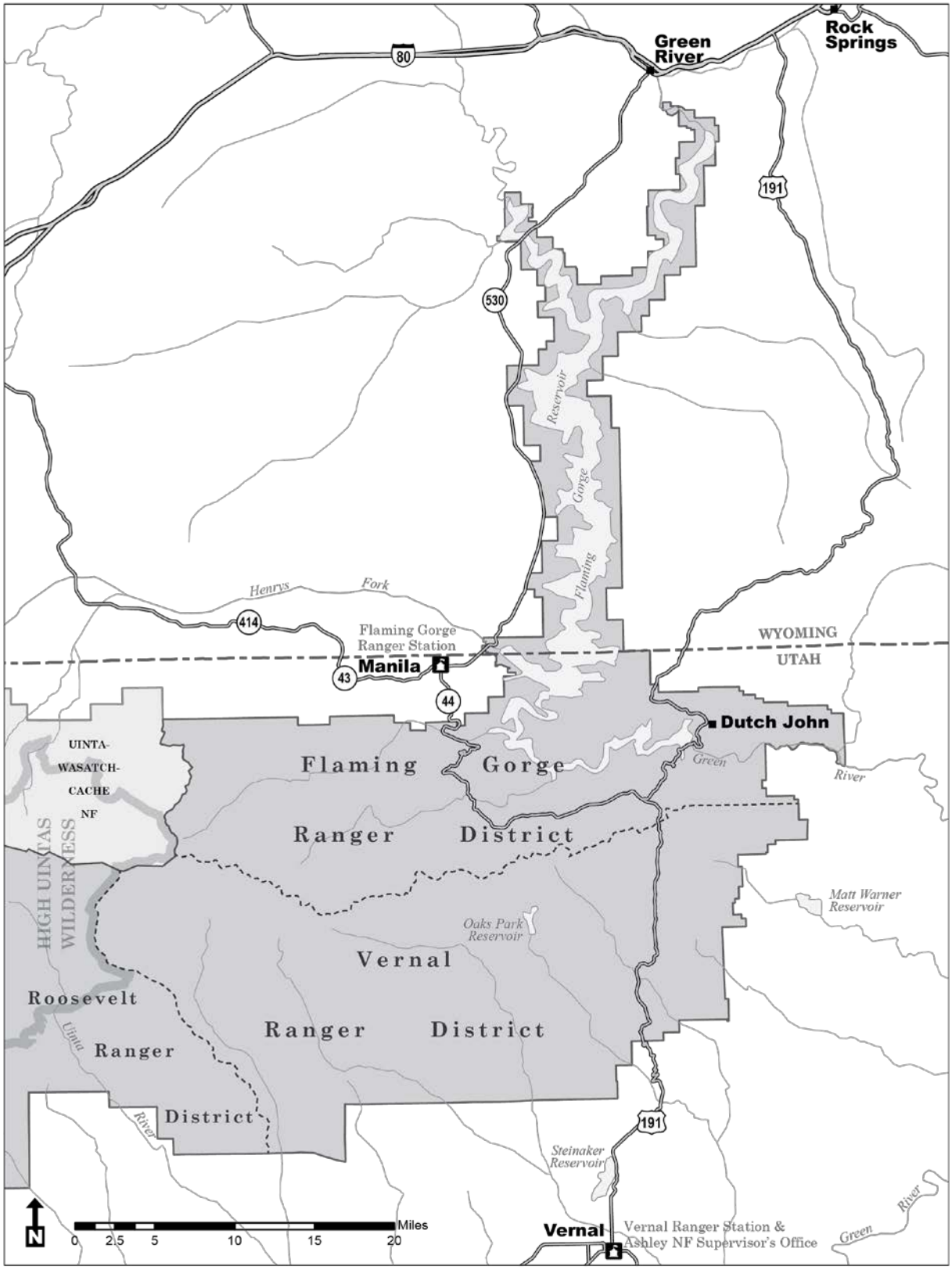
[4] Michael L. Shamo, "Historical Grazing on the Ashley National Forest, August 15, 2012," Accession No. R4-1680-2013-0001, USFS Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as R4 History Collection.
[5] Although the Roosevelt and Duchesne districts consolidated under the management of one ranger in 1994, they were separate historically and are treated as such in this historic context statement.
[6] Byron Loosle, "South Unit Cultural History Overview, Ashley National Forest," September 28, 2007, 1-4, not accessioned, R4 History Collection.


Rock Springs
Green River
80
191
530
Reservoir
Gorge
Flaming
Henrys
Fork
414
Flaming Gorge Ranger Station
Manila
43
44
WYOMING
UTAH
Dutch John
Green
River
UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NF
Flaming Gorge Ranger District
HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS
Matt Warner Reservoir
Oaks Park Reservoir
Vernal Ranger District
Roosevelt Ranger District
Uinta
River
Steinaker Reservoir
Vernal
Vernal Ranger Station & Ashley NF Supervisor's Office
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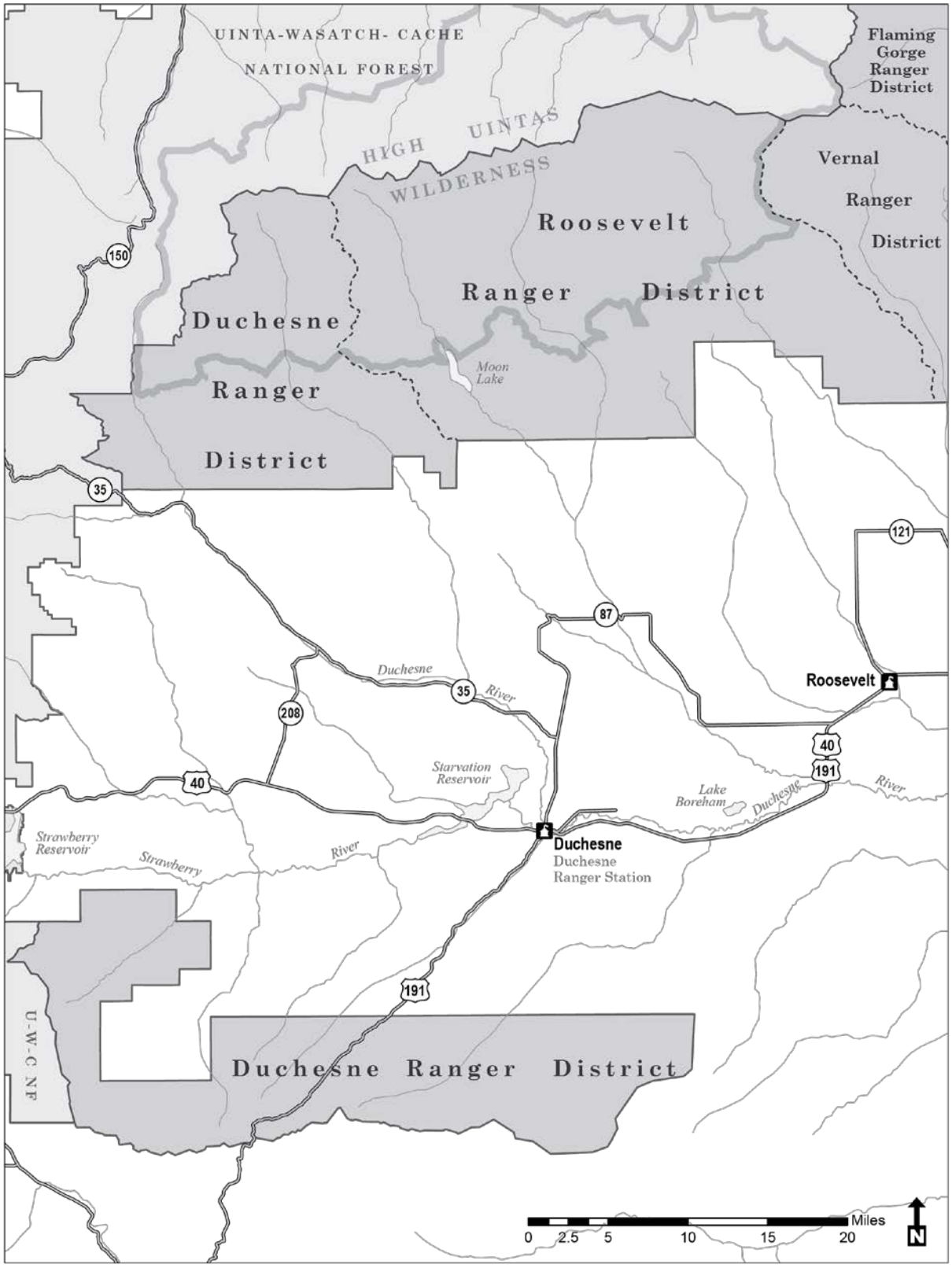
UINTA-WASATCH- CACHE
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Flaming Gorge Ranger District
HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS
Vernal Ranger District
Roosevelt Ranger District
Duchesne Ranger District
Moon Lake
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121
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Duchesne River
Roosevelt
208
40
191
Starvation Reservoir
Lake Boreham
Duchesne River
Strawberry Reservoir
Strawberry River
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Duchesne Ranger Station
U-W-C NF
Duchesne Ranger District
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles
N

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1908 when the Ashley NF was created and ending in 1968 when Congress transferred management of the entire Flaming Gorge area to the Forest Service. This action significantly affected the configuration of the Forest and increased its facilities inventory with newly constructed buildings from the Bureau of Recreation and the National Park Service. This report provides information beyond 1968, however, to document the alterations to administrative boundaries, sites, and buildings since then.

HISTORICAL SETTING

Uintah Indian Reservation

The history of the Ashley NF is linked to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, which originated as the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation. President Lincoln signed an executive order setting aside the 2 million-acre area in northeast Utah on October 3, 1861 and Congress confirmed the reservation's establishment on May 5, 1864. The Uintah band of Utes was forced to relocate from Provo Valley, and the White River band from Colorado eventually joined them. Members of the latter group began arriving in 1881 after the Meeker Massacre of 1879 provided Coloradans with an excuse to remove them from land coveted for mining and settlement. Soon thereafter, on January 5, 1882, President Chester A. Arthur issued an executive order creating a reservation for another Colorado band of Utes, the Uncompahgre, east and south of the Uintah Reservation. Known originally as the Uncompahgre and then the Ouray Reservation, the 1.9 million-acre tract merged in 1897 with the Uintah Reservation.[7]

The Dawes Act of 1887 called for an end to reservations by parceling out homesteads to Tribal members and opening the rest to white settlers. Despite the Ute's resistance to this policy, which shifted them from a communal society to one of individual ownership, significant changes to the Uintah and Ouray reservations had occurred by 1905. Yielding to pressure from white miners and settlers, the federal government had assigned allotments to the Utes and set aside 250,000 acres as a tribal grazing reserve. After the President transferred an additional 1,010,000 million acres to the Uinta Forest Reserve, the remainder of the reservation was opened to whites for settlement by lottery in 1905. For $1.25 per acre, 5,772 lucky individuals (out of more than 37,000 who applied) began homesteading, with many arriving in 1907. Over a third left within a year of settling due in part to drought conditions, misleading information about the land's fertility, crop failures, and other challenges presented by the Uinta Basin.[8]

Today, the three Ute bands, known collectively as the Northern Ute Tribe, maintain their connection with the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. About half of the Tribe's 3,157 members live on the reservation which, at 4.5 million acres, is the second largest Indian reservation in the United States.[9]

Early Settlement and Resource Use

The three main areas of settlement around the Ashley NF were the Ashley Valley, the Uinta Basin, and the Henry's Fork-Flaming Gorge region. Towns and homesteads here started and grew as bases for agricultural activity, primarily the raising of livestock.[10]

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[7] Utah Travel Industry Website, "Ute Nation," http://www.utah.com/tribes/ute_main.htm, accessed November 5, 2013; Greer, et. al., 105.
[8] Loosle, "South Unit Cultural History Overview," 45-46, 57.
[9] "Ute Indian Tribe," http://www.utetribe.com/, accessed November 5, 2013.

The Uinta Basin was relatively unpopulated until the 1860s when the Uintah band of Utes was forced onto the newly created Uintah Valley Indian Reservation. Captain Parson Dodds, the first Indian agent in the Uinta, arrived in late 1868 with seven other employees at Whiterocks, known originally as Uintah Valley. Whiterocks was the Indian agency's permanent headquarters and, by the following year, it was Uintah County's first Euro-American settlement. Dodds, recognizing the agricultural potential of the area, chose to settle near the reservation in 1873 after completing his term as Indian agent. [11] Other people followed Dodds to Ashley Valley and in 1880, the growing population motivated Utah's territorial government to create Uintah County from Wasatch County.

The arrival of more settlers in Ashley Valley, the Uinta Basin, Brown's Park, and the Henry's Fork-Flaming Gorge area resulted eventually in the establishment of Daggett and Duchesne counties, both splitting from Uintah County. Most people were drawn to the region's agricultural potential and mineral and timber resources that, with the 1905 expansion of the Uinta Forest Reserve, came under increasing government regulation.

Mining

The Uintah Basin is rich with minerals and is the world's only source of commercial quantities of Gilsonite and elaterite, both asphaltites. Elaterite, also called elastic bitumen, is found on and around the South Unit. Resembling mineral or vulcanized rubber, it has waterproofing characteristics that led to its use as a roofing material on some ranger stations in southern Utah.[12] Gilsonite was discovered in the 1860s and, thanks to Samuel Gilson's experiments and promotional efforts in the late 1880s, became an important material in products such as paints, varnishes, lacquers, waterproofing compounds, and printer inks.[13]

With much of the Gilsonite on the Uintah Reservation, mining interests pressured Congress to remove 7,000 acres from the reservation's eastern periphery in 1888. Demand continued to grow and in 1902, a Congressional Act gave 100 mining claims on the reservation to the Raven Mining Company. Fifty were for elaterite, twenty-five for Gilsonite, and the remainder for precious metals.[14]

The presence of Gilsonite, elaterite, and other hydrocarbons motivated prospectors to search for oil and gas. In 1900, the first known well was drilled but it proved to be dry. More wells drilled in 1911 and during World War I on Asphalt Ridge were unsuccessful also. It was not until 1925, after paleontologist Earl Douglass urged more oil exploration, that a "10-million-cubic-foot gas gusher" was struck, thus opening the Ashley Field as eastern Utah's first major producer of gas. Within a few years, the gas and oil market declined. Little activity occurred until World War II when companies drilled large wells and the Uintah Basin became a major producer of petroleum. The industry, subject to boom and bust cycles, continues to play a significant role in the Uintah Basin's economy.[15]

Coal mining was another significant activity beginning in the late 1800s but, as natural gas became more available in the late 1920s, it decreased in importance. Oil-shale received some attention as early as 1917

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[10] Shamo.
[11] Doris Karren Burton, *A History of Uintah County: Scratching the Surface* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1996), 84-85.
[12] Richa Wilson, *Commodious Cabins & Handsome Structures: Administrative Facilities of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1905-1962* (Ogden, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2013), 97, 114.
[13] Loosle, "South Unit Cultural History Overview," 51-52.
[14] Burton, *A History of Uintah County,* 132.
[15] Ibid., 139-141.

but it wasn't until 1958 that oil-shale leases were issued for the first time. The energy crisis of the 1970s led to further exploration and production.[16]

The largest mining operation in the eastern Uintas manifested after copper ore was discovered on Dyer Peak in the 1880s. To support the operation, a copper smelter was built in 1899 on Anderson Creek at the toe of Dyer Peak's eastern slope. The owners intended to use coal made from nearby pine trees but the establishment of the forest reserve forced them to use coke from Newcastle, Colorado.[17]

Phosphate proved to be a major resource in the latter half of the twentieth century. J. Harry Ratliff, detained in Vernal in 1916, located some during a fortuitous visit to Diamond Mountain. By the 1920s, he had patented land totaling nearly 15,000 acres on the Ashley NF. Phosphate development was negligible until the San Francisco Chemical Company acquired Ratliff's deposit in early 1959 and built a concentrating plant in 1960. The company eventually employed 200 people and, in 1965, produced over 180,000 tons of phosphate concentrate.[18]

Grazing

The Spanish introduced Utes and Shoshones to horses in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, thus broadening the hunting and trading territories of these Numic groups. As such, they were the first livestock grazers in the region around the Ashley NF.[19] Over a century later, the livestock industry became a driving force in the Euro-American settlement. By the 1850s, Texas ranchers were driving cattle to Brown's Park, a small valley on the border of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. The Indian agents in Whiterocks began building up cattle herds in the Uinta Basin and later moved them eastward to the mountains and toward Green River. [20] Stockmen, including the colorful cattle baron Preston Nutter, took advantage of "free grass" and water, as Doris Karren Burton explained in her history of Uinta County:

> Most of the land in the region belonged to the federal government or was part of the public domain and open to anyone who would use it. As long as the land remained public domain, no territory or state could tax it, so cattlemen took advantage of the situation by allowing their cattle to roam at will. Roundups were held in the fall, with all the cattlemen working together to bring the cattle off the mountains.[21]

Sheep began to supplant cattle as the livestock of choice in the late nineteenth century. In 1879, Robert Bodily introduced sixty head of sheep to Ashley Valley and found they survived the hard winter that year better than cattle did. Others followed suit and in 1902, Uintah County had 86,722 head of sheep on their assessment rolls. The sheep industry grew, eventually replacing much of the cattle industry, but not without violence between the two. Conflicts on Diamond Mountain and Blue Mountain left 1,000 sheep and one herder dead. However, the number of sheep continued to grow and by 1909, 80,000 head grazed on the Ashley NF under permit. This number increased to 100,000 in 1919, compared to 11,000 cattle that year. Ten years later, 102,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle and horses utilized Ashley NF rangeland. [22]

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[16] Ibid., 141, 144-145, 150.
[17] Myke Hall, personal communication with Richa Wilson, March 16, 2015.
[18] Byron Loosle, "The Ashley National Forest," 19-20, not accessioned, R4 History Collection; Burton, *A History of Uintah County*, 147.
[19] Shamo, 9.
[20] Burton, *A History of Uintah County*, 108.
[21] Ibid., 109.
[22] Ibid., 111-112.

Timber

The Uinta Mountains provide dense stands of conifers. Juniper and pinyon pine are readily available throughout the area but only the Uintas provide an abundant supply of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, spruce, and fir. The first substantial logging on what became the Ashley NF reportedly occurred in 1877 on Taylor Mountain. In 1880, Alma Johnstun brought the first sawmill to the area, transporting it from Park City to Dry Fork Mountain. Pat Carroll brought a sawmill to Ashley Valley around the same time Johnstun did. In 1892, he set his mill at Pat Carroll Park south of Ox Park. Additional sawmills, all cutting timber for local use, were on the Ashley NF by the early twentieth century. Charles DeMoisy, a former ranger and supervisor of the Ashley NF, remembered the Griffin Mill on Brush Creek Mountain, Henry Ruple's mill near the lower end of McKee Draw, a mill owned by the Johnsons at Trout Creek, a Mr. Gilman's mill on Dry Fork Mountain near the Red Cloud Ranger Station, and Jim John's mill (later owned by Henry Lee) on Mosby Mountain. Other operators included Jack and Tom Draper on Lake Fork, Ed Balfour on Dry Gulch, the McKune Mill on Yellowstone, and the Timothy Mill on Upper Dry Gulch.[23]

McKune Sawmill at Mud Spring, 1930

In 1917, mills in the Uinta Basin produced 2.6 million board feet of lumber from timber harvested on the Ashley NF. The volume increased to 10 million board feet in 1935 and to 15 million board feet per year after World War II. In Daggett County, road improvement and development during the 1920s and 1930s facilitated lumber shipments to Green River and Rock Springs, both railroad towns in Wyoming. The Biorn family relocated a small sawmill from Idaho to Manila in 1938 and produced mine props and wedges for the next two decades.[24] With an active timber industry, early rangers spent much of their time stamping and scaling logs.

Former Forest Supervisor Andrew McConkie considered the timber business to be low key until the mid-1950s, with Fabrizo Mill (Hanna), Wagstaff Mill (Tabiona), Caldwell and Thomas Mills (Vernal), and Standard Saddle Tree Mill (Vernal) harvesting the most timber. Production increased in the mid-1950s

[23] Loosle, "The Ashley National Forest," 10-11; Myke Hall, personal communication with Richa Wilson, March 16, 2015; Charles DeMoisy, Jr., "Early History of the Ashley National Forest," 1962, 5-6, not accessioned, R4 History Collection.

[24] Burton, *A History of Uintah County*, 113-114, 165; Michael W. Johnson, Robert E. Parson, and Daniel A. Stebbins, *A History of Daggett County: A Modern Frontier* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1998), 183.

when the Great Lakes Timber Company relocated its sawmill from Wasatch County to Lapoint in Uintah County.[25]

A significant bark beetle infestation affected timber in the Duchesne River area by 1958. That year, the Ashley NF established bug control camps at Stockmore Ranger Station and at Cold Springs on the Uinta NF, and spent about $200,000 on control activities.[26]

Water Management

Settlers recognized the need to capture the plentiful water in the Uinta Mountains if they were to survive and prosper in the arid parts of the state. As water disappeared into sinks at Dry Fork Canyon, residents sought to save the water by diverting it. In the 1890s, one company tried to construct a flume but was unsuccessful. Settlers in Ashley Valley attempted to breach some natural dams but succeeded only in lowering the water table. The 1910s saw other water management efforts pay off with the construction of dams for the East Park Reservoir (built 1912-17) and structures on the Ashley Twins and Goose lakes. In 1916, the Mosby Irrigation Company constructed the first dam on the Whiterocks Ranger District, forming the Paradise Reservoir. Chepeta Lake was created in 1919. The New Deal era brought additional funds and labor for the construction of water storage features such as dams for the Long Park Reservoir and the Oaks Park Reservoir. [27]

These efforts paled in comparison to the Bureau of Reclamation's work associated with the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), a long-term plan to develop water resources of the Colorado River Basin for several western states.[28] The Strawberry Valley Project, initiated in 1902, was the first large-scale trans-mountain diversion from the basin to the Bonneville Basin. It included completion of the Spanish Fork Diversion Dam, Strawberry Power Canal, and Upper Spanish Fork Power Plant in 1908; the Strawberry Tunnel in 1912; and the Strawberry Dam in 1913.

In the 1940s, Utahns pushed to expand the Strawberry Valley Project to bring water from sparsely populated areas of the state to more urban areas.[29] After eleven years of investigation, Congress passed the Colorado River Storage Project Act in 1956, which authorized the Central Utah Project (CUP). The act allows the transportation of unused water from the streams on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains to the Bonneville Basin. It also authorized construction of four CUP units in the Uinta Basin: the Bonneville, the Vernal, the Jensen, and the Upalco. A similar act in 1968 paved the way for a fifth unit, the Uintah, and a feasibility study for the Ute Indian Unit (de-authorized in 1992).

Facilities of the Bonneville Unit, the largest and most complex CUP unit, includes Starvation Reservoir (approximately three miles above Duchesne), the Strawberry Aqueduct (a 37-mile long conduit for water collected from Rock Creek and eight other Duchesne River tributaries), and the Upper Stillwater and Currant Creek reservoirs. The Vernal Unit, finished in 1962, includes the Fort Thornburgh Diversion Dam, the Steinaker Feeder Canal, and the Steinaker Reservoir. Collectively they provide irrigation water to Ashley Valley and culinary water to Vernal and other valley communities.

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[25] A. [Andrew] R. McConkie, "Historical Information, Ashley N. F. (1958-1973)." May 22, 1973, 7-8, File: "History-Supervisors," History Files, Heritage Office, Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office, Vernal, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as ANF Heritage Office.
[26] Ibid., 3.
[27] Jim Fazio, "Men on the Mountain," not accessioned, R4 History Collection.
[28] Most of the following information is from the Bureau of Reclamation Projects and Facilities Database at https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.jsp for more information about the CRSP, its units, and facilities.
[29] "Central Utah Project," *Intermountain Reporter* (January-February 1990), 15.

The Jensen Unit, located in Uintah County and begun in 1977, supplies water to the Ashley Valley and the area stretching eastward to the Green River. The Upalco Unit focuses on managing water from the Lake Fork and Yellowstone rivers while the Uintah Unit involves development of the Uintah and Whiterocks rivers. These two units also call for the stabilization of high mountain lakes on the Ashley NF.

Other Reclamation work is closely associated with the Ashley NF. The Moon Lake Project was a New Deal development approved by President Roosevelt in 1935. The Moon Lake Water User`s Association completed the Moon Lake Dam in 1938, and the CCC built the associated Midview Dam, Duchesne Feeder Canal, and Yellowstone Feeder Canal in 1935-41.

Perhaps the most notable Reclamation accomplishment on or near the Ashley NF is the Flaming Gorge Dam, which is one of four CRSP storage units. Congress authorized its construction in 1956 and, after completion of a temporary access road and diversion of the Green River, a contractor poured the first bucket of concrete on September 18, 1960. Two years later, the dam was finished and they began filling the reservoir, which channels water to Lake Powell via the Green and Colorado rivers. Lady Bird Johnson dedicated the structure on August 17, 1964. The dam and its reservoir resulted in the creation of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

Chapter 2: Evolutions of the Forests

THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act. Also known as the Creative Act, it did not provide for active management of forested land but it did allow the President to designate areas as forest reserves. The Department of the Interior's General Land Office (GLO) was in charge of their administration but authority for this task was limited. Less than a month after the act passed, President Benjamin Harrison established the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, on March 30, 1891. His proclamation followed a decade of debate over the fate of the nation's forested areas, marking one milestone in the beginning of America's conservation movement and the need for effective land management.

The President soon created other reserves, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range, and watersheds from certain activities that were consuming natural resources at an alarming rate. The pace of forest reserve establishment continued during President Grover Cleveland's tenure and accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests, set aside several forest reserves and supported administration of forestry matters by the Department of Agriculture (USDA). Congress concurred and on February 1, 1905 passed an act authorizing the transfer of forest reserve administration from the Department of Interior's Bureau of Forestry to the USDA, where it became the US Forest Service, effective July 1, 1905.

UINTAH FOREST RESERVE

President Grover Cleveland created the Uintah Forest Reserve on February 22, 1897, making it one of thirteen "President's Day" reserves. It covered 842,000 acres, mostly on the North Slope of the High Uintas. In 1905, the Uintah Forest Reserve gained 1,010,000 acres in the Uintah Basin, nearly all of which came from the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation. The addition included the division known now as the South Unit, as well as a mountainous area of the Duchesne River drainage. Another addition in early 1906 expanded the forest reserve to nearly 2.3 million acres and formally changed its spelling from Uintah to Uinta.

Records provide few clues to the administrative divisions of the Uinta Forest Reserve. In June 1906, Supervisor Dan Marshall placed Grant Carpenter and Bert Hardy in Vernal to oversee the easternmost area. Albert Rae took the Whiterocks region and William Anderson was in charge of the Indian Canyon country.[30]

Gifford Pinchot and his staff refined the administrative model of the new Forest Service, adjusting boundaries by consolidating small forests and breaking up large ones. As officials looked at the Uinta Forest Reserve, they recommended splitting it into two forests with headquarters at Provo and Vernal. Uinta Forest Supervisor Willard I. Pack received a letter about this proposal in early 1907 with the explanation that, "The object is to give each officer in charge the administration of those lands only which, from their location, topography and business interests, can be most effectively and cheaply managed from headquarters." Pack protested the suggestion, claiming Vernal was poorly located for business

[30] *The Vernal Express,* June 30, 1906.

transactions with locals and the Washington Office.[31] Despite his reservations, the split occurred in 1908. The western portion—42% of the Uinta's area—became the Ashley National Forest, headquartered in Vernal. The rest remained as the Uinta NF with its supervisor's office in Provo.

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Origins

When President Theodore Roosevelt signed Executive Order 884 on July 1, 1908, he established the Ashley NF with 952,086 acres from the Uinta NF. The Ashley NF, named after early explorer and Rocky Mountain Fur Company organizer William H. Ashley, took in what had been the Uinta's northeast end. The Ashley NF's western border followed the Lake Fork River south of the Uinta Mountains divide and the East Fork Smith's Fork north of the divide. The Forest stretched eastward to the Ashley Guide Meridian between Ranges 22 and 23 East.

As Chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot implemented several changes within the agency's first years to improve management. They included alterations to the administrative structure including the creation in 1908 of six "inspection districts," the precursor to what are now called "regions." Another change involved the shifting of forest and district boundaries from drainages up to the divides between drainages, which facilitated management of the land as watersheds. The Ashley NF was no exception and, exactly one year after it was established, forest officials altered the demarcation between the Ashley and Uinta national forests. South of the Uinta Mountains divide, the boundary was moved westward from Lake Fork River to the divide between the Lake Fork and Rock Creek watersheds. The boundary north of the Uinta Mountains divide shifted eastward to the divide between the East Fork Smith's Fork (aka Cottonwood Creek) and Henrys Fork watersheds.[32]

Numerous presidential and congressional actions over several decades also affected the configuration of the Ashley NF. Proclamation 1093 of October 7, 1910 made the 1909 adjustments official. It formally transferred 16,960 acres from the Ashley to the Uinta ("the area east of the East Fork of Smith Fork") and 49,920 acres from the Uinta to the Ashley ("the area West of the West Fork of Lake Fork Creek lying between the Creek and the divide"). It also added 2,540 acres from the public domain in Utah ("the watershed between Burnt Fork and Beaver Creek") to the Ashley.[33] It was this action, perhaps, that led to a split in ranger districts. Albert Rae, stationed at Whiterocks, administered a large area until 1910 when it was divided into the Whiterocks Ranger District under Ranger John D. "Paddy" Clyde and the Lake Fork Ranger District under Ranger Seth Perry.[34]

The national forests, when first established, included areas that land classification studies later determined to be suitable for settlement purposes. That determination relied on fieldwork to assess the vegetation, water, and other characteristics important to agricultural development. The acreages of national forests changed as agricultural land was released back into the public domain for settlement by homesteaders. Ashley NF rangers conducted land classification work in the 1910s, which led the President to eliminate 10,487 acres from the Ashley NF on November 26, 1917 via Proclamation 1409.

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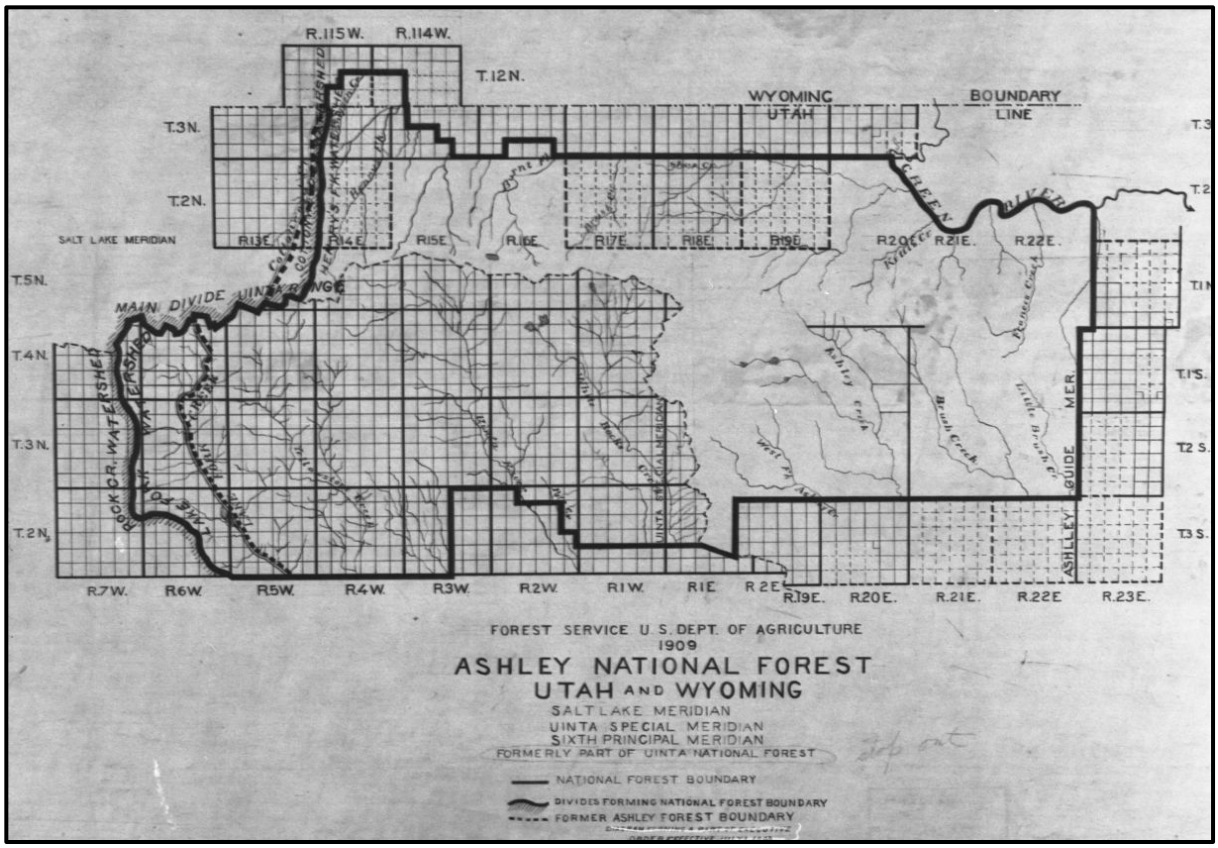
[31] USDA Forest Service, *Utah's First Forest's First 75 Years* ([Ogden, Utah]: 1972), 30-31.
[32] USDA Forest Service, *Field Program,* August 1909, 60.
[33] Untitled document, September 19, 1910, File: "LP-BOUNDARIES-Ashley, 1902-1950," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0016-001, R4 History Collection; USDA Forest Service, *January Field Program, 1911*.
[34] William A. Worf, "Whiterocks Ranger District, Ashley National Forest, 1905-1955," 1, Accession No. R4-1680-2008-0007, R4 History Collection.



Ashley National Forest Boundary, 1909

1920s Adjustments

Information about the Ashley NF's first ranger districts is limited. Forest Service directories, references to district numbers in early records, and other sources indicate the following seven districts existed from 1910 until the mid-1920s:

District No.	District Names
D1	Green River, Manila
D2	Vernal
D3	Trout Creek
D4	? – between Manila and Lonetree Districts
D5	Lonetree
D6	Whiterocks
D7	Lake Fork, Altonah

As of 1915, a ranger at Greendale managed Districts 1 and the east end of District 4 while a ranger at Lonetree administered District 5 and the west end of District 4.[35] George Walkup was in charge of Districts 1 and 4 by 1920. That year, Forest Service directories listed the Dry Fork District in lieu of the Trout Creek District.

[35] "Ashley National Forest, Appropriation Estimate for Fiscal Year 1915," Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," Break Room, Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office. Location cited hereinafter as ANF Break Room.

The number of district rangers dropped to five by the summer of 1922 when Regional Inspector of Grazing Ernest Winkler visited.[36] He judged this as satisfactory although he recommended enlarging the diminutive District 5 (Lonetree) if a proposed addition of 50,000 acres to the Ashley's northwest boundary went through. This would result in two large districts on the North Slope, with the 200,000-acre Manila Ranger District being the other one. "Even without the addition," wrote Winkler, "it is necessary to maintain 2 yearlong men on the north side."[37]

Forest Service Directory Listings

April 1921		October 1921		October 1922
District Name	**Ranger**	**District Name**	**Ranger**	**Ranger**
Manila	Walkup	Manila	Walkup	Walkup
Vernal	Van Tassell	Vernal	Hardy	Van Tassell
Trout Creek	Hardy	Dry Fork	Van Tassell	
Lonetree	Rae	Lonetree	C. Lambert	C. Lambert
Whiterocks	Parry	Whiterocks	Parry	Parry
Altonah	Blood	Lake Fork	Blood	Blood

The Forest Supervisor planned in 1923 to shift the boundary between Districts 4 (the district between the Manila and Lonetree districts) and 5 (Lonetree). He also expressed concerns about Ranger Parry's Whiterocks District (District 6), which may have precipitated a change in rangers. George Walkup, in charge of Districts 1 and 4, transferred out of Manila and took over the Whiterocks District in 1923.[38]

C. N. Woods, Assistant District Forester from Ogden, remarked in 1926 that the East Fork Smith's Fork watershed on the Wasatch NF had grazing issues similar to that of the adjacent Lonetree Ranger District on the Ashley NF. He supported the transfer of the watershed to the Ashley because the Lonetree ranger would be in a better position to administer cattle grazing. The ranger would not need additional help and would end up with a district about the size of the adjacent Wasatch district. Woods recommended turning over the drainage to the Ashley NF at the end of the 1926 field season to "try it out a year or two." If the arrangement proved to be successful, officials would seek a more formal transfer.[39]

As Winkler predicted and Woods recommended, the Ashley NF's northwest end grew by 30,000 acres when an administrative boundary adjustment in 1926 transferred the East Fork Smith's Fork drainage from the Wasatch NF to the Ashley's Lonetree District.[40] This action placed the boundary between the two forests on the ridge between East Fork Smith's Fork (on the east) and Gilbert Creek (on the west).

On May 3, 1926, Proclamation 1772 added a 2,240-acre tract around Phil Pico Mountain. This addition, located near the Wyoming border between Manila and the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station, was eliminated from the forest in 1970.

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[36] Five rangers administered seven districts until the mid-1920s when it appears the Ashley NF formally consolidated and renumbered the districts as Districts 1 through 5.
[37] Ernest Winkler, Diaries, 1905-1933, entries for July 22 and August 5, 1922, Accession Nos. R4-1680-2006-0001-01 through R4-1680-2006-0001-78, R4 History Collection. Cited hereinafter as Winkler Diaries.
[38] "Supervisor's Working Plan, Ashley National Forest, 1923," drafting desk drawer, ANF Heritage Office.
[39] C. N. Woods, "Memorandum for the District Forester," June 30, 1926, 13, Binders: "D1 Historical Files, 1 of 2" and "D3 Historical Files, 2 of 3" ANF Break Room. Cited hereinafter as Woods, 1926.
[40] "Additional Acreage To Be Added To Ashley Forest," *The Duchesne Courier,* November 26, 1926, 1.

1930s Alterations

Several actions in the 1930s contributed to the Ashley's evolution toward its current configuration. On April 2, 1930, Proclamation 1903 added 13,785 acres. The acreage included the Little Hole Addition in Daggett County and the East End Addition in Uintah County, both of which extended the Ashley's eastern boundaries. The new forest boundary, which took in an additional 4,000 acres of private land, facilitated "organized fire protection." The Manila Ranger District would administer the Daggett County area while the Vernal Ranger District would absorb the Uintah County land.[41]

Survey crew, Ashley National Forest, 1928

Talk of adding part of the old Fort Bridger Military Reservation to the National Forest system occurred as early as 1914.[42] It became more serious in 1916 when members of the Blacks Fork and Smiths Fork horse and cattle association near Mountain View, Wyoming signed a petition supporting the action. As in most cases, these farmers and ranchers sought to protect themselves against transient sheep herds although they also noted the need to protect the stands of lodgepole pine.[43] It took years of discussion and negotiation before, to the dismay of the Wasatch NF staff, Public Land Order 571 assigned the Fort Bridger Addition to the Ashley NF on January 26, 1931.[44] The area encompassed 40,289 acres in Wyoming, which expanded the Lonetree District Ranger's area further northward.

Two adjustments occurred in 1933, beginning with the Green River Addition on February 18. Proclamation 2030 added this 43,525-acre area to the Ashley NF's northeast corner. On November 7, 1933, Executive Order 6409 transferred land between the Ashley and Wasatch forests, which placed the northern boundary between the two along a hydrographic divide. The westernmost 16,873 acres of the 1931 Fort Bridger Addition went to the Wasatch NF, shifting the forest boundary to the divide between the Smith's Fork drainage on the west and Gilbert Creek drainage on the east. In turn, the Ashley NF gained the northeast part of the Wasatch NF, a 30,043-acre area that included Gilbert Meadow, Bridger Lake, China Meadows, Flat Top Mountain, and Castle Lake.

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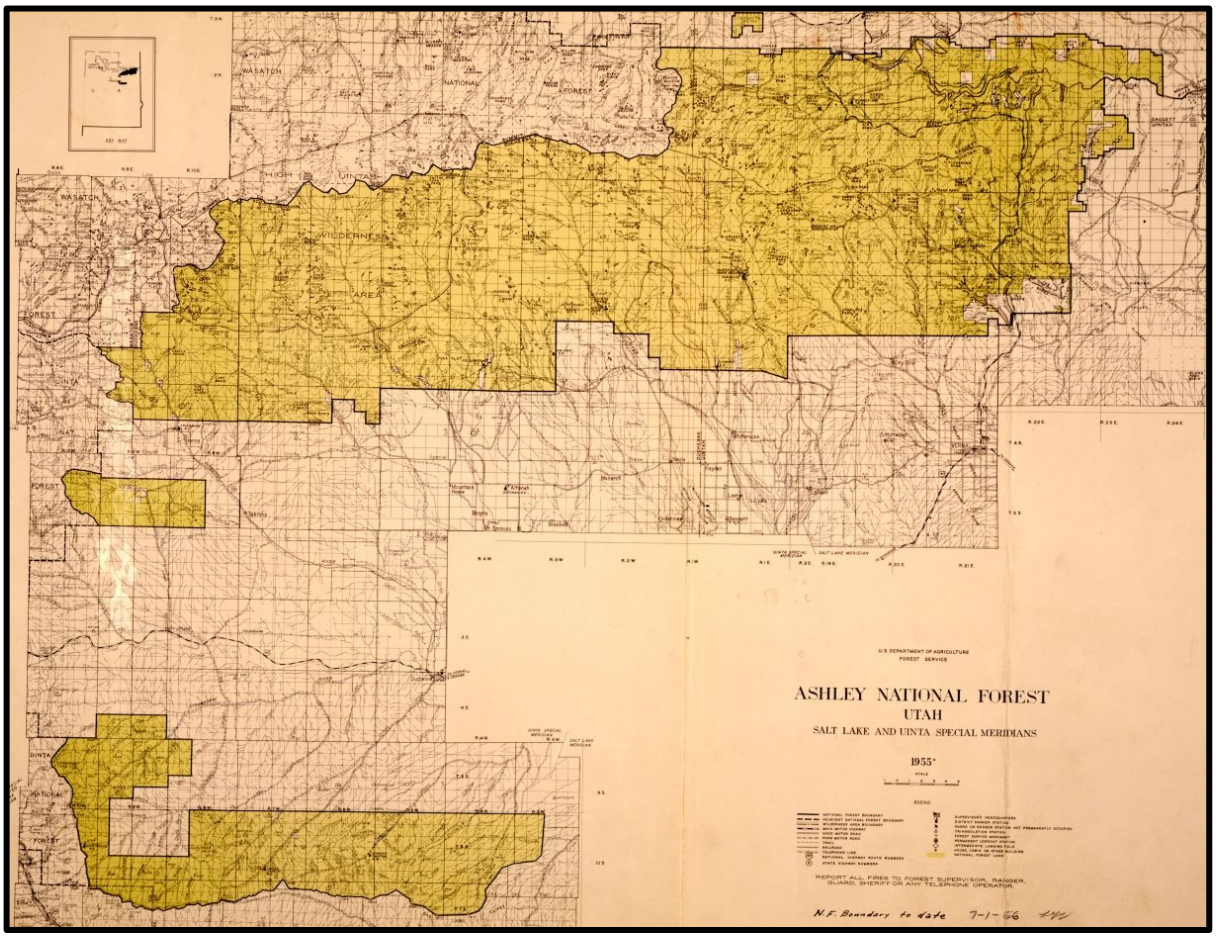
[41] "9600 Acres of Forest Land Have Been Added to the Ashley National Forest," *Vernal Express,* May 8, 1930, 1.
[42] Charles S. Peterson and Linda E. Speth, *A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest* (Logan, UT: Utah State University, 1980), 64.
[43] Petition to District Forester, attached to letter from Assistant Forester E. A. Sherman to District Forester Kneipp, May 31, 1916, File: "LP – BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1909-1921," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as R4 Lands Status Office.
[44] Peterson and Speth, 64.



Ashley National Forest Boundary, 1955

During this decade, the Ashley NF maintained five ranger districts. By 1939, they were known as the Manila (D1), Vernal (D2), Whiterocks (D3), Lake Fork (D4), and Fort Bridger (D5) ranger districts. These designations remained in place until 1954.

1954 Inter-Forest Transfer

The 1950s significantly altered the Ashley NF's land area and administrative structure. In February 1951, Forest Supervisor William D. Hurst met with the supervisors of the Uinta and Wasatch national forests about adjusting boundaries between the three forests, "with the objective of improving management efficiency and making Forest Officers more accessible to the Forest users."[45] The Forest Service administratively implemented the intra-forest transfers by 1953 and PLO 950 of March 30, 1954 formally authorized the changes effective July 1, 1954. In the exchange, the Fort Bridger Ranger District ("the north slope of the Uinta Mountains west of the Burnt Fork Drainage") went from the Ashley NF to the Wasatch NF. The Ashley gained the Grandaddy[46] Lakes District ("the Rock Creek and Duchesne River drainages") from the Wasatch. From the Uinta NF, it acquired the Duchesne District ("Tabby Mountain and Avintaquin

[45] William Daly Hurst, *A Life Recalled: Memoirs of William Daly Hurst* (1999), 130.
[46] According to the Geographic Names Board, the official spelling is "Grandaddy," not "Granddaddy."

units").[47] At the same time, the American Fork District of the Wasatch went to the Uinta.[48] Not all were pleased, however, and Supervisor Hurst recalled some dissent in the ranks:

> On February 5 [1954], the Vernal Chamber of Commerce called me to a special meeting dealing with the recent National Forest boundary adjustments which were now in effect. I was surprised at the opposition which a few members expressed because earlier meetings had shown strong support. I later learned that the local Ranger had generated the opposition for reasons I yet don't understand. I was terribly disappointed in his actions, which were all taken after the fact.[49]

Nevertheless, the changes stuck and people became accustomed to the new Ashley NF. It now consisted of five districts: Manila (D1), Vernal (D2), Roosevelt (D3), Altonah (D4), and Duchesne (D5).

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

The last major land adjustment occurred after Congress authorized construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir in 1956. The Bureau of Reclamation was in charge of the dam's construction but the National Park Service (NPS) and the Forest Service were involved with planning for the recreational use that would follow the creation of the reservoir. Initially, the extent of each agency's area of management was unclear. The Forest Service decided to proceed with the development of recreation facilities within the Ashley NF after considering proposals for either the Forest Service or the NPS to take over jurisdiction of the entire Flaming Gorge area. Forest Service landscape architect Paul Fritz drew up a classification plan in 1958 for the Flaming Gorge area inside the Ashley NF, and the Forest Service established management objectives.[50] A turf war soon developed, as historian Thomas G. Alexander explained:

> Between October 1958 and March 1959, the two agencies carried on discussions and exchanged correspondence about administering the facilities at the lake that would be under both agencies. Proposing the creation of a national recreation area within the area of its jurisdiction, the Park Service wanted to control the lake and a 300-foot strip of shoreline around its perimeter. Under this concept, the Forest Service would have administered only the national forest land outside that perimeter. After discussions between regional officials from both the Park Service and Forest Service, the Park Service compromised, suggesting that it control facilities to the water line and the Forest Service operate those on the shore.[51]

Regional Forester Floyd Iverson argued that this would create an NPS-managed recreation area within a national forest, which would result in inefficiencies and public confusion. He countered with another proposal for the Forest Service to manage all facilities within the Ashley NF and the NPS to take care of those outside the forest.[52] Finally, in 1963, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture agreed to this "Treaty of the Potomac."[53] Within a few years, it became apparent that this administrative arrangement

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[47] PLO 4673 eliminated the Tabby Mountain area, located west of Tabiona and south of Stockmore Ranger Station, from the Ashley NF on July 14, 1969.
[48] Hurst, 130; Fazio, 34.
[49] Hurst, 147.
[50] McConkie, "Historical Information," 3.
[51] Thomas G. Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987), 193.
[52] Ibid.
[53] McConkie, "Historical Information," 3-4.

resulted in duplication of management and higher costs. Congress resolved the problem when it formally designated the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area and assigned its entire management to the Forest Service.[54] President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the legislation on October 1, 1968 and the NPS-managed portion of the Flaming Gorge area transferred to the Ashley NF on January 1, 1969.[55]

Size of District Studies

The reorganization and consolidation of ranger districts is ongoing as policies evolve, staffs shrink and increase, and needs change. In the 1970s, another factor came into play: President Nixon's directive to administer geographic areas through one Federal office rather than a variety of agency offices. His "Standard Regional Boundary Concept" would have eliminated some Forest Service regional offices. Former Ashley Forest Supervisor A. R. McConkie explained the situation:

> Funds and personnel limitations have been very severe during this spring of 1973. A number of Forest Service consolidations has [*sic*] been made in the Intermountain Region to cut down overhead costs. The same is true with Ranger District consolidations. Approximately one-third of the Ranger Districts in the Region have been eliminated by consolidating with other units. On April 24, 1973, announcement was made by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Intermountain Regional Headquarters at Ogden would be eliminated. The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters at that location would also be moved. These actions, taken together with shortage of funds since the Forest Service will receive in Fiscal Year 1974 an estimated 35% to 30% less funding than in the previous fiscal year, have brought about rather severe crises with many Forest Service employees.[56]

Several factors halted the initiative: the difficulties of setting regional boundaries without regard for agency missions, the opposition of certain Congressmen, and Nixon's resignation after the Watergate scandal. As McConkie mentioned, however, district consolidations had already taken place thanks to a 1968 "Size of Ranger District Policy" that required forests to examine public services, resource management, organization management, costs, and projected workload.[57] In Region 4, studies of the Ashley NF's Manila and Vernal districts and the Wasatch NF's Mountain View and Evanston districts were priorities because of the proposed legislation to designate Flaming Gorge as a national recreation area.

The studies led the Forest Supervisor in 1971 to make several recommendations. One was to combine the Evanston and Mountain View districts, along with that part of the Manila District to the west boundary of the Flaming Gorge NRA. Forest officers would administer the North Slope as one unit from a headquarters in either Evanston or Mountain View.[58] No action occurred and the Manila District remained relatively untouched although its name changed to the Flaming Gorge Ranger District on April 9, 1971.[59]

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[54] "Secretaries Approve Flaming Gorge NRA," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 41, (October 13, 1967), 1.
[55] "NRA Status Nears for Flaming Gorge," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 34 (August 23, 1968), 4; "Changes at Flaming Gorge," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 2 (January 10, 1969), 3.
[56] McConkie, "Historical Information," 6.
[57] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Assistant Regional Foresters and Forest Supervisors, April 24, 1968, Regional Architectural Historian's Files, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[58] Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, January 6, 1971; Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, March 12, 1971.
[59] McConkie, "Historical Information," 6.

In contrast, the number of districts on the Ashley NF's Uintah Basin side shrunk from four to three with the dissolution of the Altonah Ranger District.[60] The consolidation, which became official on July 1, 1971, transferred the Rock Creek drainage from the Altonah District to the Duchesne District. The rest of the Altonah District became part of the Roosevelt Ranger District. The Whiterocks and Dry Fork watersheds transferred from the Roosevelt District to the Vernal District.[61]

High Uintas Wilderness Area

An overview of the Ashley NF would be remiss if it did not address the High Uintas Wilderness. The remote and rugged country received recognition when the Forest Service designated 237,000 acres as the High Uintas Primitive Area on April 27, 1931 under the Secretary of Agriculture's Regulation L-20. Four rangers initially administered the primitive area: the Wasatch NF's T. D. Phinney (Stockmore Ranger Station) and J. B. Hann (Evanston, Wyoming) and the Ashley NF's Clyde Lambert (Altonah Ranger Station) and E. Fred Sargent (Hole in the Rock Ranger Station).[62]

The Forest Service eliminated 3,240 acres from the primitive area on April 16, 1942 to accommodate the Duchesne tunnel, part of the Deer Creek reclamation project.[63] Fifteen years later, in 1957, the agency initiated a study to designate the primitive area as a wilderness area under the Secretary of Agriculture's regulations. Region 4 re-examined its recommendation from that study after the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 directed the Secretary of Agriculture to review primitive areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

After a 1965-66 study, Regional Forester Floyd Iverson presented a proposal to designate 322,998 acres of the Ashley and Wasatch NFs as the High Uintas Primitive Area. The proposal included the addition of four areas amounting to 121,613 acres, with the largest being the 102,011-acre Uinta River Addition in the upper Uinta River and Beaver Creek drainages. It also recommended the exclusion of four areas totaling 35,782 acres, including 34,367 acres around Moon Lake. Iverson, acknowledging the importance of water originating within the area, determined that designation would not preclude the construction of water storage facilities within the Uinta River portion of the proposed wilderness.[64]

Years passed before a formal wilderness designation occurred. In 1979, the Utah Wilderness Association recommended 659,000 acres be set aside as the High Uintas Wilderness. The Forest Service responded in 1981 with a proposal to designate 511,000 acres.[65] Finally, on September 28, 1984, Congress created the High Uintas Wilderness Area after the Utah delegation introduced legislation.

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[60] "National Forest News (Ashley)," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 23 (June 11, 1971), 7.
[61] "Forest ranger districts being re-organized," *Uintah Basin Standard*, June 24, 1971, 12; McConkie, "Historical Information," 6.
[62] A.G. Nord and James O. Stewart, "Report on the High Uintas Primitive Area, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, April 14, 1931, 3, not accessioned, Oversized Collection, R4 History Collection.
[63] USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, *A proposal: High Uintas Wilderness. High Uintas Wilderness: Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, Utah* (Ogden, Utah: [1966?]; Remarks by Regional Forester Floyd Iverson at Public Hearing on Proposal to Establish the High Uintas Wilderness, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 12, 1966, File: "2320 Wilderness & Primitive Area, High Uintas Wilderness (Proposal)," Storage Room, Duchesne Ranger District Office, Duchesne, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as Duchesne Storage Room.
[64] Ibid.
[65] High Uintas Preservation Council, "Welcome to the High Uintas Preservation Council," http://www.hupc.org/uintas.htm, accessed January 2, 2015.

PERSONNEL

The administrative structure of the Ashley NF was typical of other national forests. A Forest Supervisor based at a headquarters (the Supervisor's Office or "SO") directed district rangers. Assistant rangers or forest guards supplemented the rangers' labor during summer months. The first two heads of the Uintah Forest Reserve, George Bucher (1898-1902) and Dan Marshall (1902-1906), worked from Kamas. The third, Willard Pack, moved the office to Provo when he took the job in 1906. This shifted the forest headquarters away from the reserve's center, thus displeasing forest users on the east end. They objected to travelling all the way to Provo to conduct business with the Forest Service. Such a journey took at least four days.[66]

As the rumor mill generated discussion of splitting the Uintah Forest Reserve, Grant Carpenter set his sights on becoming supervisor of the "East Uintah Forest Reserve." Carpenter, hired on the Uintah in 1900, worked from Kamas until approximately 1906 when he relocated to Vernal to administer the Reserve's east end. Other early rangers on the east end were Sylvanus Collett and John Turnbow. Albert A. Hardy joined Carpenter in 1906, first as a guard and soon as a ranger.[67]

The local paper promoted Vernal as the logical place for a forest headquarters and recommended Carpenter's appointment as supervisor. He did not get the job but remained on as a ranger. William Anderson, hired in 1905 as a guard and quickly promoted to ranger, received his appointment as supervisor of the Ashley National Forest on July 1, 1908. Ranger Carpenter—possibly influenced by jealousy over Anderson's appointment and/or a poor performance review that Anderson gave him—filed a grievance against his supervisor in 1916. Forest officials investigated both men's actions and found instances of misconduct or poor judgment by both. Grant left the Forest Service but Anderson remained until 1921 when he resigned after some controversy about another legal claim against him. Anderson eventually moved to Glenwood Springs, Colorado where he went into the sheep business. Ill health forced him to sell his outfit and Anderson died at Glenwood Springs on April 20, 1953.[68]

The level of conflict between Anderson and Carpenter was unusual. Most supervisors behaved professionally and nurtured the *esprit de corps* encouraged by Gifford Pinchot. Several went on to make names for themselves in the Forest Service. Art Nord, supervisor from 1925 to 1930, was promoted to assistant regional forester. He played a significant role in the configuration and management of the Utah forests and successfully advocated the development of the Snowbasin Ski Resort. He was instrumental in Congressional legislation that allowed the Forest Service to use receipts for the purchase of damaged lands in need of restoration. In 1935, Nord proposed the creation of a natural history field house, an idea that came to fruition in 1947 in Vernal.

William D. Hurst followed the footsteps of his father and grandfather by joining the Forest Service. He worked twice on the Ashley: first as Manila District Ranger (1942-1945) and then as Forest Supervisor

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[66] "Vernal Headquarters," *The Vernal Express,* February 7, 1908, 1; "Reserve Divided," *The Vernal Express,* April 10, 1908, 1.

[67] *The Vernal Express,* May 1, 1908, 1; *The Vernal Express,* June 30, 1906; "Ashley Forest Reserve Set Aside in 1861 as Part of Reservation," *The Vernal Express*, March 30, 1939, 2.

[68] *The Vernal Express,* November 3, 1906, 2; "Vernal Headquarters," *The Vernal Express,* February 7, 1908, 1; various documents, Binder: "William M. Anderson Government Papers, 1905-1921," ANF Heritage Office. For more information about Anderson, see Cristina Bailey, Tami Merkley, and Byron Loosle, "William Mitchell Anderson: First Ashley National Forest Supervisor," April 2003.

(1950-1955). Hurst climbed the career ladder, holding numerous positions before retiring in 1976 after ten years as Region 3's Regional Forester.

The Ashley NF had its share of interesting rangers. To be hired, forest officers had to pass the ranger exam, a civil service test of abilities. John Riis, a ranger on the La Sal National Forest, provided an overview of a typical exam:

> For two days the examiners harried us. We rode to demonstrate our horsemanship and shot at a post while on the gallop to prove our marksmanship. We packed a horse and threw the diamond hitch, did some simple surveying, cut down trees, trying to fall them on a stake set by the examiner, mapped and estimated timber land, made out bills of lumber, camp supplies and many other things.[69]

Many of the Forest's first officers were local men who tended to have hands-on skills rather than formal training. Ernest Winkler, Region 4's grazing inspector, wrote about the Ashley NF staff after spending time with them in 1922. Ranger Harry Van Tassel had "considerable mill experience" as a sawyer and did good work with timber sales and grazing administration. George Walkup was a high-school educated man with good ideas. Winkler described him as orderly, systematic, neat, and successful in cultivating partnerships to construct forest improvements. Albert A. Hardy, ranger-at-large, was a practical man with solid judgment who was well liked by his peers. Winkler remarked on Hardy's competency in timber sales, land classification, range appraisal mapping, vegetation classification, and report writing. Although Hardy was not supervisor material, he knew the Forest better than others did and could handle "full responsibility for rough end of any activity not highly technical."[70]

Retaining quality staff could be challenging. A supervisor on another forest summarized the measly salary situation of rangers. Although they received $900 a year, winter furloughs and the cost of boarding saddle horses presented financial hardships. An educated and skilled ranger could make more money outside of the Forest Service. Given that they had to cover many of their own work expenses, most were spending an average of $250 per year on lodging and subsistence, horses, feed and shoeing, and field equipment.[71]

The skills of Forest Service personnel improved as more men attended forestry courses at the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. Others completed correspondence courses offered by Region 4 during World War I. Some men gained work experience and education as enrollees or staff of Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

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[69] John Riis, Martha Riis Moore, and Les Joslin, *Ranger Trails: The Life and Times of a Pioneer U.S. Forest Service Ranger in the West on the La Sal, Santa Barbara, Cache, and Deschutes National Forests, 1907-1913* (Bend, OR: Wilderness Associates, 2008), 25.

[70] Winkler Diaries, July 22 and August 5, 1922.

[71] William Weld Clark, "Report on Personnel, Bear River National Forest, November 24, 1907," 2, Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District Office, Logan, Utah.

Chapter 3: New Deal Programs

OVERVIEW

The 1930s brought difficult times to the United States. When the stock market crashed in October 1929, it plunged the nation into the worst economic depression in its history. By 1933, over 25 percent of Americans were unemployed with the figure approaching 36 percent in Utah. As unemployment rates rose during the Great Depression, federal and state agencies implemented innovative programs to provide temporary work. In the Intermountain West, work camps for transients were set up in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, as well as Pocatello, Idaho.[72] By early 1933, the Forest Service's Region 4 had leveraged improvement appropriations and unemployment relief funds to hire local men on twenty-five national forests. To assist as many families as possible, forest supervisors rotated work crews even when it proved to be inefficient for the project.[73]

Under the transient relief program, work camps were set up to employ homeless youths and adults who were "roaming the country." When the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was created in 1935, transients were encouraged to apply for WPA employment in their state of legal residence. The transient camps continued, however, for "unattached" men. Their pay ranged from $15 for unskilled labor to $25 for skilled labor.[74]

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA), established in 1933, provided funding for several projects. As of late 1936, about 130 men worked for the Ashley NF as ERA employees. They came from settlements on the Forest's south side including Vernal, Jensen, Lapoint, Whiterocks, and Altonah. Their main project was the reconstruction of a Forest Service telephone system that connected the Supervisor's Office in Vernal with ranger stations, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps, and resident fire cooperators. They also built the Hick's Park counting corral near a sheep driveway, a trail to the proposed Taylor Mountain lookout tower, and the Paradise fire trail. Other projects included insect and disease control, maps and surveys, and range, fire and recreation improvements.[75]

In the mid-1930s, WPA projects replaced most of the work conducted by ERA men. The WPA, a massive relief effort that provided job opportunities for the unemployed, eventually utilized over 8.5 million people on 1.4 million projects. Many of the projects, intended to improve and expand the nation's infrastructure, involved the construction of highways and roads, bridges, and public buildings.[76]

While these early relief projects helped locals in dire circumstances, the CCC had a much greater impact, particularly on the national forests. On April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, later renamed the Civilian Conservation Corps. Planned in its early stages to benefit forested areas of western states, originators soon found that nearly all parts of the country had work opportunities for the CCC.

Utah's CCC camps were under the jurisdiction of the Army's Ninth Corps Area, which was based at the Presidio in San Francisco. Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City became a training camp and a district headquarters

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[72] Peterson and Speth, 103.
[73] "Forest Service Furnished Much Work to Needy," *San Juan Record,* January 12, 1933, 1.
[74] J. Wayland Mattsson, "Transient Relief Given Credit for Three Projects," *Uintah Basin Record,* July 24, 1936, 1.
[75] "Ashley National Forest Employing Large Crew of E.R.A. Employees," *Vernal Express,* November 12, 1936, 7.
[76] T. H. Watkins, *The Great Depression: America in the 1930s* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1993), 249.

within the Ninth Corps. Fifty-five thousand men, 4,000 of whom were Utah residents, enrolled in the state's twenty-six camps during its first year. Over the course of its existence, the CCC employed 22,074 Utah men with another 23,833 brought in from eastern states. Of the 116 camps in Utah, the Forest Service oversaw forty-seven.[77]

For the Forest Service, the sudden influx of funds after several lean years created some problems as administration of New Deal programs required more personnel and greater costs. District rangers had to adjust to supervising crews of up to a hundred men. Other resource management work suffered as they dedicated much of their time to managing projects, supervising untrained men, and securing supplies.

The number of CCC enrollees declined as they found jobs in private industry or joined the military. During the latter half of 1939, over 21,000 men left the CCC for new jobs while nearly 2,500 enlisted in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.[78] The 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor and the United States' subsequent entry into World War II further suppressed the need for relief programs. Nearly 3.5 million men had participated in the CCC program before its termination on June 30, 1942.

CCC CAMP HISTORIES

The following camp histories, while brief, are gleaned from several sources including newspaper articles, Kenneth Baldridge's dissertation titled "Nine Years of Achievement: The CCC in Utah," the *Daily News - Intermountain Region* newsletter, Forest Service files, and Ashley NF heritage staff reports.

Camp F-3, Bullionville/Kaler Hollow

In 1933, the Ashley NF received two of Utah's first CCC camps. The Smith's Fork Camp F-4 was fifteen miles south of Mountain View, Wyoming on the North Slope. (The area later became part of the Wasatch NF.) The second, Camp F-3, was on the South Slope at the "old deserted mining camp of Bullionville."[79]

A forward contingent of twenty-five CCC enrollees from Virginia arrived in May 1933, temporarily staying in Vernal's city park while Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart, Forester Parley Lambert, and the Army's Lt. Watt scouted potential camp locations including Bullionville, Kaler Hollow, and Iron Springs. The local newspaper reported that, "It is impracticable to get to Kaler Hollow at this time and the camp will undoubtedly be made permanent at Bullionville which is 26 miles from Vernal." Indeed, they did choose Bullionville although officials named the camp "Kaler Hollow."[80]

Company 1342 occupied Camp F-3 during the first enrollment period (Summer 1933).[81] Its members included 130 enrollees from Duchesne and Uintah counties with the remainder from Carbon and Daggett counties and Virginia. Capt. Upson and Lt. Racker of the US Army were in charge. The company was productive before transferring to southern California for the winter. They built 13 ranger station buildings, 18 miles of mountain roads, 44 miles of telephone line, 9 miles of drift fences, 9 bridges (including two 35-

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[77] Kenneth W. Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement: The CCC in Utah," (Ph.D. diss., Brigham Young University, May 1971), 39 and maps (endpiece); Kenneth W. Baldridge, "The Civilian Conservation Corps," *Utah History Encyclopedia*, http://www.uen.org/utah_history_encyclopedia/c/CIVILIAN_CONSERVATION_CORPS.html, accessed May 12, 2015.
[78] *Daily News - Intermountain Region*, January 31, 1940.
[79] James O. Stewart, "Improvements Made by C.C.C. in Uintah Basin," *Vernal Express,* December 14, 1933, 17.
[80] Baldridge, Nine Years of Achievement, 43; "Uintah County Men Taken to Forest Camp," *Vernal Express,* June 1, 1933, 1. "C.C.C. Camps at Bullionville and Smith's Fork Are Now Fully Manned," *Vernal Express,* June 29, 1933, 1.
[81] Baldridge, Nine Years of Achievement, 43.

foot truss bridges), 3 ranger station pasture fences, 4 reservoirs for range stock water, 5 spring developments for stock, and 5 campground water developments.[82] Specific projects included: [83]

- Colton Guard Station improvements
- Elkhorn Ranger Station improvements
- Trout Creek Guard Station improvements
- Iron Springs Campground
- Road from Kaler Hollow to Trout Creek
- Road from Big Lake to Kane Hollow
- Brush Creek Mountain drift fence
- Completion of the road connecting the Vernal-Manila Highway with the Old Thornburg Road

The harsh winter forced the closure of Camp F-3 in October 1933 but it reopened in July 1934 with the arrival of Capt. Vernon Peterson and twenty-four men from Uintah River Camp F-29.[84] It is not clear if the men returned to Bullionville or to Camp F-3's second location at Kaler Hollow, two miles west.[85] By August, the camp was at its full strength with 238 "junior drought enrollees," most of whom were from Box Elder and Salt Lake counties, forming Company 1965. Among their many tasks, the work of Camp F-3 enrollees included the construction of Manila Camp F-35, which would serve as their winter headquarters. Throughout the summer of 1934, they progressed on the following projects with plans to complete them before moving to the Manila camp: [86]

- Colton Ranger Station
- Trout Creek Ranger Station
- East Park Road (construction from Iron Springs north to the East Park Reservoir)
- Thornburg Road (construction from Trout Creek to Summit Park, following the old military road)
- Red Cloud Road (construction from Trout Creek to the Red Cloud Ranger Station)
- Stock and sheep driveway construction, including a new 12-mile stock driveway from the Vernal-Manila Road to the high range
- Bridge construction and remodeling
- Timber stand improvement

Camp F-3 remained unoccupied for five years after its enrollees moved to Manila Camp F-35 in October 1934. In late 1939, Forest Supervisor Taylor and several notable stockmen identified a site that they would recommend for one of Utah's CCC camps in 1940. It was "at the junction of the Taylor mountain road and the Iron Springs road," seven miles west of the Manila-Vernal Highway (Highway 191).[87] Upon approval of the camp, a contingent from the Division of Grazing's CCC camp in Vernal arrived in July 1940 to begin construction. Officials intended to transfer enrollees from Manila Camp F-35 to Kaler Hollow and use them

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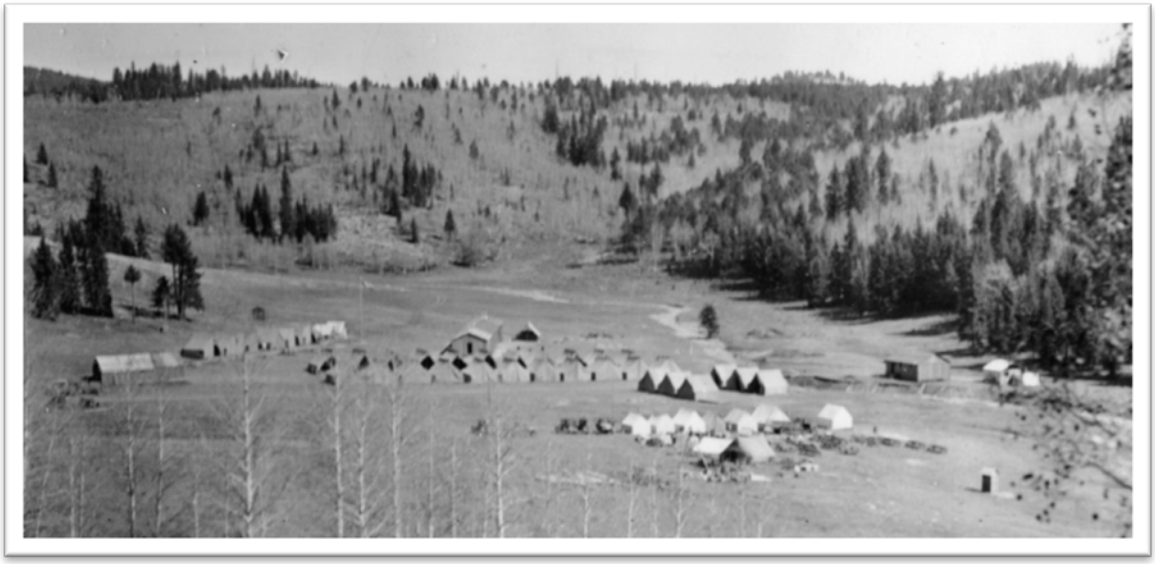
[82] "C.C.C. Camps at Bullionville and Smith's Fork Are Now Fully Manned," *Vernal Express,* June 29, 1933, 1; James O. Stewart, "Improvements Made by C.C.C. in Uintah Basin," *Vernal Express,* December 14, 1933, 17.
[83] "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5; "C.C.C. Camps at Bullionville and Smith's Fork Are Now Fully Manned."
[84] "200 CCC Men To Arrive at Camp Monday," *Vernal Express,* July 26, 1934, 1.
[85] For a thorough discussion, see ANF Heritage Report No. AS-10-00012, "ANF Travel Plan: Dispersed Motorized Camping in the Kaler Hollow Area."
[86] "The Uintah River Reporter," *Roosevelt Standard,* September 13, 1934, 4; "Work Projects Outlined for Kaler Hollow CCC," *Vernal Express,* August 30, 1934, 1.
[87] "Kaler Hollow Selected For New CCC Camp," *Vernal Express,* November 16, 1939, 1.



Camp F-3 at Bullionville

to construct water developments, a lookout tower on Dyer Mountain, and road improvements to Trout Creek and Leidy Peak.[88] Records are sparse but they suggest that a spike camp rather than a full company occupied the Kaler Hollow site during the summer of 1940.[89]

Forest officials warned of the loss of the Kaler Hollow Camp due to cuts in the CCC budget. Their fears were unrealized, however, as enrollees arrived from the Escalante and Brigham City camps in June and July 1941. As with other CCC Camps during this time, Kaler Hollow experienced a quick decline as Congressional funds decreased, job opportunities increased, and the nation's focus shifted to war. With only 105 men in camp, officials shut down the Kaler Hollow operation on August 15, 1941.[90]

Period/Season	**Company**
1 (Summer 1933)	1342
3 (Summer 1934)	1965
16 (Summer 1940)	? – *may have been occupied by a spike camp from rather than a full company*
17 (Summer 1941)	?

Camp Facilities

Camp F-3 started out as a tent camp at Bullionville. It had orderly rows of tents for enrollees' living quarters, a recreational tent, a mess hall, bathhouses, a footbridge, a flagpole, and a 2000-gallon water tank.[91] Heritage staff recorded the Bullionville camp (Heritage Site No. AS-172, 42-UN-824) in 1981 and

[88] "Construction at Kaler CCC Started," *Vernal Express,* July 4, 1940, 1.
[89] "Kaler Hollow CCC May Be Lost Lest Community Acts," *Vernal Express,* April 3, 1941, 1.
[90] Ibid.; "150 Assigned Kaler Hollow CCC Camp," *Vernal Express,* June 26, 1; "Kaler Hollow CCC Camp Receives Brigham City Men," *Vernal Express,* July 10, 1941, 1; "Kaler Hollow Camp To go August 15," *Vernal Express,* August 7, 1941, 1
[91] Historic photos attached to ANF Heritage Report No. AS-81-00353; "Forest Army at Bullionville do Road Work," *Vernal Express,* June 15, 1933, 1; "C.C.C. Camps at Bullionville and Smith's Fork Are Now Fully Manned," *Vernal Express,* June 29, 1933, 1.

2000 and found building post remnants, depressions, platforms, and other features associated with the short-lived CCC facility (Heritage Report No. AS-81-00353)

The CCC constructed a variety of structures at Camp F-3's second location in Kaler Hollow. They included a repair shop, mess hall, kitchen, generator house, laundry house, bathhouse, and latrines.[92] Heritage staff surveyed the Kaler Hollow site (Heritage Site No. AS-174, 42-UN-826) in 1981 and 2010. They identified locations of the former maintenance shop, oil house, generator house, bathhouse/lavatory, latrine, septic tank, bridge, and other related features (Heritage Report No. AS-10-00012).

As with many CCC structures, the Camp F-3 buildings were recycled for new uses. The Uintah School District acquired several in 1947 and transported them to school sites where they supported the school lunch program.[93] In 1952, the Ashley NF relocated "two portable CCC barracks" to the newly acquired Vernal Warehouse Site at 248 South 500 East where they became a sign shop and an equipment shed.[94]

Camp F-29, Uintah River

Uintah River Camp F-29 opened in May 1934. It housed Company 1345, which had been at Camps F-20 and PE-214 in the Moab area (La Sal National Forest) since May 1933. Capt. Vernon Peterson served as camp commander while Alden Newell, who had been with the company near Moab, continued as camp superintendent.[95] Camp F-29 operated only during the summer of 1934 (the third enrollment period), despite the construction of several facilities. That season, the CCC men worked on the following projects:[96]

- Uintah River Canyon Road (from canyon mouth to U-Bar Ranch)
- Road from Uintah Canyon to Pole Creek Sawmill
- Telephone line from Paradise Park Ranger Station to Burton Ranch
- Telephone line to Altonah Ranger Station

In the fall of 1934, Company 1345 transferred to Moon Lake Camp F-37.[97]

Period/Season	**Company**
3 (Summer 1934)	1345

Camp Facilities

Given its short tenure, Uintah River Camp F-29 saw minimal development although it did have a kitchen, shower room, and officers' quarters in the summer of 1934.[98] Heritage staff documented the site in 1983 as the "Uinta Park CCC Camp" (Heritage Site No. AS-173, 42-DC-2148) and noted it was "totally destroyed" (Heritage Report No. AS-84-00357). Another survey in 2008 determined the CCC camp had been northwest of the Uinta Park Guard Station on what is now the Uinta Group Campground. Archeologists found concrete footings, stone-lined paths, and other features (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00018).

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[92] "Kaler Hollow CCC Buildings Go To Schools," *Vernal Express,* August 14, 1947.
[93] Ibid.; Kitty Parks, "High School Begins School Lunch Program," *Vernal Express,* October 16, 1947.
[94] Hurst, 123-124, 142.
[95] *Moab Times Independent*, 10 May 1934.
[96] "The Uintah River Reporter," *Roosevelt Standard,* August 30, 1934, 4; "The Uintah River Reporter," *Roosevelt Standard,* September 13, 1934, 4.
[97] "The Uintah River Reporter," *Roosevelt Standard,* August 30, 1934, 4.
[98] Ibid.

Camp F-35, Manila (Sheep Creek)

In the fall of 1934, Lt. Harold A. Smith oversaw construction of a new CCC camp that would serve as winter headquarters for enrollees who worked from the Kaler Hollow Camp F-3 that summer. Designated as Camp F-35, it was in Sheep Creek Canyon about 3½ miles due south of Manila, a location that allowed it to operate year round.[99] The local newspaper reported on its ambitious design:

> According to plans and specifications compiled by Captain Vernon Peterson, Camp Commander, and Albert A Smith, senior foreman, the camp when completed will resemble a huge pine tree being wide at the base and tapering gradually to its pinacle [*sic*]. The camp will be comprised of twenty buildings – six Barracks buildings, Officers Quarters, Mess Hall, Garage, Wash Houses, Drying Rooms and other out-buildings.[100]

Manila Camp F-35, also as the Sheep Creek Camp, sported Daggett County's only electrical lighting system and the only doctor. With the arrival of 271 men, it significantly increased the county's population from 411 to 682. The camp, one of the longer-lived CCC operations on the Ashley NF, opened in October 1934 and served as a home base for spike camps in Kaler Hollow and at Red Springs. The Thornburgh spike camp, located between Hickerson Park and Sheep Creek Park, was the largest spike camp on the Ashley NF as of late 1935. Enrollees there worked on the Thornburgh and Sol Canyon roads and the Sheep Creek drift fence.[101]

Numerous accidents involving CCC enrollees happened throughout Region 4 and the Manila Camp saw its share of tragedy. On March 24, 1937, foreman Frank R. Salmon died and enrollee Leonard Mitchell suffered serious injuries while trying to dispose of explosive powder, caps, and detonators. Ironically, the two men undertook this task after a weekly safety meeting in which another enrollee told of the explosives location about a half-mile from camp. Although Salmon was a powder foreman and a safety assistant, he accidentally detonated a box of caps while testing a fuse. Another foreman died two years later when he rolled a car. His passengers, the camp superintendent and two other foremen, were injured.[102]

Camp F-35 operated for most enrollment periods until closing permanently in the fall of 1940. A Division of Grazing CCC camp at Green River, Wyoming was asked in the summer of 1941 to dismantle and relocate the Manila camp buildings, which had been locked up for the winter of 1940-41.[103] By that time, the men of Manila Camp F-35 had carried out extensive work that included: [104]

- Ute Lookout Tower and Weather Station

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[99] Ray Rogers, "Kaler Hollow Camp," *Vernal Express,* September 13, 1934, 4; "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5.
[100] Ray Rogers, "Kaler Hollow Camp," *Vernal Express,* September 6, 1934, 4.
[101] "Sheep Creek CCC Camp Acquire 'Talkie' for New Year's Celebration," *Vernal Express,* January 3,1935, 2; Fazio, 63; "Ashley News," November 1, 1935, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," ANF Break Room.
[102] *Daily News,* March 27, 1937 and October 10, 1939; "CCC Foreman Killed in Auto Crash," *Vernal Express,* October 12, 1939, 1.
[103] "Sheep Creek CCC Camp Closes Career," *Vernal Express,"* June 5, 1941, 1.
[104] "Heavy Snow Fall Gives Basin New Life," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 24, 1935, 1; "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5; *Daily News,* September 15, 1937; A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 20, 1939; "Construction at Kaler CCC Started," *Vernal Express,* July 4, 1940, 1; "Sheep Creek CCC Camp Closes Career," *Vernal Express,"* June 5, 1941, 1; Marvin H. Combs to Forest Supervisor, 25 March 1965.

- Summit Ranger Station improvements (1934-35)
- Manila Ranger Station improvements (1935)
- Mountain View Ranger Station improvements (1935)
- Suspended trail bridge across Green River at Hideout (1934-35)
- Relocation/reconstruction of 200 miles of telephone line between Vernal and Mountain View
- Gilbert Creek Dugway road
- West Fork Blacks Fork Road
- Spirit Lake Road (1940)
- Half Moon Park Road
- Hideout Canyon Road (1934-35)
- Sheep Creek Canyon Road
- An improved road through Palisade Park to the top of the mountain
- Reconstruction of the forest highway in the McKee Draw area
- Road from Summit Springs Ranger Station to the west end of Hickerson Park (1935)
- Recreational area near Green Lakes (1940)
- Campgrounds at Deep Creek, Hideout Canyon, Palisade Park (1937), and Red Springs
- Hideout Summit Springs Trail (1934-35)
- Boundary fence in the Birch Creek area (1940)
- Sheep Creek drift fence

Period/ Season	**Company**
4 (Winter 1934-35)	1965
5 (Summer 1935)	1965
6 (Winter 1935-36)	1965 and/or 3544[105]
7 (Summer 1936)	1965 (Baldridge) or 3239 (ccclegacy.org)
8 (Winter 1936-37)	1965 (Baldridge) or 4794 (ccclegacy.org)
9 (Summer 1937)	1965 (Baldridge) or 4794[106]
12 (Winter 1938-39)	3544
13 (Summer 1939)	3544
15 (Summer 1940)	3544

Camp Facilities

Construction of Manila Camp F-35 began in the fall of 1934 and by December 1934, the site had a recreation hall and a medical building. A camp newsletter also mentioned Barracks Nos. 1 through 4, a shower house, and an overhead building.[107] Additional facilities constructed in 1935 included an office, a 30' x 90' garage for camp trucks, a concrete powder house, and a cap house. The latter two still exist in

[105] Baldridge states Company 1965 occupied the camp during enrollment period 6. A typewritten transcript ("Camp 3544, Manila, Utah (July 1935-1941)," File: "Manila (Sheep Creek) Camp," ANF Heritage Office) states Company 3544 was organized in July of 1935 at the Manila Camp. This transcript may have been photocopied from the Andrew J. Galarz Collection at the Utah State Historical Society. The ccclegacy.org website also states Company 3544 occupied the camp during enrollment period 6.

[106] A board found in the walls of the Ute Fire Lookout Tower bears the date of May 17, 1937, ten initials, and "Co. 4794."

[107] *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. I, no. 1 (December 14, 1934), 5, 7-8.

separate drainages of Sheep Creek Canyon. Other work in 1935 included a baseball diamond about a quarter-mile east of the camp and improvements to living quarters for the Forest Service overhead.[108]

District ranger Rowdy Muir at the powder house or cap house near Manila CCC Camp F-35, Summer 2014.

When William D. Hurst took charge of the Manila Ranger District in 1942, buildings still existed at the former CCC camp. He was responsible over the next three years for inventorying and disposing of an extensive amount of equipment that ranged from heavy machinery to kitchen utensils. During this time, the camp buildings were decommissioned, mostly by auction, although one large garage was relocated to the Manila Ranger Station.[109]

In 1983, Forest Service staff recorded Manila Camp F-35 as the Sheep Creek Canyon CCC Camp (Heritage Site AS-171, 42-DA-383). The former CCC operation was at Carmel Campground just south of Sheep Creek. A flash flood in the 1960s and construction of the campground apparently had destroyed most traces of CCC occupation (Heritage Report No. AS-84-00356).

Camp F-37, Moon Lake (Yellowstone)

Officials originally planned to establish Camp F-37 on the shores of Moon Lake but chose instead to construct it along Yellowstone Creek, adjacent to the Yellowstone Ranger Station. By then, it was too late to change its official name so it continued to be formally designated as the Moon Lake CCC camp. [110]

Men of Company 1345, stationed at Uintah River Camp F-29, built the Moon Lake Camp in 1934 to serve as their winter quarters. Lt. John Elting was in charge of developing the site, which would have nineteen frame buildings "but in other respects should be similar to the winter camps of last year."[111] Moon Lake Camp F-37 opened in October 1934 under Capt. Bittman and Superintendent Frank Warthen, with men transferring from the Uintah River camp. Soon thereafter, officers began publicizing the activities of Company 1345 with a column titled "The Aurora Borealis" in the *Uintah Basin Record*. The column

[108] "Ashley News," November 1, 1935, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," ANF Break Room; *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. II, no. 2 (January 18, 1935), 3; *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. II, no. 5 (March 23, 1935), 3.
[109] Hurst, 67.
[110] Vern V. Duke, "Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37," *Uintah Basin Record,* June 28, 1936, 6.
[111] "The Uintah River Reporter," *Roosevelt Standard,* September 13, 1934, 4.

continued a year later after Company 2910 replaced Company 1345.[112] During the camp's existence, enrollees worked on the following projects:[113]

- Moon Lake Guard Station
- Dry Gulch Ranger Station
- Yellowstone Ranger Station
- Altonah Ranger Station (painting)
- Telephone line from Moon Lake to the top of Lake Fork Mountain
- New road from Lake Fork Mountain road to the mouth of Swift Creek
- Road from forest boundary to Moon Lake
- Road from Yellowstone to Dry Gulch
- Treatment of telephone poles and fence posts
- 60-foot long "Standard Truss" bridge over the Yellowstone River just above the ranger station
- 2 stringer bridges on the Dry Gulch Road across the main stream of Dry Gulch
- Bridge with masonry abutments across the Farnsworth canal on the Moon Lake Road
- Insect control projects

Period/ Season	**Company**
4 (Winter 1934-35)	1345
5 (Summer 1935)	1345
6 (Winter 1935-36)	2910

Camp Facilities

Construction of Moon Lake Camp F-37 was nearly complete in November 1934, as reported in a newspaper article:

> Five barracks will house 250 men from different parts of Utah. These buildings are of frame construction with tar roofing cover. The job of lining them with Celotex is now underway and should improve their insulating qualities. The barracks are grouped on the river bank. Just above them on higher ground are located the officers quarters, Forestry building, hospital, mess-hall and Administration building.[114]

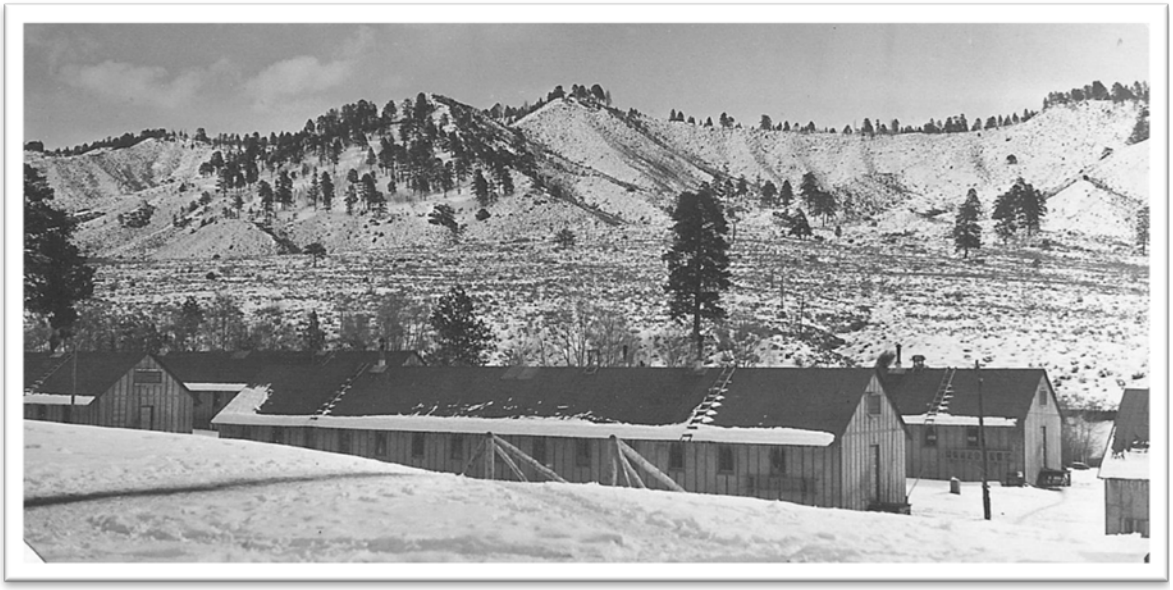
The article went on to describe the officers' quarters, which had a living room with a large stone fireplace, two sleeping rooms, a heating plant, and a washroom. The forestry building housed construction foremen and technical workers. It had sleeping quarters, a clubroom, a washroom, and an office. The 24' x 140' structure also provided a blacksmith shop, a repair room, and storage space for nine trucks. The mess hall, which included a pantry and sleeping quarters for cooks, could accommodate the entire company with thirty tables that seated ten men each. The bathhouse had seventeen showers and laundry equipment. The camp also boasted two "rustic bridges" over the ditch near the barracks, electric lights, and water

[112] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* August 16, 1935, 5.
[113] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* November 9, 1934, 8, November 23, 1934, 8, and November 30, 1934, 8; Frank Warthen, "Program and Work Accomplished by Moon Lake C.C.C. Camp, Co. No. 1345," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 17, 1935, 4; Frank Warthen, "Report of Work Accomplished at Moon Lake CCC Camp," *Uintah Basin Record,* November 11, 1935, 5.
[114] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uinta Basin Record,* November 16, 1934, 6.

supplied from a spring about a half mile away. A powder house nearby was completed in 1935 in accordance with safety manual standards.[115]

The camp's facilities stood for several years after the CCC ceased to occupy them. By October 1940, the Ashley NF owned the buildings, and the Forest Supervisor proposed to salvage some materials to construct a dwelling at the Moon Lake Guard Station.[116] Many of the structures remained in 1952 when the Ashley NF sought to dispose of them. Facilities included a T-shaped, 20' x 120' mess hall/kitchen; a 20' x 65' administrative building; an L-shaped 20' x 40' infirmary; a T-shaped, 18' x 56' recreation hall (although the roof had collapsed); a 20' x 35' shop; a 20' x 40' storage building; and a 12' x 15' "outdoor cooler building." C. R. Ames of Altamont bought some of the structures. Otto Lloyd of Roosevelt also purchased one in November 1952 for $33 but did not remove it until the following April.[117]

Heritage staff documented Moon Lake Camp F-37 as the "Yellowstone CCC Camp" (Heritage Site Nos. AS-170, 42-DC-327) in 2008. They located concrete foundations, two large stone chimneys, stone-lined paths, and other camp-related features (Report No. AS-08-00002).



Moon Lake (Yellowstone) CCC Camp F-37, 1935

Camp F-52, Dry Fork

In August 1940, representatives of Vernal's civic organizations petitioned the Forest Service for a CCC camp at the Dry Fork settlement or at the juncture of Dry Fork and Ashley canyons. Enrollees of the winter camp, they contended, could construct a scenic road that would follow Dry Fork Canyon and connect with an extension of the Iron Springs Road. Enrollees from the Kaler Hollow Camp would build the extension.

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[115] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* November 9, 1934, 8, and November 16, 1934, 6 ; "Ashley News," November 1, 1935, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," ANF Break Room.

[116] A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, October 10, 1940; 8NS-095-94-115 Ashley National Forest Special Use Permits, 1912-1962 (**SUPs, 1912-62**), Box 31; Records of the Forest Service, Record Group 95 **(RG 95)**; National Archives and Records Administration—Rocky Mountain Region (**NARA-RMR**).

[117] File: "O Improv. Yellowstone Admin Site Excess CCC Bldgs," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95; NARA-RMR.

Their efforts initially seemed to pay off as the Forest Service and Army planned to relocate buildings from the Bountiful CCC camp to Dry Fork. They faced a major obstacle though: securing funds and permission from the CCC in Washington, DC. Congressman Abe Murdock correctly predicted these would not be granted, and the Dry Fork camp never materialized.[118]

[118] "Dry Fork CCC Camp Ask by Ashley Forest," *Vernal Express,* August 15, 1940; "CCC Camp at Dry Fork Is Assured," *Vernal Express,* August 29, 1940, 1; "Army, Forest Approve Dry Fork CCC," *Vernal Express,* September 26, 1940, 1.

Chapter 4: Improvements

ADMINISTRATIVE

The 2004 report titled *Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* is a historic and architectural context statement for the Forest Service's Intermountain Region. It provides an overview of the Region's history with a focus on administrative site planning, architectural design, and construction. Additional research undertaken in the last decade allows us to extend that study period from 1960 to the late 1960s. This new information, which includes material that is specific to the Ashley NF, also supports evaluations of administrative sites and buildings constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

The Ashley's First Administrative Facilities

When William Anderson worked as a ranger on the Uinta Forest Reserve in 1906, one of his earliest jobs was "to build cabins for District Headquarters, and pasture fences to enclose pastures for the Ranger's horses." Most cabins were allocated $20 for construction although Anderson received $50 for the original Indian Canyon ranger cabin.[119] He exhibited a strong interest in the construction of the Ashley NF's facilities when he became its supervisor in 1908. Anderson proposed a standard three-room design for ranger dwellings. Constructed of squared logs, the 18' x 26' building had an 18' x 13' kitchen, a 9' x 13' bedroom, and a 9' x 13' office. Photos and records indicate that the first three dwellings of this plan were built at the Elkhorn, Dry Gulch, and Trout Creek ranger stations in 1908-09. Anderson's suggestion for a standard barn design was a 16' x 24' building of squared logs with a double floor, loft, and a board roof.[120]

Anderson's designs, and indeed most pre-1933 Forest Service buildings, fall into the category of "vernacular architecture." They relied on local building traditions and materials, were often unornamented, and had simple floor plans. They are best described by typology (e.g., "one cell") rather than by style (e.g., "Queen Anne"). Even the Washington Office's 1908 set of standard plans for ranger station improvements reflected vernacular characteristics. Extant examples of these early forms include structures at the Indian Canyon, Stockmore, Altonah, and Yellowstone ranger stations.

New Deal Facilities

New Deal funding and labor prompted Forest Service officials to adopt standard plans to facilitate an extensive construction program. In 1933, Region 4 published a building construction handbook that included standard designs for administrative facilities. Some came from Region 1; others were creations of George L. Nichols, an architectural engineer in the Regional Office. The barns, garages, sheds, and other utilitarian structures were basic, vernacular forms but dwellings and offices exhibited characteristics of Period Revival styles. Plans 5, 7, and 51 are designs with full-width front porches that evoked the Neo-Classical Revival Style. Plans 1, 2, and 8 are Colonial Revival dwellings, and the Plan 53 dwelling/office drew from the Tudor Revival vocabulary. These and other standard plans, reissued in 1935 and revised in subsequent years, served Region 4 well until World War II brought a halt to building construction.

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[119] William Anderson, Untitled TMs [photocopy], 7, File: "History – Supervisors," History Files, ANF Heritage Office. Cited hereinafter as Anderson Autobiography.

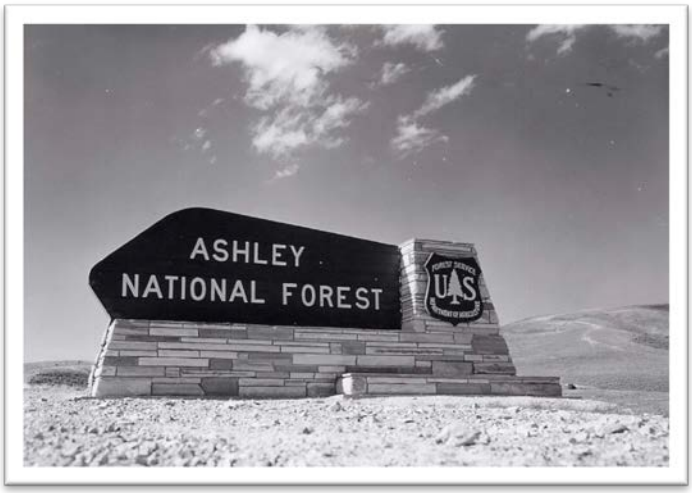
[120] "The Ashley Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 18, 1908, 1; "Improvements Activity Record" and "Preliminary Plan Chapter Six Permanent Improvement Estimate Fiscal year 1914-1919," drafting desk drawer, ANF Heritage Office; William M. Anderson, "Estimate for the Complete Improvement of the Ashley National Forest," 1909, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR. Latter source cited hereinafter as Anderson Estimate, 1909.

Mid-Century Facilities

The Forest Service's building program ramped up slowly after World War II. In Region 4, George L. Nichols adjusted to the exigencies of post-war development by creating a program of building relocation to accommodate changing facility needs. He oversaw the relocation of the Elkhorn Ranger Station dwelling and garage to Roosevelt, as well as the movement of the Indian Canyon and Ankar garages to Duchesne.

As more funds became available for administrative facilities, Nichols developed building plans consistent with current trends. Across America, house designs of the late 1940s and early 1950s emphasized comfort and efficiency, as well as informal, one-story living. These dwellings were relatively cheap, thanks to the elimination of stairs, shorter plumbing lines and heating ducts, and compact plans. Informal spaces omitted hallways while combining functions in one room (living/dining room, family room/kitchen). Features such as carports and built-in storage or furniture became increasingly prevalent.[121] Shallow roof overhangs, a lack of ornamentation, and a reliance on mass-produced materials resulted in thousands of houses later dubbed "Minimal Traditional." Nichols' designs in the 1946 *Building Construction Manual* reflected this style. The new standard plans heralded a distinct shift away from traditional Period Revival styles toward a mid-century modern ethic.

William R. Turner succeeded Nichols as Region 4's building designer in 1956. By that time, the Forest Service's building program was reinvigorated, although it never reached the level of activity experienced during the New Deal era. The focus was on recreational development but administrative facilities also received some attention. Turner and draftsman Cal Spaun created a new set of buildings plans with a nod to Nichols' earlier designs. The simple form and massing changed little, but their employment of lap siding with a wide exposure, flush doors, and 1/1 double-hung windows were characteristic features of mid-century architecture. Turner's houses are typically rectangular in plan with small, gable-roofed entry porches, attached single-car garages, and picture windows. They drew from the Ranch Style that new homeowners favored by the 1950s.



These portal signs clearly show a shift from rustic designs of the 1930s (left) to a modern aesthetic in the 1960s (right).

[121] Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1994), 230.

The Ranch Style drew from the 1930s work of California architects who were inspired by one-story Spanish ranch houses. Floor plans were usually open with a combined living room/kitchen that encouraged casual entertaining, as did the indoor/outdoor living that sliding glass doors, patios, and picture windows inspired. As Rachel Carley puts it, "The ranch house was perhaps the ultimate symbol of the postwar American dream: a safe, affordable home promising efficiency and casual living."[122]

By the early 1960s, the Forest Service increasingly relied on new materials such as plywood (especially the T1-11 type), gypsum board, and particleboard. The agency also experimented with open planning and architectural forms made possible by advances in materials and structural technology. In Region 4, Turner used membrane roofing on flat roofs over glue-laminated roof beams that allowed larger spans in warehouses.

FIRE

Fire management is worth a close examination because it required an extensive infrastructure that included trails, roads, and telephone lines. The need to detect and suppress fires also led to the development of unique facilities, most notably the fire lookout, and structures such as fire tool caches.

Numerous historians have documented the Forest Service's original policy of detecting and extinguishing fires as soon as possible. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, promoted a policy of fire prevention and suppression as early as 1905 but it was not until the devastating fire season of 1910 that he received support. Congress passed the Weeks Act in 1911, authorizing and funding federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection. That same year, California's District Forester Coert DuBois developed a fire plan that included a network of lookout points on mountaintops. He expanded his plan in a 1914 document titled, "Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests," a seminal work on fire control for the Forest Service.

Since remote and inaccessible sites relied on quick communication, telephone lines were some of the first improvements constructed. The Forest Service also built roads, firebreaks and trails, as well as support structures such as lookout towers and fire tool caches. The 1920s saw further advancements including regular fire training for employees and the adoption of standard firefighting techniques in Region 4 with the publication of a fire control manual.[123] The 1924 Clarke-McNary Act expanded federal assistance to state forestry programs, while research stations experimented with fire suppression and detection techniques.

The Vernal newspaper reported on the Forest Service's fire management efforts after the 1910 fire season. By late 1911, the Ashley NF was building trails to connect "a string of high peaks or lookout points from which the entire surrounding country may be seen."[124] A few months later, an article mentioned fire caches:

> Caches of fire-fighting tools is [*sic*] the next improvement to go on the Ashley National forest. Supervisor Wm. M. Anderson is having ten pine tool boxes made this week. Into

[122] Ibid., 236.
[123] Elizabeth M. Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," (1972?), 117, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0028, R4 History Collection.
[124] "Fire Season on the Ashley Forest," *The Vernal Express,* November 10, 1911.

> these boxes will be placed about twenty shovels, as many mattocks, and a reasonable supply of non-perishable food.[125]

In subsequent years, regional inspectors noted the lack of fire infrastructure on the Ashley NF. Ernest Winkler commented on several lookout sites, none of which apparently had buildings, when he visited the forest in 1922. The Manila Park lookout point provided views of the Uintas' north and south slopes but the Lewis Allen country, one of the highest hazard areas, was not visible. The Marsh Mountain lookout spot had "a splendid view of a lot of country."[126] Winkler determined communications between the lookout men, cooperators in Greendale, and the Green River Ranger Station were inadequate due to a lack of telephone lines:

> It seems to me that need telephone line to Green River R. S. also it would seem that would be well to have in mind the location of a phone nearer the main lookouts. Now 4 miles to phone and guard would have to ride this distance to give notice."[127]

Winkler was concerned about a severe fire season and recommended the Ashley NF prepare a plan that would identify additional lookout points, the best possible routes between them, and the priority of staffing them "when the trouble comes." He also noted the inadequacy of the Ashley's fire equipment but received assurance that the Regional Office would be filling an order for additional supplies.[128] Four years later, in 1926, Assistant District Forester C. N. Woods inspected the Ashley NF and determined the quantity of tools was "excessive and far greater than is necessary for the number of men it would be possible to assemble in the region." Additionally, they were in tool caches that were poorly located or in places where they were unnecessary.[129]

Despite its timber resources, forest officers considered the Ashley NF to be a low-hazard forest due to its climate. It was not an "asbestos" forest, however, and Woods noted the need for trails that would allow a loaded packhorse to get "within two or three miles of every timbered portion of the Ashley Forest as a projective measure." As no telephone lines connected the Ashley NF's lookout points yet, he proposed building some in three to four years after important projects were complete.[130]

The CCC improved the Ashley NF's fire infrastructure beginning in 1933. They built telephone lines, roads, and trails that facilitated faster reporting of fires and quicker response times of firefighters. They also erected the Ute Fire Lookout Tower, the only such structure in the State of Utah.

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[125] "More Improvements For Ashley Forest," *The Vernal Express,* April 12, 1912, 2.
[126] Winkler Diaries, July 19 and 21, 1922.
[127] Ibid., July 21, 1922.
[128] Ibid., July 19, 1922 and August 5, 1922.
[129] Woods, 1926, 11.
[130] Winkler Diaries, July 19, 1922; Woods, 1926, 3 and 8.

Chapter 5: Supervisor's Office Sites

Albert Rae, Grant Carpenter, Albert A. Hardy, and other Uinta NF rangers worked from Vernal in the early 1900s. Vernal, incorporated in 1897, became headquarters of the Ashley NF when it was established in 1908. It continues to serve in that capacity today. As discussed below, personnel have worked from multiple office locations and utilized several warehouse sites throughout town over the past century.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

The Ashley NF secured its first Supervisor's Office in 1908 as reported by the local newspaper:

> Grant Carpenter has been authorized to rent suitable quarters of the new Ashley National forest, and to fit the same with electric lights, telephone and other things necessary. He has rented the two rooms in the Coltharp building over the Bracken Clothing store. . . . The formal opening of the offices here will take place the first of July.[131]

The location of this building is unconfirmed. The W. P. Coltharp Mercantile Company occupied a structure on the southwest corner of Vernal Avenue and Main Street beginning in 1894.[132] However, as of 1912, the Bracken Clothing Store was in the middle of a Main Street block.[133]

The Forest Service remained in the "Coltharp block" in 1911 but, by 1921, the Ashley Supervisor's Office and some district staff rented rooms on the second floor of the Uintah State Bank for $30 per month.[134] This structure, which later housed the First Security Bank of Utah, was on the northeast corner of Main Street and Vernal Avenue. Its construction commenced in the fall of 1913 and concluded in November 1914. The location must have proved popular because an extension was built to accommodate the Vernal post office in 1915. Vernal Drug began occupying the building in 1917, and the Vernal Hospital took up part of the second floor.[135] In 1926, regional officer C. N. Woods visited the building and described the Supervisor's Office as consisting of four adequate rooms. Storage space was needed, however, because the small storeroom the Ashley NF had was not connected to the office and it was too small.[136]

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[131] *Vernal Express,* June 12, 1908, 1.

[132] "W. P. Coltharp Mercantile Co.," *Deseret Evening News*, December 19, 1908, 51; C. B. Cook, *Wealth of Uintah Basin* (Myton, Utah, 1910), 12 and 24. This book is available on www.archive.org at https://ia600300.us.archive.org/12/items/wealthofuintahba00cookrich/wealthofuintahba00cookrich.pdf. In 1916, W. H. Coltharp replaced his mercantile building with a finer structure to accommodate the Bank of Vernal. This building at 3 West Main Street became famous because Coltharp mailed its bricks from Salt Lake City since parcel post charges were cheaper than freighting costs.

[133] Various dated photos of the Bracken Clothing Store are available online from the Uintah County Library Regional History Center at www.uintahhistory.org.

[134] "Vernal to Have Fire Department," *Vernal Express,* July 7, 1911; "Vernal Needs Its New Federal Building This Year," *Vernal Express,* March 11, 1921, 1.

[135] Burton, *A History of Uintah County,* 156-157; Photo caption, http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/Uintah_History/id/143.

[136] Woods, 1926, 12.

The Ashley NF Supervisor's Office was on the second floor of the Uintah State Bank building by 1921. Uintah County Library Regional History Center photo, accessed from http://content.lib.utah.edu:81/u?/VE_Photos,2625.

After several years of pressure, Vernal succeeded in getting a federal facility to house a post office and other agencies. The Federal Building was completed at 100 West Main Street in November 1925, and employees of the Ashley NF moved into rooms on the second floor soon afterward.[137] The staff gradually grew in number, leading to a shortage of space and the eventual construction of an addition to the Federal Building beginning in 1938. The Ashley NF benefitted from the new work and proudly sponsored an open house in early 1939 to show off their newly constructed and remodeled Supervisor's Office. It consisted of six rooms connected by a central hallway. They were the Supervisor's personal office (which also served as a meeting area), the ranger's office (where civil service exams were offered), and rooms for the assistant administrator, the assistant clerk, the ECW clerk, and supplies. The interior sported hardwood floors, venetian blinds, and new furniture of "quarter oak." The open house attendees, over 100 of them, learned about the Forest Service's "intricate filing system," viewed firefighting tools and equipment, and saw the specimen sheets of several hundred plants found on the forest.[138]

As with many buildings, the glory of the new facility faded. Andrew McConkie disparaged the Ashley NF's headquarters when he arrived as the new supervisor in 1958:

[137] Uintah County Regional History Center, *Ashley Valley,* Images of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 41; Fazio, 39.
[138] "Over 100 Attended Open House Held at Forest Office," *Vernal Express,* March 16, 1939, 1; "New Office Quarters," *Daily News Intermountain Region,* March 3, 1939, 1.

> It consisted of five rooms, one of which was the headquarters of the Vernal Ranger District. The space was very inconvenient, with an entrance up a narrow winding open staircase. Temperatures in the office by actual record often reached 90 to 95 degrees. The building was heated by a manually operated coal furnace. In the winter it was usually very cold in the mornings and reached maximum temperature (too hot) in the afternoon. There was no air conditioning or other artificial circulation of air during the summer months, except small fans.[139]

Vernal Post Office and Federal Building. Uintah County Library Regional History Center photo, http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/Uinta_Thorne/id/7703.

The Vernal Ranger District staff remained in the Post Office building with Supervisor's Office employees until August 1959 when overcrowding caused the District offices to relocate to 650 North Vernal Avenue. They occupied space on the second story of the Cooper Building, above Rexall Drug.[140] Nevertheless, conditions remained crowded in the Post Office and La Von Wall, hired as a clerk-typist in late 1962, recalled:

> . . . the entry to the Supervisor's Office . . . led from the first floor of the Vernal Post Office in the Vernal Federal Building, up narrow and twisting stairs to the second floor where five rooms, approximately 20 x 20 feet housed the entire staff of the Ashley National

[139] McConkie, "Historical Information," 1.
[140] Fazio, 39.

> Forest. The ventilation was so bad we all had fans beneath our desks. Pat Sutton recalls that she caught her foot in one and nearly had a lost time accident.[141]

After three decades in the federal building, the Ashley NF Supervisor's Office relocated in late 1964.[142] Staff moved into a leased facility that Slaugh Real Estate Company constructed at 437 East Main Street.[143] They remained there until at least 1981 but by 1983 had moved to the Ashton Energy Center at 1680 West Highway 40.[144]

After occupying leased offices since 1908, the Ashley NF finally purchased a 1.16-acre tract at 355 North Vernal Avenue in 1987. It came with a two-story building (constructed in 1978) that became the Supervisor's Office. A second building—a former restaurant—became the new home of the Vernal Ranger District Office. The site grew westward with the purchase of an adjacent 0.87-acre tract to accommodate the Uintah Basin Interagency Fire Center. The Ashley NF continues to use the property for these purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Blue Mountain Communications Site

In the early 1960s, the Ashley NF developed repeater sites on Myton Bench, Dutch John Gap, and Blue Mountain to support communications. The Blue Mountain site, assigned to the Supervisor's Office, was in Section 30 of T5S, R25E, which was land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Forest Service acquired an easement for the 0.23-acre tract on June 20, 1961 and constructed the Blue Mountain Comsite Building (#4076, formerly #1664) that same year. The facility was a 12'-8" x 12'-0" concrete block structure with a concrete floor and roof (R4 Plan 182A).[145] The State of Utah acquired the site, which is east-southeast of Vernal, as part of a BLM land transfer.

Vernal Warehouse Site #1

The Ashley NF has utilized at least four sites in Vernal for the storage of equipment and supplies. The location of the first is unclear, but it included 12' x 14' warehouse built in fiscal year 1914 of rough lumber. It had a "rubber" roof and cost $102.16.[146] In 1926, regional officer C. N. Woods concluded that the building, which was unconnected with the Forest offices, was too small and he recommended construction of a storage building if satisfactory space was not available for rent.[147] The Forest Service tore

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[141] La Von M. Wall, "Historical Record," 1976, 3, File: "People – Oral & Written Histories Misc.," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[142] Supervisor McConkie ("Historical Information," 4) recalled the date as 1965 but a photo of him and his secretary in the new facility is dated December 24, 1964. See (http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/VE_Photos/id/3587).

[143] Andrew R. McConkie, "1964 Proves Busy and Eventful Through Ashley National Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 17, 1964.

[144] Forest Service Directories; John Rupe, "Supervisor's Office and Vernal District Facility Study, August 1983," File: Vernal-SO Facility Plan," boxed files, Engineering Office, Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office, Vernal, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as SO Eng Office.

[145] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, August 23, 1966, and Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to R.D. Nielson, BLM State Director, March 26, 1963, File: "5440 Partial Land Interests, Blue Mountain Remote Site Plan," File Room, Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office, Vernal, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as ANF File Room.

[146] "Improvements Activity Record."

[147] Woods, 1926, 12.

it down in 1929 but salvaged its materials—worth only $20—for use in construction of a new warehouse behind the Post Office/Federal Building, location of the Ashley NF's headquarters.[148]

Vernal Warehouse Sites #2 and #3

Vernal Warehouse Sites #2 and #3, 1950. The R4 Plan 33 warehouse is in the foreground. The gas house in the middle backs up to the ca. 1929 warehouse.

The Ashley NF received funds by late 1928 to build a new warehouse behind the Federal Building, prompting Forest Service architect George L. Nichols to prepare plans for a 32' x 18' building with a shed roof. The building permit application dated December 20, 1928 called for a 32' x 18' x 15' high warehouse with a concrete floor and foundation and galvanized metal siding and roof. The Ashley NF built the warehouse on the property (Vernal Warehouse Site #2) behind the Federal Building soon thereafter.[149] By 1933, however, the Forest needed additional storage space, likely due to the increased construction program brought about by the New Deal program. The Forest Service paid the City of Vernal $200 for a 0.11-acre lot (Lot 2, Block 6, Plat A in T4S, R21E, S23) adjoining the Federal Building lot. Receipt of the warranty deed dated October 18, 1933 allowed the agency to expand its physical facilities northward from the ca. 1929 warehouse and its offices above the Post Office.

A building permit application dated April 18, 1934 proposed a 40' x 24' x 15' wood-framed building for the newly purchased lot (designated as Vernal Warehouse Site #3 in this document). Leo Smith, a Forest Service employee and former member of CCC Manila Camp F-35, helped construct the R4 Plan 33 warehouse later that year. The tract also received a gas house, fuel pump, and a weather station.[150]

The need for the site declined after 1951 when the Chamber of Commerce donated one acre at 248 South 500 East (the current Vernal Warehouse Site) to the Ashley NF. In 1954, the Forest Service "salvaged and removed" the ca. 1929 warehouse, leaving the concrete apron and floor. The 1934 warehouse remained

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[148] File: "O Improv. Vernal Warehouse"; SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[149] "Some of the Activities and Developments on the Ashley National Forest During 1928," *Duchesne County Newspapers,* December 21, 1928, 1; Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; File: "O Improv. Vernal Warehouse #2," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[150] File: "O Improv. Vernal Warehouse #2," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. II, no. 1 (January 4, 1935), 3; "Annual Plan of Work, Ashley National Forest, 1955," 20, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 5 of 6," ANF Break Room.

until at least 1981 when the Vernal District Ranger proposed its relocation. The Forest Supervisor recommended instead that it be sold for dismantling and salvage. It was still there in 1983 when, in an exchange with Uintah County, the Ashley NF traded the Vernal Warehouse Site #3 for a 0.27-acre tract adjacent to the current Vernal Warehouse Site on 500 East.[151]

WCF Sub-Shop

In 1966, the Ashley NF began leasing a "forest equipment sub-shop" at 390 East Main from Lynn Murdock. It included 1,800 square feet of garage repair space and 144 square feet of office space. The Forest Supervisor notified the Regional Office in 1973 of his plan to move the radio technician to the Vernal Warehouse Site. He recommended a reduction in the rent, which had increased in 1969 when the technician began working in the Murdock building. The Ashley NF continued to lease the building until September 30, 1979.[152]

Vernal WCF Sub-Shop, 1971

[151] Murten G. Hiett to Assistant Regional Forester A. L. Anderson, September 29, 1954, File: "O Improv. Vernal Warehouse #2," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; James N. Craig, Forest Supervisor, to District Ranger, November 2, 1981, File: "7310 Buildings, Vernal Warehouse Proposed Site Development Plan," ANF Mailroom; T. A. Roederer, Deputy Regional Forester, "Environmental Assessment, Decision Notice, and Finding of No Significant Effect, Land Exchange," July 14, 1983, File: "Exchange, Uinta Co.," R4 Lands Status Office.

[152] U.S. Government Lease for Real Property, Lease No. 50-382, May 27, 1966; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Charles P. Teague, Jr., ARF Operations; and Ned A. Greene, Regional Property Management Officer, to Eagle Investment, June 25, 1979; File: "6440 Real Property, Murdock, Lynn, Garage Space," ANF File Room.

Chapter 6: Flaming Gorge Ranger District

The area of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District (District 1) is an upside-down "T" consisting of 342,608 acres in northeast Utah and southwest Wyoming. It includes the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area (NRA), one of three NRAs in the Forest Service's Intermountain Region. The 190,050- acre NRA, designated in 1968, is centered along the 91-mile section of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir, which stretches and widens from Green River, Wyoming southward to the Uinta Mountains and Vernal, Utah.

The rest of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District is south and southwest of the NRA, spreading up the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains. The Mountain View Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache adjoins it on the west while the Vernal Ranger District shares its southern border.

Traditional uses such as grazing and logging occur on the District but, with the NRA as its core, the staff has significant recreation and wildlife management responsibilities. The Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the Sheep Creek National Geological Area, and the Sheep Creek-Spirit Lake Scenic Backway are particularly popular with recreationists and geologists.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

When Bert Hardy joined the Forest Service in 1906, he took charge of "all of the north side of the mountain which is now the Manila and Mtn. View districts."[153] At the time, the area was part of the Uintah Forest Reserve. After the 1908 creation of the Ashley NF, the North Slope was divided from east to west into Districts 1, 4, and 5. By 1915, a ranger at Greendale managed Districts 1 and the east end of District 4 while a ranger at Lone Tree administered District 5 and the west end of District 4.[154] District 1, known as the Manila Ranger District by the 1920s, gained the Phil Pico Addition in 1926. The Little Hole Addition of 1930 extended the district eastward along the Green River, as did the 1933 Green River Addition.

The Manila Ranger District began changing in the early 1960s with the construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam. Initially, the Forest Service managed the area around the Flaming Gorge Reservoir that was within the Ashley NF while the NPS took care of the area north of the forest. The duplication of effort and resulting inefficiencies led Congress to designate the Flaming Gorge NRA on October 1, 1968 and assign its management solely to the Forest Service. The administrative transfer occurred January 1, 1969 with Ranger Richard O. Benjamin in charge.[155] The action drastically changed the character and configuration of the Manila Ranger District, a transformation that included a new appellation. Its official name changed on April 9, 1971 to the Flaming Gorge Ranger District.[156]

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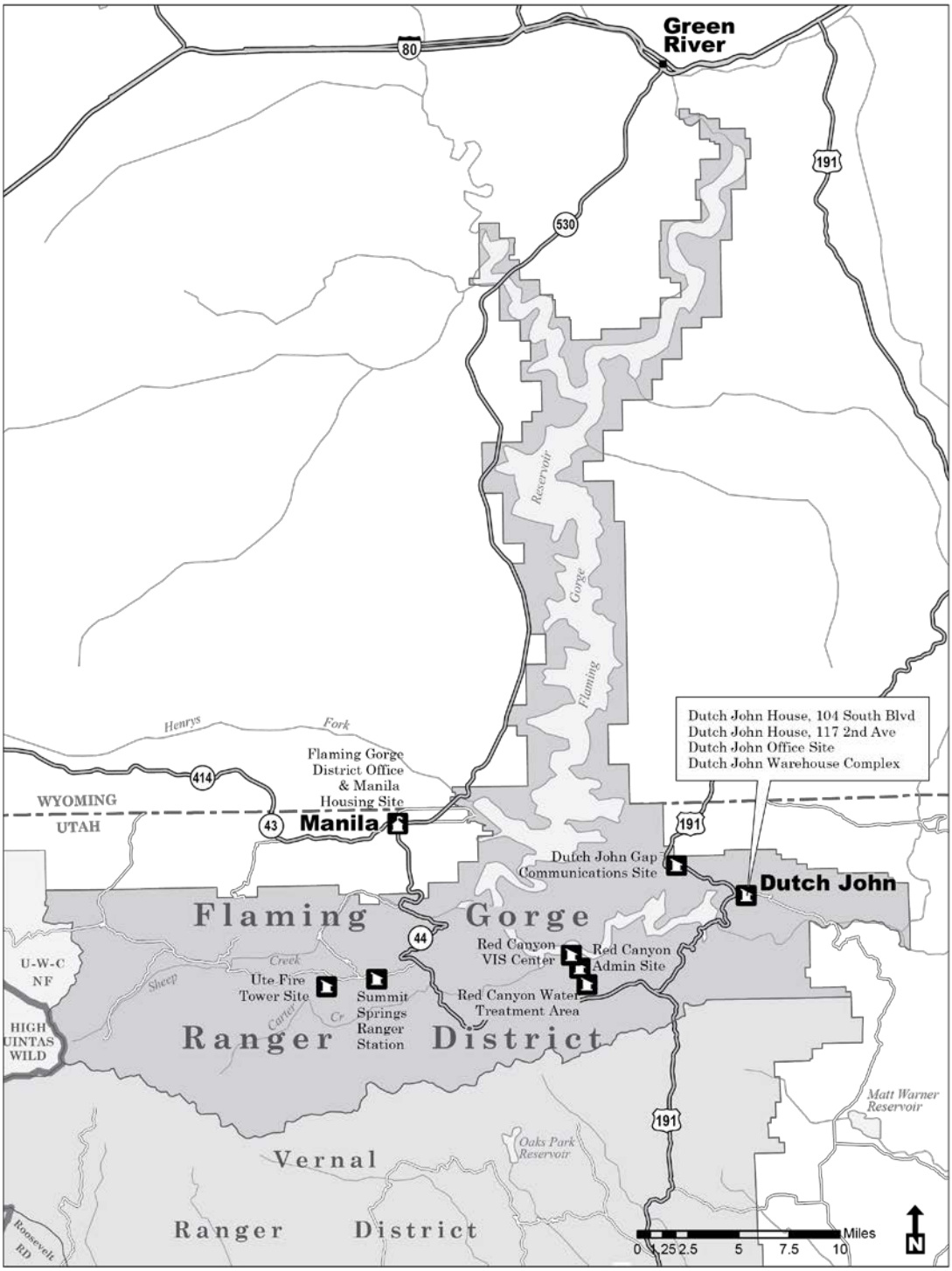
[153] "Letters From Former Forest Officials, Rangers Tell Interesting Stories," *The Roosevelt Standard,* February 24, 1955, 5 and 10.
[154] "Ashley National Forest, Appropriation Estimate for Fiscal Year 1915," Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," ANF Break Room.
[155] "Changes at Flaming Gorge," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 2 (January 10, 1969), 3.
[156] McConkie, "Historical Information," 6.

In August 2014, the Flaming Gorge District Ranger took on the additional responsibility of managing the Vernal Ranger District. A deputy ranger in Vernal assists him.



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Ashley NF designated the Green River Ranger Station as headquarters of the Manila Ranger District in 1908 but did not develop it until 1915. Some rangers used the site, which was in the Greendale area above Red Canyon, more than others did. When John Bennett was ranger in 1918, he stayed at his own ranch on Sheep Creek. His successor, George Walkup, shuttled between the Bennett Ranch and the Green River Ranger Station in 1919, choosing the latter as his year-round station the following year.[157]

By 1922, forest officials viewed the Green River Ranger Station as poorly situated because it was at the east end of the district and required a 30-mile pack trip for supplies. The small settlement of Manila was centrally located with better transportation opportunities. Recognizing this, the ranger relocated to Manila and rented a one-room log cabin that served as his office and his family's home. In 1924, he began renting a larger building near the intersection of present-day Highways 43 and 44. The Forest Service acquired the property from Peter Wall in January 1925, named it the Manila Ranger Station, and designated it as the permanent headquarters for District 1. The site, redeveloped in the 1930s and again in 1963, retained this role until construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam shifted the focus away from Manila.[158]

Assistant ranger Ira Hatch lived and worked in the new town of Dutch John by 1961 as the Forest Service began constructing recreational facilities around the Flaming Gorge Reservoir. In 1966, newly arrived District Ranger Richard Benjamin shifted his headquarters from Manila to Dutch John where he could be more involved with the Flaming Gorge work. His assistant ranger, Richard P. Webster, stayed in Manila to manage resource activities west of the Vernal-Manila Road (Highways 44 and 191). The Manila office also remained as the primary contact point for visitors.[159]

As the need for a presence in Dutch John subsided, the ranger returned in 1981 to the former Manila Ranger Station because it was more central and convenient for forest visitors and employees.[160] The property, located at 25 West Highway 43, continues to serve as headquarters of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District. It and the Green River Ranger Station are discussed in more detail below.

THE FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The history of the Flaming Gorge NRA warrants further examination, given its role in the expansion of the Ashley NF's facility inventory. The Bureau of Reclamation's construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam created recreational opportunities that shifted the Manila Ranger District's focus from traditional forest uses such as grazing. It created tension between the Forest Service and the NPS, as both sought to

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[157] File: "O Improv. Green River R. S. Water Diversion Ashley, 3/6/16; closed 4/23/23," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Supervisor's Semi-Annual Personnel Records for 1918, 1919, and 1920, drafting desk drawer, ANF Heritage Office.

[158] Winkler Diaries, August 5, 1922; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Manila Ranger Station," March 28, 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; R. H. Rutledge, District Forester, to The Forester, December 17, 1924, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room; "Supervisor Nord Returns From Trip on North Side," *The Duchesne Courier,* November 26, 1926, 1.

[159] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, February 20, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room; personal communication with Phil Johnson, December 6, 2014; "Forest Moves James E. Bossi to Reno, Nev.," *Vernal Express,* May 5, 1966, 13; McConkie, "Historical Information," 4; "Flaming Gorge NRA Legislation," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 38 (September 20, 1968), 1.

[160] "Flaming Gorge headquarters changed to Manila," *Vernal Express,* November 12, 1981; "1983 Flaming Gorge Facility Study Addendum," 1984, File: "Flaming Gorge Facility Plan," boxed files, ANF Eng Office.

develop areas around the Flaming Gorge Reservoir and to manage its increasing popularity with recreationists. Forest Supervisor Andrew McConkie explained the involvement of multiple agencies after the Colorado River Storage Act of April 11, 1956 authorized construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam:

> The dam and 27 miles of canyon area of the impoundment would be located within the Ashley National Forest. The balance of the impoundment reaching to within a few miles of Green River, Wyoming. The balance of the impoundment would be mostly on B.L.M. lands. Section 8 of the above act authorized and directed the Secretary [of Interior] to plan, develop, maintain, and operate recreation facilities on project lands. There was nothing in the act revoking the authority or responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to those lands inside the National Forest.[161]

On February 17, 1958, Reclamation agreed to give recreation management responsibilities on public land outside the Ashley NF to the NPS. As Reclamation began work on the dam, the NPS and Forest Service prepared preliminary management plans. The NPS plan sought to take control of recreational development and use on not just BLM land, but also within the Ashley NF. This did not sit well with the Forest Service. Regional Forester Floyd Iverson and Assistant Regional Forester John Herbert met with Reclamation and NPS personnel to consider three alternatives: 1) the NPS would administer the entire Flaming Gorge area; 2) the Forest Service would administer the area; and 3) the NPS would take care of the portion outside the Ashley NF while the Forest Service would continue to manage the area within forest boundaries.[162]

Seeking to improve the Forest Service's position, Supervisor McConkie and staff officer Dean Rowland visited similar recreation areas including those at Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. Paul Fritz, a Forest Service landscape architect who soon transferred to the NPS, developed an inventory of possible development sites on the Ashley. The Forest Service began constructing campsites and other recreational features at several of these sites in fiscal year 1960. In a corresponding move, the NPS proceeded to initiate development in 1963 with the Antelope Flat and Lucerne recreation sites as major projects. Utah Congressmen Sherman P. Lloyd and Laurence J. Burton advised the agencies to coordinate their plans and pursue opportunities to share administrative buildings, maintenance crews, and concessionaire contracts.[163]

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, in a letter dated January 31, 1962, formally agreed to the division of management responsibilities between the Forest Service and the NPS. This "Treaty of the Potomac" resulted in the agencies' cooperation—perhaps at times reluctant—for a few years.[164] An agreement between the NPS and Reclamation on July 22, 1963 led to the designation of the NPS-managed portion as a Recreation Area.[165]

On October 1, 1968, Congress created an expanded Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area that included an area of the Ashley NF and assigned its management to the Forest Service. The NPS immediately began

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[161] Andrew McConkie, "The Flaming Gorge Project, Ashley National Forest, 1958-1973," TMs, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 6 of 6," ANF Break Room.
[162] Ibid.; National Park Service, "The Master Plan for Preservation and Use, Flaming Gorge Recreation Area Project – Wyoming and Utah" 1962, 2, Forest Service Office, Dutch John, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as DJ Office.
[163] McConkie, "Flaming Gorge Project"; "Multi-Million Dollar Projects Scheduled Near Flaming Gorge," *Vernal Express,* June 10, 1965, 1 and 8; "Development Plans Begin at Flaming Gorge," *Davis County Clipper,* July 26, 1963, 10.
[164] McConkie, "Historical Information," 5.
[165] http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/tolson/histlist7f.htm, accessed December 30, 2014.

removing personnel, equipment, and supplies in anticipation of the formal transfer of administration to the Ashley NF on January 1, 1969.[166]

With the transfer, the Ashley NF grew by 113,800 acres which included the Antelope, Buckboard, and Lucerne recreation areas. The Forest Service also received the Green River Visitor Center (formerly an NPS ranger station) and numerous assets in Dutch John. McConkie recalled, "We immediately found the standard of construction, maintenance, and operation were different from those we had built on the National Forest. There were many problems; as some said 'nothing that money couldn't cure.'" The Ashley NF struggled with insufficient funds to maintain facilities as recreational visits tripled between 1965 and 1970.[167]

Dutch John: The Town

Early Development

In August 1956, Reclamation established a temporary project office in Vernal as work began on the Flaming Gorge Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project. Construction of a community for government employees was one of the first orders of business and, by 1957, Reclamation was awarding contracts for infrastructure and housing in what became the town of Dutch John.[168] The agency originally considered a site near Greendale on the south side of Green River but the winters were too severe. Instead, officials chose a site ten miles north on Dutch John Flat where conditions were milder.[169] The area, located about two miles from the dam site, is named after "Dutch John" Honselena, an early settler and reputed outlaw.

This Bureau of Indian Affairs image shows the erection of a Transa-House in ca. 1955. Source: RG75, ARC Identifier 285452, National Archives and Records Administration.

The Witt Construction Company of Provo received the contract to build Dutch John's infrastructure and eighty houses (a number later reduced to fifty) and began work in August 1957. By the end of the year, they had finished erecting Transa-houses, and Reclamation personnel started occupying them in early 1958. Witt Construction also won the bid to erect permanent brick houses, an administration building, a fire station, and a field laboratory, all of which were done by early 1959. Reclamation staff, which had occupied a temporary building in Dutch John since May 1958, relocated their offices to the administration building (see **Dutch John Office Site**

[166] McConkie, "Flaming Gorge Project."
[167] Ibid.
[168] Jean R. Walton, "Flaming Gorge," *The Reclamation Era* 46, no. 3 (August 1959), 70; Toni Rae Linenberger, *The Flaming Gorge Unit, Colorado River Storage Project* (Denver: Bureau of Reclamation History Program, 1998), 11.
[169] Ernest A. Hirsch, interview by Thomas G. Alexander, April 10, 1984, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-53, R4 History Collection.

below). The community received formal recognition in 1958 when the US Postal Service opened a post office there.[170]

Arch Dam Constructors, a joint venture that won the bid to build the Flaming Gorge Dam and power plant, erected a construction camp in 1958. Located at Dutch John's west end, it included semi-trailer type buildings, a bunkhouse, a cookhouse, and a mess hall. The contractor also completed a permanent, ten-bed hospital in January of 1959 to provide medical services to its employees, as well as to the other occupants of Dutch John.[171]

The NPS, meanwhile, initiated its program to develop the Flaming Gorge recreational area north of the Ashley NF's boundary. In 1961, the Witt Construction Company erected a 20' x 32', prefabricated metal building in Dutch John that would be "adequate for several years" as a temporary NPS office.[172] That same year, the NPS invited bids for the construction of two houses using Reclamation designs and specifications. The low bid of $27,990 drastically exceeded the $20,000 ceiling for government residences, forcing the agency to delay the work. With no housing available, project manager Carlock E. Johnson argued for the acquisition of a Reclamation trailer since he planned to relocate from Vernal to Dutch John in the summer of 1962. It would supplement two house trailers occupied by a landscape architect and an administrative assistant. Officials heard his plea and paid for the purchase and installation of a 55-foot, two-bedroom trailer in April 1962.[173]

The NPS invited bids for constructing employee housing three more times but bids were too high or, as happened the final time, not submitted. Finally, after contract negotiations, the Ralph Child Construction Company built four houses in 1963 at 122, 124, 126, and 128 Second Avenue. They followed NPS Plans 3027-A and 3027-B, which were basic tract homes with low-pitched roofs, wood siding, and no ornamentation.

The Ashley NF also pursued a building program in Dutch John. After the 1961 construction of a residence (see **Dutch John Ranger Dwelling** below), the Forest Supervisor identified the need for a pair of two-bedroom guard stations, a triplex, a ten-man bunkhouse, a 30' x 60' warehouse, and a gas/paint house. He also sought to acquire surplus property from Reclamation, noting that some buildings would serve in lieu of constructing new ones. For example, one of Reclamation's ten-car garages would suffice as a warehouse. He feared competition from the NPS for the surplus structures.[174]

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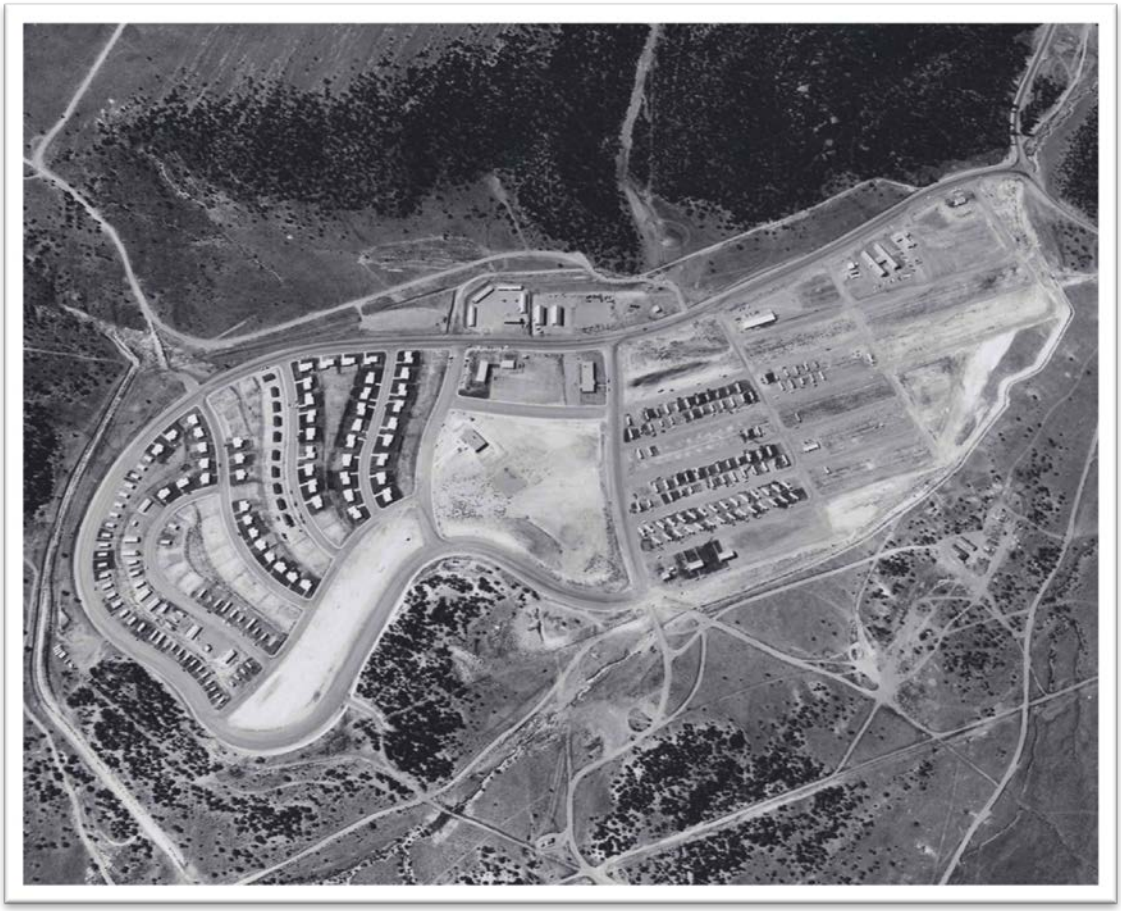
[170] Linenberger, 12-13; Walton, 72; "New Homes Built at Dutch John," *The Daily Herald* (Provo, Utah), July 22, 1958; "Provo Firm Gets Dutch John Award," *The Daily Herald* (Provo, Utah), July 30, 1958, 4.

[171] Uintah County Regional History Center, *Flaming Gorge Dam,* Images of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2013), 25; Linenberger, 13.

[172] This "Temporary Headquarters" in Block 1 eventually became a post office. It is currently the home of the Dutch John Justice Court. Various documents, File: "D3415 Temporary Office Building, Dutch John, Contract No. 14-10-0232-573," Facilities Maintenance Office, Flaming Gorge Ranger District Office, Manila, Utah. Location cited hereinafter as FGRD Office.

[173] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Administrative Complex," ANF File Room; File: "Employee Housing DJ," Facilities Office, FGRD Office. Location cited hereinafter as FGRD Facilities Office.

[174] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 9, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, February 11, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room.



Aerial view of Dutch John, ca. 1960

By 1962, Dutch John's structures included 33 three-bedroom houses (including one Forest Service residence), 21 two-bedroom houses, 29 Transa-homes, 22 houses trailers, and 13 garages. A large corrugated metal building accommodated the post office, a grocery store, a beauty salon, and a barbershop. Arch Dam Constructors removed temporary buildings from its camp that year after construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam and power plant concluded.[175]

Transfers

As the Flaming Gorge Reservoir filled, Reclamation began downsizing its Dutch John operations. On November 8, 1963, it transferred the hospital (Building No. 1) to the NPS with the understanding that it would serve as an administration building for both the NPS and the Forest Service. Within days, both agencies signed an agreement that allocated 1,300 sf of the hospital to the Forest Service for office space.[176]

105 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #102)

[175] "Flaming Gorge Dam Completion Will Change Face of Dutch John," *Vernal Express,* July 19, 1962, 5; Howard W. Baker, NPS Regional Director, to NPS Director, April 11, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Administrative Complex," ANF File Room.

[176] Memorandum of Agreement, November 12, 1963, File: "6440 Real Property, Dutch John Administration Building Agreement-Joint Occupancy," ANF File Room.

106 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #101)
109 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #103)
119 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #105)

Reclamation transferred their administrative building to the NPS around 1965. Later that year, Reclamation conveyed a five-stall garage (Garage No. 7; USFS No. 1344) and the following twelve Transa-houses to the Forest Service:[177]

USFS No.	Location
1128	104 Second Avenue (Lot 6, Block 6; Type 2 3-BR Transa-house)
1127	110 Second Avenue (Lot 3, Block 6; Type 2 3-BR Transa-house)
1138	115 Second Avenue (Lot 23, Block 4; Type 1 2-BR Transa-house)
1137	110 Third Avenue (Lot 8, Block 4; 3-BR Transa-house)
1136	112 Third Avenue (Lot 7, Block 4; 3-BR Transa-house)
1135	114 Third Avenue (Lot 6, Block 4; 3-BR Transa-house)
1134	116 Third Avenue (Lot 5, Block 4; 3-BR Transa-house)
1129	114 South Boulevard (Lot 14, Block 6; 2-BR Transa-house)
1130	115 South Boulevard (Lot 15, Block 6; 2-BR Transa-house)
1131	116 South Boulevard (Lot 16, Block 6; 2-BR Transa-house)
1132	117 South Boulevard (Lot 17, Block 6; 2-BR Transa-house)
1133	118 South Boulevard (Lot 18, Block 6; 2-BR Transa-house)

NPS interest in Dutch John property disappeared when Congress assigned management of the newly designated Flaming Gorge NRA to the Forest Service. Withdrawing from the area, the NPS transferred recreation and administrative sites to the Ashley NF including those at Antelope Flat, Lucerne Valley, Squaw Hollow, Brinegar, Firehole, Buckboard, and Green River.[178] According to transfer inventories, the Forest Service acquired the following buildings in Dutch John from the NPS:[179]

USFS No.	Building/Location
1207	Administration Building, 100 Fifth Avenue (Block 1; NPS Bldg. #203)
1353	10-Stall Garage, South Blvd (west of office; NPS Bldg. #301)
1354	9-Stall Garage, South Blvd (west of office; NPS Bldg. #302 or #303)
1355	5-Stall Garage #6 (NPS Bldg. #302 or #303)
1674	Hospital, Sixth Avenue (NPS Bldg. #202)
1171	109 Second Avenue (3-BR frame, Type 2 Transa-house)
1173	113 Second Avenue (3-BR frame, Type 2 Transa-house)
1173	117 Second Avenue (2-BR frame, Type 1 Transa-house)
1169	119 Second Avenue (3-BR frame, Type 2 Transa-house)
1174	121 Second Avenue (2-BR frame, Type 1 Transa-house)
1145	122 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #119, NPS design)
1146	124 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #118, NPS design)
1147	126 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #117, NPS design)

[177] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Harold E. Zimmer, Chief, GSA Real Property Division, July 23, 1965, File: "6440 Real Property, Dutch John Dwellings and Garage Space Transferred and/or Leased From BOR," ANF File Room.
[178] "NRA Status Nears for Flaming Gorge," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 34 (August 23, 1968), 4.
[179] National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, "Transfer of Property," December 31, 1968; and "Inventory of Transa in Dutch John, December 5, 1968," File: "Materials Related to Transfer of FGNRA," 6440 Real Property Files, FGRD Office.

USFS No.	Building/Location
1175	127 Second Avenue (2-BR frame, Type 1 Transa-house)
1148	128 Second Avenue (NPS Bldg. #120, NPS design)
1154	102 Third Avenue (Lot 12, Block 4; NPS Bldg. #519; 3-BR Transa-house, model 1050)
1155	104 Third Avenue (Lot 11, Block 4; NPS Bldg. #520; 3-BR Transa-house, model 1050)
1156	106 Third Avenue (Lot 10, Block 4; NPS Bldg. #521; 3-BR Transa-house, model 1050)
1157	108 Third Avenue (Lot 9, Block 4; NPS Bldg. #522; 3-BR Transa-house, model 1050)
1149	109 Third Avenue (NPS Bldg. #106, 3-BR brick)
1150	115 Third Avenue (NPS Bldg. #107, 3-BR brick)
1158	118 Third Avenue (Lot 4, Block 4; 3-BR Transa-house, model 1050)
1151	104 Fourth Avenue (NPS Bldg. #108, 3-BR brick)
1152	108 Fourth Avenue (NPS Bldg. #109, 3-BR brick)
1153	114 Fourth Avenue (NPS Bldg. #110, 3-BR)
1170	105 South Boulevard (2-BR Transa-house)
1159	110 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #518; 2-BR Transa-house)
1160	111 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #501; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1161	112 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #502; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1162	113 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #503; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1179	119 South Boulevard
1163	121 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #504; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1164	122 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #505; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1165	123 South Boulevard (NPS Bldg. #506; 2-BR Transa-house, model 505)
1166	124 South Boulevard
1167	125 South Boulevard
1168	126 South Boulevard (2-BR Transa-house)

Consolidation and Privatization

In 1982, the Ashley NF sought to address the large number of vacant and deteriorating buildings in Dutch John. By that time, sixteen singlewide trailers for seasonal employees had deteriorated significantly. The 1981 termination of a Youth Conservation Corps program in Dutch John left ten doublewide portable houses vacant. The Forest Service also had six brick dwellings, thirteen frame dwellings, the administrative office, the old hospital (used for storage), and utility buildings at the Dutch John Warehouse Site and the Dutch John Helibase. Maintaining this quantity of buildings, along with the Forest Service's share of Dutch John's infrastructure, took a toll on an ever-shrinking budget. The Ashley NF evaluated several alternatives and recommended either 1) privatizing Dutch John while maintaining some facilities and staff there, or 2) relocating all operations to Manila.[180]

After further analysis that involved Reclamation (which still managed the community), the Forest Service settled on consolidating operations and renovating facilities. Proposed actions included the disposition of the Antelope Flat Warehouse and all housing in Block 6 of Dutch John, conversion of the old hospital to a shop/warehouse, and conversion of the administrative office's second floor to a bunkhouse. Forest staff also proposed to construct five trailer pads on Third Avenue and to use the five-bay garage for trailer

[180] Brian Barber, Gye Goodwin, Dave Keddy, and Dick Snyder, "Flaming Gorge District Facilities Analysis, September 1982," File: "Flaming Gorge Facility Plan," boxed files, SO Eng Office.

storage. Remodeling would prepare ten homes for family occupation and four two-bedroom dwellings as crew quarters.[181]

Efforts to dispose of Dutch John property culminated in the Dutch John Federal Property Disposition and Assistance Act of 1998 (PL 105-326). The legislation facilitated the privatization of Dutch John by allowing the disposition, by sale or other conveyance, of property. It also authorized the transfer of infrastructure and undeveloped land to Daggett County. Since then, the Forest Service and Reclamation have significantly reduced their building inventories.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Dutch John Gap Communications Site

A 1962 news article explained that increasing use of the Flaming Gorge recreation area and the High Uintas Wilderness had prompted the Forest Service to install a "high frequency radio communications system." It allowed complete coverage of the Ashley NF and direct contact with ranger offices and vehicles. The system facilitated fire suppression efforts, as well as search and rescue missions.[182]

The Ashley NF developed repeater sites on Myton Bench, Blue Mountain, and Dutch John Gap as part of the communications network. The latter site is about four miles directly northwest of Dutch John in Section 32 of T3N, R22E. The Forest Service received an easement from the State of Utah for the 77' x 150' area in 1962 and built the **Comsite Building (#4072, formerly #1667)** the following year.[183] The 12'-0" x 12'-8" facility is a concrete block building with a concrete floor and a concrete slab roof. It follows R4 Plan 182A, a standard Region 5 plan that Region 4 modified in 1961.

The Forest Service's need for the Dutch John Gap Communications Site (Heritage Site No. AS-2536) declined eventually. In 2009, the Ashley NF issued a five-year special use permit to American Land and Leisure, a campground concessionaire that used it as a temporary radio service site. The permit expired at the end of 2013 and the facility is now considered excess property.

Dutch John Guard Station

In early 1950, several years before Reclamation began developing the Flaming Gorge Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project, the Manila District Ranger received approval to construct an R4 Plan 6 cabin at Dutch John Spring. He planned to build the facility, which was necessary to manage this isolated area, from building materials salvaged from the Yellowstone CCC Camp and with new insulation board, siding, shingles, flooring, cement, and paint. Despite the approval, the Regional Office would not provide the funds due to a limited construction budget and acute housing situations elsewhere.[184]

Efforts stalled until December 1950 when Forest Supervisor Bill Hurst rode with Henry Schaefermeyer, Dick Bennett, and Ranger Ernie Hirsch to locate an administrative site that would facilitate management of

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[181] Robert H. Meinrod, Area Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, May 16, 1983, File: "Flaming Gorge Facility Plan," boxed files, SO Eng Office.
[182] Dwight W. Kimsey, "Multiple Use of Forest Lands Provides Many Benefits to Public," *Vernal Express,* December 20, 1962, 8.
[183] Various documents, File: "5440 Partial Land Interests, State of Utah (Dutch John Repeater Site)," ANF File Room.
[184] Kenneth D. Roberts, DFR, to Forest Supervisor, January 4, 1950; "Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Dutch John Guard Station, February 1950"; T. H. Van Meter, ARF, to Ashley, February 17, 1950; all in File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Guard Station," ANF File Room.

Henry Schaefermeyer, William Hurst, Bob Hoag, Garth Colton, & Ernie Hirsch at the Dutch John GS, 1950.

the isolated Green River Addition. They found a centrally located site near Dutch John Spring that had a water supply and suitable pasturage. It was also accessible by trail or, when the Green River was frozen, by "power wagon" or jeep. To top it off, a fire guard placed here during severe fire seasons would have a view of the eastern High Uintas and much of the Green River Addition.[185]

Hurst and Hirsch returned about a week later to survey the Dutch John Spring so they could apply for a water right.[186] Their work was fruitful. The Forest Service received title to the water, and the Dutch John Guard Station was approved as an administrative site on February 21, 1951. A public land order formally withdrew the 50-acre site (T2N, R22E, S1) on December 12, 1951.

Forest Service personnel worked on the one-room Dutch John cabin, which came from the Yellowstone CCC camp, beginning in late 1950 and finished the bulk of the work in 1951 at a cost of $759. Photos dated December 1950 show a side-gabled frame structure with building paper on its exterior walls and roof. It also had 6-pane wood windows and a 5-panel wood door. It eventually gained roof shingles and flush wood siding. Forest staff installed linoleum in 1959 and the following year painted the guard station and purchased a gas stove for it. In 1960, the ranger sought to install electricity since the station would be "the center of work activity for the next two years" and much of the work required power tools and equipment. The cabin, he noted, also needed power for lights and a refrigerator.[187]

As of 1960, improvements at the Dutch John Guard Station consisted of the cabin (#1108), an outdoor toilet, a spring development, and 0.15 miles of pasture fence (erected in 1951).[188] The cabin remained there until 1975 when the Ashley NF moved it about a half-mile southeast to the new Dutch John Helibase where it served as an office. In 1983, after it was shifted on site to make room for two new metal buildings, a fire crew remodeling the cabin made an interesting discovery. Inside a wall was a pinup photo

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[185] Hurst, 120; "Report on Dutch John Administrative Site, December 13, 1950," File: "2760 Withdrawals, Dutch John Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[186] Hurst, 120.
[187] Hurst., 120, 131, and 147; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, July 6, 1960, "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry," R4 Lands Status Office; Miscellaneous photos, Binder: "Dutch John History," and File: "Index: Photos," History Files, ANF Heritage Office; "Administrative Improvements," Binder: "Manila Office," FGRD Facilities Office; H.L. Sorenson, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, September 27, 1960, File: 7300 Buildings, Dutch John Guard Station," ANF File Room.
[188] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, July 6, 1960, "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry," R4 Lands Status Office; Physical Inventory Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1973, File: "Materials Related to Transfer of FGNRA," 6550 Real Property Files, FGRD Office.

with an interesting inscription: "Hung here on Feb. 9, 1951, by Al Palley for [Forest Supervisor] Bill Hurst." The Dutch John cabin met its demise when it burned down during the 2002 Mustang Fire.[189]

By 1987, only a fenced storage area and a stock trough remained at the Dutch John Guard Station (Heritage Site No. AS-258, 42-DA-364). The Forest Service recommended revocation of its withdrawal since the Ashley NF no longer needed it for administration of the Dutch John area.[190]

Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.

Reclamation prepared two standard plans (Types P1 and P2) for permanent residences in Dutch John. Both are Ranch Style houses with three bedrooms, attached one-car garages, exterior veneers of split-face concrete block, and low-pitched roofs. To introduce visual interest, the agency required the contractor to build some houses as reverse plans. The specifications also called for a minimum of five different colors, including red and green, with each color used on an equal number of residences. A cursory look at existing houses in Dutch John revealed four colors of split-face block: light pink, light green, grey, and buff.[191]

The building at 104 South Boulevard is a Type P2 dwelling with light pink block. The Forest Service's infrastructure database identifies it as **104 South Blvd., D.J. (#5071)** and provides an inaccurate construction date of 1964. It likely was built in 1958 by the Witt Construction Company, which received the contract to build most, if not all, of the Dutch John houses in 1957-58. The house appears in a photo published in August 1959.[192]

The Forest Service acquired the 0.25-acre property (Heritage Site No. AS-2538) from Reclamation in 1999 as part of a land exchange.[193] It is at the northwest corner of South Boulevard and Third Avenue (Lot 13, Block 3; T2N, R22E, S12), and the residence continues to serve as employee housing.

Dutch John House, 117 Second Ave.

The Witt Construction Company erected the two-bedroom house at 117 Second Avenue in Dutch John in 1957 or 1958 (not 1967 as indicated in the Forest Service infrastructure database).[194] Reclamation transferred it to the NPS a few years later. The Forest Service acquired the tract (Heritage Site No. AS-2539) on December 31, 1968 when the Ashley NF assumed management of the entire Flaming Gorge NRA.[195] It is in Lot 24, Block 4 of the Dutch John townsite (T2N, R22E, S12).

The ca. 1958 house, identified in current facilities records as **117 Second Avenue, D.J. (#5072)**, is a Type 1 Transa-house. The Transa-house was a design that emerged in response to the Federal government's quest for portable structures. Several years earlier, in 1952, the US Housing and Home Finance Agency appealed to private industry for emergency and defense housing. Manufacturers responded with designs

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[189] "Dutch John Cabin," Binder: "Dutch John History," ANF Heritage Office; Personal communication with Rowdy Muir, June 5, 2014.
[190] W. H. Cummings, "Withdrawal Revocation Land Report for the Dutch John Administrative Site, December 8, 1987," 2760 Withdrawal Review Files, R4 Lands Status Office.
[191] Bureau of Reclamation, "Schedule, Specifications, General Provisions, and Drawings: Highway, Streets, Utilities and Residences for Flaming Gorge Community Facilities," 1957, ANF Eng Office. Cited hereinafter as BOR, "Schedule."
[192] "New Homes Built at Dutch John," *The Daily Herald* (Provo, Utah), July 22, 1958; Walton, 70 and 72.
[193] "Real Property Physical Inventory Check Sheet," August 19, 1999, File: "Dutch John 104 S. Blvd. PG02 5071," 6440 Files, USFS Utah Acquisition Center, Salt Lake City.
[194] "New Homes Built at Dutch John"; Walton, 71-72; Linenberger, 12.
[195] NPS, "Transfer of Property"; and "Inventory of Transa in Dutch John, December 5, 1968," File: Materials Related to Transfer of FGNRA," 6440 Real Property Files, FGRD Office.

for portable houses that differed from mobile homes meant for frequent repositioning. Portable houses were set up for long-term occupancy but could be "demounted" and moved to another site at minimal cost. The Government tested eight demountable units, one of which was the Kit Manufacturing Company's Transa-house.[196] One writer described the Transa-houses at Dutch John:

> These houses come in looking like a big van, then almost as if by magic it unfolds into a two bedroom home. One side lifts up to make the other half of the roof. Walls are moved out and the other half of the floor slides out like a bread board. With a bit of finishing along the seams, and a partition or two, the occupant will have a most comfortable modern home.[197]

Oral history interviews and early site plans suggest that Dutch John had short-term "relocatable" Transa-houses and longer-term Transa-houses that were secured to permanent foundations. The former were at the east end of town on small lots. The longer-term houses, designated as Type 1 (two bedrooms) and Type 2 (three bedrooms) were primarily in Block 4 and the west end of Block 6. One Reclamation employee recalled that he initially lived in a two-bedroom "trailer-type" *mobile* Transa-house before moving into a three bedroom *relocatable* Transa-house, and then into a permanent three-bedroom residence.[198] Another Reclamation employee referred to this migration between houses as a matter of seniority and part of a perceived social stratum.

> It was kind of a status thing, as you got tenure and places became available, and then you would apply for vacant houses and, as I recall, be selected on the basis of grade and status in the organization and the length of time you'd been there. We were there, I think, three years, and we started out in the relocatable house and then moved to a wood-frame home and then to a brick home.[199]

To avoid a monotonous streetscape, Reclamation required some Transa-houses to be built with reversed plans. Additionally, the specifications called for one of four exterior treatments for the Type 1 house and one of four treatments for the Type 2 house. The Type 1 house at 117 Second Avenue had Treatment D, which consisted of horizontal rows of asbestos shingles on the lower two-thirds of exterior walls with vertical asbestos siding above. The front elevation had vertical asbestos siding from the front door to the garage corner. Asbestos shingles also clad the gable ends.[200] These original materials are no longer visible due to the installation of aluminum siding.

Dutch John Office Site

Reclamation's work on the Flaming Gorge Dam and the community of Dutch John progressed significantly in the late 1950s and early 1960s. So too did the efforts of the Forest Service and the NPS as both agencies developed recreation sites in the Flaming Gorge area. Employees implementing recreation projects required housing and office space, which were not easy to come by in the Dutch John area.

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[196] James Joseph, "Fold-Up Homes Travel With You," *Science and Mechanics* (October 1952), 65-70.
[197] Marie J. Whiting, "Flaming Gorge Dam, Townsite Present Rugged Construction Problems in Primitive Country," *The Daily Herald* (Provo, Utah), August 2, 1957, 3.
[198] Donald (Don) J. Duck, interview by Brit Allan Storey, 1996, transcript, Oral History Program, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO.
[199] J. Neil Stessman, interview by Brit Allan Storey, 1994-1996, transcript, Oral History Program, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO.
[200] Bureau of Reclamation, "Schedule."

Forest Service employees initially travelled to Dutch John from Manila but the increasing level of activity in the Flaming Gorge area required a more consistent presence. As of 1961, an assistant ranger occupied a trailer in Dutch John during summers. He converted the trailer to his office that year after completion of a permanent Forest Service dwelling at 119 Third Avenue. By February of 1962, the Forest Supervisor proposed to convert the "dwelling type trailer" to crew housing and place a new office trailer on the main street of Dutch John. He saw this as an interim effort until a permanent office space could be acquired.[201]

The NPS project manager also commuted during the first few years of recreational site development around the Flaming Gorge reservoir. He worked from Vernal, driving to Dutch John three days a week, until 1963 when the Witt Construction Company of Provo erected a metal building.[202] It served as the NPS's temporary headquarters for the Flaming Gorge recreation area, as well as for the Antelope Flat Ranger District, one of three NPS districts.[203]

In contrast, Reclamation planned a large office to accommodate its staff. The Witt Construction Company won a bid in 1958 to erect the administration building, and records suggest they completed it later that year.[204] The 112' x 36' structure, inserted into a hillside, is accessible at basement level from a door on the west and from a main floor entrance on the east. Offices, a large drafting room, and an information desk originally occupied the main level. The basement provided additional offices, a reproduction room, a photography lab, and a vault.

As construction of the Flaming Gorge power facilities waned, Reclamation officials predicted they would no longer need the administration building and proposed to transfer it to the NPS when it became excess in 1964. The handover would occur with the understanding that the NPS and the Forest Service would both use it as an office.[205] Soon after taking possession, the NPS issued an invitation for bids in late 1965 for its rehabilitation. The work, designated as a Mission 66 project, visually emphasized the east entry with a new projecting glass foyer that led to an enlarged lobby. Interior remodeling included construction of a second interior stairway and the rearrangement of partitions. The work also called for a new roof and exterior painting.[206] The architectural plans identified spaces for NPS and Forest Service employees, as well as three offices for other cooperating agencies.

The NPS's enjoyment of the newly remodeled office was short lived. The Ashley NF acquired the **Administrative Building (#1207)** on December 31, 1968 after Congress assigned management of the Flaming Gorge NRA to the Forest Service. It is located on the Dutch John Office Site (Heritage Site No. AS-2535), a 1.21-acre parcel at 115 Fifth Avenue (T2N, R22E, S11 and 12).

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[201] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, February 20, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 16, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.
[202] C. E. Johnson, Project Manager, to Regional Director, January 17, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Administrative Complex," ANF File Room; various documents, File: "D3415 Temporary Office Building, Dutch John, Contract No. 14-10-0232-573," FGRD Facilities Office.
[203] NPS, "The Master Plan for Preservation and Use," 8.
[204] "Provo Firm Gets Dutch John Award," *The Daily Herald* (Provo, Utah), July 30, 1958, 4.
[205] Memorandum of Understanding, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Memorandum of Understanding (NPS-BOR-FS) Transfer of Buildings," ANF File Room.
[206] "Specification, Rehabilitation of Administration Building, Flaming Gorge Recreation Area, Utah," December 23, 1965, FGRD Facilities Office.

The building's physical appearance evolved with alterations to accommodate changing facility needs. In 1977, Regional Office designers prepared drawings (R4 Plan A195) that led to the replacement of wood storm windows with aluminum ones, the replacement of four sliding windows, and installation of aluminum over wood elements including the fascia, window frames, and continuous sill. The building's use changed in the mid-1980s when the Ashley NF converted the main floor to barracks for seasonal employees. Forest Service architect Wilden Moffett prepared the architectural plans (R4 Plan 273) for the interior remodel, which created ten bedrooms. To meet code requirements, a women's restroom on the basement level replaced the 1965 stairwell. J. L. Shaw Construction of Salt Lake City completed the work in late 1985.[207]

Entities such as the Utah Fish and Game Department and the Flaming Gorge Natural History Association had office space in the Administrative Building in past years. Currently, staff from the Flaming Gorge Ranger District has offices in the basement level; seasonal employees reside in the second-floor barracks.

Dutch John Ranger Dwelling

As work associated with the Flaming Gorge Dam construction progressed, the Ashley NF recognized the need for an assistant ranger in Dutch John to coordinate activities with other agencies. He initially lived in a trailer, which was merely a temporary solution.[208] By late 1959, Reclamation had given the Forest Service a housing site (Lot 23, Block 3) on the southwest corner of North Center Street and Third Avenue. Forest officers considered using a Reclamation design to match the other Dutch John houses until they realized the cost would exceed the Forest Service's $20,000 building limitation. Acknowledging a desire for design compatibility, regional architect William Turner met with Reclamation engineer Wesley A. Behling to discuss alterations to the Reclamation house plans and to the Forest Service's R4 Plan 165. Neither would bring the price below $20,000 so Regional Office officials recommended special authorization to exceed the limitation. They agreed to construct an R4 Plan 165 dwelling with split block walls and a flat roof to match the neighboring Reclamation houses.[209]

In early 1960, Turner and his assistant Cal Spaun finished architectural plans that departed from the standard R4 Plan 165 residence. Their design, R4 Plan A-70, had a slightly different floor plan, split block walls, and a low-pitched gable roof. It exhibited other features commonly found on Ranch homes: a picture window, sliding windows set high on bedroom walls, a wrought-iron handrail at the entry, and minimal detailing.

Dutch John Assistant Ranger Dwelling, 1961.

[207] Various documents, File: "Dutch John Barracks," 7300 Buildings files, ANF Eng Office; *The Ashley Explorer*, v. 29 (October 1985), Binder: "1985-1988," Duchesne Storage Room.
[208] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, February 20, 1962, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room.
[209] H.M. Huckeby, ARF, to Operation, December 29, 1959, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room.

Construction of the assistant ranger dwelling, located at 119 Third Avenue, commenced in 1960 and concluded in 1961 at a cost of nearly $25,000.[210] Lynn Mitchell was the first employee to occupy the house.[211] It eventually became the Dutch John Ranger Dwelling (#1123), probably soon after Ranger Richard O. Benjamin relocated his headquarters to Dutch John in 1966.

The 1998 privatization of Dutch John led to the transfer of the property out of Forest Service ownership. Since then, owner(s) have significantly modified the house by adding siding and shutters and by converting the garage to living space with a bay window.

Dutch John Warehouse Complex

In early 1963, when the Forest Supervisor submitted a list of planned construction projects for fiscal year 1965, he identified two priority projects in Dutch John: a 10-man bunkhouse and a warehouse.[212] Although the bunkhouse was unrealized, work on the warehouse progressed after Reclamation transferred to the Forest Service a two-acre parcel at 680 South Boulevard (T2N, R22E, S11).

The Ashley NF developed the site as a repair, storage, and maintenance center beginning in 1966. That year, Hales and Wood Builders of North Salt Lake City erected the 30' x 60' **Warehouse (#1347)** at a cost of $26,795.[213] Regional architect William R. Turner and A. S. (probably Al Saunders, a draftsman who assisted Turner)[214] created the standard plan (R4 Plan A-106(R)) in 1964. Its concrete block walls, laminated timber rafters, flat roof, and wrap-around loading dock are characteristic of Turner's other warehouse designs of the 1960s. The floor plan delineated four large areas: a fire cache, a warehouse area with a restroom, a workshop, and an equipment storage room.

A 1966 development plan for the warehouse site called for an R4 Plan 173B paint and oil shed but construction funds were insufficient. Instead, the District relocated a tool shed from their Dutch John trailer site to the warehouse compound in 1968. The Ashley NF had purchased the 8' x 12' structure in 1959 (not 1969 as suggested in the Forest Service infrastructure database) for $460 from Armco Steel Buildings. It is a Steelox Type S2-A building now known as the **Storage Shed (#2041)**.[215]

In 1968, the Forest Service enclosed the warehouse site with a fence and erected a workshop that is now the **Welding Shop (#2060)**. The workshop was a former five-stall metal garage built in Dutch John around 1957 or 1958. Reclamation transferred it to the Forest Service with the stipulation that it be removed from First Avenue. The Forest Service complied by cutting the structure into two pieces and placing them 40

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[210] H.M. Huckeby, Chief, Division of Engineering, to Operation, August 23, 1960, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Dwelling," ANF File Room; Project Manager, Flaming Gorge, to Regional Director, January 25, 1961, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Administrative Complex," ANF File Room.
[211] McConkie, "Flaming Gorge Project."
[212] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 9, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.
[213] "Final Construction Report, Dutch John Warehouse, 1966," File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Warehouse," ANF File Room.
[214] John R. Grosvenor, *A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1999), 211 and 250.
[215] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Storehouse," ANF File Room.

feet apart on the warehouse site. The gap between them was enclosed to provide additional interior space.[216]

According to engineering records, the construction date of the **Wash Station (#2062)** is 1966. It is probably another relocated building because it does not appear in 1969 photos of the warehouse site. This could be the "old wash house used for paint storage" in Dutch John, which the Ashley NF proposed to dispose of in 1983.[217]

Facilities in the Dutch John Warehouse Complex (Heritage Site AS-2537) include the four historic facilities described above, a 2001 **Carpentry Shop (#5092)**, and a metal container acquired in 2010 that serves as the **Fuels Hazmat Building (#5189)**. Four trailer pads for seasonal employees are in the sites' southwest corner.

Flaming Gorge Dam Visitor Center

In early 1963, Reclamation awarded a contract to Moe McCullough Construction Company of Salt Lake City to build the Flaming Gorge Visitor Center. Although completed on February 20, 1964, it did not open to the public until 1965, after development of a cooperative agreement between Reclamation and the Ashley NF.[218] Andrew McConkie, former Forest Supervisor, recalled that Reclamation had constructed the building without a plan for its use and operation. He explained the need for the partnership, which became apparent in a meeting with Reclamation, the NPS, and the BLM:

> Early in this meeting the Bureau representative indicated their agency did not have the expertise to man the center. The Regional Forester said since the center was on National Forest Land the Forest Service was in the best position to do this. It was finally agreed that the Bureau of Reclamation and Forest Service would share in the cost of displays, etc., and in the personnel costs. The Forest Service would provide and train those who would work in the center. [219]

The cooperative relationship between Reclamation and the Ashley NF persisted until 2014 when budget and staffing cuts led the Forest Service to terminate the agreement.[220]

Reclamation's 1962 architectural plans for the visitor center show a simple 76' x 26' structure. Its flat roof extends seven feet beyond the building perimeter to create a covered walkway on all sides. Walls of plate glass that overlook the reservoir to the north contrast with the opaque stone walls on the south and west. The simple floor plan included a large exhibit room, a guide's room, a mechanical room, and a pair of restrooms. In 1979, Reclamation funded a large addition to accommodate a theater and Forest Service-designed exhibits. It increased the building's area by about 180%.[221]

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[216] Physical Inventory Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1973, File: "Materials Related to Transfer of FGNRA," 6550 Real Property Files, FGRD Office; "Ogden Firm Lowest Bidder on Garages," *The Ogden Standard-Examiner,* September 1, 1957, 5; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 14, 1967, File: "7300 Buildings, Dutch John Warehouse," ANF File Room.
[217] Robert H. Meinrod, Area Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, March 1, 1983, File: "Flaming Gorge Facility Plan," boxed files, SO Eng Office.
[218] Linenberger, 18-19; McConkie, "Historical Information," 5.
[219] McConkie, "Flaming Gorge Project."
[220] Personal communication with District Ranger Rowdy Muir, June 5, 2014.
[221] "Flaming Gorge enlarged visitor center dedication," *Vernal Express,* May 29, 1980.

Flaming Gorge Ranger Station

The Manila District Ranger originally used the Green River Ranger Station on his district's east end as a base. It eventually proved to be too remote, not to mention isolated during the winter months, so he set his sights on a more central location. In 1924, he rented a house in Manila from Peter Wall for the school season. The Forest Service purchased the property (T3N, R20E, S24) in 1925, designating it as the Manila Ranger Station.[222] Now known as the Flaming Gorge Ranger Station, the compound at 25 West Highway 43 has seen several development phases.

Phase I: 1925-1934

Peter Wall's building was a 19' x 31' house built in 1912 of round logs and "extensively improved" in 1921. It had three rooms, a shingled roof, a brick chimney, and a stone foundation. "Compo board" covered the walls and ceilings of two rooms while matched boards formed the floor. The entire property, located on the southwest corner of present-day Highways 43 and 44, included a barn and a granary, both partially erected in 1923 of round logs, and fencing on two sides (built 1921). The barn was not on the land to be acquired so the Forest Service had to relocate it to within the tract's boundaries.[223]

Although all buildings needed some work, the Forest Supervisor concluded the costs of the lot and the house repairs would not exceed the $1,000 building limitation set by Congress whereas new construction would.[224] On January 6, 1925, the Forest Service purchased the improvements for $800 and Peter and Frances Wall donated the one-acre parcel on which they sat. Unfortunately, complications delayed the official acceptance of title until April 12, 1926 by which time Bert Hardy had replaced Glen Lambert as ranger.

A regional inspector visited the site in 1926 and recommended expanding the house, adding modern plumbing, leveling and seeding the yard, and building a concrete cellar, an office, a garage-woodshed, and a corral. Over the next couple of years, Hardy and other forest personnel succeeded in building an office/storeroom and completing the barn. In 1928-29, they also helped construct a new house after determining it was cost-efficient to replace rather than improve and enlarge the older log dwelling.[225]

By the early 1930s, the ranger station's buildings consisted of the following: [226]

- **Dwelling:** An inspector described the house in 1926 as a three-room structure and recommended the addition of a fourth room and a bathroom.[227] The work apparently was complete by 1930 when the Forest Supervisor agreed to model the new Altonah Ranger Station dwelling on the

[222] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Manila Ranger Station," March 28, 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; R. H. Rutledge, District Forester, to The Forester, December 17, 1924, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room.
[223] Forest Supervisor to District Forester, September 15, 1924; and Charles DeMoisy, Jr., Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, March 9, 1925, and "A.G. Nord, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, November 17, 1925, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room.
[224] Forest Supervisor to District Forester, September 15, 1924, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room.
[225] Woods, 1926, 2; "Supervisor Nord Returns From Trip on North Side," *The Duchesne Courier,* November 26, 1926, 1; Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room.
[226] Unless noted otherwise, the following is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Manila RS."
[227] Woods, 1926, 2.

five-room, 24' x 36' house at Manila.[228] As described in 1936, the Manila dwelling had drop siding and wood floors. Its interior plaster walls were finished with calcimine of varying colors: buff in the living room, light blue in one bedroom, and light green in the second bedroom. The kitchen and bathroom had white plastic paint (a textured product) on its walls and linoleum on the floors. Woodwork throughout was stained and varnished.

- **Office:** The 20'-5" x 14'-4" two-room office was a front-gabled building with rustic siding. Unfinished wallboard lined the office while matched ceiling lumber, stained and varnished, covered the walls of the back room. The floor finish was stain and varnish also.

- **Barn:** Ranger Hardy helped complete the barn's construction, which had commenced by 1926.[229]

- **Coal/Wood Shed:** The 10' x 18' coal/wood shed, erected in 1930, had rustic siding and a plank floor. A 1936 improvement plan labeled it as a "Storehouse."

- **Toilet:** The two-unit latrine, built in 1932, had rustic siding.

Phase II: 1935-1940

The establishment of Manila Camp F-35 brought CCC labor and New Deal funds to the Manila Ranger District and heralded a second phase of ranger station development. By January 1935, Foreman Lee Peterson and a 35-man crew were rebuilding and enlarging the pasture fence, while carpentry foreman Leo Smith was "running foundation."[230] That same year, CCC enrollees built an R4 Plan 63 above-ground cellar, an R4 Plan 13A barn, and an R4 Plan 20 garage. They painted all the buildings white with green roofs and Nile green trim. Additionally, the house received a back porch, the coal/wood shed (storeroom) was moved, and a non-standard pump house was built. The latter, which stood near the barn's northwest corner, was a 6' x 9' structure with novelty siding and a concrete floor.[231] It was gone by 1963.

In 1938, Ranger Bert Hardy requested ECW funds to improve the office. He proposed to install a flush toilet, construct a front porch, and replace the hip roof with a gable roof to match the other buildings.[232] The latter apparently occurred; a 1964 photo shows the office with a gable roof. [233] With the departure of the CCC from Camp F-35 in 1940, opportunities for additional construction at the Manila Ranger Station diminished.

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[228] A. G. Nord, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, October 24, 1930, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[229] Woods, 1926, 2; "Supervisor Nord Returns From Trip on North Side," *Duchesne Courier,* November 26, 1926, 1.
[230] *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. II, no. 2 (January 18, 1935), 3 and 4; "Heavy Snow Fall Gives Basin New Life," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 24, 1935, 1.
[231] "Manila Camp F-35," enclosed with memorandum from A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 20, 1939, [photocopy], R4 Architectural Historian Files; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Manila RS."
[232] A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 22, 1936; and Project Work Inventory-Project Sheet, Maintenance Manila R. S. Office & Toilet, January 19, 1938, File: 7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room.
[233] Dwayne C. Garber, "Final Construction Report, Manila Administrative Site Improvements, June 19, 1964," File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.

Phase III: 1940-1961

The Manila Ranger Station saw few improvements during this phase due to the loss of CCC assistance, wartime restrictions on construction, and the post-war lack of facilities funding. During William D. Hurst's tenure as ranger (1942-45), the District relocated a five-stall garage from Manila Camp F-35 to the corral area of the ranger station for storage of tools and equipment. Personnel used it to store vehicles, horse trailers, fire tools, supplies, and equipment. The regional engineer described this warehouse in 1963 as a "dilapidated structure with a dirt floor."[234]

Manila Ranger Station, 1943

By 1960, the station had a gas house, which may have been another recycled building from the CCC camp. The Forest Supervisor described it in 1963 as too small and requiring replacement with an 8' x 12' building.[235]

Phase IV: 1962-1964

The Forest Service significantly expanded the Manila Ranger Station by purchasing an adjoining 4.05-acre tract from John and Genevieve Tinker on September 18, 1962. The additional land supported the Forest Supervisor's 1963 proposal to redevelop the district headquarters. Rental housing in town was non-existent, he noted, and a clerk and forester were "inadequately housed" in a trailer. To accommodate them and additional staff who would be hired to support work associated with the Flaming Gorge Dam, he proposed to replace the Manila dwelling with a triplex and to build another single-family dwelling. Otherwise, he noted, it would be necessary to purchase three new trailers.[236] A 1963 improvement plan showed proposed buildings in the northwest corner of the property: two single-family dwellings, a bunkhouse, and a triplex. A proposed equipment storage and repair building was just south of Dwelling No. 2.

His plea heard, the Forest Service moved forward with ambitious plans to redevelop the entire site. The Ashley NF auctioned the old dwelling and a 24'-6" x 61'-0" warehouse (the former CCC garage) for off-site removal in 1963. John Tinker of Manila purchased the warehouse for $625. Dick Bennett, also of Manila, purchased the house for $2,002. According to the bid documents, the two-bedroom frame dwelling

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[234] Hurst, 67; Ernest C. Hirsch, DFR, to Forest Supervisor, June 21, 1954, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 1 of 3," ANF File Room; James M. Usher, Regional Engineer, to Contracting Officer, January 28, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.

[235] "Administrative Improvements, Manila Ranger Station, 1959-1963," Binder: "Manila Office," FGRD Facilities Office; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 31, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.

[236] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 9, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.

measured 34'-3" x 26'-0" with a 6' x 14' addition. The Forest Service planned to remove the oil furnace, hot water heater, fridge, and stove but the sink and bathroom fixtures would be sold with the structure.[237]

With the old buildings gone, the Loveland Construction Company proceeded to build an office, a warehouse, a paint/oil building, and two dwellings in 1963. They also relocated the 1935 garage and the 1935 cellar onto new concrete foundations and the old office, which would be used as a bunkhouse, onto a temporary timber foundation. The latter was still there in 1970 when the assistant ranger recommended decommissioning the "old forsaken Manila Office" because its windows were broken and it had "degenerated to a deplorable condition."[238] The Town of Manila now owns the structure, which stands behind the Town's building on Highway 43.

Landscaping provided a final touch to the new and modern Manila Ranger Station. The appropriately named Robert A. Orchard, a landscape architect from the Regional Office, prepared a planting plan for the residences. Another landscape architect, Lorin Tonks, developed a similar plan for the office building. Burnell Lamb of Manila received the $2,000 contract to improve the site during the summer of 1964 with juniper, ash, sumac, honey locust, western red cedar, and dwarf mugo pine trees in addition to a lawn and shrubs.[239]

Developments Since 1964

Despite the major investment of the 1964 improvements, the Manila Ranger District's focus shifted eastward as construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam and associated improvements occurred. Ranger Richard Benjamin arrived in 1966 and decided to set up headquarters in Dutch John. An assistant ranger, Richard P. Webster, stayed at the Manila Ranger Station to manage resource activities west of the Vernal-Manila Road (Highways 44 and 191).[240]

The need for a presence in Dutch John eventually subsided, prompting the District Ranger to return in 1981 to Manila because it was more central and convenient for forest visitors and employees.[241] The Manila Ranger Station, now identified as the Flaming Gorge District Office Site in Forest Service property records, continues to serve as headquarters of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District.

Post-1964 adjustments to the Flaming Gorge District Office Site (Heritage Site AS-2545) included the removal of the R4 Plan 63 Cellar (#1609) and R4 Plan 20 Garage (#1308). Built in 1935, both moved to new places on site in 1963 and, according to an inventory, existed as late as 1973. The station, which gained seven utilitarian structures between 1969 and 2010, retains the following six historic buildings:

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[237] File: "6440-1 Real Property – Excess and/or Surplus – John Tinker bid on Manila Dwelling Removal," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 36; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[238] Dwayne C. Garber, "Final Construction Report, Manila Administrative Site Improvements, June 19, 1964, and Richard P. Webster, Assistant District Ranger, to Richard O. Benjamin, District Forest Ranger, August 17, 1970, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room.

[239] "Forest Office In Manila To Doll Up," *Salt Lake Tribune,* June 7, 1964.

[240] "Forest Moves James E. Bossi to Reno, Nev.," *Vernal Express,* May 5, 1966, 13; McConkie, "Historical Information," 4; "Flaming Gorge NRA Legislation," *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 38 (September 20, 1968), 1.

[241] "Flaming Gorge headquarters changed to Manila," *Vernal Express,* November 12, 1981; "1983 Flaming Gorge Facility Study Addendum," 1984, File: "Flaming Gorge Facility Plan," boxed files, ANF Eng Office.

- **Manila Dwelling #1 (#1126):** Forest Service architects William R. Turner and "DMH" (likely Darwin M. Hamilton) designed this R4 Plan 166B house, which Loveland Construction Company built in 1963. The 1963 site plan refers to it as Dwelling #2; other early records call it the Assistant Ranger Dwelling. The 64' x 26' Ranch Style house continues to serve as employee housing.

- **Manila Office (#1202):** In 1963, the Loveland Construction Company built this R4 Plan A-104 office, which William R. Turner and Cal Spaun had designed as a standard plan. The Duchesne Ranger District Office, built in 1964, was the same design but it is significantly altered. The Ashley NF proposed to remodel the 58' x 44' Manila Office in 1983. In 1987, one of the three offices was split into a computer room and a small office and a ramp was added to the front door.[242]

- **Manila Office (House) (#1204, formerly #1125):** The Loveland Construction Company built this former dwelling in 1963 (not 1969 as indicated in the Forest Service infrastructure database) following a design by Forest Service architects William R. Turner and "DMH" (likely Darwin M. Hamilton). It is a reverse version (R4 Plan 166B(R)) of the other house on site. The building is labeled Dwelling #1 on the 1963 site plan; other early records refer to it as the Ranger Dwelling. The decision to relocate the district headquarters from Dutch John to Manila in 1981 created a need for more office space, so the 64' x 26' single-family residence became an office.

- **Manila Barn (#1332):** The Forest Service infrastructure database provides an incorrect construction date of 1963 for the barn. CCC enrollees from Manila Camp F-35 built the 18' x 18' structure in 1935. Forest Service architect George L. Nichols designed the two-horse barn in 1933 as a standard plan, designating it as R4 Plan 13A. When the site was redeveloped in 1963, it was placed on a foundation between the Manila Office (House) (#1204) and the Warehouse Office (#1341). Now it is immediately south of Dwelling #1 (#1126).

- **Manila Warehouse Office (#1341):** William R. Turner and "A.S." (probably Al Saunders, a draftsman who assisted Turner) designed the 30' x 60' warehouse (R4 Plan A-106), and the Loveland Construction Company built it in 1963 to replace the old warehouse. In 1982, soon after some District staff relocated from Dutch John, the warehouse was converted to office space for nine employees.[243]

- **Manila Tool Shed (#1342):** The Loveland Construction Company built this R4 Plan 173 building, another William R. Turner and Cal Spaun design, as a paint and oil house in 1963. The 8' x 12' structure is unaltered.

Greendale Ranger Station

See Green River Ranger Station.

Green River Ranger Station

The Green River Ranger Station, also known as the Greendale Ranger Station, was one of the Ashley NF's first administrative sites. Approved on September 5, 1908, the station started out as a 25-acre tract in Section 30 of T2N, R22E. An executive order dated July 7, 1953 enlarged it to 38.43 acres and a withdrawal on January 13, 1959 (PLO 1775) further protected it from public claims.

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[242] "Project Prospectus, Manila Ranger's Office Addition and Renovation, February 4, 1988," File: Manila Office Expansion," 7300 Building Files, SO Eng Office.
[243] Ibid.

According to the 1908 withdrawal report, the Green River Ranger Station had no improvements when the Ashley NF selected it as headquarters for District 1. Lewis Allen had once claimed the site but never perfected his claim, and the site had been abandoned for ten years.[244] The remains of Allen's cabin and cellar were in the site's southwest corner.[245]

The Ashley NF proposed to develop the new station with a house, barn, and pasture fence. William Green, the Manila ranger from 1910 to 1915, implemented this plan by building a cabin and a "stable." The house, erected in 1915 for $587, was an 18' x 26' log structure with three rooms and a shingled roof. A pasture fence, also finished in 1915, was a buck-and-rider pole fence valued at $350.[246]

By 1922, forest officers had determined the Green River Ranger Station was poorly located for forest administration and fire protection. It was at the district's far eastern end and required a 30-mile pack trip for supplies. Ranger George Walkup rectified the situation in the fall of 1922 by relocating his office and his family to a rented building in Manila. [247]

The Green River Ranger Station officially lost its designation as the Manila Ranger District headquarters in 1925 when the Forest Service purchased a site in Manila. Its use by others continued, however. As early as 1912, the Ashley NF had issued permits to James L. Swett and S. A. Green to cut hay at the station. Through the 1920s, a forest guard occupied the house during summers but other people also took advantage of the site.[248] Orson Burton of Linwood received permits to utilize the residence and pasture. The Daggett County school district used part of the pasture for a schoolhouse (1921 through 1945). Other permittees included: Joseph Burton (February to April 1924), N. G. Sowards (January to April 1925), Heber Gregory (January to May 1928), William Briggs (one week in May 1929), Vivian Powelson (a few weeks in the fall of 1929), S.A. Green (October 1931 to May 1932), E. M. Barel (one month in the fall of 1932), and N. G. Sowards ("for school term only" beginning September 1933 and through December 1935).[249]

In 1936, the Ashley NF proposed to replace the Green River Ranger Station with a summer station known as the Lewis Allen Administrative Site (see below). A handwritten note on a 1955 list of administrative sites indicates the Forest Service sold the Green River cabin in 1940.[250] However, William D. Hurst, in his detailed autobiography, noted that when he arrived as district ranger in 1942, the Green River Station still existed but was abandoned. He recalled, "The evening of July 12, 1944 a fire of unknown origin burned it to the ground."[251]

Heritage staff surveyed the Green River Ranger Station (Heritage Site AS-165, 42-DA-215) in 2011 (Heritage Report No. AS-10-00014).

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[244] File: "O Improv. Green River R. S. Water Diversion Ashley, 3/6/16; closed 4/23/23," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[245] Doris Karren Burton, *Settlements of Uintah County: Digging Deeper* (Uintah County Library, 1998), 533.
[246] Anderson Estimate, 1909; "Capsule History, Flaming Gorge Ranger District, Ashley National Forest," Ashley NF heritage staff electronic files, accessed January 2, 2015; "Improvements Activity Record."
[247] Winkler Diaries, August 5, 1922; "George Walkups Observe 50th Wedding," *Vernal Express,* January 16, 1965, 4.
[248] Woods, 1926, 3.
[249] Special use permits [photocopies], provided by archeologist Tara Hamilton, Ashley NF Heritage Staff.
[250] 1955 list of administrative sites, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[251] Hurst, 77.

Green River Visitor Center Site

The Green River Visitor Center Site, located at 1450 Uinta Drive in Green River, Wyoming, originated as headquarters of the Green River Ranger District, one of three NPS districts in their Flaming Gorge project area. Sweetwater County donated the 9.3-acre tract (T18N, R107W, S27) to the NPS in 1963. The NPS transferred it to the Ashley NF on December 31, 1968 after Congress charged the Forest Service with management of the Flaming Gorge NRA. The tract's size decreased in 1988 when the General Services Administration sold the undeveloped north end, an area comprising 5.07 acres, to R. E. Eckels.[252]

Under its Mission 66 program, the NPS designed a contact station/utility building (Office #1206) and a single-family house (Dwelling #1141) for the Green River site. On July 1, 1965, the Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs, Wyoming received the contract to construct the buildings and develop the site. The contractor completed both in 1966.[253]

The contact station (NPS Plan #3140) has battered walls of split block that evoke Pueblo architecture of the Southwest. Belt courses of spaced blocks emphasize the building's horizontality, as does the projecting flat roof that defines the entry. In contrast to the dramatic massing of the contact station, the dwelling (NPS Plan #3201; NPS Bldg. #170) was an ordinary, single-level structure with an attached garage. Its wood siding, built-up roof, 1/1 windows, and compact layout contributed to the cost effectiveness of the three-bedroom home.

Green River Visitor Center, 1966

In 1982, the Ashley NF developed a cooperative arrangement with the Green River Chamber of Commerce and the Flaming Gorge Natural History Society to operate the Green River Visitor Center.[254] The partnership lasted until the Ashley NF decided to sell the site under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act. The Forest Service auctioned it after heritage staff and the Wyoming SHPO agreed the sale would not affect any historic properties (Heritage Report No. AS-11-00011). The Palmer Construction Company purchased the property in 2012.

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[252] Welden W. Gratton, Superintendent, "U.S. Park Service Keeps Pace with Booming Flaming Gorge," *Vernal Express,* December 22, 1966, 4 and 8; NPS, "Transfer of Property."

[253] Statement and Certificate of Award, July 1, 1965, signed by Russell E. Dickensen, NPS Superintendent, File: "D-52 (1024) Superior Lumber Company, Contract No. 14-10-0232-1024,, Green River, Wyo." FGRD Facilities Office; Gratton, "U.S. Park Service Keeps Pace."

[254] Barber, et. al., 2; "Working Together at Flaming Gorge," *Intermountain Reporter* (January 1984), 11.

Manila Housing Site

The NPS proposed Manila as headquarters of its Lucerne Valley Ranger District, one of three NPS administrative districts in the Flaming Gorge project area.[255] The US Government purchased a 3.8-acre tract at the town's east end (T3N, R20E, S19) from John and Genevieve Tinker on November 14, 1963. A few months before the deed was recorded, the NPS developed a preliminary site plan for this new "Manila District Headquarters" that showed two residences, a ranger contact station, and a utility building. It also indicated locations of an apartment building for seasonal employees and a third residence that would be built as staff numbers increased. Development of the site occurred in 1964-65 with four buildings:

- **298 Ashley Way (#1143, formerly NPS #151)**. This three-bedroom residence was built in 1965. Architectural blueprints (NPS Drawing No. 3121-A) indicate the 68'-4" x 27'-4" dwelling followed a standard NPS plan. Like most government housing designed for economy, it is a simple, one-story structure with wood-framed walls, wood siding, a low-pitched gable roof, and an attached single-car garage. The Ranch Style-inspired form is long and low with no ornamentation.

- **310 Ashley Way (#1144, formerly NPS #150)**: Built in 1965, this house is the same design as 298 Ashley Way.

- **NRA Warehouse Storage Shed (#5032, formerly #1350 and NPS #351):** Richard J. Kusek of the NPS designed this "Utility Building" (NPS Drawing No. 3128-B) in 1964. Erected that same year, the utilitarian structure included a warehouse/workshop, an office, a fire cache, and vehicle storage. The District now uses it to store its sign inventory and replacement appliances for quarters, as well as for vehicle parking and staging of work crews.

- **Contact Station (formerly NPS #281):** In 1965, the Superior Lumber Company of Rock Springs, Wyoming constructed the contact station, another design by Richard J. Kusek (NPS Drawing No. 3122-A). Only three years later, the NPS sought bids for its relocation to the Buckboard Crossing Recreation Site. Transfer records suggest it was still in Manila in late 1968 when the Forest Service acquired all the NPS facilities in the Flaming Gorge NRA.[256] It may have been moved soon thereafter. It still exists at the Buckboard Crossing Recreation Site as the Contact Station (#2098).

The Manila Ranger District has used the Manila Housing Site (Heritage Site AS-2544) as a residential and warehouse facility since acquiring it from the NPS on December 31, 1968.[257] It is on Ashley Way, just south of Highway 43 and near 300 East and 400 East streets in Manila. The tract has three historic buildings (the two 1965 houses and the 1964 NRA Warehouse Storage Shed). Its thirteen newer buildings include eight storage sheds from the 1990s and five doublewide modular homes. The latter, manufactured in 1982, originated as Reclamation housing in Duchesne. The NPS acquired and moved them from Duchesne to Canyonlands National Park in southern Utah. In 1995, the Forest Service received the structures in an interagency transfer and relocated them to the Manila Housing Site. The Forest Service previously decommissioned a singlewide trailer (#1189) at 294 Ashley Way.

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[255] NPS, "The Master Plan for Preservation and Use," 8.
[256] "Operation and Maintenance Plan for Buckboard Crossing Recreation Site, 1973," 3, Binder: "Buckboard," FGRD Facilities Office; "Specification for Construction of Buildings, Fence, Docks, Landscaping and Moving Contact Station at Buckboard Crossing, Firehole Canyon, Green River, and Manila, Project No. FG-S168, February 12, 1968," FGRD Facilities Office; NPS "Transfer of Property."
[257] Ibid.

Manila Ranger Station

See Flaming Gorge District Office Site.

Red Canyon Administrative Site

The Red Canyon Administrative Site (Heritage Site AS-2541) is about 25 miles southeast of Manila, just off Forest Road 095 and about one mile north of Highway 44. The Forest Service began developing the site (T2N, R21E, S28) in 1965 by installing a water system, electricity, and two house trailers, with plans to build a warehouse and two duplexes for recreation and fire control personnel.[258] These plans were realized partially with the 1966 construction of one duplex and a two-car garage/storeroom.

Forest Service architects William R. Turner and Cal Spaun designed the **Duplex (#1139)** in late 1965, designating it as R4 Plan A-142. It provides housing in a remote area to volunteers who staff the Red Canyon Visitor Center, Swett Ranch, and the Ute Lookout Tower. Each unit has two bedrooms, a kitchenette, and a full bathroom. The 80' x 26' building, influenced by Ranch Style houses of the time, is a one-story rectangular structure with wood siding and a hip roof. The mirrored living units each have two bedrooms and share a utility room at the rear of the house.

Turner and Spaun also drew R4 Plan A-21-1 for the **Garage & Storeroom (#1346)**, a 24' x 40' two-vehicle structure with a storeroom. It is an updated version of standard garage/storerooms built throughout Region 4 during the 1930s. The garage/storeroom and a 4' x 4' outhouse are in a paved, fenced area south of the duplex. The **Toilet** is an R4 Plan 70D vault toilet designed by recreational planner Howard W. Young and N. Waagen in 1957. Early site plans do not show the toilet, which suggests the District relocated it from another site. The Forest Service infrastructure database associates the toilet with the Red Canyon Campground, which may be its original location.

Red Canyon Visitor Center Site

The Red Canyon Visitor Center (Heritage Site AS-2540) is a stunning piece of architecture perched dramatically above the Green River. It is at the end of Forest Road 095, about two miles north of Highway 40. A ca. 1965 report recommended withdrawal of a 47-acre area in Sections 21 and 28 of T2N, R21E to cover the Red Canyon recreational area. It included the visitor center, four fenced viewpoints along the rim of Red Canyon, and a picnic ground with eight family units.[259]

As discussed previously, the Forest Service identified visitor centers as important components of its Visitor Information Service (VIS) program that was initiated in 1962. The Forest Service planned to construct 150 visitor centers as part of the program but only built approximately twenty-five of them from 1961 to 1971.[260] In 1961, the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center in Alaska (Region 10) opened as the Forest Service's first building of this type.[261] The agency's second, the Redfish Lake Visitor Center on the Sawtooth National Forest (Region 4), was the first in the lower 48 states. The Red Canyon Visitor Center is Region 4's second and only other visitor center from this era.

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[258] "Areas Recommended for Withdrawal Under E.O. 10355," 1966, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Red Canyon Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[259] "Areas Recommended for Withdrawal From the General Mining Laws," ca. 1965, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Red Canyon Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[260] Grosvenor, 136.
[261] Chris Rabich Campbell and Douglas McBrayer Campbell II, "The Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center: An Historic Assessment Report, January 1993" TMs [photocopy], not accessioned, R4 History Collection.

The Forest Service hired Ogden architect Thair Blackburn to design the Red Canyon Visitor Center with a request that he use forest materials such as wood and stone. He obliged by incorporating rocks collected from the site and glue-laminated timber beams. Breaking from traditional forms, Blackburn designed a grid-based square building with a hyperbolic paraboloid roof (R4 Plan A-99). Also known as a saddle roof, it has a convex curve on one axis and a concave curve on the other, much like a Pringles™ potato chip. The "wings" of this bird-like form rise upward to expose two large expanses of glass, one serving as the entry and the other facing a jaw-dropping view of Red Canyon and the Green River. Two layers of 2x6 tongue-and-groove decking form the roof, which springs from two anchorage points. Blackburn, who had not designed a structure like this before, built a model to make sure it would work. He described it as an architectural form of "strength and simplicity."[262]

Red Canyon Visitor Center, 1965

Blackburn had earned his degree in architectural engineering from the University of Colorado in 1951. The program there emphasized Internationalists such as Mies van der Rohe, Richard Neutra, Rudolf Schindler, Marcel Breuer, and John Lautner. In contrast, Blackburn found inspiration in Frank Lloyd Wright's organic architecture and its connection to landscape.[263] The philosophy of organic architecture emphasized design that responded and respected the nature of the site, the needs of the client, and the nature of materials.[264]

Following Wright's lead, Blackburn and other architects broke from the strict dictums of modernist architecture, especially the International Style, and experimented with new forms and materials. Forsaking flat roofs, they experimented with forms such as the butterfly, umbrella, and airplane roofs. Eduardo Catalano is one of the first to try out the hyperbolic paraboloid roof, a striking shape he employed in 1955 on his own house in North Carolina. Portland architect John Storrs received accolades for his use of seven hyperbolic paraboloids for the Forestry Pavilion at the 1959 Oregon Centennial Exposition. Funded by the Oregon forest industry, it utilized forest products to span 24,000 square feet with only seven supports.[265]

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[262] Personal communication with Thair Blackburn, January 28, 2010.
[263] Personal communication with Thair Blackburn, February 1, 2010.
[264] Taliesen Preservation, Inc., "FAQs," http://www.taliesinpreservation.org/frank-lloyd-wright/fllw-faq#orgarchitecture, accessed December 30, 2014.
[265] "Centennial Pavilion Drive Nearing End," *Eugene Register-Guard*, December 30, 1958, http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=goYRAAAAIBAJ&sjid=bOIDAAAAIBAJ&pg=5939%2C4935604, accessed February 3, 2010.

The media expressed interest in the Red Canyon Visitor Center even before ground was broken. When Witt Construction Company received the contract to build it for $72,000, the *Vernal Express* reported:

> A totally new concept in Visitor Center design will go into the building to be placed on the cliff-edge at Red Canyon Overlook. Regional Forester Iverson said that the structure will have an upswept roof. This design offers two high corners to the square building, allowing nearly unlimited views to the east and west. The two low corners will provide a partial barrier between the public and the canyon.
>
> Additionally, this design would require minimum footage anchorage, a definite asset for this particular building which sits on a massive stone base at the very lip of the canyon wall.[266]

A few months later, the newspaper reported that most hyperbolic paraboloid roofs were of concrete, with few attempted in wood. Not only was the visitor center's design "very uncommon" in Utah but it demonstrated the "sudden revolutionizing and updating" of the Forest Service's architectural style.[267]

Although completed in 1964, the visitor center did not open until 1965 after the installation of exhibits. The Forest Service immediately experienced problems with the "wide-winged" building, as people easily climbed on it from the roof's two lowest corners, thus requiring the construction of chain link fences to prevent access. Additionally, the large expanses of glass cracked, possibly from settling, and wind damaged the asbestos roofing.[268] Subsequent repairs corrected most problems but the roof, a Johns-Manville product called "Last-O-Roof," continued to fail and present maintenance difficulties that led to its eventual replacement in 1977. The current roof, installed ca. 2007, is a membrane roof.

The interior has seen some changes including the updating of exhibits and finishes. A ca. 1990 remodel converted a work/storage room to a theater, shifted the information desk from the center of the lobby, shrunk the office, and made the bathrooms accessible to people with disabilities.[269] The Flaming Gorge Ranger District continues to operate the **Red Canyon Visitor Center (#1210, formerly #1801)** with the assistance of volunteers.

Red Canyon Water Treatment Area

The Ross Spring Water System supplies water to the Red Canyon Administrative Site, the Red Canyon Visitor Center, the Red Canyon Lodge, and several campgrounds. The system includes two buildings, a water pump house and a water treatment plant, that stand just northeast of the junctions of Highway 44 and Forest Road 095. The Forest Service infrastructure database links them to the Red Canyon Administrative Site, which is a mile to the northeast. Given the distance, this document treats the two

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[266] "Contract Let for Visitor Center At Red Canyon Near Reservoir," *Vernal Express,* July 2, 1964, 9.
[267] "New Overlook Building Has Unique Feature," *Vernal Express,* October 8, 1964, 11.
[268] Andrew R. McConkie, "1964 Proves Busy and Eventful Through Ashley National Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 17, 1964; D. C. Garber, "Final Construction Report, Red Canyon Visitor Center, March 22, 1966," File: "2330 Developed Sites, Red Canyon Recreation Area," FGRD Facilities Office.; "Red Canyon Visitor Center Opens July 1, *Vernal Express,* May 27, 1965, 9; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 4, 1965, File: "7300 Buildings, Red Canyon Visitor Center," ANF File Room; "Red Canyon Visitor Center – Landscape Plan, 1965" Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; James E. Bossi, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, January 31, 1966, and Fleet Stanton, Highway Engineer, to Levi D. Allen, Forest Engineer, April 29, 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Red Canyon Visitor Center," ANF File Room.
[269] "Red Canyon Visitor Center Remodel, 1990," hanging files, ANF Eng Office.

buildings as a separate property to facilitate cultural resource documentation and management. It is designated as the "Red Canyon Water Treatment Area" (Heritage Site No. AS-2542).

The Witt Construction Company of Provo built the Ross Spring water system in 1964-65.[270] According to a 1990 report, an "old abandoned concrete spring collection box" from the 1930s was about 50 feet west of the 1960s collection box. The 1990 report also noted the existence of two storage tanks, a distribution system, and a wet well tank adjacent to a pump house.[271] Additional information about the wood-framed, 6' x 8' **Water Pump House (#3032, formerly #1670)** is scant. It appears to be a ca. 1935 building, even though the Forest Service infrastructure database provides a construction date of 1988. It may have been relocated from another site but, by 1973, it was the Ross Spring Pump House.[272]

The **Water Treatment Plant (#1670)** is a 25' x 20' brick structure. It was built around 1992 using architectural plans drawn in 1984 for another site (possibly the Buckboard Crossing Recreation Area).[273] The 1968 construction date in the Forest Service infrastructure database is incorrect.

Summit Springs Ranger Station

The Summit Springs Ranger Station is about 15 miles south of Manila on the north slope of the Uinta Mountains with access from State Highway 44 and Forest Road 218 (Sheep Creek Loop Scenic Backway). The site served as the summer headquarters for the Manila District Ranger from the 1930s until about 1960 when work shifted eastward to the Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Forest Service crews continued to use the station, which was a popular location for social events such as cookouts hosted by the Forest Service, the NPS, and the Lions Club. One couple even got married at the picturesque location in 1968, and the Uintah Basin Center for Continuing Education held classes there. In 1974, Reclamation operated a Youth Conservation Corps camp with 48 participants at the station.[274]

The station's documented history begins in 1926 when a regional inspector commented on the need for a pasture at "Summit Park."[275] The Manila District Ranger began camping on the site that year and, by the end of 1928, had repaired a two-room log cabin that a sawmill company had abandoned.[276] The diminutive dwelling sufficed until enrollees of the Manila CCC Camp F-35, working under the supervision of foreman Elmer Roberts, developed the station beginning in late 1934.[277] They constructed an R4 Plan 8 dwelling, an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom, an R4 Plan 13B barn, an R4 Plan 70 latrine, and an R4 Plan 70 spring house. When completed, the buildings had different siding and paint colors. The house, garage, and barn had log siding stained "burnt umber" while the latrine and spring house had novelty siding painted

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[270] Garber, "Final Construction Report, Red Canyon Visitor Center, March 22, 1966."
[271] Cleve Bolingbroke and Tom Watson, "Sanitary Survey for Ross Spring Water System, WS #05010," Facilities Engineering Files, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.
[272] "Physical Inventory Report for the Period Ending June 30, 1973, Flaming Gorge R.D.," File: "Materials Related to Transfer of FGNRA," 6440 Real Property Files, FGRD Office.
[273] Ross Spring Water System construction drawings, 1992, hanging files, ANF Eng Office.
[274] "Couple Exchanges Vows in Double-Ring Rites," *The Vernal Express,* September 19, 1968; Special Use Permit, Utah State University, September 13, 1968; "Winter Registration Set For Basin Education Center," *The Vernal Express,* December 12, 1968, 1; *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 11 (June 28, 1974).
[275] Woods, 1926, 3.
[276] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Summit Springs Ranger Station," March 28, 1936, revised June 29, 1940, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; "Some of the Activities and Developments on the Ashley National Forest During 1928," *Duchesne County Newspapers,* December 21, 1928, 1.
[277] *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. I, no. 2 (December 21, 1934), 5.

white.[278] It is highly likely that the CCC fabricated the latter two buildings while mass-producing other pit latrines for distribution at other sites, an efficient method of construction used at other CCC camps in Region 4. Site plans prepared in 1936 show other features constructed at the site: an experimental enclosure, concrete walks, septic tank, garbage pit, corral, pasture fence, spring box, water trough and water storage tank.

To protect these improvements, the Forest Service approved the 80-acre Summit Springs Ranger Station (T2N, R19E, S26) as an administrative site on July 12, 1934. Later withdrawals on July 7, 1953 and January 13, 1959 (PLO 1775) protected it from claims.

In 1972, the Ashley NF sought to install a new water and sewer system to abate water pollution problems, due in part to a high water table interfering with the 1930s drain field. As part of the work, the Jerico Construction Company of Murray, Utah put in a spring development, hydraulic ram, storage tank, trailer hookups, distribution system, sewage lines and connections, a septic tank, and a drain field. Forest Service crews moved two ca. 1960 pit latrines onto fiberglass vaults.[279]

The Forest Service infrastructure database currently identifies the Summit Springs Ranger Station (Heritage No. AS-435, 42-DA-1650) as the "Summit Springs Administrative Site." It currently has the following buildings:[280]

1. **Dwelling (#1107):** Forest Service architect George L. Nichols designed the R4 Plan 8 Ranger Dwelling as a standard plan in 1933, revising it in May 1934. The CCC followed the plan while building the Summit Springs house in 1934-35. It cost $4,538. When completed, the single-family dwelling had log siding stained burnt umber, white door and window frames, Nile green trim, and wood shingles stained bronze green. The interior finish was plastic paint (stippled in the living room; smooth in other rooms) in a variety of colors. The light tan living room, light blue bedroom, and light green bedroom had varnished wood trim and floors. The kitchen and bedroom had white walls, white enamel woodwork, and linoleum floors.

   The District, seeking to accommodate seasonal employees, remodeled the first floor in 1975 and again around 1992. The first floor bedroom and bathroom were combined to form a large bathroom with multiple showers, toilets, and lavatories. This required the removal of two windows on the south. The kitchen also received a makeover that included additional appliances, new cabinets, and a plastic laminate countertop. Around 1988, the Forest Service replaced the original wood windows with aluminum casements as well as the original wood doors.

   The Summit Springs dwelling regained its historic appearance, thanks to the efforts of District employees, the Forest Service's Region 1 Historic Preservation Team, and Passport In Time volunteers. From 2012 to 2014, they rehabilitated the house in accordance with a SHPO-approved plan. They replaced incompatible windows and doors with historically accurate

[278] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Summit Springs RS."
[279] "Preliminary Engineering Report for Summit Springs Water Pollution Abatement (1371)," 1971; James M. Usher, Regional Engineer, to Assistant Regional Forester, March 31, 1972; J. Kirby Lee, Forest Engineer, to Regional Engineer, July 20, 1972, ANF File Room. "Waste Project on Ashley Forest Nearing Completion," *The Vernal Express,* October 12, 1972, 8.
[280] Unless noted otherwise, the following is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Summit Springs RS" and 1968 Maintenance Condition Checklists, Summit Springs Guard Station, February 6, 1968, Binder: "Manila Office," FGRD Facilities Office; and "Buildings Inventory," 1961, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

reproductions, replaced the wood shingle roof in kind, removed wall paneling from interior walls, removed carpet and refinished wood floors, and restored the fiberboard walls with period-appropriate paint colors.

2. **Bunkhouse (#1127, formerly #1604):** In March 1935, a CCC camp newsletter reported that enrollees had nearly completed a cellar at the Summit Springs Ranger Station.[281] The announcement conflicts with other primary documentation including the March 1936 improvement plan, which shows a *proposed* R4 Plan 62A hillside cellar. The 1936 landscape plan, relying on fieldwork done in May 1936, shows an R4 Plan 63 cellar. According to a handwritten note on the 1936 Descriptive Sheet, an R4 Plan 63 cellar was built in 1940 for $2,660. This standard plan, designed in 1933, was a 16' x 20' front-gabled building with two-foot thick walls that provided insulation for a frost-free interior. However, historic photos portray a long, rectangular, side-gabled building with log siding, two entrance doors on its main façade, and a 6-pane window in the east end. The west gable end had a small, X-braced attic door that matches the attic door on the standard R4 Plan 63 drawings.

   Viewed as a whole, these details (especially the cost) suggest the Plan 63 cellar was built in 1935-36 and extended with an addition in 1940. A recollection of William D. Hurst supports this theory. When he was Manila District Ranger from 1942 to 1945, one end of the building was a woodshed and the other was a storage shed. Later, records identified the building as a woodshed (1961), a cellar/woodshed #1604 (1967), and a "frost free" storage and generator building (1968).

   The Forest Service converted the building to a bunkhouse around 1988. The work included new ceiling and interior wall finishes, construction of a wood floor above the concrete slab, and installation of new windows, doors, and entry porches. In 2013, District employees and the Forest Service's Region 1 Historic Preservation Team improved the building's appearance by replacing incompatible doors and windows with historically accurate reproductions.

3. **Garage/Storage (#1312):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom in 1934-35 at a cost of $697. It was finished with log siding stained burnt umber, white window and door frames, Nile green trim, and bronze green roof shingles.

4. **Generator Shed (#1333):** The generator shed is a repurposed two-horse barn that the CCC built in 1934-35 for $768. When completed, the R4 Plan 13B barn matched the house and garage with its burnt umber log siding, white window and door frames, Nile green trim, and bronze green roof shingles. The District may have converted it to a generator shed around 1987-89 when the former cellar/generator building became a bunkhouse. It was a generator shed when heritage staff recorded the site in 1992.

5. **Storage Shed (#3033):** The Forest Service infrastructure database provides a construction date of 1931 but the shed likely dates to ca. 1935. Records suggest the CCC camps built a number of these 8' x 10' buildings for a variety of utilitarian uses on the Ashley NF. Most, if not all, had double-drop siding that often did not match the siding of other buildings on the sites where they were placed. Given Regional Office direction for a cohesive look, this indicates the buildings were mass produced, possibly at the CCC camps, and transported to administrative sites as needed.

[281] *The Piñon O' Piñon,* v. II, no. 5 (March 23, 1935), 3.

The Summit Springs shed apparently served as a gas and oil building. It was moved to its current location on a concrete pad by 1992.

6. **CXT Toilet:** This prefabricated vault toilet was installed in 2014.

Following are descriptions of other buildings that once existed at the Summit Springs Guard Station but are now gone:

7. **Vault Toilet #1 (#3011):** The Forest Service infrastructure database provided a construction date of 1931 for this outhouse but it likely was built around 1960. Recreational planner H. W. Young and N. Waagen designed the standard R4 Plan 70D toilet in 1957. The 4' x 4' toilet had T1-11 plywood siding, a front-gabled roof, a concrete slab floor, and a steel stool set diagonally in one corner. Forest Service crews moved it onto a fiberglass vault as part of a 1972 water system upgrade. The Ashley NF disposed of the structure in 2014.

8. **Vault Toilet #2 (#3012):** This toilet was identical to Vault Toilet #1. It was placed on a vault in 1972 and removed in 2014.

9. **Pit Latrine:** The CCC built an R4 Plan 70 pit latrine in 1935 for $61. It was finished with white novelty siding that had a "waterfall" or "double-drop" profile. The door frame was also white but the trim was Nile green and the roof bronze green. During the 1972 water system rehabilitation, the Ashley NF chose to salvage the toilet but to discontinue its original purposes. It served as a storage shed but was unused by the time the Forest Service disposed of it in 2014.

10. **Spring House:** According to a 1936 Descriptive Sheet, the CCC constructed a spring house in 1935 using R4 Plan 70, which was the standard plan for a pit latrine. Completed for $65, it had a white door frame and novelty siding, Nile green trim, and a bronze green roof. It was listed in a 1961 building inventory but is now gone.

11. **Shower House:** According to a 1968 Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, this was a wood-framed building. It may have been a temporary structure for employees who occupied crew trailers that were on site at the time.

Ute Fire Lookout Site

In the early years of the Ashley NF, fire guards staffed lookout spots—high points that provided expansive views of the forest—in an effort to detect fires. Some of these sites had telephone connections but most were unimproved, which required the guards to stay in tents or travel from other administrative facilities each day. The Forest Supervisor sought to construct lookout towers at several key locations but succeeded in getting funds and labor for only one: the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout. The structure is special. It is the Forest Service's only fire lookout in Utah and the only building of this type in the state.

CCC enrollees from Manila Camp F-35 began constructing the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout in early 1936, substantially completing it by August of that year. The structure provided "a most magnificent view of timbered slopes of the north side of the Ashley range." A board found in a wall during a 1985 restoration suggests the CCC did not finish the lookout until 1937. The board bears the date of May 17, 1937, ten initials, and "Co. 4794." Additionally, the local newspaper reported in early June 1937 that Leo Smith, the

carpentry foreman, was unable to continue construction of the tower due to a leg injury. The CCC also built a road to the lookout site (1936) and a weather station (1937).[282]

Ute Mountain Fire Lookout and Weather Station, 1937

To protect these improvements, ten acres of Ute Mountain (T2N, R19E, S33) were approved as an administrative site on November 6, 1943 and formally withdrawn on April 13, 1955 and January 13, 1959 (PLO 1775). Located about four miles west of the Summit Springs Guard Station, the lookout provided views of "the whole north side of the forest from Burnt Fork creek on the west to the boundary of the forest on the east, an area of about 36 square miles."[283]

The **Fire Lookout (#1601)** consists of a cab on a timber tower. The 14' x 14' cab follows a design that the Forest Service's Northern Region (Region 1) developed in 1929. The Intermountain Region (Region 4) adopted it as a standard design (R4 Plan 80). It proved to be the most popular cab design in the Region, not only because it provided more space than older designs but also for its versatility. It could be placed on a low foundation, a wooden tower, or a substructure that provided storage space or served as a garage. The Ute Mountain Fire Lookout cab sits on a platform supported by an approximately 28-foot high tower. Region 4 added this tower design (R4 Plan 85) to its collection of standard plans in 1936.

The site's other improvements included a 1986 Storage Shed (#3027) that is now gone and a **Pit Toilet (#3026)**. The CCC likely built the latrine, which is a standard R4 Plan 70. Region 4 borrowed its design from Region 1 in 1933.

Use of the lookout declined as the Forest Service increasingly relied on aerial detection of wildland fires. In 1968, the Forest Supervisor questioned the value of the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout, given that the fire guard had detected only three fires in the previous four years. Additionally, a 1967 structural inspection had identified deficiencies that would require some expensive repairs.[284] The Ashley NF decided to retain it and developed a 1969 master plan to reconstruct the tower for an estimated $10,500 and convert it to a historic interpretive site. A lack of funds prevented implementation of this plan, and the lookout remained vacant and neglected during the 1970s. Unauthorized visitation and vandalism necessitated the removal of the lower stair section in

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[282] "Ashley Forest News," *The Vernal Express,* February 6, 1936; J. Wayland Mattsson, "Private Citizens Urged To Protect National Forests from Damaging Fire," *The Vernal Express,* August 27, 1936, 7; J. Wayland Mattson, "Forest Service to Eliminate Sheep Creek Dugway From Manila Road," *The Vernal Express,* November 12, 1936, 7; "The Ashley Arrow, Ashley National Forest News," *The Vernal Express,* June 3, 1937, 4, and June 17, 1937, 4; "Manila Camp F-35"; "Lookout Grandeur Restored," *Intermountain Reporter,* March 1987, 1-2.

[283] "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5.

[284] Sigurd Nilsen to Fleet L. Stanton, July 5, 1967, and A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Don S. Goodrich, Branch Chief, January 25, 1968, File: "7300 Buildings, Ute Lookout Tower," ANF File Room.

October 1978 to prevent public entry and further vandalism. Recognizing its historic value, the ranger planned a meeting with the Utah SHPO later that month to discuss its fate.[285]

Over the next few years, several actions helped preserve the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout (Heritage No. AS-95, 42-DA-157). It was listed on the National Register in 1980, and a 1981 *Salt Lake Tribune* article generated interest in its restoration.[286] The Utah Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs provided volunteers, equipment, and materials in 1982 and 1983 to replace the lower rotted portions of each tower leg with timber splices secured with welded metal braces. Between 1983 and 1986, numerous volunteers and Forest Service employees repaired and replaced deteriorated boards, windows, and roof shingles, and they painted the entire lookout. The Ashley NF rededicated the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout in 1987 and opened it for public visitation.[287]

Winter weather is hard on lookouts and another structural inspection in 2008 found extreme rot and deterioration in both the 1982 replacement sections and in the original portions of the tower. The Forest Service subsequently closed the lookout to public visitation and removed the lower portion of the stairs to prevent vandalism and unauthorized entry. HistoriCorps, a nonprofit preservation organization, restored the tower in 2013-2014. The Ashley NF rededicated the tower in a 2014 ceremony. Attendees included Lee and Dixie Lee Skabelund, who staffed the lookout tower during the summer of 1964.

Other Administrative Sites

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Region 4 Lands Status Files, Forest Service Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

Green Lakes Administrative Site

A 1951 project list proposed construction of a "standard 2 room dwelling" at the Green Lakes Administrative Site, along with reconstruction of the pasture fence.[288] Lands status records make no mention of this site but it likely was near Green Lakes. These two small water bodies are just off Forest Road 095, between Highway 44 and the Red Canyon Visitor Center.

Lewis Allan Administrative Site

The Ashley NF selected the Lewis Allan Administrative Site in 1936 to replace the Green River Ranger Station as a temporary summer station for the Manila District Ranger. Located southwest of the Red Canyon Lodge in Section 33 of T2N, R21E, it was desirable because it was closer to the highway and center of work. Additionally, a spring supplied water and there was potential to irrigate a pasture.[289] The 50.9-acre Lewis Allen tract received approval as an administrative site on November 3, 1936, and CCC enrollees from Manila Camp F-35 built a log pasture fence there by 1939.[290] Withdrawals on April 13, 1955 and

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[285] John C. Combs, Area Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, October 12, 1978, File: "7300 Buildings, Ute Lookout Tower," ANF File Room.
[286] Bill Karr, "Ute Tower: Historic site or razed memory?," *Salt Lake Tribune,* December 27, 1981, p. H-4-5.
[287] "Lookout Grandeur Restored," *Intermountain Reporter,* March 1987, 1-2.
[288] Project Work Inventory, Manila Ranger District, February 26, 1951, Binder: "Dutch John History," ANF Heritage Office.
[289] "Report on Louis [*sic*] Allen Administrative Site, 1936" File: "2760 Withdrawals, Lewis Allen Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[290] "Manila Camp F-35."

January 13, 1959 (PLO 1775) protected the site from claims and enlarged it to 75 acres.[291] The administrative site fell into disuse, and a 1989 withdrawal review report indicated it had been abandoned for more than 20 years

Sheep Creek Administrative Site

The Regional Forester approved the 150-acre Sheep Creek Ranger Station, one of the District's first administrative sites, on September 5, 1908. It was in Sections 7 and 18 of T2N, R20E, northwest of the Flaming Gorge Overlook. In 1909, the Ashley NF recommended construction of a house, barn, and pasture fence there. A second proposal a decade later suggested a three-room log house, an outhouse, and a pasture fence. Despite these plans, the only known improvement was a pasture fence built in 1917. Ranger John Bennett complained in 1918 about its improper construction, which made it difficult to keep loose stock out of the Sheep Creek Ranger Station. The District apparently still used the site in 1926 when personnel planned to build a telephone line from the station to the district headquarters in Manila about five or six miles away. It eventually fell into disuse and the Forest Supervisor notified the Regional Forester on April 28, 1953 that the Ashley NF no longer needed the site for administrative purposes.[292]

Thornburgh Administrative Site

The Forest Service approved the Thornburgh Administrative Site on November 10, 1937. Later withdrawals occurred by executive order dated April 13, 1955 and by PLO 1775 on January 13, 1959. The Ashley NF desired the 40-acre tract (T2N, R17E, S14 & 15) as an administrative pasture for Districts 1 (Manila) and 5 (Lone Tree). Situated one-quarter mile from the Thornburgh Road, it provided a natural meadow along a creek, a small spring for culinary water, and telephone communications. It was on the line between the two districts about 13 miles from District 1's Summit Springs Ranger Station and 12 miles from District 5's Hole-in-the-Rock Ranger Station.[293] It is now in the Flaming Gorge Ranger District's far northwest corner, just near the Summit County-Daggett County border.

CCC enrollees from Manila Camp F-35 enclosed the Thornburgh pasture with a worm fence of native poles around 1937. William Hurst, Manila ranger from 1942 to 1945, recalled that there was a telephone at the Thornburgh pasture during his tenure.[294]

As of 1960, the Manila District Ranger continued to use the site, and its improvements included a half-mile of pasture fence, a spring development, and a telephone. The Forest Supervisor recommended its retention and indicated the Ashley NF might build a guard station there.[295] Such a scheme never happened and, by 1989, the site was abandoned with no improvements.

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[291] John L. Allen to A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor," November 19, 1936, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Lewis Allen Administrative Site," ANF File Room.

[292] Anderson Estimate, 1909; "Proposed Improvements Fiscal Years 1918 to 1922," drafting desk drawer, ANF Heritage Office; John S. Bennett to Forest Supervisor W. M. Anderson, April 24, 1918, File: "O Improv. Sheep Creek Ranger Station," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Woods, 1926, 3; Forest Supervisor William D. Hurst to Regional Forester, April 21, 1953, File: "Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Revocations," R4 Lands Status Office.

[293] "Report on Thornburgh R. S. Administrative Site, November 3, 1937," File: "2760 Withdrawals, Thornburgh Administrative Site," ANF File Room.

[294] A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, November 8, 1937, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Thornburgh Administrative Site," ANF File Room; "Manila Camp F-35"; Hurst, 64.

[295] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, July 6, 1960, "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry," R4 Lands Status Office.

Young Springs Administrative Site

The Young Springs Administrative Site, one of the first on the District, covered 40 acres in Section 9 of T1N, R19E. The Forest Service approved it on October 27, 1908 but released it on April 28, 1953 after the Forest Supervisor reported it was unneeded. A map accompanying a January 1909 withdrawal document showed an "old cabin" but the fate of this structure is unknown. The Ashley NF proposed in 1909 to construct a house, barn, and pasture fence. A buck-and-rider pasture fence was erected in FY 1916 for $306.76, and soon thereafter forest officers again recommended construction of a three-room log house, along with an outhouse. Nevertheless, the site—which is about three miles due south of Ute Mountain Lookout –had no other improvements as of 1926.[296]

[296] Forest Supervisor William D. Hurst to Regional Forester, April 21, 1953, File: "Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Revocations," R4 Lands Status Office; File: "O Improv. Young Springs Pasture," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Improvements Activity Record"; "Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922"; Anderson Estimate, 1909; Woods, 1926, 5.

Chapter 7: Vernal Ranger District

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Vernal Ranger District is the easternmost district on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains. The Flaming Gorge Ranger District adjoins its north boundary while the Roosevelt Ranger District and High Uintas Wilderness meet its west boundary. US Highway 191 crosses the district's east end, connecting Vernal with the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area to the north.

The Vernal Ranger District is one of the Ashley NF's earliest ranger districts although it has changed much since the forest's establishment in 1908. Originally designated as District 3, it now encompasses the former Trout Creek Ranger District (District 2). One ranger began managing the Trout Creek and Vernal districts in 1922. A few years later, the units formally merged as District 2 while retaining the Vernal Ranger District name.

In 1971, forest officials consolidated the four ranger districts on the Uinta Mountains' south slope into three units. Before then, the Vernal Ranger District boundary ran "on the ridge west of Lakeshore Basin, southeast through Marsh Peak, southwest to Horseshoe Park then southeast to Flat Spring."[297] The 1971 adjustment transferred 133,000 acres from the Roosevelt District's east end to the Vernal District, which shifted the latter's boundary westward to include the Whiterocks and Dry Fork watersheds.[298] In August 2014, the Flaming Gorge District Ranger took on the additional responsibility of managing the Vernal Ranger District. A deputy ranger in Vernal assists him.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Even before the Ashley NF's creation in 1908, rangers worked from Vernal to administer national forest land. In the winter of 1905-06, Uinta Forest Supervisor Dan Marshall directed William Anderson to make headquarters at Vernal and "clean up the timber situation there." Ranger Grant Carpenter also worked from Vernal at that time.[299]

After 1908, Vernal remained as winter headquarters for the Trout Creek and Vernal district rangers, with both occupying space in the Supervisor's Office. As funds became available, forest officers constructed summer headquarters on the national forest so they could be closer to logging, grazing, and other activities. The Trout Creek ranger worked from the Windy Park Ranger Station from 1909 until 1934 when he set up his summer headquarters at the new Trout Creek Ranger Station.

The Vernal District Ranger did not acquire a summer headquarters until around 1918 when the Red Cloud Ranger Station was built. A 1916 personnel report that documented conflicts between Ranger Grant Carpenter and Supervisor William Anderson discussed the lack of a ranger station for the Vernal District. Carpenter, who worked from his ranch near Vernal, complained that he had "not been furnished with suitable quarters and that prior to two years ago he has not been furnished with a pasture for his horses."

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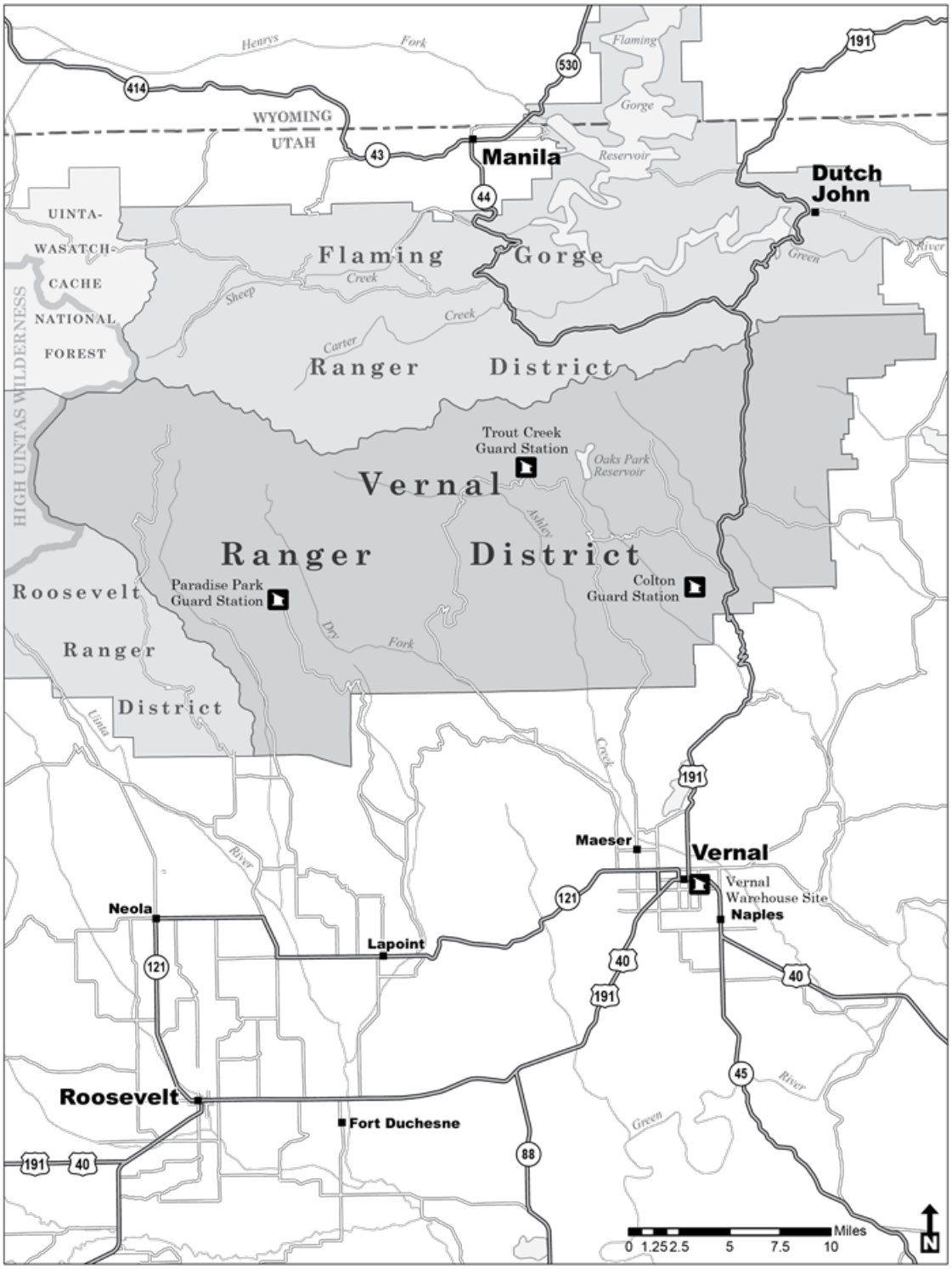
[297] Carol Lyle, District Ranger, to Duane Tucker, February 26, 1986, File: "History, Ashley Natl. Forest," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[298] "Forest ranger districts being re-organized," *Uintah Basin Standard*, June 24, 1971, 12; Burton, *A History of Uintah County,* 113; McConkie, "Historical Information," 6.
[299] Anderson Autobiography, 4.


Henrys
Fork
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CACHE
NATIONAL
FOREST
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Creek
Sheep
Creek
Carter
Green
River
Ranger
District
Trout Creek
Guard Station
Oaks Park
Reservoir
Vernal
Ranger
District
Ashley
Paradise Park
Guard Station
Colton
Guard Station
Roosevelt
Ranger
District
Dry
Fork
Uinta
Creek
191
Maeser
Vernal
Vernal
Warehouse Site
Naples
River
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Neola
Lapoint
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Anderson countered by claiming District 3 was easy to travel over, the need for facilities was greater on other districts, and that he had furnished Carpenter with a tent. Additionally, Anderson had proposed to build the Red Cloud Ranger Station as early as 1915 but did not receive funds immediately.[300]

By the 1950s, improved transportation and communications allowed the ranger to work year-round in Vernal. This, combined with a growing staff, led to overcrowding in the Forest Service offices above the Post Office where the Supervisor's Office employees also worked. The situation improved in August 1959 when the Vernal District Ranger and his employees moved across the street to the Cooper Building. There they leased office space on the second floor above Rexall Drugs. As of 1964, staff had four offices and a supply room; the BLM's Northeast Regional Office and the USGS shared the building also.[301] The Cooper Building soon proved to be insufficient for the District's needs as LaVon Wall recalled:

> Our office and yard setup was so inconvenient that many man hours were wasted travelling from the office at 89 West Main to the Forest Service yard and warehouse at 248 South on Fifth East. It was obvious the District needed new quarters, office, yard, fire cache and warehouse located together to save travel and time. In 1962 a plan was made to construct the new quarters somewhere on North Vernal Avenue. . . . The only way money could be appropriated for the new quarters would be to have a Visitor Information Office in connection with District work. The building was completed in 1971."[302]

The Vernal Ranger District staff moved into a new office/warehouse building in the spring of 1972, leasing it from contractor-owner Charles Preece. They remained there at 650 North Vernal Avenue until 1985 when they joined the Supervisor's Office personnel in the Ashton Energy Building (later the Utah State Extension building) on Highway 40. The location was temporary until the Ashley NF acquired and remodeled two buildings at 355 North Vernal Avenue. The Supervisor's Office and Vernal Ranger District have been headquartered there since 1989.[303]

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Colton Ranger Station

The Colton Ranger Station is a classic example of a Forest Service administrative property developed in the New Deal period. It is a 25-mile drive north from Vernal, five miles west of US Highway 191 and at an elevation of 8,200 feet. Men from the Kaler Hollow CCC Camp F-3 built it during the summers of 1933 and 1934 for the Vernal District Ranger's use as a summer headquarters.[304] They constructed several buildings (dwelling, garage, barn, cellar, and pit latrine), installed a water/wastewater system, and planted a lawn. By September 1934, fifteen men under the supervision of Camp Superintendent Frank R. Warthen had

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[300] William Anderson, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, August 22, 1916, Binder: "William M. Anderson Government papers, 1905-1921," ANF Heritage Office; "Preliminary Plan FY1914-1919."
[301] Fazio, 39; Wall, 7.
[302] Wall, 7.
[303] "Ranger's Office To be Built on Vernal Ave.," *Vernal Express,* 1, January 27, 1972; *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 7, (March 31, 1972), 4; McConkie, "Historical Information," 7; 1972 photo from Ecologist's Files, ANF SO; Loosle, "The Ashley National Forest," 15.
[304] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Colton Ranger Station," ca. 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; "Report on Colton Administrative Site, July 7, 1934," File: 2760 Withdrawals, Colton Administrative Site," ANF File Room.

nearly completed the work. They also built a concrete hillside cellar that was "reputed to be one of the best of its kind in the entire Uintah region." The CCC also enlarged and developed a spring, installed a lawn and flower garden, improved irrigation for the station's garden plot, and erected fences. According to local folklore, Ranger Glen Lambert was aware that these new improvements were over the grave of a cowboy who had been thrown from his horse or shot.[305]

The Forest Service formally approved the Colton Ranger Station as an administrative site on July 12, 1934 but the site description, which covered areas of Sections 2, 11, and 12 in T2S, R21E, did not include the buildings. The structures were in Section 1, which was excluded because–unbeknownst to forest officials–a power site withdrawal already covered it. After further discussion, the Regional Forester adjusted the withdrawal to encompass 80 acres in Section 2 of T2S, R21E but refused to include Section 1 due to the power site withdrawal. In 1989, lands staff determined the original administrative site withdrawal was incorrectly located and only partially used. They proposed to release 60 acres, retain 20 acres, and re-describe 20 acres outside the original withdrawal to include the buildings.[306]

Past and present improvements at the Colton Ranger Station (Heritage No. AS-261, 42-UN-1367) consist of the following:[307]

- **Dwelling (#1110):** In 1933, the CCC constructed an R4 Plan 7 dwelling for $3,107. The following summer, they converted the two-room, 18' x 32' building into an R4 Plan 7 Alternate 1 design, which included a separate bedroom and a bathroom. Linoleum covered the wood floor except at the living room where it was varnished. The exterior color scheme was white with Nile green trim and a light green roof. The interior wallboard initially received two coats of plastic paint of a "light buff" color. By 1941, the Forest Service planned to use CCC crews to paint the ceilings and walls buff except in the kitchen, which would have light green walls. The woodwork was to be "Colonial Ivory." In 1974, the porch was reconstructed with a concrete floor and new posts.[308] It has been available since about 2005 for public rental.

- **Bunkhouse/Garage (#1310):** The CCC built an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom in the summer of 1933 for $1,232, painting it to match the dwelling. The Forest Service converted the 20' x 36' garage/storeroom to a bunkhouse. It has been available since about 2005 for public rental.

- **Powder House (#1315):** The 10' x 10' Colton powder house likely dates to 1933, the year architect George L. Nichols inspected it. He reported that it was a good job but he had concerns that the

[305] "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5; Ray Rogers, "Work Projects Outlined for Kaler Hollow CCC," *Vernal Express,* August 30, 1934, 1; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Colton RS"; Ray Rogers, "Kaler Hollow Camp," *Vernal Express,* September 13, 1934, 4; Fazio, 39.
[306] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Colton RS"; Various documents, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Colton Administrative Site," ANF File Room; 1989 Withdrawal Review, R4 Lands Status Office.
[307] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Colton RS"
[308] G.A.L. [Glen A. Lambert], Forest Ranger, Memorandum for Files, February 11, 1941, and various documents, File: "7310 Buildings, Colton Ranger Station," Vernal Ranger District Office, Vernal, Utah. Location hereinafter cited as Vernal District Office.

bottom vent holes were in a hazardous place.[309] The concrete powder house is northwest of the other station buildings, along a two-track road.

Throughout Region 4, powder houses and cap houses typically housed explosives for road construction, especially during the New Deal era. The Forest Service's *Truck Trail Handbook* of 1940 provided guidance on explosives storage. For powder houses, it recommended specific distances from buildings and highways, depending on the amount of explosives to be stored. To avoid misfires or incomplete detonation, storage buildings needed to be dry and vented to prevent the buildup of humidity and heat. Doors were to be of 3 inches of wood with the exterior covered by ¼" steel. Detonators or electric caps were stored in a separate "magazine" at least 100 feet from the powder house. Although the handbook provided a standard plan, it advised staff to acquire approved plans from explosive manufacturers.[310] Historic research of other powder houses in Region 4 reveals that they varied in construction date, size, and design.

- **Barn (#1331):** At a cost of $1,216, the CCC erected an R4 Plan 13A barn in 1933. The two-horse, 18' x 18' barn had novelty siding painted white, a light green roof, and Nile green trim when completed.

- **Cellar (#1602):** The R4 Plan 62A cellar is a concrete structure set into a hillside behind the dwelling. The CCC built it in 1934, painting its wood door white with Nile green trim. A 1997 heritage survey mistakenly identified the cellar as the powder house. The Forest Service infrastructure database provides an incorrect construction date of 1930 for the cellar.

- **Gas House (#1652):** This 8' x 10' building does not appear on a 1936 Improvement Plan or Descriptive Sheet but it is included on a 1961 Building Inventory. It is similar to other buildings constructed during the New Deal period and placed at various administrative sites on the Ashley NF. It is possible that CCC crews added it to the site while doing other work at the Colton Ranger Station around 1941. Given this information, its construction date is estimated to be ca. 1940.

- **Toilets:** A Plan 70 toilet was built in 1933 to match the other buildings on site. It appears in a 1999 photo as Facility #4028 but is now gone. A "new vault and outhouse" were installed in 1974.[311] The current Romtec vault toilet dates to 1999.

- **Footbridge:** The footbridge is one of the site's original improvements; it appears on a 1936 site plan.

- **Fire Cache:** When David Keddy worked from the Trout Creek Guard Station in June 1956, its structures included a fire cache that was "painted red and looked like an outhouse.[312] It no longer exists on site.

By the 1950s, improved transportation and communications allowed the ranger to work year-round in Vernal. District employees used the site as a guard station during summers but its necessity declined over

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[309] George L. Nichols to Forest Supervisor, October 12, 1933, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[310] USDA Forest Service, *Truck Trail Handbook,* 1940, p. 834-840, Accession No. R4-1680-2004-0021, R4 History Collection.
[311] File: "7310 Buildings, Colton Ranger Station," Vernal District Office.
[312] David Keddy, "Memories of Trout Creek Guard Station," 3, not accessioned, R4 History Collection.

time. The Ashley NF placed two of its buildings in the Forest Service's recreation rental program to support its long-term preservation. It is now known as the Colton Guard Station.

Mountain Home Ranger Station

The 15-acre Mountain Home Ranger Station, withdrawn by the GLO on November 14, 1908, was in Section 27 of T1N, R21E, which is about four miles west of US Highway 191. A one-room, 18' x 26' log house with a lumber roof was completed June 30, 1908 at a cost of $364, with the intent that it would serve as a "summer camp house" for the District 2 (Vernal) ranger. A 1914 list of improvements includes the dwelling ("rough log 1 room") and a pasture fence at the site. An improvement record described the house as a "Dwelling 'T'," noting it was "Old style. Not up to Standard."[313]

As the "Sunshine Ranch reservoir" (probably the East Park Reservoir) filled, it partially covered the horse pasture, leading forest officials to tear down the ranger station around January 1919, salvage its materials, and reconstruct it at the Kane Ranger Station (see below). With its improvements gone, the Forest Supervisor reported the Mountain Home administrative site was no longer necessary and its withdrawal was released on November 20, 1922.[314]

Paradise Park Guard Station

George Walkup, the Whiterocks District Ranger beginning in 1923, prepared a detailed construction proposal in 1926 for administrative improvements at Paradise Park where he anticipated continuing timber sales and growing recreation demands. Although the Elkhorn Ranger Station served as his headquarters, a secondary station at Paradise Park, he argued, would facilitate efficient management and fire protection on Mosby Mountain. He proposed a 16' x 24' two-room house, a 16' x 24' garage/barn for one car and four horses, a pit toilet, and a 20-acre fenced pasture. Walkup provided material estimates for a sawn log house with rustic siding and a sawn log garage/barn.[315] He had experience constructing administrative improvements, having built a dwelling at the Manila Ranger Station before transferring to the Whiterocks Ranger District.

Walkup began building the Paradise Park dwelling, barn, and two-hole pit toilet in 1930. He finished the latter in 1932 but did not complete the house and barn until 1934.[316] The buildings, which are similar in construction, finishing, and detailing, were white with green accents (window and door trim, window sash, rails and stiles of doors, and corner boards) and green roofs. The 14' x 20' **Dwelling (#1115)**, described in 1936 as a "one-room combination kitchen-bedroom," had "oiled and linoleum" floors and woodwork finished with buff-colored enamel paint. The upper halves of its interior walls were painted

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[313] "Improvement Project Record," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "List of all completed Permanent Improvements," 1914, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[314] File: "O Improv. Admin Sites Mountain Home Pasture Fence," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Improvement Project Record"; Form: "Property Lost or Damaged," June 11, 1921, File: "O Improv. Mountain Home R. S. Dwelling," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Forest Supervisor Charles DeMoisy, Jr. to District Forester, November 3, 1922, File: "5490 Status, Ashley-General F.Y. 1932-1967," R4 Lands Status Office.

[315] George W. Walkup, "Improvement Plan for Dist. No. 3. Ashley National Forest, 17 November 1926," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[316] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Paradise Ranger Station," ca. 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; Forest Ranger Clyde Lambert to Forest Supervisor, 17 March 1930, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR. An October 26, 1976 letter from District Ranger Vaughn E. Francis to Alan S. Baird states the house was built in 1922 but historic sources do not support that date. The Forest Service infrastructure database incorrectly provides 1928 as the construction date for the station's four historic buildings.

white and the lower halves were Nile green. It cost approximately $780 while the **Barn (#1336)** and **Toilet (#4047)** cost $403 and $49 respectively.[317]

In 1936, a WPA crew worked at the station under foreman Loren Ross. They removed the Whiterocks Company's bunkhouse nearby to make way for a new administrative pasture.[318] The crew might have built the tool shed, now known as the **Gas House (#1650)**. Its construction date is unconfirmed but is likely around 1936 when the building appears on a site plan. The plan also shows a proposed R4 Plan 26 garage/workshop that was never realized.

The Regional Forester formally approved the 66.81-acre Paradise Park Ranger Station (T3N, R1E, S17) as an administrative site on April 12, 1934. Later withdrawals on April 13, 1955 and January 13, 1959 protected it from potential claims. The 1971 district consolidation led to its transfer from the Roosevelt Ranger District to the Vernal Ranger District. Soon thereafter, the Vernal staff cleaned up the property by replacing the pasture fence and removing trash. They improved the dwelling with a metal sink, two bunk beds, and a propane stove, refrigerator, and lights. They also replaced the wood porch with a concrete porch.[319] The Ashley NF rehabilitated the dwelling in 2012 by replacing the failing stone foundation with a concrete foundation and replacing the concrete porch with a wood porch.

The site, now known as the Paradise Park Guard Station (Heritage Site No. AS-306, 42-UN-1432), is available for public rental. Its buildings include the four historic structures and a 1997 Romtec vault toilet.

Red Cloud Ranger Station

The Red Cloud Ranger Station began as an administrative pasture for the ranger of District 3.[320] Its first improvement was a buck-and-rider pasture fence erected in 1915 for $144.55. Construction of a house was a low priority because Ranger Grant Carpenter lived on his ranch year round. The lack of a summer headquarters rankled him, however, and he included it with other complaints that he filed against Forest Supervisor William Anderson in 1916. Soon thereafter, Carpenter resigned and Anderson placed a higher priority on improving a summer headquarters for the new ranger of District 3. The Regional Forester formally approved the Red Cloud Ranger Station (23.8 acres in Section 25 of T1S, R19E) as an administrative site on January 23, 1917, and the Forest Supervisor proposed to build a three-room log dwelling in 1918.[321]

The house was built – although the exact year is unknown – but within months, forest officers realized it was over a spring and in a swampy area. Despite efforts to drain the water away, the house sagged and problems with the floor and foundation developed.[322] In 1926, regional inspector C. N. Woods reported,

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[317] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Paradise RS."
[318] "Tridell," *The Vernal Express,* July 23, 1936, 3; "Tridell," *The Vernal Express,* August 6, 1936, 10.
[319] Maintenance condition survey checklists, 1972-1978, File: "7310 Buildings, Paradise Guard Station," Vernal District Office.
[320] One account seems to refer to this site as the Red Pine Ranger Station. A 1923 newspaper article reported that Forest Ranger Bert Hardy "is the ranger in charge of the Red Pine ranger station until Ranger Pickup [Walkup] arrives from Manila." See "Son of Ranger Hardy Badly Bruised and Cut," *Vernal Express*, November 16, 1923, 1.
[321] File: "O Improv. Red Cloud R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; William Anderson, Forest Supervisor to District Forester, August 22, 1916, and L. F. Kneipp, District Forester, Memorandum of Conclusions, September 2, 1916, Binder: "William M. Anderson Government Papers, 1905-1921," ANF Heritage Office; "Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922."
[322] Fazio, 39.

> The foundation under the Red Cloud R. S. needs attention. The porch is settling away from the house, and the house will settle out of plumb if something is not soon done to it. Loose rock can probably be used to advantage in doing this work. A coat of paint might properly be put on the roof in the near future.[323]

When one ranger began to manage Districts 2 and 3 around 1922, his need for Red Cloud diminished because he occupied the Windy Park Ranger Station as his summer headquarters. As of 1924, the Red Cloud site was "an emergency station which sees little use except during grazing season."[324] Around 1933, the station was torn down and its materials used to construct the Trout Creek Ranger Station. Twenty years later, Supervisor William D. Hurst asked for the release of the Red Cloud withdrawal since the site was abandoned. The Regional Forester complied with his request on April 28, 1953.[325]

Trout Creek Guard Station

The availability of New Deal funds and labor made possible the replacement of the nearly 30-year-old Windy Park Ranger Station, summer headquarters of District 2, in the 1930s. The Forest Service chose a new site two miles to the southwest of Windy Park, designating it as a fire guard station and as the ranger's headquarters while he administered grazing and timber sales on the central and west parts of his district.[326]

Enrollees from Kaler Hollow Camp F-3 developed the site, which was christened the Trout Creek Guard Station, during the summers of 1933 and 1934. Under the supervision of Superintendent Frank R. Warthen, they constructed several buildings. The CCC also put in a garden plot, erected a dwelling fence, laid stone walks, and removed tons of fallen timber, large rocks, and underbrush. An irrigation ditch provided water to the pasture of clover. Warthen considered the work to be "one of the most important projects on the works program" of the Kaler Hollow camp.[327]

The station currently has the following four historic buildings and one modern toilet.[328]

- **Dwelling (#1101):** Built in 1933-34, the R4 Plan 5 house cost $2,222. Its interior wallboard was finished with plastic paint of a "light buff" color and the woodwork and floors were varnished. The exterior log ("Shevlin") siding was painted burnt umber while the window and door frames were white and the roof was light green. The trim was Nile green. By 1941, the Forest Service planned to use CCC crews to paint the ceilings and walls buff except in the kitchen, which would have light green walls. The woodwork was to be "Colonial Ivory."[329] A hand-cranked telephone in

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[323] Woods, 1926, 6.
[324] O. J. Grimes, "Three Weeks Among the Baldies," Part 1, *Vernal Express,* March 14, 1924, 2.
[325] William D. Hurst, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, April 21, 1953, File: "Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Revocations," R4 Lands Status Office.
[326] Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, "Report on Trout Creek Administrative Site," July 9, 1934, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Trout Creek Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[327] "Kaler Hollow Camp," *Vernal Express,* September 20, 1934, 4.
[328] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Trout Creek Guard Station," Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection. See also: "Work Projects Outlined for Kaler Hollow CCC," *Vernal Express,* August 30, 1934, 1; Ray Rogers, "Kaler Hollow Camp," *Vernal Express,* September 20, 1934, 4; "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5.
[329] G.A.L. [Glen A. Lambert], Forest Ranger, Memorandum for Files, February 11, 1941, File: "7310 Buildings, Colton Ranger Station," Vernal District Office.

a wooden box was available by 1956. The box was mounted on the outside so the public could use it in case of emergency.[330]

Alterations to the dwelling included: replacement of a 5-panel wood door on the west with a 3-panel wood door (by 1967), replacement of the wood kitchen base cabinet and sink with a metal cabinet/sink unit (after 1967), replacement of the wood windows with aluminum sliders (after 1967), installation of a metal flue (after 1967), and replacement of the tongue-and-groove porch floor (1998). After asbestos floor tile was removed in 2006, Ashley NF staff worked with volunteers to restore the cabin in 2007. Their work consisted of replacing incompatible aluminum sliding windows with 6-pane wood windows, reconstructing the porch floor, refinishing hardware, and repainting.[331]

- **Garage/Storeroom (#1313):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom in 1933-34 with log siding and a wood-shingled roof. It cost $1,329 and its color scheme matched the house: burnt umber body with white door and window frames, Nile green trim, and light green roof.

- **Barn (#1334):** The CCC completed the R4 Plan 13B barn in 1933 for $809, painting its log siding burnt umber and staining the wood-shingled roof light green. Its window and door frames were white and the trim Nile green. By 1967, employees used it as a gas and oil house.[332]

- **Toilet (#4044):** The R4 Plan 70 toilet, built in 1933 by the CCC, cost $71. In contrast to the other buildings, it had novelty siding. Its color scheme matched the other Trout Creek buildings: a burnt umber body, a light green wood-shingled roof, white door frame, and Nile green trim.

- **Toilet (#5010):** This 1997 "Romtec" brand vault toilet may have replaced a previous vault toilet that had been installed in 1975.[333]

To protect the improvements from public entry, the Forest Service designated the area—a 110-acre parcel in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10 of T1S, R20E—as an administrative site on July 12, 1934. An executive order dated July 7, 1953 formally withdrew the tract from claims.

The Trout Creek Guard Station saw a few minor changes after the 1930s. By 1956, when David Keddy first lived in the dwelling, a small fire cache stood near the porch and next to the road. He later recalled, "It was painted red and looked like an outhouse. It contained hand tools for firefighting and was locked with a metal seal that could be broken when the tools were needed."[334] Ranger Tom Sevy proposed in 1960 to renovate the dwelling, enclose its front porch, and "renew" its foundation. He also wanted to install a septic tank system, install modern plumbing and wire in all buildings, and relocate or dispose of the surplus barn. He recommended construction of a new guard dwelling and a gas/paint house.[335] His wishes generally went unfulfilled but crews continued to use the site through at least the 1970s.[336] In recent years, the Trout Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. AS-281, 42-UN-1419) has been available for public

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[330] Keddy, "Memories of Trout Creek Guard Station," 3.
[331] "Trout Creek Guard Station Restoration Project," *Intermountain Reporter* (Spring 2007), 15.
[332] Photo Record, Trout Creek Barn, 1967, Binder: "Vernal District Historical Record of Buildings," ANF Heritage Office.
[333] Maintenance record, File: "7310 Buildings, Trout Creek Ranger Station," Vernal District Office.
[334] Keddy, "Memories of Trout Creek Guard Station," 3.
[335] J. F. Pierce, Administrative Office, Memo to Files, October 25, 1960, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[336] Vaughn E. Francis, District Forest Ranger, to Alan S. Baird, October 26, 1976, File: "History, Ashley Natl. Forest," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

rental. It is about a 35-mile drive northwest of Vernal, just off the Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway (Forest Road 018) and Forest Road 020.

Vernal Ranger Dwelling Site

In 1950, Forest Service officials discussed the need to provide a dwelling for the Vernal District Ranger. Post-war construction funds were sparse so—following a Region 4 trend of the time—engineering staff recommended relocating an R4 Plan 11 barn to Vernal and converting to a house.[337] They discarded the idea in favor of building a new dwelling using proceeds from the sale of the Yellowstone CCC camp.[338] On May 24, 1951, the Forest Service purchased a 0.23-acre lot in Vernal from Jesse A. and Jennie L. Cheney for $650. It would be another two years before construction began on the parcel at 232 East 200 North.

George L. Nichols served as the architectural designer for Region 4 from 1924 until his retirement in 1956. In 1952, he designed the Vernal ranger dwelling as a "special plan," basing it on his design for a dwelling in Soda Springs, Idaho. His post-war designs represent a distinct shift from Nichols' period revival-inspired buildings of the New Deal era. Compact with minimal stylistic details, the Vernal dwelling provided comfortable living quarters complete with a modern kitchen, full bathroom, picture windows, and attached garage. The use of a hip roof was unusual as nearly all of Nichols' designs relied on gable roofs.

Vernal Ranger Dwelling

John R. See, a building contractor from Ogden, began constructing the Vernal ranger dwelling on April 30, 1953 and completed it later that summer.[339] By February of 1954, Forest Service landscape architect Reginald C. Pragnell had developed a planting plan. His ambitious design called for 76 plants including honey locust, golden weeping willows, roses, and a variety of berry bushes. For various reasons, cost being one, Glen Lambert, the Vernal District Ranger from 1927 to 1956, implemented a more modest scheme in 1955. It relied on fewer plants and included a retaining wall along the west property line.[340] Lambert was the first to occupy the Vernal Ranger Dwelling (#1105).

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[337] A. L. Anderson, ARF, to Operation, October 25, 1950, File: "7300 Buildings, Vernal Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[338] William D. Hurst, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, November 12, 1952, File: "7300 Buildings, Vernal Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[339] G. T. Smith, Procurement & Supply Officer, to John R. See, May 11, 1953, File: "7300 Buildings, Vernal Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[340] G. L. Lambert, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, March 17, 1955, File: "7300 Buildings, Vernal Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

In 1959, Ranger Thomas L. Sevy sought to make changes to the two-bedroom house to better accommodate his family. The basement was remodeled to provide a third bedroom and bathroom.[341] A fourth bedroom was added in the basement at an unknown date. Eventually, the Vernal dwelling ceased to serve as a single-family home and seasonal employees began to occupy it. In an effort to reduce infrastructure, the Ashley NF sold the site (Heritage Site No. AS-1949) in 2010 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act after consulting with the Utah SHPO (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00011).

Vernal Equipment Yard

In 1963, the Forest Service purchased two acres in Vernal from Grand and Celestia Rasmussen for use as an equipment yard. The property was on the southwest corner of 500 East and 500 South (T4S, R21E, S26). Three years later, the agency exchanged it for a two-acre tract owned by C. R. and Opal Showalter. The latter, now known as the Vernal Equipment Yard, is on the east side of 500 East, between 300 South and 500 South (T4S, R21E, S24). Also known as the "Lower Yard," it served as an open storage facility and a horse pasture.[342] Its only structure, the Fisheries Storage Building (#5127), was built in 2003.

Vernal Warehouse Site

The Vernal Warehouse Site at 248 South 500 East (T4S, R21E, S23) replaced the Ashley NF's Warehouse Sites #2 and #3, which were on 100 West Street behind the Post Office/Federal Building. Chapter 5 discusses the history of those parcels. This chapter addresses the current site because the Vernal Ranger District is in charge of managing it.

The Forest Service acquired the Vernal Warehouse Site in two transactions. The Vernal Junior Chamber of Commerce donated one acre in 1951. In 1983, Uintah County exchanged an adjoining 0.27-acre parcel for the Forest Service's property behind the Post Office (Warehouse Site #3). Fire personnel, district employees, and the road crew use the Vernal Warehouse Site as a staging area, for performing maintenance work, and as office space. Its twelve buildings represent the Forest Service's range of facilities acquisition approaches, from the recycling trend after World War II to the more recent reliance on affordable, prefabricated structures.

The Ashley NF began developing the warehouse compound in 1952 by relocating two "portable CCC barracks" from the Kaler Hollow CCC Camp. Supervisor William D. Hurst recalled that the two buildings were on site and being assembled in April 1953 for use as a sign shop and an equipment shed. By the end of the year, they had "an operational warehouse, equipment shed, gasoline house, and sign shop." The gas house may have been a temporary or ad hoc structure. Only two years later, the Ashley NF's 1955 Work Plan called for the installation of a gas house and pump, as well as construction of a shed "for patrol and cat." It also proposed maintenance of the "warehouse garage, sign shop, warehouse, seed room, and gas house."[343]

Reliance on recycled buildings diminished as the funding picture improved. The Forest Supervisor received $27,500 for construction of a new warehouse, an R4 Plan A-81 structure that was completed in 1961. A

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[341] T. H. Van Meter, ARF, to Forest Supervisor, File: "7300 Buildings, Vernal Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[342] John Rupe, "Supervisor's Office and Vernal District Facility Study, August 1983," File: Vernal-SO Facility Plan," boxed files, SO Eng Office.
[343] File: "O Improv. Yellowstone Admin Site Excess CCC Buildings," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Hurst, 123-124, 142, and 146; "Annual Plan of Work, Ashley National Forest," 1955, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 5 of 6," ANF Break Room.

1961 site development plan shows the proposed warehouse, a proposed gas house, and four existing buildings: the two CCC camp buildings, an 8' x 10' paint house, and a 4' x 4' toilet ("to be removed").

The Vernal Warehouse Site has seen a number of ancillary structures come and go. Site plans from 1979 shows an 8' x 10' gas house that does not appear on previous plans. It was a 1930s building that might have come from Vernal Warehouse #3. The paint house (possibly the compound's first gas house) was also an 8' x 10' facility from the 1930s. In 1979, it was moved from the southwest corner of the original one-acre tract and attached to the backside of the gas house. The site plans show a materials lab trailer behind the road crew shop. They also reflect the Ashley NF's proposal to move the R4 Plan 33 warehouse from behind the Post Office/Federal Building to the northwest corner of the compound and to attach a 10' x 12' tire storage building to it. The Forest Supervisor decided in 1981 that the R4 Plan 33 warehouse should be sold for salvage rather than relocated.[344]

The Ashley NF removed the gas/paint house in 2007, erected prefabricated structures, moved in storage containers, and relocated other facilities around the compound. The Vernal Warehouse Site (Heritage Site No. AS-02549) now has nine modern buildings with construction dates ranging from 1975 to 2010 and the following three historic buildings:

1. **Vernal Warehouse Block Building (#1303):** The Forest Service infrastructure database has an incorrect construction date of 1955 for this R4 Plan A-81 warehouse. It was built in 1961 to serve the Supervisor's Office and Vernal Ranger District.[345] William R. Turner and Cal Spaun designed the 30' x 120' structure with concrete block walls, laminated timber rafters, a flat roof, a wrap-around loading dock, and a partial basement. The original floor plan designated five spaces on the main floor: a 20-foot wide workshop, a 20-foot wide work/storage area, a 40-foot wide warehouse/office for the Supervisor's Office, a 20-foot wide district warehouse, and a 20-foot wide fire equipment warehouse. Changes to the interior, including a 2007 remodeling and insertion of offices and accessible bathrooms, have altered the interior spaces substantially. The 2007 work also replaced several original doors and windows.

2. **Road Crew Shop (#1319):** The 31' x 32' shop originated as a CCC camp building. Its 1953 date in the Forest Service infrastructure database reflects the year it was assembled on site, after its relocation from the Kaler Hollow CCC Camp. It was likely built at the camp around 1934. CCC camp buildings often were made of five-foot panels that bolted together in a variety of configurations. Given its size, it is likely that the Road Crew Shop, formerly named Vernal Warehouse #2, is made of panels from a larger barracks structure. The Ashley NF replaced its windows, doors, roofing, and siding around 2007 after consultation with the Utah SHPO.

3. **Old Wood Vernal Warehouse #4 (#1340):** The Ashley NF recycled this former CCC barracks from the Kaler Hollow CCC Camp and assembled it at the Vernal Warehouse Site in 1953. (The Forest Service infrastructure database has an incorrect construction date of 1961.) It was likely built at the camp around 1934. The length of the 20' x 141' building suggests additional panels were added to expand the barracks and accommodate more storage space. George L. Nichols' early floor plan (R4 Plan G14) portrays a 20' x 120' structure divided into ten-foot bays that included quarters (three bays), a shop (two bays), and an equipment area (seven bays). David Keddy

[344] Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection ; James N. Craig, Forest Supervisor, to District Ranger, November 2, 1981, File: "7310 Buildings, Vernal Warehouse Proposed Site Development Plan," ANF Mailroom.
[345] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Forest Supervisor, February 4, 1960, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; File: "5650 Bldgs Water and Sanitation 1960," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 32; RG 95, NARA-RMR..

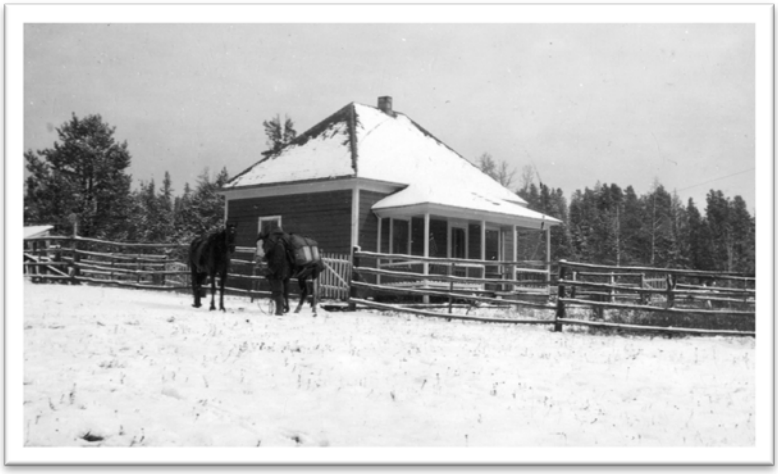
recalled that the building did indeed include quarters. He received permission in 1956 to sleep "in one of the old CCC buildings which was on the north side of the yard. There was a room with a couple of cots."[346]

Around 2007, the Ashley NF replaced the warehouse's roofing, doors, and most of its siding and windows. The north façade retains features typical of CCC camp buildings: novelty siding, vertical battens every five feet, and 9-pane wood hopper windows.

Windy Park Ranger Station

Although known as the Windy Park Ranger Station, the official name of District 2's original summer headquarters was the Trout Creek Ranger Station. It was about two miles northeast of the current Trout Creek Guard Station. The GLO withdrew 160 acres in Section 3 of T1S, R20E for the site on December 21, 1906. In 1908-09, the Ashley NF developed it and two other ranger stations with three-room, hewn-log houses measuring 18' x 26'. In addition to the house, which cost $465.63, the Windy Park Ranger Station also gained a buck-and-rider pasture fence ($198.34) in 1908 and a barn ($193.92) in 1910. The 14' x 16' barn was a hewn log structure with a "double lumber" roof and four stalls.[347] In 1922, the GLO revoked the withdrawal after the Forest Service determined the buildings were in Section 2.[348] The Regional Forester approved 160 acres in Section 2 as a replacement tract that same year.

While Harry Van Tassell was ranger, the Windy Park Ranger Station gained a rather notorious reputation as a party joint with numerous people using it to drink and gamble. Ranger Van Tassell brewed his own beer during these Prohibition years, and one man recalled stopping at the station in 1923 for the ranger's "special brand of coffee."[349]



Windy Park Ranger Station, 1930

Assistant District Forester C. N. Woods visited the Trout Creek Ranger Station in 1926 and assessed the three-room dwelling as "pretty good." Noting "a stable and granary, and several old buildings just outside the field," he suggested burning several of the latter since they were of no use and had no salvage value. The station's high elevation caused Woods to express concern about officers using the pasture too early. He recommended a pasture lower down the mountain for spring and perhaps fall use.[350]

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[346] Keddy, "Memories of Trout Creek Guard Station," 5.
[347] File: "O Improv. Trout Creek R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.; "The Ashley Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 18, 1908, 1; "Improvements Activity Record"; "List of all completed Permanent Improvements."
[348] File: "O Improv. Trout Creek R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[349] Fazio, 36; O. J. Grimes, "Three Weeks Among the Baldies," Part 2, *Vernal Express,* March 21, 1924, p. 2.
[350] Woods, 1926, 6.

Despite Woods' critique, the ranger continued to use the Windy Park station as his summer headquarters. Eventually, the Ashley NF decided to abandon it because the water supply came from a seep in a heavily grazed area, the pasture was unsatisfactory, the dwelling was obsolete, and accessibility was poor.[351] The Trout Creek Guard Station, built by the CCC in 1933-34, replaced it.

In 1933, the Ashley NF sold the old Windy Park house to Dan S. Carroll of Vernal for $20. All the improvements were sold or removed by 1934. The Regional Forester formally released the site withdrawal in 1953. Heritage staff documented the Windy Park Ranger Station (Heritage No. AS-196, 42-UN-1239) in 1974. All that remained were wood debris, nails, parts of a wooden bridge, and three telephone/telegraph poles.[352]

Other Administrative Sites

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Region 4 Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

Adams Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew this 160-acre site (T3N, R1W, S36) in Whiterocks Canyon on April 30, 1908. Supervisor William Anderson proposed in 1909 to build a pasture fence.[353] In 1989, the Forest Supervisor recommended relinquishment of the tract since it never had administrative facilities and they planned none for the future. Revocation of the withdrawal occurred on September 12, 2002.

Big Brush Administrative Site

This 40-acre site (T3S, R22E, S5) was one of several withdrawn by the GLO on April 30, 1908. In 1919, Supervisor William Anderson explained the Big Brush Administrative Site was desirable as a campground for tourists, stockmen, and lumbermen and, although the Forest Service did not use it, it had potential as an administrative site in the future.[354] In 1922, Henry C. Ruple applied for the tract as an addition to his homestead.[355] Unable to justify its retention, the Forest Service released the site on November 2, 1922.

Blain Administrative Site

On May 2, 1908, the GLO withdrew the 120-acre Blain Administrative Site (T4N, R1W, S1), and Supervisor William Anderson proposed the following year to develop it with a pasture fence.[356] The revocation of its withdrawal on January 28, 1915 suggests forest officers used it minimally if at all.

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[351] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Trout Creek GS."

[352] File: "O Improv. Trout Creek R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, July 16, 1934, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Trout Creek Administrative Site," ANF File Room; Marilyn Mlazovsky, "Oaks Park Reservoir Timber Sale," ANF Heritage Report Nos. AS-81-254 and AS-83-391. Jim Fazio, writing about the station in 1967, reported that in the 1920s the Windy Park Ranger Station "was torn down and removed by the high bidder for $30-$40 and replaced, following the same construction plan, by the Red Cloud Station in the head of Black Canyon."[352] According to primary sources, however, the Red Cloud Ranger Station was built ca. 1918 as summer headquarters for the ranger of District 3 ("Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922").

[353] Anderson Estimate, 1909.

[354] William M. Anderson, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, November 11, 1919, File: "5490 Status, Ashley-General F.Y. 1932-1967," R4 Lands Status Office.

[355] R. H. Rutledge, District Forester, to The Forester, October 25, 1922, File: "5490 Status, Ashley-General F.Y. 1932-1967," R4 Lands Status Office.

[356] Anderson Estimate, 1909.

Bryan Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew this 120-acre site (T4N, R2W, S23) along with several others on April 30, 1908 and revoked it on November 23, 1915. It was a few miles southeast of the Cleveland Administrative Site.

Chepeta Ranger Station

The Ashley NF's list of proposed improvements for fiscal years 1918 to 1922 included a three-room log house, a privy, and a pasture fence at the Chepeta Ranger Station.[357] This may have been near Chepeta Lake, which is at the western end of the Vernal Ranger District in Sections 29 and 32 of T5N, R1W, Uinta Meridian. Research yields no record of any construction or an administrative site withdrawal for the site.

Cleveland Administrative Site

The Cleveland Administrative Site, withdrawn by the GLO on April 30, 1908, encompassed 200 acres (T4N, R2W, Sections 3, 9 and 10). In 1909, Supervisor William Anderson recommended construction of a pasture fence.[358] The withdrawal was revoked on January 28, 1915, which suggests it may not have been developed or used.

Deerlodge Ranger Station

The Deerlodge Ranger Station, withdrawn December 6, 1910, was a 35-acre site in Section 6 of T1S, R22E. The Ashley NF selected it as a headquarters for Districts 1 and 2 but it ended up as an administrative pasture, despite the Forest's intent to build a three-room log house and an outhouse there. A one-mile, buck-and-rider pasture fence was completed in 1913 for $280.16. While conducting a grazing inspection on the Ashley in 1922, Ernest Winkler noted, "R. S. pastures most instances in good repair. Some pasture not used much such as Deer Lodge not yet repaired." The site still appeared on a 1933 forest map but the Forest Service eventually released the withdrawal on April 28, 1953 after the Forest Supervisor reported the site was unneeded. A handwritten note on a 1955 list of administrative sites indicated the Deerlodge Ranger Station was abandoned by that time.[359]

Dyer Ridge Lookout Site

In 1940 and 1941, the Ashley NF discussed using CCC labor to erect a lookout tower on Dyer Ridge.[360] The Forest Service purchased a 0.81-acre site (T1S, R21E, S16) from Knight Investment Company for $2,060 on November 17, 1942; title was accepted April 2, 1943. Records suggest no lookout structure was built. The funds or labor apparently did not materialize, perhaps due to the cessation of the CCC program and the United States' entry into World War II. The Forest Service relinquished the site to Western Development through a quitclaim deed dated April 16, 1985.

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[357] "Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922."

[358] Anderson Estimate, 1909.

[359] File: "O Improvement Admin Sites Ashley Deerlodge R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922"; "Preliminary Plan FY1914-1919"; "List of all completed Permanent Improvements"; Ernest Winkler Diaries, July 21, 1922; Forest Supervisor William D. Hurst to Regional Forester, April 21, 1953, File: "Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Revocations," R4 Lands Status Office; 1955 list of administrative sites, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[360] Forest Supervisor A. L. Taylor to Regional Forester, June 10, 1940, File: "O Improv. Dyer Ridge Lookout Tower," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 32; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Forest Plans CCC Camp Transfer To Kaler Hollow," *Vernal Express,* April 17, 1941, 1.

Eagle Eye Administrative Site

According to withdrawal records, this 135-acre site was in Section 32 of T1N, R17E, just southwest of Chepeta Lake. It appears on a 1910 forest map although the GLO did not withdraw it until April 10, 1911. It was revoked on August 31, 1915.

Franklin Administrative Site

The Forest Service approved the Franklin Administrative Site on March 11, 1908 and released it at an unknown date. The 240-acre tract was in Section 16 of T4N, R1W.

Kane Ranger Station

Construction of a reservoir impinged on the Mountain Home Ranger Station (see above), leading forest officials to tear down the station's house around January 1919. By 1921, they had rebuilt it in Section 23 of T1S, R21E using $200 worth of salvaged materials and $150 of rangers' contributed time. The Ashley NF christened the house, which was described as "3 room, 18 x 26 log, lumber roof," the Kane Ranger Station Dwelling.[361] Withdrawal records do not list the Kane Ranger Station or its location; its fate is presently unknown.

Little Brush Creek Ranger Station

On the Uinta Forest Reserve's request, this 36-acre administrative site was withdrawn December 21, 1906. It was at the head of Little Brush Creek, which is in Section 15 of T1N, R21E.

Manila Park Lookout Site

Information about the Manila Park Lookout Site is sparse. Ernest Winkler mentioned it in a 1922 diary entry:

> Was in the Manila Park Lookout with Supervisor DeMoisey [*sic*] and Ranger Van Tassel. This lookout gives good view of considerable area of country both on the north and south slopes. There is however a lot of country can't see especially down toward Lewis Allen country and this is part of the country of highest hazard. The one man patrol rides along the divide to 2 other points that gives fair view of N.E. corner of Forest except portion Lewis Allen and east.[362]

Manila Park is in Section 23 of T1N, R20E, just south of the Daggett County-Uintah County border and the border between the Flaming Gorge and Vernal ranger districts. Like most lookouts, it would have been on a peak or ridge, a fact supported by Winkler's discussion.

Marsh Mountain Lookout Site

Like the Manila Park Lookout, little is known of the Marsh Mountain Lookout beyond Ernest Winkler's diary entries:

> July 19 [1922]
> Supor [Supervisor] and rangers are studying the fire problem with view of improving the situation. 400 to $600 will connect the Marsh Mtn with the lookouts to east so points can

[361] File: "O Improv. Admin Sites Mountain Home Pasture Fence" and Form: "Property Lost or Damaged," June 11, 1921, File: "O Improv. Mountain Home R. S. Dwelling," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Improvement Project Record."
[362] Ernest Winkler Diaries, July 19, 1922.

> be visited every day in place of every other day as at present. Make trip one way one day and back the next. The most effective use of fire guards ever made in the Forest was made in 1921 and 1922.

and:

> On July 21 [1922] rode across part of the Marsh Mtn. Lookout – this gives a splendid view of a lot of country.
>
> The most serious fire loss hazard is on the north side drier and very heavy jack pine, lower country yellow pine. It seems to me that need telephone line to Green River R.S. Also it would seem that would be well to have in mind the location of a phone nearer the many lookouts, now 4 miles to phone and guard would have to ride this distance to give notice."[363]

Winkler may have been referring to Marsh Peak, which is in Section 19 of T1S, R19E on the south slope of the High Uintas.

Reader Creek Administrative Site

In 1921, the Ashley NF requested a withdrawal of the Reeder (also spelled "Reader") Creek Administrative Site, noting the Forest Service's recent construction of a fence there. It would serve as a small pasture on the east end of District 2 (Trout Creek Ranger District), near a counting corral.[364] The Regional Forester approved the request for the 6.1-acre administrative site (T1S, R22E, S27) on October 10, 1921. It was released on April 28, 1953 after the Ashley NF determined it was no longer needed for administrative purposes.

Snyder Spring Ranger Station

As early as 1928, the Ashley NF proposed to build a two-room cabin and enclose a ten-acre pasture on twelve acres to be deeded or leased from James H. Ratliffe. The site, which included Snyder Spring, was about a half-mile inside the forest boundary and about two miles east of the Taylor Mountain road. Given this description, the location was probably T2S, R21E, S26. The Forest received authorization to spend funds on a two-room ranger cabin by late 1928 but three years later abandoned the idea of acquiring the land.[365]

Steinaker Powder House Site

The BLM issued the Forest Service a special use permit for a powder house site. The term of the permit was June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1960 and it covered the S½ SE¼ SE¼ NE¼ of Section 35, T3S, R21E. The permit did not identify the site by name, but the legal description places it just east of Steinaker Reservoir and Highway 191, about 3½ miles north of Vernal.[366] According to local historian Myke Hall, "This location

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[363] Ibid., July 19 and 21, 1922

[364] File: "O Improv. Reeder Creek R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[365] "Some of the Activities and Developments on the Ashley National Forest During 1928," *Duchesne County Newspapers,* December 21, 1928, 1; File: "O Improv. Snyder Spring R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

[366] Bureau of Land Management, Special Land-Use Permit, Serial No. 014340, File: "7300 Buildings, Powder House," ANF File Room.

was probably the old CCC powder magazine cut into a large sandstone boulder with a steel locked door. Later Ashton Bros. of Vernal used it to store dynamite for sale."[367]

Tyler Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew this site on April 30, 1908 and revoked it on October 19, 1915. It was a 120-acre parcel in Section 32 of T4N, R1W, along the West Fork Whiterocks Creek. In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to construct a pasture fence.[368]

[367] Myke Hall, personal communication with Richa Wilson, March 16, 2015.
[368] Anderson Estimate, 1909.

Chapter 8: Roosevelt Ranger District

The Roosevelt Ranger District encompasses about 337,000 acres, including just over 200,000 acres in the High Uintas Wilderness. It is centrally located in the Ashley NF between the Duchesne Ranger District to the west and the Vernal Ranger District to the east. The unit adjoins the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to the south and the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF to the north. The east-west ridge of the Uinta Mountains roughly bisects the District. Notable features include Kings Peak, Utah's highest mountain at 13,528 feet, and three major drainages—the Uinta, Yellowstone and Lake Fork—that lead to the Duchesne River.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Albert E. Rae was the first ranger of a large area that encompassed the Lake Fork, Yellowstone, Uintah River, and Whiterocks drainages. In 1910, two years after the area transferred from the Uinta NF to the Ashley NF, it split into two ranger districts. The Whiterocks Ranger District (District 6) included the Uinta River and Whiterocks drainages on the east end. The west end became the Lake Fork or Altonah Ranger District (District 7).[369] Clyde Lambert, the Lake Fork ranger from 1925 to 1952, described the district as:

> Beginning at the boundary on Yellowstone, hence, west to the boundary between Lake Fork and Rock Creek through north up the main divide between Lake Fork and Rock Creek to the main divide between the headwaters between Lake Fork and Henry's Fork.[370]

By the mid-1920s, the Ashley had reduced its districts from seven to five and renumbered them. The Whiterocks District became District 3 and the Altonah District became District 4. In 1935, the west side of the Dry Fork drainage transferred to the Whiterocks District. The name of the Whiterocks Ranger District changed to the Roosevelt Ranger District in the 1950s after the ranger began operating from the town of Roosevelt year-round.[371]

A 1971 district consolidation decreased the number of ranger districts on the Uinta Mountains' south slope from four to three. The Altonah Ranger District ceased to exist as a unit after the transfer of its Rock Creek drainage to the Duchesne Ranger District and the remainder to the Roosevelt Ranger District. At the same time, the Roosevelt District lost 133,000 acres on its east end (the Whiterocks and Dry Fork watersheds) to the Vernal Ranger District.[372] Since 1994, one ranger has administered the Roosevelt and Duchesne districts.

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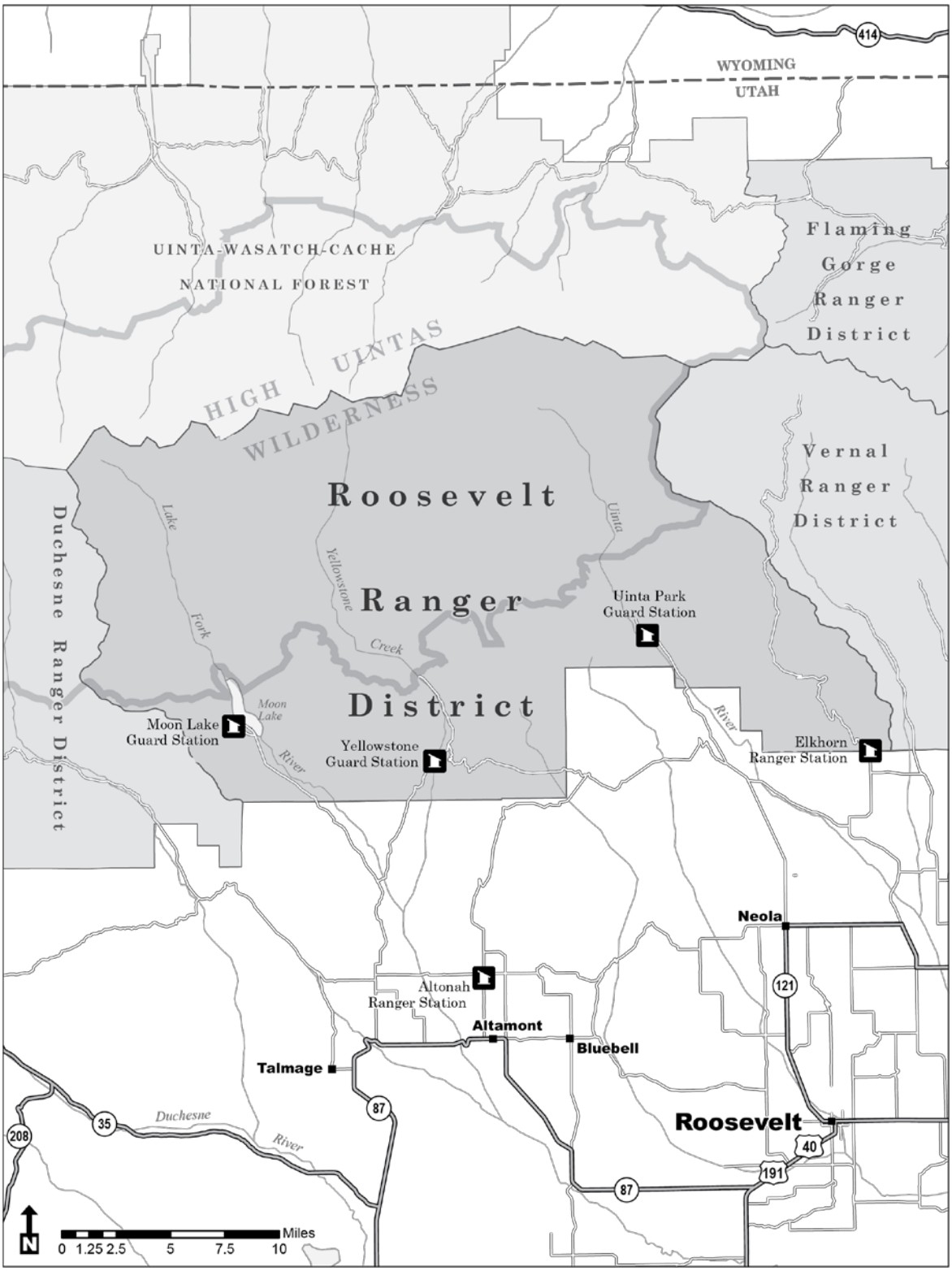
[369] Worf, "Whiterocks Ranger District," 1; DeMoisy, 4; McConkie, "Historical Information," 2; "Letters From Former Forest Officials, Rangers Tell Interesting Stories," *The Roosevelt Standard,* February 24, 1955, 5, 10; Burton, *Settlements of Uintah County,* 13-14.
[370] Clyde Lambert, "History of Altonah Ranger District," February 26, 1963, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[371] McConkie, "Historical Information," 2.
[372] Ibid., 6; "Forest ranger districts being re-organized," *Uintah Basin Standard*, June 24, 1971, 12.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WYOMING
UTAH
UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE
NATIONAL FOREST
Flaming
Gorge
Ranger
District
HIGH UINTAS
WILDERNESS
Vernal
Ranger
District
Roosevelt
Ranger
District
Duchesne Ranger District
Lake
Fork
Yellowstone
Creek
Uinta
River
Moon
Lake
Uinta Park
Guard Station
Moon Lake
Guard Station
Yellowstone
Guard Station
Elkhorn
Ranger Station
Neola
121
Altonah
Ranger Station
Altamont
Bluebell
Talmage
87
Duchesne
River
35
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Roosevelt
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0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10
Miles

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Lake Fork/Altonah Ranger District

The Lake Fork Ranger Station may have started out as district headquarters of the Lake Fork Ranger District. By the late 1910s, however, district rangers used the Dry Gulch Ranger Station as a summer headquarters and stayed in Altonah during winters. Clyde Lambert, ranger from 1925 to 1952, recalled:

> In the early period there was no station or living quarters here in Altonah. We had to rent and live in any kind of quarters we could find, and some of them were not very comfortable. We wintered in Altonah and moved back to the Old Dry Gulch Station in the spring.[373]

In 1926, a regional inspector observed the difficulties of renting places in Altonah, noting that the ranger's wife had to stay elsewhere the previous winter. In an effort to correct the situation, the Forest Service asked the Department of Interior's Indian Field Office in 1928 about acquiring their two-room house that Ranger Lambert had been occupying. The Field Office replied that the ownership of the land was questionable and they might have to move the dwelling in another year. Additionally, their ditch rider on the Lake Fork canal used the house each year. Another two years passed before the Ashley NF found and acquired a lot in Altonah. Ranger Lambert and other forest officers developed the site in 1930-31 as the Altonah Ranger Station. Although it was a year-round headquarters, Lambert also used the newly developed Yellowstone Ranger Station as a summer headquarters.[374]

Subsequent district rangers used the Altonah Ranger Station as headquarters but, by the late 1950s, the Ashley NF considered relocating the office to Roosevelt. Ranger Dick Leicht protested this proposal in 1957 by preparing a list of reasons why he should remain in Altonah. Forest officials proceeded with plans to lease office space in the new Roosevelt post office with the intent of waiting for Leicht's inevitable departure. Gene Kuhns, Leicht's replacement, arrived in 1959 and moved into a new house in Roosevelt in 1960. He may have leased temporary office space until moving into the Roosevelt post office in 1962-63. The post office, later renamed the Dean Frandsen Building and located at 154 South 200 East, served as the Altonah headquarters until the 1971 elimination of the Altonah District as a separate unit.[375]

Whiterocks/Roosevelt Ranger District

The Forest Service constructed the Elkhorn Ranger Station in 1909 as the year-round headquarters for the Whiterocks District Ranger. Upon transferring to the Whiterocks District in 1923, Ranger George Walkup initially used it as a summer station and lived with his family in the town of Whiterocks during winters. The

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[373] "Clyde Lambert's Tenure on Altonah Ranger District As Told To Ira Hatch," Binder: "District Rangers," Duchesne Storage Room; Clyde Lambert, "History of Altonah Ranger District," February 26, 1963, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[374] Woods, 1926, 7; Tom C. Guyn, Engineer, Uintah Irrigation Project, to A. G. Nord, Forest Supervisor, March 3, 1928, File: "L Purchase Altonah R. S. Admin. Site," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 44; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Yellowstone Ranger Station," ca. 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection.

[375] Richard E. Leicht, DFR, to Forest Supervisor, March 25, 1957, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room; T. H. Van Meter, ARF, memo to the record, April 14, 1958, and E. J. Williams, Jr., Administrative Officer, to W. D. Williams, Regional Administrative Services Officer, June 4, 1971, File: "6440 Real Property, Dean Frandsen Building," ANF File Room; Bill Sims, et. al., "Roosevelt District Facilities Study, Ashley National Forest, September 1983," File: "7310 Bldgs. & Related Facilities, Facility Study-Roosevelt Residence," ANF File Room; McConkie, "Historical Information," 2; "Forest ranger districts being re-organized," *Uintah Basin Standard*, June 24, 1971, 12.

establishment of a school district on Farm Creek prompted him to move his family to the Elkhorn Ranger Station permanently in 1925.[376]

As transportation and communications to rural areas improved, it was common for the Forest Service to move district headquarters into towns. This trend, most evident in the years immediately following World War II, was a response to limited construction funds and the awareness that many CCC-built stations did not support the post-war administrative structure of the Forest Service. District and Forest consolidations, usually propelled by cost-saving measures, led to the abandonment of numerous stations. The construction of roads for resource extraction and the availability of surplus military vehicles meant rangers could easily access the National Forests from towns. Such was the case for Ranger Walkup who, by 1951, continued to live at the Elkhorn Ranger Station but maintained an office along US Highway 40 in Roosevelt.

Forest Supervisor William D. Hurst later recalled that, after careful study, he decided in early 1953 to relocate the Whiterocks headquarters from the "isolated Whiterocks location" (Elkhorn) to Roosevelt. Doing so would "give the public better access to the Ranger and give the Ranger and his family the many benefits a community provides. The move will be made upon Ranger Walkup's retirement."[377] When Walkup retired in 1954, the Forest Service purchased a lot in Roosevelt and, two years later, relocated the Elkhorn dwelling and garage to it.

Around 1956, the Ashley NF sought to lease four rooms—two each for the Altonah and Roosevelt district rangers—in the proposed Roosevelt post office. A builder constructed the post office at 154 South 200 East without this additional space but, after discussions with GSA, proposed to add a story to provide the desired room. At that time, in 1958, the Roosevelt District office was in a second-floor apartment of an old building that had "one room plus a kitchen and bath with little or no conversion of the apartment for an office."[378]

In 1960-61, the Roosevelt District Ranger moved to the second floor of the post office, which was renamed the Dean Frandsen Building by 1968. The Altonah District Ranger followed in 1962-63. When the districts combined in 1971, Forest Service property managers proposed to discontinue leasing the Roosevelt District's four rooms and retain the six rooms and storage area previously assigned to the Altonah District. Soon thereafter, the Roosevelt ranger suggested constructing a new office elsewhere. He noted that a 2.63-acre parcel acquired in 1966 for development as an office and warehouse was no longer suitable due to industrial development on the adjacent lots.[379]

After at least one unsuccessful attempt to get acceptable bids, the District finally got a new building along Highway 40. The City of Roosevelt had sold the site to the Nile Chapman Construction Company, which proceeded to erect two office buildings in 1979. In early 1980, the Roosevelt Ranger District began leasing the 42' x 70' building while the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation

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[376] Forest Supervisor to District Forester, November 11, 1925, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room; "Children Injured in Blasting Powder Accident, *Vernal Express*, June 10, 1927, 8.
[377] Hurst, 140.
[378] T. H. Van Meter, ARF, memo for the record, February 10, 1958, File: "6440 Real Property, Dean Frandsen Building," ANF File Room; McConkie, "Historical Information," 2.
[379] McConkie, "Historical Information," 2; E. J. Williams, Jr., Administrative Officer, to W. D. Williams, Regional Administrative Services Officer, June 4, 1971, File: "6440 Real Property, Dean Frandsen Building," ANF File Room; S. Ronald Lisonbee, "Administrative Improvement Plan, Roosevelt Ranger District, 1972," File: "7300 Buildings, Roosevelt Ranger District Administration Improvement Plan," ANF File Room.

Service, and Farmers Home Administration moved into the adjacent 48' x 96' facility. The District also leased a 34' x 96' warehouse and fenced storage area on the property. Just three years later, in 1983, the Ashley NF sought to reduce lease costs by constructing a new office and warehouse on the 2.63-acre parcel at 650 West Highway 40. Nearly two decades passed before this occurred. District staff moved in 2002 from the Nile Chapman building to a modular building on the 1966 parcel.[380]

The Ashley NF decided to close the Roosevelt office in a continued effort to consolidate operations of the Roosevelt and Duchesne districts. The Forest Service consulted with the Utah SHPO (Heritage Report No. AS-11-00010), and then sold the site at 650 West Highway 40 in 2012 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act. The few employees remaining in Roosevelt relocated to Duchesne.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Altonah Ranger Station

In the first decades after the Ashley NF's establishment, the Lake Fork district ranger used the Dry Gulch Ranger Station as his summer headquarters. He eventually sought to acquire property in Altonah after years of renting winter headquarters there. In support of this effort, the Forest Supervisor contacted the Department of the Interior's Indian Field Office in 1928 about taking over their two-room house that ranger Clyde Lambert had been occupying. The Field Office declined, citing uncertainties about ownership of the land. After this rejection, the Forest Service successfully negotiated the purchase of a 2.5-acre property from Nellie Pigeon.[381] Pigeon likely acquired the tract in 1905 when the federal government opened the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation to settlement and made allotments to Indians. If so, she had to wait 25 years to sell it, as Doris Karren Burton explains:

> Individual Indian land allotments were protected generally from aggressive whites in the county. The Dawes Act provided a safeguard of twenty-five years against quick sales of individual allotments. Full title to individual Indian-allotted lands was not granted, generally, until the end of the twenty-five-year trust period, or when titles to the allotments were granted by the Secretary of the Interior. The purpose of the trust period was to give each Indian sufficient time to develop his land and to educate him to the ways of the white man. Only a handful of Indian allotments were sold by Indians to whites in the county prior to 1914."[382]

The Forest Service paid Pigeon $174.75 and accepted title on August 15, 1930. Elmer Roberts, a highly recommended carpenter and plasterer from Roosevelt, helped Ranger Clyde Lambert develop the tract as a year-round ranger station. The Forest Supervisor directed rangers George Walkup, Glen Lambert, and Fred Sargent to arrange their work schedules so they could assist with construction also.[383] They pitched in and, in the years 1930 to 1932, the site gained a dwelling, an office, a garage/storehouse, a barn, a pit toilet, a stone cellar, and a pump house. When completed, the buildings were painted the "old standard colors" of brown with white trim but the CCC repainted them in 1935. They followed the

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[380] "New offices for four local agencies," *Uintah Basin Standard,* July 19, 1979; Sims, et. al.; "Open house set at Federal agencies," *Uintah Basin Standard*, April 24, 1980; Sims, et. al.; Joseph R. Bistryski, District Ranger, to Charlene Reed, Contract Specialist, September 17, 2002.
[381] Various documents, File: "L Purchase Altonah R. S. Admin. Site," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 44; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[382] Burton, *A History of Uintah County,* 40-41.
[383] Various documents from September 1930, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room; "Altonah," *The Duchesne Courier,* November 14, 1930, 6.

standard Region 4 color scheme for in-town ranger stations: white with Nile green trim and bronze green roofs. [384]

The New Deal program brought further improvements. In 1933, CCC enrollees from Moon Lake Camp F-37 helped install a water-wastewater system that included a well, pressure tank, gasoline-powered pump, septic tank, and drain field. They painted the buildings, performed maintenance work, and possibly built the R4 Plan 20 garage in 1934.

The Altonah Ranger Station saw few changes until 1958 when it gained an R4 Plan 4 dwelling relocated from the Ankar Guard Station. Once in place, it served as a bunkhouse and, since 1997, as an office. Another change involved the removal of two historic buildings: the cellar (sometime after 1961) and the pit latrine.

In 1960, the ranger moved into a new house in Roosevelt, leaving the Altonah dwelling for the assistant ranger's use. He may have leased a temporary office in Roosevelt until moving in 1962-63 to the second floor of the Roosevelt post office.[385] With these adjustments, the Altonah site served as a major work center until 1980 when the District began leasing a new office and warehouse in Roosevelt.[386]

The Altonah Ranger Station is in Section 14 of T1S, R4W. Its past and present buildings consist of the following:[387]

- **Dwelling (#1104, formerly #1109):** Elmer Roberts and Ranger Clyde Lambert, with the help of other Ashley NF rangers, constructed a five-room house in 1930-31 from a plan similar to the Manila Ranger Station dwelling.[388] The living-dining room and a bedroom were finished with two coats of calcimine in light tan while the other bedroom had peach walls and a cream ceiling. All three rooms had cherry-stained and varnished trim. The walls and trim of the bathroom and kitchen were two tones of Nile green enamel paint. Linoleum covered the kitchen floor while cherry stain and varnish finished floors elsewhere. By 1936, the plaster had deteriorated and the paint was in poor condition, prompting a recommendation to re-plaster and paint. Even though construction costs totaled $3,050 by then, forest officers proposed to build a 14' x 16' kitchen addition and a 6' x 16' porch, and to convert the existing kitchen into a dining room. Those ambitions went unrealized.

  In 1972, a range conservationist occupied the dwelling but the ranger recommended selling it for off-site removal.[389] Nevertheless, it remained as a single-family home until a 1978-79 remodel job

[384] Clyde Lambert, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, April 1, 1932, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room;
[385] McConkie, "Historical Information," 2; E. J. Williams, Jr., Administrative Officer, to W. D. Williams, Regional Administrative Services Officer, June 4, 1971, File: "6440 Real Property, Dean Frandsen Building," ANF File Room.
[386] Sims, et. al.
[387] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Altonah Ranger Station," Historic Plans Files, Region 4 History Collection.
[388] Forest Supervisor to Forest Ranger Clyde Lambert, October 25, 1930, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[389] Lisonbee.

converted it to an eight-person bunkhouse. The work included installation of insulation, paneling, new flooring, and updated wiring.[390]

- **Office (#1203, formerly Bunkhouse #1104):** Enrollees of Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 built this R4 Plan 4 guard dwelling in 1936 at the Ankar Ranger Station. In 1958, the Ashley NF relocated it to the Altonah Ranger Station for use as a bunkhouse. A crew extensively remodeled the interior in 1985-86, a project that likely included the partial enclosure of the porch for a bathroom. District staff began using the building in 1997 as an office.[391]

- **Forklift Shed (#1304):** This 16' x 21' structure was constructed as a garage/storeroom in 1931 at a cost of $318. When finished, it had a dirt floor in the garage and a concrete slab in the storeroom. Over the years, facilities records have referred to it as a storehouse, garage/ fire cache, shop, and storage shed.

- **Garage (#1307):** The CCC may have helped build the R4 Plan 20 garage, which measures 20' x 24'. It was finished in 1934 for $1,047.

- **Barn (#1335):** The barn was built in 1931 of 1x12 rough lumber to accommodate four horses and hay storage. The 32' x 34'-6" structure cost $897. The ranger unsuccessfully proposed in 1968 to convert it to a warehouse. To do so would require pouring a concrete floor, rewiring, "pulling and resetting roof to waterproof," adding battens to the sides, installing two windows, and adding shelving. After 1970, a floor was installed so staff could store items inside. A lean-to along the south elevation was removed at an unknown date.[392]

- **Old Ranger's Office (#4011, formerly #1203):** The two-room, 14' x 23' office was built in 1932 for $569. As of 1936, wallboard (front room) and building paper (back room) covered the interior walls although both materials were unpainted. Wallboard was later added to the back room. In 1972, the ranger recommended selling the office for off-site removal.[393] Some facilities records refer to it as a storage shed, which reflects its use in recent years.

- **Pump House (#4012, formerly #1602):** According to a 1936 Descriptive Sheet, a pump house with a well inside was built in 1932. However, this conflicts with a 1933 letter that stated a pump could be put in the cellar, which "would probably be cheaper then [*sic*] building a pump house over the well." A 1936 site plan shows a rectangular pump house, which suggest the north wing of the small building was added sometime thereafter. In 1956, the Forest Supervisor sought funds to rehabilitate the pump house because the walls were rotting, thanks to moisture in the sawdust insulation.[394]

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[390] Sims, et. al.; Handwritten note by WGS [William G. Sims] on undated site plan, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah G. S. General Administrative Site," Duchesne District Office.
[391] Forest Supervisor A. L. Taylor to Regional Forester, March 24, 1939, File: "O Improv. Dry Gulch R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Handwritten note by WGS [William G. Sims] on undated site plan.
[392] William P. Gee, District Ranger, to A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, April 15, 1968, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room; Sims, et. al.
[393] Lisonbee.
[394] Clyde Lambert, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, April 7, 1933, and Gilbert B. Doll, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, October 1, 1956, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

- **Cellar:** Dallis Aimes built an underground cellar in 1931-32 at the ranger's own expense. Costing $18, it had rock walls and a dirt floor.[395] Despite plans in 1936 to replace it and the pump house with an R4 Plan 63 structure, the stone cellar existed as late as 1961. It is now gone.

- **Toilets**: The original outhouse was a 4'-4" x 4'-4" privy built in 1932 for $33. Clad in drop siding, it did not follow a standard plan.[396] It was replaced in 1962 with another latrine (#3091) that had T1-11 plywood siding. It was removed, possibly around 2000 when the **Romtec Toilet (#5101)** was installed. The latter, a prefabricated vault toilet was placed between the Forklift Shed and the Office. It is incompatible with the site's historic character.

- **Paint House:** Little is known of this small building, which appears on a ca. 1985 site plan sketch.[397]

The Altonah Ranger Station, now known as the Altonah Guard Station or Administrative Site (Heritage No. AS-1168), continues to be a District work center. Several buildings were painted brown with white trim in 1985-87, which is consistent with the original color scheme. The Forklift Shed and the Old Ranger's Office remained white until sometime after 1999 when they too were painted brown with white trim.

Ankar Ranger Station

The Ankar or An-Kar Ranger Station was a 120-acre tract (T2N, R3W, S16 & 21 USM) approved as an administrative site on August 19, 1935. A few months afterwards, Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart sought to change the name of this New Deal-era administrative site to the "Lincoln Ranger Station." He wrote:

> When Ankar was adopted it was our understanding that it was Indian for red and it fitted in with nearby red ledges. The local Ute Indians tell us there is another name for red that is more generally used but it is so difficult to pronounce that we don't care to use it.[398]

Changing the name, Stewart argued, would honor President Lincoln who established the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The Forest Service's Acting Chief, after consulting with several divisions, denied the alteration because it was "undesirable to use the name of President Lincoln in a promiscuous or loose way in the designation of National Forest Units." Additionally, the Forest Service was considering using the name in Illinois or New Mexico.[399]

With the help of the CCC, the Ashley NF developed Ankar to replace the Dry Gulch Ranger Station (see below), which was a mile or two to the southwest. Enrollees from Moon Lake Camp F-37 had fenced a pasture and partially constructed an R4 Plan 26 garage by November 1935.[400] In 1936, they finished a one-

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[395] "Altonah," *Uintah Basin Record*, October 30, 1931, 4.
[396] Handwritten note by WGS [William G. Sims] on undated site plan.
[397] File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah G. S. General Administrative Site," Duchesne District Office.
[398] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 7, 1936, File: "2760 Withdrawals, An-Kar Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[399] E. W. Loveridge, Acting Chief, to Regional Forester, January 26, 1936, File: "2760 Withdrawals, An-Kar Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[400] Frank Warthen, "Report of Work Accomplished At Moon Lake CCC Camp," *Uinta Basin Record,* November 15, 1935, 5.

room dwelling following the standard R4 Plan 4.[401] (A historic photo of the Moon Lake Guard Station is mislabeled as the An-Kar Guard Station. The building in that photo is clearly an R4 Plan 51B dwelling.)

As the need for the Ankar Ranger Station diminished, the Ashley NF decided to decommission the site and relocate its buildings. In 1947 or 1948, the garage went to the Duchesne Ranger Station at 64 West 100 South where it was attached to another R4 Plan 26 garage that was previously moved from the Indian Canyon Ranger Station. The Forest Service relocated the R4 Plan 4 dwelling in 1958 to the Altonah Ranger Station for use as a bunkhouse. According to a 1983 facility study, other structures—possibly outbuildings—were moved to the Yellowstone Guard Station.[402] The loss of these buildings marked the end of the Ankar Ranger Station.

Dry Gulch Ranger Station

The Dry Gulch Ranger Station was the headquarters of the Lake Fork (Altonah) District. Its history begins with the GLO's withdrawal of 120 acres in T2N, R3W, S28 on December 21, 1906. The Forest Service began developing the site in 1908 when the area became part of the newly established Ashley NF. On January 9, 1913, the Regional Forester replaced the 1906 site withdrawal with a 60-acre tract in T2N, R3W, S28 and 29. The GLO did not formally revoke the 1906 withdrawal until April 7, 1914.

Dry Gulch Ranger Station

The Dry Gulch house was one of three, along with the Trout Creek and Elkhorn dwellings, that the Ashley NF built in 1908-09. Costing $439, it was an 18' x 26' hewn log structure with three rooms and a shingled roof. A 12' x 16' round log barn, valued at $160.12 when built in 1912, had a "double lumber" roof and room for four horse stalls. Other improvements included a 1908 tool house measuring 6' x 8', a 1910 frame outhouse ($12), a spring house, an FY 1909 buck-and-rider pasture fence ($150.97), corrals, and an FY 1914 picket fence around the yard ($16.22). Forest officers sought $16 in 1918 to replace the outhouse.[403]

Rangers continued to use the Dry Gulch Ranger Station as a summer headquarters through the 1920s but it showed signs of deterioration. In 1923, the Forest Supervisor proposed to build a rock foundation under either the Dry Gulch or Elkhorn stations if maintenance funds were available. Regional inspector C. N. Woods visited the site in 1926 and noted the house was in fair shape but the old log stable was "subject to

[401] Forest Supervisor A. L. Taylor to Regional Forester, March 24, 1939, File: "O Improv. Dry Gulch R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[402] Sims, et. al.
[403] "The Ashley Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 18, 1908, 1; "Improvements Activity Record"; "Preliminary Plan FY1914-1919"; William M. Anderson to R. E. Mesnard, October 12, 1908, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; File: "O Improv. Dry Gulch R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Proposed Improvements FY1918 to 1922."

condemnation." He recommended construction of a storeroom and woodshed and perhaps a small barn—but only if the site would be retained as a summer station "for a considerable time."[404]

The district ranger no longer relied on Dry Gulch as a summer station after the 1931 completion of the Altonah Ranger Station as a year-round facility but other staff apparently used it. In January 1935, Superintendent Frank Warthen wrote that men from the Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 would re-fence the ranger station, develop a spring above the pasture, and perform maintenance work on the dwelling.[405] They must have done more, as suggested by an August 1935 report:

> Our ranger station and its subordinating buildings have all been moved out of the direct rays of the sun and placed in a grove of trees to insure more protection for them and to lower the mercury in the thermometer during hot summer days. After being moved they soon were all decked out in new white and green uniforms."[406]

After the 1936 development of the Ankar Guard Station, Forest Supervisor A. L. Taylor proposed in 1939 to sell the old Dry Gulch dwelling. Instead, the Ashley NF issued a special use permit to the Dry Gulch Cattle Association on May 24, 1939 for use of the site. By 1957, all of the improvements were gone.[407] The Forest Service released the 1913 withdrawal on April 28, 1953 and cancelled its classification as an administrative site on October 28, 1957.

Topographic maps show the Dry Gulch Cattle Camp in Section 28 of T2N, R3W, possibly indicating the final location of the Dry Gulch buildings. These maps also show another Dry Gulch Ranger Station in Section 34 of T2N, R3W, which is outside the Forest boundary and part of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. This may be a former Indian Agency station.

Elkhorn Ranger Station

The Elkhorn Ranger Station is just inside the forest boundary in Section 23 of T2N, R1W. It covers the northwest corner of the intersection of Forest Roads 177 and 394 (Farm Creek Road) and is a 26-mile drive north of Roosevelt. Locals also knew it as the Farm Creek Ranger Station for its location near a stream of that name.

The Uinta NF desired the Elkhorn site as a station for District 16, partly because 30 acres of alfalfa had been planted already. A member of the Ute Tribe had previously farmed the land and, more recently, Carl Christensen had claimed it. On the Forest Service's request, the GLO withdrew the 40-acre Elkhorn Ranger Station on January 14, 1908, an action that forced Christensen to relocate across the road to the east.[408]

A few months after the withdrawal, the Forest Service designated the site and surrounding National Forest as part of the new Ashley NF, and Forest Supervisor William Anderson prepared to develop it. It

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[404] "Supervisor's Working Plan, Ashley National Forest, 1923," drafting desk drawer, ANF Heritage Office; Woods, 1926, 7.
[405] Frank Warthen, "Program and Work Accomplished by Moon Lake C.C.C. Camp, Co. No. 1345," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 17, 1935, 4.
[406] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* August 16, 1935, 5.
[407] Forest Supervisor A. L. Taylor to Regional Forester, March 24, 1939, File: "O Improv. Dry Gulch R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Gilbert B. Doll, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, February 26, 1957, File: Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Revocations, (Ashley NF), R4 Lands Status Office.
[408] Various documents, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Elkhorn Administrative Site," ANF File Room; Burton, *Settlements of Uintah County,* 13.

was one of the Ashley's first ranger stations, along with the Dry Gulch and Trout Creek stations, to receive improvements. Each got 18' x 26' houses built of hewn logs with three rooms and wood-shingled roofs. The Elkhorn house was completed by October 31, 1908 for $496. Other work in 1908 included construction of a barbed-wire fence ($211.64) and a 14' x 16' barn ($199.82). The latter was a hewn log structure with a "double lumber" roof and four stalls.[409]

Although Elkhorn was built as a year-round headquarters, Ranger George Walkup initially used it as a summer station upon taking over the Whiterocks District in 1923. During winters, he and his family lived in the town of Whiterocks about seven miles away. The establishment of a school district on Farm Creek prompted him to move his family to the Elkhorn Ranger Station permanently in 1925. This decision nearly proved to be disastrous when three of his children were injured after playing with blasting caps stored in their dwelling's attic by a previous occupant.[410]

Walkup further developed the Elkhorn Ranger Station in 1925-26. He received funds to build a warehouse/office and a garage/woodshed.[411] When regional inspector C. N. Woods visited the site in 1926, he commented on the three-room house and noted "a barn nearly one-fourth mile from the house, a garage-storeroom, and two room office building. The last two buildings were put up within the past year." Since Elkhorn was a year-round station, Woods recommended the construction of an additional room and a bathroom on the dwelling. The latter would require piping water to the house and the installation of modern plumbing. Woods also proposed to build a porch for the office, a cellar, and a new brick chimney to replace the house's "cement" one. The pasture, he wrote, was acceptable although swampy in places but the barn was much too far from the house. It also needed more room for hay storage. Finally, Woods recommended planting native trees around the Elkhorn house.[412]

Responding to Woods' inspection, Ranger George Walkup developed ambitious plans for the Elkhorn Ranger Station in late 1926. He proposed to remodel the dwelling by installing ceiling lumber in its three rooms along with a lumber wainscot (stained) and wallboard (painted) on the walls. Additional work included installation of window screens and construction of a brick chimney "on the opposite side of partition from where it is now." Walkup went on to suggest a 15' x 24' kitchen and bathroom addition, which would require piping water to the station and installing a septic tank and cesspool.[413]

Walkup's redevelopment plan also involved construction of a 10' x 12' cellar "under the new addition to the dwelling," a 5' x 18' porch on the office, and lumber sidewalks between buildings. He proposed to move the log barn closer to the dwelling where it would be on higher ground and secured to a "cement and rock" foundation. Walkup recommended construction of a 16' x 22' hay shed addition of "round timbers" and adding a reinforced concrete floor and rustic siding to the garage.[414]

New Deal funds and CCC labor made possible an extensive redevelopment of the Elkhorn Ranger Station with several new buildings. During the summer of 1933, men from Kaler Hollow CCC Camp F-3 built an R4

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[409] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room; "List of all completed Permanent Improvements"; "The Ashley Forest," *Vernal Express,* December 18, 1908, 1; "Improvements Activity Record."
[410] Forest Supervisor to District Forester, November 11, 1925, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room; "Children Injured in Blasting Powder Accident, *Vernal Express*, June 10, 1927, 8.
[411] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[412] Woods, 1926, 6.
[413] Walkup.
[414] Ibid.

Plan 1A house, an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, and an R4 Plan 63 cellar. Architect George L. Nichols inspected the buildings in 1933 and made several recommendations. He suggested relocating or replacing the office, painting the barn, and salvaging the old house and garage.[415]

After the CCC left in October 1933, little work occurred until 1935 when enrollees from Moon Lake Camp F-37 completed maintenance on the dwelling and the garage. They also built an R4 Plan 11 barn, an R4 Plan 51 office, and a pasture fence.[416] In late December 1935, an ERA crew consisting of an experienced foreman and four common laborers built a "standard type Forest Service woodshed" and finished the barn. As reported in the local paper, "The type and quantity of work being put out is good, equal or better, so far, to that done in the past by C.C.C. crews working under a first class carpenter."[417]

The new buildings were clad with novelty siding painted white and accented with Nile green trim and bronze green roofs. By 1936, the station's landscaping included a lawn and several white ash, golden willow, and fruit trees. Landscape architect H. L. Curtiss prepared a plan that called for an extensive number of shrubs, trees, and flowers within the yard fence, along the concrete walks, and around the clothesline. He also listed nineteen varieties of plants including snowberry, wild rose, Virginia creeper, chokecherry, spirea, serviceberry, Chinese elm, and blue spruce.[418]

The Elkhorn Ranger Station began losing its status as a district headquarters in the 1950s when the ranger shifted operations to Roosevelt. He lived at Elkhorn Ranger Station as of 1951 but maintained an office along US Highway 40 in Roosevelt. In 1956, the Ashley NF moved the Elkhorn dwelling and garage to 144 South 100 East in Roosevelt for the ranger's occupancy. This marked the station's demise, which accelerated after 1968 when the water system became nonfunctional.[419] District personnel used the site for storage, staging, and as a horse pasture but they needed it less after 1980 when the District began leasing a new warehouse in Roosevelt.[420]

On September 12, 2002, the BLM revoked the withdrawal of the Elkhorn Ranger Station, which is now known as the Elkhorn Guard Station or the Elkhorn Administrative Site (Heritage Site No. AS-283, 42-UN-1422). Facilities lists have confused the names and identification numbers of the station's past and present buildings. The following history of those buildings, presented in chronological order, attempts to clarify the numbers and provide additional details.[421]

- **1908 Dwelling:** A three-room dwelling was built in September and October of 1908 for $496.10. Measuring 18' x 26', it had a hip roof, a central chimney, and a 7' x 24' porch with a hip roof. In

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[415] "The CCC on the Ashley Forest in Daggett and Uintah County, Utah," *Vernal Express,* April 23, 1936, 5; George L. Nichols to Forest Supervisor, October 12, 1933, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[416] "Hanna," *Uinta Basin Record,* March 29, 1935; Frank Warthen, "Report of Work Accomplished At Moon Lake CCC Camp," *Uinta Basin Record,* November 15, 1935, 5; "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* August 16, 1935, 5.
[417] "Ashley News," December 23, 1935, File: "History-Whiterocks Ranger District," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[418] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Elkhorn Ranger Station," 1936, and "Elkhorn Ranger Station, Landscape Planting Plan," 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection.
[419] Sims, et. al.
[420] Ibid.; Lisonbee.
[421] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Elkhorn RS" and George L. Nichols to Forest Supervisor, October 12, 1933, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

1925, the Forest Supervisor sought permission to construct an addition. The extra space was necessary since Ranger Walkup, his wife, and their four children would occupy the station year-round, due to the establishment of a school district on Farm Creek. Since the Elkhorn dwelling had only three rooms and also served as Walkup's office, the Ashley NF received approval to construct a two-room addition using $136 earmarked for a storehouse along with $70 from the project fund to expand the Manila Ranger Station dwelling. The 24' x 15' kitchen and bathroom addition was completed in 1926; the original three rooms served as a living room and two bedrooms.[422]

The redevelopment of the Elkhorn Ranger Station in the 1930s rendered the house excess. In November 1933, John J. Horrocks of Whiterocks bought it for $40. He sold it later to Jens Christensen, brother of Carl Christensen who had previously claimed the land. Jens relocated the house across the road and occupied it.[423]

- **1908 Barn:** The two-horse barn was erected in 1908 for $199.82. In October 1933, George L. Nichols recommended repainting it to match the new color scheme.[424] The Forest Service likely removed it after completion of the R4 Plan 11 barn in 1936.

- **Garage/Woodshed:** In early 1926, Ranger George Walkup received $150 to build a garage/woodshed, $35 of which paid for salvaged materials from an icehouse owned by the Cedar Butte Oil Company. Another $30 covered materials from a building purchased from a Mr. Marimon.[425] Its construction from recycled materials must have resulted in a shoddy building. In October 1933, George L. Nichols recommended the "old garage" be salvaged.

- **Warehouse/Office:** In October 1933, George L. Nichols recommended relocation or replacement of the office. It may have been the warehouse/office authorized for construction in 1926.

- **Ice House:** At his own expense, Ranger Walkup built a 12' x 12' ice house of round logs in 1932. It appears on 1936 site plans but no longer exists.

- **Dwelling:** The CCC started construction of this R4 Plan 1A house in 1933, completing about 60% of it before the Army withdrew them from the job in October. This required the Ashley NF to pay a carpenter to complete the work with NIRA funds.[426] The Colonial Revival dwelling cost $3,568 and had lath-and-plaster walls painted with plastic paint (a textured product), enamel paint (kitchen, bathroom, and hall), and varnished woodwork. Wall colors were old rose (two bedrooms), lavender (bedroom), and light tan (living room, kitchen, bathroom, and hall). The

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[422] Historic photographs in R4 History Collection and ANF Historic Photo Collection; Form 283, September and October 1908, floor plan sketch, 1926, and various correspondence between Forest Supervisor and District Forester, November 1925, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[423] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to John J. Horrocks, November 10, 1933, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room; Burton, *Settlements of Uintah County,* 13.
[424] William M. Anderson, Acting Supervisor, to R. F. Mesnard, September 25, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[425] A.G. Nord, Forest Supervisor, to Ranger George W. Walkup, February 6, 1926, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[426] Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, January 15, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

kitchen had Nile green trim and linoleum flooring. The two downstairs bedrooms had floors painted "dust" color and the living room floor was painted light tan; other floors were varnished.

The house's interior may have changed with the construction of a stair to the attic bedroom and the addition of a second bedroom. In 1948, Ranger Walkup received a plan for this alteration, which was a standard developed by the house's original architect George L. Nichols.[427] In 1956, the Ashley NF relocated the house to Roosevelt.

- **Garage/Storeroom:** The R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, built in 1933 for $1,192, was moved with the dwelling in 1956 to Roosevelt. Given its date, enrollees from the Kaler Hollow CCC Camp probably constructed it.

- **Cellar (formerly #1603, now Barn #1330):** The R4 Plan 63 cellar, which cost $775, was finished in 1933, most likely by men from the Kaler Hollow CCC camp. The 16' x 20' building has two-foot thick walls filled with sawdust insulation to provide frost-free cold storage. Forest Service engineering records identified it as Cellar #1603 as late as 1983 but now list it as Barn #1330.

- **Toilet:** Built in 1934, the toilet was an R4 Plan 70 design that stood just west of the R4 Plan 21 garage. Its location outside the yard fence, just west of the R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom suggests it was for Forest Service personnel who did not live in the main house. It no longer exists on site.

- **Office (now Dwelling #1102):** The R4 Plan 5 office, constructed in 1935 by the Moon Lake CCC, is a two-room building measuring 18' x 30', which includes a full-width, 6-foot deep porch. When completed, the interior had walls of light tan plastic paint and varnished floors and woodwork. The Ashley NF prepared estimates in 1955 to convert the 18' x 30' building to living quarters.[428] The work may have been completed in 1958, which is the construction date reported in the Forest Service infrastructure database.

- **Woodshed (formerly #1605, now Cellar #1603):** The 14' x 16' woodshed was built in 1935, not 1930 as reported in the Forest Service infrastructure database. Previous facilities inventories identify the R4 Plan 66 structure as a Tool House (in 1961), Woodshed #1605 (in 1967), Woodshed/Storage #1605 (in 1983), and Tool Storage Building (in 1986). It is now designated as Cellar #1603.

- **Barn (formerly #1330, now Small Barn #5063):** In 1935, men from the Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 began constructing the R4 Plan 11 barn, an 18' x 30' structure that provided four horse stalls, a tack room, and a hay loft. An ERA crew finished it later that year. A 1983 facilities master plan listed it as Barn #1330. It later became the Large Barn #5063. The name of this building is entered incorrectly in the Forest Service infrastructure database as "*Small* Barn #5063."

- **Fly Shed:** This 20'-5" x 11'-4" structure, built in early 1936, did not follow a standard plan. A 1936 site plan shows it attached to the west side of the R4 Plan 11 barn. A corral extended southward from both buildings to the road. The building is now gone.

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[427] Ona A. Harrison, Forest Supervisor, to Ranger Walkup, March 15, 1948, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.
[428] Estimate for wiring, cabinets, linoleum, and plumbing, August 8, 1955, File: "7300 Buildings, Elkhorn Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

- **Oil and Gas House (#1609):** A 1957 photo shows this small building near the station's south perimeter fence. Although its construction date is unknown, it appears to be a ca. 1935 structure. The District relocated it to the Roosevelt Ranger Station in 1983/84 for use as a paint storage shed.[429] In 2012, the building moved a second time to the Duchesne Warehouse Site. It remains there as the Fire Equipment Storage Shed (#5192).

Lake Fork Ranger Station

The first Lake Fork Ranger Station was a 320-acre withdrawal covering the west half of Section 13 of T2N, R6W. The GLO withdrew it on December 21, 1906 but forest officials soon realized it was too steep to build on.[430] The GLO released it on October 19, 1909 after replacing it with a second withdrawal on October 30, 1908. The new site covered 156.18 acres (T2N, R5W, S18 and T2N, R6W, S13) on the shore of Moon Lake but it overlapped another administrative site. Accordingly, the Regional Forester recommended that, "the portions of the Jackson Ranger Station which are not identical with the area henceforth to be known as the Lake Fork Ranger Station be released."[431]

In 1910, the Forest Service transferred "the area West of the West Fork of Lake Fork Creek lying between the Creek and the divide" from the Uinta NF to the Ashley NF. [432] That same year, Ranger Grant Carpenter and two other men built a three-room, sawed log house at the Lake Fork Ranger Station.[433] They likely were responsible for the other two improvements erected that year: a barbed-wire pasture fence and a log barn.

The 18' x 26' dwelling had three rooms and a shingled roof; it cost $525.20. The 14' x 16' barn had a double lumber roof and was valued at $178.28. Records suggest the buildings were standards that Forest Supervisor William Anderson used for the Ashley NF's earliest ranger stations. In 1909, he described the standard cabin as a three-room, 18' x 26' structure of squared logs. It included an 18' x 13' kitchen, a 9' x 13' bedroom, and a 9' x 13' office.[434]

Forest personnel used the Lake Fork Ranger Station to support nursery operations in the early 1910s. They collected ponderosa pine cones and dried them on racks that used artificial heat and a wooden shaker to shake out the seeds. Once collected, the Ashley NF sent the seeds to the Forest Service's Monument Nursery in Colorado.[435]

The Lake Fork Ranger Station may have started out as headquarters of the Lake Fork Ranger District, but the Dry Gulch Ranger Station held that distinction by the late 1910s. Its location posed problems, as District Forester L. F. Kniepp reported in 1916:

> The house and slightly more than one-half of the pasture at the Lake Fork Ranger Station were not constructed upon the area withdrawn as an Administrative Site, but to the

[429] Sims, et. al.; handwritten note by WGS [William G. Sims] on 1987 site plan sketch.
[430] File: "O Improv. Lake Fork R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[431] Regional Forester to GLO Commissioner, February 22, 1908, File: "O Improv. Lake Fork R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[432] Untitled document, September 19, 1910, File: "LP-BOUNDARIES-Ashley, 1902-1950," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0016-001, R4 History Collection; USDA Forest Service, *January Field Program, 1911*.
[433] "In the Good Old Days," *The Vernal Express,* May 27, 1965, 15.
[434] "List of all completed Permanent Improvements"; "Improvements Activity Record,"; "Preliminary Plan FY1914-1919"; Anderson Estimate, 1909.
[435] DeMoisy, 9.

> contrary were constructed on a tract of land immediately North of the withdrawal. This tract subsequently was covered by a Department of the Interior easement for reservoir purposes, which has been perfected, and whenever the grantees of this easement make use of it the removal of the house and a considerable portion of the pasture will be necessary.[436]

Kneipp's prediction provied to be correct as the Bureau of Reclamation initiated water storage projects. Regional inspector C. N. Woods, after visiting the site in 1926, reported that the Lake Fork house had been relocated once because of the rising level of Moon Lake. Reclamation's plan to raise the lake another 60 feet would necessitate a second move. Cost estimates for shifting the site to a new location included moving the house, a barn, and a cabin. The house would receive a new foundation and a 4' x 6' back porch while the cabin would be converted to a storeroom. The new site would also require construction of a pasture fence, a corral, and a dwelling fence.[437]

The 1935-38 construction of the Moon Lake Dam did indeed contribute to the station's decline and the decision to develop a new site. As of January 1935, Ashley NF officials still planned to relocate the dwelling. Reclamation agreed the following year either to move "the two old log buildings" to the new Moon Lake Guard Station or to provide materials for new buildings.[438] As discussed below, officials chose the latter option although it took several years to implement it.

Moon Lake Guard Station

The Moon Lake Guard Station is about 45 miles northwest of Roosevelt near the southwest shore of the Moon Lake. In 1935, it replaced the Lake Fork Ranger Station, which was threatened by the rising water level caused by the 1935-38 construction of the Moon Lake Dam.[439] Because of this association, some records refer to the Moon Lake Guard Station as the Lake Fork Guard Station. Current engineering records list it as the Moon Lake Administrative Site.

The administrative site consists of two adjacent parcels. The buildings are located on the first, a 40-acre tract in the middle of Section 13 in T2N, R6W that was approved in 1934 and withdrawn on March 13, 1936. The second is a 72.04-acre pasture (T2N, R5W, S19) approved in 1936. Official withdrawals dated April 13, 1955 and January 13, 1959 further protected the administrative site from claims.[440]

According to withdrawal documents, the Forest Service intended to use the location as a "fire guard station" and a "recreational patrolman station" during summer months. It would also serve as the ranger's base when administering grazing, timber sales, and recreation on the west end of the Lake Fork Ranger District.

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[436] L. F. Kniepp, "Memorandum of Conclusions," September 2, 1916, Binder: "William M. Anderson Government papers, 1905-1921," ANF Heritage Office.
[437] Woods, 1926, 7; File: "O Improv. Lake Fork R. S.," and "Improvements Lake Fork Adm. Site," ca. 1927, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[438] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* January 18, 1935, 8; James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 2, 1936, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Moon Lake Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[439] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record,* January 18, 1935, 8.
[440] Various documents, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Moon Lake Administrative Site," ANF File Room.

The 1935 plan of work for the Moon Lake CCC Camp included construction of a house, a two-horse barn, a garage/storeroom, a 10-acre pasture, and a water system at the Moon Lake Guard Station.[441] Much of this went unrealized as the Ashley NF focused on other administrative sites and the CCC camp was disbanded. Moon Lake gradually rose, however, forcing the Forest Supervisor to address the impending loss of the Lake Fork Ranger Station. In October 1940, he proposed to build a dwelling at the Moon Lake Guard Station using ERA fire funds and materials salvaged from the Moon Lake CCC Camp buildings. He also suggested the fire/recreation guard would need a combined storeroom/garage/barn eventually.[442] World War II effectively halted building construction for the Forest Service and delayed the site's development. It did not receive a dwelling until 1948. Today the Moon Lake Guard Station (Heritage No. AS-349, 42-DC-561) has three buildings:[443]

- **Dwelling (#1114):** Contrary to the 1934 date provided in the Forest Service's infrastructure database, the dwelling was not built until 1947-48.[444] It is an R4 Plan 51B dwelling, a standard plan designed by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols in 1935. In the early 1980s, the Ashley NF remodeled it as a four-person bunkhouse. It has seen significant alterations such as the replacement of its 6/6 wood double-hung windows with much smaller aluminum windows surrounded by disproportionate 1x8 trim. The areas below the windows are patched with drop siding. Other changes include the removal of the brick siding, installation of a metal flue, installation of plywood over the porch floor, and changing the original white-and-green paint scheme to brown with white trim. The interior retains no original features, thanks to the installation of vinyl tile, white wood paneling, new kitchen cabinets, a wood-burning stove and other modern elements and materials.

- **Tack Shop (#4013, formerly #1612):** This 8' x 15' storage facility appears to be a former two-unit toilet. Its construction date and original location are unverified. A 1983 facilities plan suggests a date of 1956 and the Forest Service's infrastructure database lists it as 1948. However, the construction and design appear to be from the 1930s. The Ashley NF may have moved the ca. 1935 building to its current location after 1972 when the ranger requested a 500-sf warehouse to store recreation and fire supplies. It was there by 1981 when it was remodeled "to provide tack room and some limited storage."

- **Fire Tool House (#4014, formerly #1327 and #1611):** A 1983 facilities study provides a construction date of 1934 for this 8' x 10' shed. Current engineering records list it as 1935. It could be a relocated building or it may have been built with the dwelling in 1948. It was on site by 1949 (as seen in a photo) and was known as the gas house in 1961.[445] In 1972, Forest officials proposed to improve an 80-sf "warehouse" (likely the gas house) as a paint and gas storage facility by pouring a concrete floor.

Other facilities existed at the Moon Lake Guard Station but they are now gone. They included:

- **Trailer:** A four-person trailer house was on site as early as 1964 and as late as 1983.

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[441] Frank Warthen, "Program and Work Accomplished by Moon Lake C.C.C. Camp, Co. No. 1345," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 17, 1935, 4.
[442] A. L. Taylor, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, October 10, 1940, SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[443] Unless noted otherwise, the following is from Sims, et. al., and Lisonbee.
[444] A NARA file mentions the 1947 construction of R4 Plan 51B at the Moon Lake Guard Station (File: "O Improv. Moon Lake Guard Station," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR).
[445] "Buildings Inventory," 1961.

- **Tent Frames:** At least three tent frames existed south of the house. They appear on an undated site plan. One can be seen in photos dated 1957 and 1968.

- **Plan 70 Toilet (#3060?):** A 1940 site plan shows an existing R4 Plan 70 toilet to be relocated elsewhere on site.[446] The toilet appears in an undated photo that may have been taken in the 1960s.

- **Toilet (#3059):** Photos dated 1985 and 1999 show a pit latrine near the southwest corner of the Tack Shop. It appears to be a 1970s structure, based on its plywood door and siding and a shed roof made of translucent, corrugated fiberglass.

Roosevelt Dwelling #1 Site

As discussed above, the Ashley Forest Supervisor decided to establish a permanent ranger station in Roosevelt upon the retirement of George Walkup, the Whiterocks District Ranger. Bill Worf replaced Walkup in 1954 and had to rent a house in Roosevelt until government quarters were secured. [447] This occurred in 1956 when, following another Forest Service trend, the Ashley NF relocated a dwelling and garage from the Elkhorn Ranger Station to 144 South 100 East in Roosevelt. Crystal H. Broderick sold the 0.34-acre parcel (T2S, R1W, S22) to the Forest Service in 1955 for $1,000.

Regional architect George L. Nichols designed the Elkhorn buildings (an R4 Plan 1A house and an R4 Plan 21 garage) in 1933, the same year the CCC built them. He also played a role in their relocations to Roosevelt two decades years later. Exhibiting more flair than with previous designs, he proposed a substantial pergola over a concrete walk connecting the two buildings. Nichols, frustrated in previous years over budgetary constraints that inhibited design, may have been making a "last stand." He retired a few months later and his successor, William R. Turner, saw the project through to completion. Nichols must have been pleased that the pergola was built and not scrapped as a frill, as was so often the case.

Roosevelt Dwelling #1, 1957

From August 16 to September 6, 1956, the Ashton Brothers Company moved the two buildings from Elkhorn and placed them on new foundations in Roosevelt. Following this work, they submitted a bid for further improvements that were implemented. These included altering the front door and interior to accommodate a new stairway from the foyer to the attic bedrooms, building a closet in the south upstairs bedroom, and installing glass block in the bathroom.[448]

[446] "Improvement Plan, Moon Lake Guard Station, 1940."
[447] Hurst, 154.
[448] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Roosevelt Ranger District #1," ANF File Room.

In addition to recycling buildings, the Forest Service also relocated plants. In 1957, Ranger Val Simpson enhanced the site with several shrubs and perennial flowers from the Elkhorn Ranger Station, along with several species of trees from the Ashley NF. Landscape architect Howard W. Young prepared an elaborate planting plan that included fruit trees around a circular lawn but it was never realized. In 1963, landscape architect L. C. Tonks designed a simpler scheme, incorporating plants to be transplanted and plants already established on site by then.[449]

As subsequent rangers chose to purchase homes, the need for the Roosevelt Dwelling #1 decreased. The Ashley NF sold the site (Heritage No. AS-1947), including its Dwelling (#1116) and Garage/Storeroom (#1311), in 2010 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act. Before doing so, staff consulted with the Utah SHPO who concurred with the Forest Service's determination that the site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00011).

Roosevelt Dwelling #2 Site

For decades, the Forest Service encouraged its rangers to live in the communities where they worked. With this in mind, in 1960 the agency purchased a 0.284-acre tract (T2S, R1W, S15) from Ethel May Taylor for $2,235. The Ashley NF developed the site, located at 292 North State Street in Roosevelt, that same year with a house for the Altonah District Ranger. Forest Service architects William R. Turner and Cal Spaun designed the standard three-bedroom dwelling in 1960, designating it as R4 Plan 171-A(R). The unadorned, 46' x 26' structure is typical of other economical houses of the era: minimal detailing, an efficient floor plan, 1/1 windows, and inexpensive finishes. It is representative of the transition between Minimal Traditional homes of the post-WWII era and the ubiquitous Ranch style of later years.

Kenzi Shiozawa, a landscape architect in the Regional Office, developed a planting plan for the Roosevelt Dwelling #2 Site in 1961. His drawing specified a variety of shrubs, trees, and lawn, and showed the location of a proposed garage.[450] The Forest Supervisor requested approval in 1963 to build a two-car garage/storeroom on the property, noting that his Forest was eligible for Accelerated Public Works funds.[451] In an unusual show of expediency, the structure was built that same year. Turner and Spaun had designed the 24' x 40' two-car garage, an R4 Plan 21-A, in 1959. The design found its way to many other administrative sites throughout Region 4.

As of 2003, the Roosevelt Ranger District used the house as a temporary office while district headquarters were relocated to a new building. The Ashley NF sold the site (Heritage No. AS-1948), including its Dwelling (#1124) and Garage/Storeroom (#1343), in 2010 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act. Before doing so, staff consulted with the Utah SHPO who concurred with the Forest Service's determination that the property is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00011).

Uinta Park Guard Station

The Uinta Park Guard Station (T3N, R2W, S30) is about 25 miles north of Roosevelt at the bottom of Uinta Canyon. The Ashley NF desired it in 1934 as a station for a recreation guard and for the ranger while he

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[449] Ibid.

[450] "Landscape Plan for Altonah Ranger Dwelling," 1961, Drawing Files, ANF Engineering Office.

[451] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 9, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Altonah Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

administered grazing and timber sales on the District's east end.[452] The 35-acre parcel was already under a power site classification, which prevented its withdrawal as an administrative site for several decades. The 35-acre Uinta Park Guard Station was finally withdrawn on October 26, 1960.

Enrollees from Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 partially completed a dwelling by November 1935.[453] It is an R4 Plan 7 Alternate 1 facility, a standard design built at numerous guard stations throughout Region 4. The CCC likely built the R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom and a fire tool house before their camp closed in the spring of 1936. Both of these buildings appear on a 1940 site plan. Historic photos, building inventories, and site plans indicate the fire tool house was used as a hay shed (by 1957), a gas house (by 1965), a woodshed/tool room (by 1976), and again as a tack room/hay shed (in 1983).

The Uinta Park Guard Station gained a new garage/storeroom in 1966. It follows R4 Plan 21-A-1, a 1959 design by Forest Service architects William R. Turner and Cal Spaun. It was clad with log ("Shevlin") siding to match the older buildings. The District used another shed (#1610) as a paint house and a gas and oil house. This small building had drop siding, which suggests it originated on another site, or was a stock building produced at CCC camps for placement at numerous sites on the Ashley NF. The Forest Service removed it sometime after a 1983 heritage survey and before a 1985 condition survey.[454] A Romtec vault toilet (#4002), erected in 1995, was disassembled and stored on site as of 2014.

The Uinta Park Guard Station (Heritage Site Nos. AS-307, 42-DC-2149), also known in current records as the Uinta Park Administrative Site, has five facilities. The **Dwelling (#1118)** has enjoyed continuous use as living quarters for employees during summer seasons. The garage/storeroom became the **Bunkhouse (#1120)** by 1961 after the conversion of its storeroom to living quarters. A second remodel in 1983 changed the garage portion into a bedroom.[455] The second **Garage-Storeroom (#1345)** suffered damage from heavy snow in the winter of 1968-69 but received repairs soon thereafter.[456] The **Storage Shed (#5062, formerly #1608**) is the original fire tool house, which by 1967 was named the woodshed/tool room.[457] A fiberglass **Pit Toilet (#3057)** is secured to a foundation behind the garage, just outside a fence that encloses the compound. The Forest Service infrastructure database identifies it and several other toilets as facilities in Uinta Canyon, rather than linking it to the guard station. The database also provides a construction date of 1959 but it appears to a more recent, prefabricated structure that possibly dates to around 1970.

Wild Bill Ranger Station

See also Yellowstone Guard Station

[452] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, July 9, 1934, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Uinta Park Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[453] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Forest Ranger Walkup, July 16, 1934, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Uinta Park Administrative Site," ANF File Room; "Report of Work Accomplished At Moon Lake CCC Camp," *Uinta Basin Record,* November 15, 1935, 5.
[454] W. G. Sims, Condition Survey Notes and Sketch, June 24, 1985, File: "7310 Buildings, Uinta G. S. General Administrative Site," Duchesne District Office.
[455] "Buildings Inventory," 1961; Handwritten note on photo, File: "7310 Buildings, #1120 Uinta Bunkhouse," Duchesne District Office.
[456] James M. Usher, Regional Engineer, to Forest Supervisor, July 17, 1969, File: "7300 Buildings, Uinta Guard Station, Garage-Storeroom," ANF File Room.
[457] Untitled building inventory, June 30, 1967, Binder: "Manila Office," FGRD Facilities Office.

Yellowstone Ranger Station

The Yellowstone Ranger Station, originally named the Wild Bill Ranger Station, is a 40-mile drive northwest of Roosevelt. It is in Yellowstone Canyon, just off Forest Road 119 and on the west side of the Yellowstone River. The Forest Service requested withdrawal of the Wild Bill Ranger Station (T2N, R4W, S28) in 1909 but received no response. A second request in 1912 expanded the proposed area to Sections 21 and 28 of T2N, R4W but formal withdrawals of the 60-acre tract did not occur until July 7, 1953 and January 13, 1959.[458]

Forest officers proposed in 1909 to construct a house, barn, and pasture fence following designs that Supervisor William Anderson introduced as standards for the Ashley NF. The 18' x 26' cabin would be of square logs and have three rooms (18' x 13' kitchen, 9' x 13' bedroom, and 9' x 13' office). The 16' x 24' barn, also of squared logs, would have a double floor and loft.[459] The buildings were unrealized but a buck-and-rider, barbed-wire pasture fence ($250.29) and pole corral ($25) were built in 1910.[460]

The site served as an administrative pasture for two decades with the Altonah District Ranger allowing private individuals to use it under special use permit. One of the first permittees, W. H. Grant, cut wild hay in 1909 and 1911. A. M. Harmston used 40 acres of the pasture from 1925 to 1927.[461]

Forest officers resurrected thoughts of developing the station after C. N. Woods visited the district in 1926. He wrote:

> If a minor road is built up Yellowstone, which lies six miles to the west of Dry Gulch, it seems probable that we should build the headquarters for this district on Yellowstone. . . . Dry gulch is not a central situation, and in this respect a station at Yellowstone would be a considerable improvement. We already have an administrative site on Yellowstone, where there is plenty of grass. At the present time we have this area leased to a party, with the privilege of running Forest officers' horses inside the pasture whenever we desire.[462]

Three years later, the Ashley NF had definitive plans to develop the site. Work began in 1930 with construction of a dwelling and re-fencing. That same year, Ranger Clyde Lambert received approval to build a 14' x 18' barn, rather than the larger structure he requested, and he finished it in 1930. He also built a storehouse/garage in 1932-33. These developments may have prompted the Forest Supervisor to change the official name of the newly improved site from Wild Bill Ranger Station to its locally known name of Yellowstone Ranger Station. The Regional Office granted him permission to do so in 1932.[463]

The 1934 establishment of the Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 adjacent to the Yellowstone Ranger Station significantly affected the site's development and resulted in other improvements in Yellowstone Canyon.

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[458] File: "O Improv. Wild Bill Pasture," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[459] Anderson Estimate, 1909.
[460] "Improvements Activity Record"; "Preliminary Plan FY1914-1919."
[461] Special use permits [photocopies], provided by archeologist Tara Hamilton, Ashley NF Heritage Staff.
[462] Woods, 1926, 7.
[463] "Many Improvements To be Made by Forest Service This Season," *The Roosevelt Standard,* April 4, 1929, 1; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Yellowstone Ranger Station," ca. 1936, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; File: "O Improv. Wild Bill Barn," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR; "Ashley Forest News," *Roosevelt Standard*, October 13, 1932, 2; R. E. Gery, ARF, to Supervisor, February 9, 1932, File: "5490 Status, Ashley-General F.Y. 1932-1967," R4 Lands Status Office.

Enrollees may have helped move the station's buildings from the pasture's southeast corner to their present locations, an event that occurred in 1934. In 1935-36, they built an R4 Plan 7 Alternate 1 (reversed) dwelling, an R4 Plan 20 garage, and a concrete powder magazine that was "fire proof and bullet proof" and compliant with government safety regulations. The CCC also painted the older buildings, seeded the pasture, and developed a spring west of the ranger station to supply water to range cattle, the CCC camp, and the ranger station.[464] A regular newspaper column of the Moon Lake CCC Camp reported on the progress with a tongue-in cheek tone:

> The "Temple of the Pines" is nearing completion. This beautiful building, soaring above the Little Yellowstone at the Wild Bill ranger station location, is a glorious interpretation of a semi-gothic construction.
>
> In the main, it represents a cunning trick of the mind contributed through the conscientious efforts of some of the boys of Company 2910. The ornate fence that seems to offer a jealous protection, is in itself worthy of the trip of sightseeing. The future occupant of this edificial residence—Mr. Clyde Lambert—casts impatiently covetious [*sic*] eyes at his intended hostelry during his periodical visits.[465]

The Yellowstone Ranger Station, identified in current records as the Yellowstone Administrative Site, maintains most of its historic features. A chronological summary of its past and present buildings follows:[466]

1. **Bunkhouse (#1119):** This 1930 building served as the ranger's living quarters until 1934 when it was moved from the pasture's southeast corner to its present location and converted to a bunkhouse. Ranger Clyde Lambert may have built the two-room, 14'-4" x 22'-6" structure, which had shiplap on its interior walls (painted light tan) and flooring boards on its ceiling (painted light cream). By 1936, the exterior was white with Nile green trim and it had a bronze green roof. Its costs from 1930 to 1936 totaled $847. In 1985, a crew installed a new stovepipe, sink, and built-in bunk beds.[467]

2. **Barn (#1337):** In 1930, Ranger Clyde Lambert sought approval to construct a barn similar to the one Ranger George Walkup built at the Paradise Park Ranger Station. Lambert submitted sketches of Walkup's barn but recommended enlarging it to 16' x 20' to provide room for four horses, a manger, a grain bin, and a hayloft. By providing two large doors, it could serve as a garage when horses were not occupying it. He proposed to build it of "side lumber standing up stockade styles then we can cover it with rustic [siding] later if desirable. Also corigated [*sic*] tin roofing." This, he argued, would be cheaper and require no painting.[468] Lambert received approval to build a 14' x 18' barn, rather than the larger structure he requested,

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[464] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Yellowstone RS"; "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record*, January 18, 1935, 8; "Ashley News," November 1, 1935, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 1 of 6," ANF Break Room; "Report of Work Accomplished At Moon Lake CCC Camp," *Uinta Basin Record,* November 15, 1935, 5; "Forest Service Makes Many Improvements," *The Roosevelt Standard,* December 12, 1935; Frank Warthen, "Program and Work Accomplished by Moon Lake C.C.C. Camp, Co. No. 1345," *Roosevelt Standard,* January 17, 1935, 4.
[465] "The Aurora Borealis," *Uintah Basin Record*, March 6, 1936, 5.
[466] Unless noted otherwise, the following is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Yellowstone RS."
[467] W. G. Sims, June 24, 1985, handwritten note, File: "7310 Buildings, Yellowstone G. S. General Administrative Site," Duchesne District Office.
[468] Clyde Lambert, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, March 17, 1930, 7300 Buildings Files, ANF File Room.

and he finished it in 1930.[469] It was relocated to its present location and repainted four years later. The color scheme, white with Nile green trim and a bronze green roof, was a standard palette for the Intermountain Region. A 1970 site plan refers to the barn as the "Hay House."

3. **Toilet:** A 4'-3" square latrine was built in 1930 for $33. As of 1936, forest officers proposed to relocate it as part of the site's redevelopment. It was painted to match the others buildings (white with Nile green trim). A 1993 heritage report (AS-93-00691) includes a site sketch that shows an outhouse just south of the shed, near a fence. It is now gone.

4. **Storage Shed (#1321, formerly Fire Cache & Storage #1607):** Ranger Clyde Lambert built this storehouse/garage in 1932-33.[470] He clad the 21' x 14' facility with rough lumber and battens, covered the roof with corrugated iron, and installed a wood floor in the storeroom. In 1935, it was relocated from elsewhere on site and painted white with Nile green trim. At the same time, a wood floor was added in the garage side, allowing its use for storage also. As of 1936, construction costs amounted to $335. A 1970 site plan labels it as the "Saddle House" and a 1983 facilities study identifies it as the "Tack Room."

5. **Dwelling (#1106):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 7 Alternate 1 (reversed) dwelling in 1935-36. Forest Service architect George L. Nichols designed the standard plan in 1935 by adding a bedroom and bathroom to R4 Plan 7, a two-room plan he developed in 1933. It full-width, front-gabled porch evokes the Neo-Classical Revival style.

6. **Garage (#1309):** The CCC built the garage in 1935-36 from R4 Plan 20, a 1933 design of George L. Nichols. Unlike the more popular garage/storeroom combinations, the R4 Plan 20 has a single space to accommodate two vehicles and no separate storage room.

7. **Powder Magazine:** The CCC built a concrete powder magazine in 1935-36 in accordance with government safety regulations. Its location is presently unknown but it likely was some distance away from the building compound.

8. **Fire Tool House:** An 8' x 10' shed for fire tool storage was on site by 1942.[471] In 1983, the Ashley NF decided to dispose of it (by then identified as a paint house) and a gas house but indicated one of the two buildings might be transferred to Duchesne.[472] The gas house remained but the fire tool/paint house was moved shortly thereafter. It now exists on the Duchesne Warehouse Site as the Duchesne Storage Shed (#3084).

9. **Fire Tool House (#1328, formerly Paint and Gas House #1601):** This 8' x 10' building is outside and south of the yard fence, along the entry drive to the station. It reportedly was built in 1940 and may have been moved from the Ankar Ranger Station.[473] By 1961, it was at the Yellowstone Ranger Station where it served as a gas house as late as 1984.[474] An undated plan refers to it as the Paint and Gas House #1601. It may have gained its current name and facility number after the original fire tool house was moved to Duchesne around 1984.

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[469] File: "O Improv. Wild Bill Barn," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[470] "Ashley Forest News," *Roosevelt Standard*, October 13, 1932, 2.
[471] Photo of Yellowstone Ranger Station, 1942, Historic Photo Collection, R4 History Collection.
[472] Sims, et. al.
[473] Ibid.
[474] "Buildings Inventory," 1961; IMACS Site Form, ANF Heritage Report No. AS-84-00409.

10. **High Lakes Shed (#5175):** This modern, vinyl-sided building was placed on site in 2007 to support the High Lakes Stabilization Project. The District relocated it to the Duchesne Warehouse Site in 2012.

The Yellowstone Ranger Station (Heritage Site Nos. AS-334, 42-DC-532) continues to serve as an important administrative site for District staff. The historic color scheme was changed to brown with white trim by 1999 but it retains most of its historic buildings and features.

Other Administrative Sites

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Region 4 Lands Status Files or from William M. Anderson, "Estimate for the Complete Improvement of the Ashley National Forest," 1909.

Clay Ranger Station

On May 2, 1908, the GLO withdrew 80 acres (T1N, R3W, S26) as the Clay Ranger Station. As shown on a 1910 forest map, it was outside the Forest boundary and about 6½ miles directly northeast of Altonah. The GLO revoked the withdrawal on March 24, 1914.

Fairbanks Ranger Station

The May 2, 1908 withdrawal of the Fairbanks Ranger Station, originally part of the Uinta NF, covered 130 acres near Kidney Lake, which is just inside the High Uintas Wilderness and near the boundary between the Roosevelt and Duchesne ranger districts. In late 1918, Ashley Forest Supervisor William M. Anderson wrote that the actual area was much larger. It covered 167.66 acres in T2N, R6W, S6 and 120.05 acres in T2N, R7W, S1. Anderson speculated that the withdrawal was far less than the total 287.61 acres because a lake (likely Kidney Lake) covered much of the withdrawal. The Fairbanks site was one of several withdrawals made "without a careful examination of the needs for ranger station purposes being thoroughly gone into." It was, he concluded, "absolutely valueless" as a ranger station and recommended its relinquishment. The site withdrawal was revoked March 10, 1919.[475]

Garfield Ranger Station

The Garfield Ranger Station was in Section 3 of T3N, R5W, about a mile or two northeast of the Lake Ranger Station and just west of East Fork Lake Fork Creek. The GLO withdrew the 120-acre parcel on April 30, 1908 and revoked it on October 19, 1915.

Grant Ranger Station

The Grant Ranger Station encompassed 240 acres in Section 4 of T2N, R4W. It was one of several administrative tracts in the East Fork Lake Fork Creek drainage. In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to build a pasture fence but no buildings. The site's necessity apparently was marginal, given that the GLO revoked the November 4, 1908 withdrawal only six years later on October 19, 1915.

Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout

Jessie Virgil Robb, a high school student who began working for the Ashley NF in 1921, provided one of the earliest accounts of the "Beef Tree," a ponderosa pine later known as the Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout. He

[475] William M. Anderson, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, December 10, 1918, File: "5490 Status, Ashley - General F.Y. 1932-1967," R4 Lands Status Office.

first saw the tree as a ten-year-old around 1912 at the Hardinger sawmill, and later recalled that, "They pulled the beef on pulley to about 60 feet above ground so the flies wouldn't get to it – flies didn't go above beef. There were ladders going up the tree and two platforms there, one above the other."[476] According to a 1970 document, the tree was one of several trees used as fire lookouts that had existed on the Altonah Ranger District. This is plausible, given its proximity to the Ankar Ranger Station (about three miles) and Dry Gulch Ranger Station (about one mile). It is in Section 32 of T2N, R3W on the east edge of the old Hardinger homestead. As of 1970, it still had a 37-foot ladder on its southeast side and a platform at approximately 51 feet. The Forest Service deemed it "important historically."[477]

Heritage staff documented but did not evaluate the tree in 1984 (Heritage Site No. AS-168, 42-DC-325). A wooden plank ladder extended part way up the southeast side of the tree. It measured about 90 feet tall with a diameter of 54 inches.[478]

Jackson Ranger Station

The Jackson Ranger Station, withdrawn October 30, 1908, was unusually large at 600 acres (T2N, R5W, S18 and T2N, R6W, S13). In 1908, the GLO adjusted the location of the Lake Fork Ranger Station withdrawal, causing it to overlap with the Jackson Ranger Station. Accordingly, the Regional Forester recommended that, "the portions of the Jackson Ranger Station which are not identical with the area henceforth to be known as the Lake Fork Ranger Station be released."[479] According to a Forest Service lands status atlas, the GLO revoked the withdrawal less than a year later on October 19, 1909. However, in 1987, the Forest Service recommended the relinquishment of 156.18 acres of the site noting the Ashley NF had not used it as an administrative site since at least 1934. The only improvement in 1987 was a livestock fence associated with the Moon Lake Resort Horse Pasture Allotment. About 80% of the withdrawn acreage was under water due to the 1935 construction of the Moon Lake Reservoir. A formal revocation was published in the Federal Register on September 12, 2002.

Jefferson Ranger Station

The GLO withdrew the Jefferson Ranger Station on May 2, 1908 and revoked it on November 23, 1915. It covered 120 acres in Section 15 of T3N, R6W, which is along the Lake Fork River in the High Uintas Wilderness.

Johnson Ranger Station

Located between the Lincoln and Uinta River ranger stations in the Uinta River drainage, the Johnson Ranger Station was one of several sites the GLO withdrew on April 30, 1908. In 1909, the Ashley NF proposed to construct a house, barn, and pasture fence. The withdrawal, which encompassed 120 acres in Section 32 of T3N, R2W, was revoked November 23, 1915.

Lake Fork Mountain Lookout Site

This lookout site appears on 1929 and 1933 forest maps, a few miles east of the Lake Fork Ranger Station.

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[476] Virgil Robb, "History, Beef Tree," Binder: "District Rangers," Duchesne Storage Room.
[477] "Altonah Ranger District Multiple Use Plan, July 1970," Binder: "History, Roosevelt Ranger District, RD-4, 1910 & On," Duchesne Storage Room.
[478] Marilyn Mlazovsky, "Hardinger Draw Timber Sale," 1984, ANF Heritage Report No. AS-84-00427.
[479] Regional Forester to GLO Commissioner, February 22, 1908, File: "O Improv. Lake Fork R. S.," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

Lake Ranger Station

The GLO withdrew the 160-acre Lake Ranger Station (T3N, R5W, S8 and 9) on April 1, 1908 and revoked it on August 31, 1915. It was about two miles west of East Fork Lake Fork Creek, within a few miles of the Garfield and Monroe ranger stations. In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to build a pasture fence but no buildings.

Lincoln Ranger Station

In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to build a pasture fence at the Lincoln Ranger Station. The site covered 80 acres in Section 11 of T3N, R3W and was in the Uinta River drainage, along with the Johnson and Uinta River ranger stations further south. The GLO withdrew it on May 13, 1908 and revoked it on August 31, 1915.

Monroe Ranger Station

The Monroe Ranger Station was in the East Fork Lake Fork Creek drainage, about three miles south of the Garfield Ranger Station. The GLO withdrew it on May 2, 1908 and revoked it on August 31, 1915. It covered 80 acres in Section 23 of T3N, R5W. In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to build a pasture fence.

Pole Creek Ranger Station

The 160-acre Pole Creek Ranger Station was in Section 12 of T3N, R2W, which is at the east end of the Roosevelt District about ten miles north of the Elkhorn Ranger Station. The Forest Service approved it on June 15, 1908, and Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed the following year to build a pasture fence. The site withdrawal was released at an unknown date.

Uinta River Ranger Station

On December 21, 1906, the GLO withdrew the Uinta River Ranger Station, a 160-acre tract in Section 4 of T2N, R2W. It was in the Uinta River drainage, along with the Lincoln and Johnson ranger stations to the north. According to a 1987 withdrawal review report, the Ashley NF never used it for administrative purposes but seven recreation residences were on the tract. The withdrawal was revoked July 28, 2003.

Washington Ranger Station

The 80-acre Washington Ranger Station was in Section 33 of T4N, R6W on a part of the Uinta NF that transferred to the Ashley NF in 1910. It was along the Lake Fork River in the High Uintas Wilderness, about four miles north of the Jefferson Ranger Station. The GLO withdrew the site on May 2, 1908 but revoked the withdrawal on November 23, 1915.

Webster Ranger Station

Withdrawn May 2, 1908 and revoked on October 19, 1915, the Webster Ranger Station covered 200 acres in Sections 10, 11, and 14 of T4N, R3W. It was along the Uinta River, about 6½ miles of the Uinta Park Guard Station. In 1909, Forest Supervisor William Anderson proposed to build a pasture fence.

Yellowstone Creek Ranger Station

Upon request of the Uinta NF, the GLO withdrew the 160-acre Yellowstone Creek Ranger Station (T2N, R4W, S33, USM) on December 21, 1906. It was released on July 26, 1909, several months after the Wild Bill Ranger Station was withdrawn about 1.5 miles further up Yellowstone Canyon.

Chapter 9: Duchesne Ranger District

The Duchesne Ranger District encompasses about 360,000 acres of the Ashley NF. Its North Unit is on the south slope of the Uintas and adjoins the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF on the north and west. The North Unit stretches from the Duchesne River[480] eastward to the Roosevelt Ranger District, taking in the Grandaddy Lakes area, the Rock Creek drainage, and part of the High Uintas Wilderness.

The District's South Unit is separate and physically different from the rest of the Ashley NF. It is a narrow, east-west land area that includes Timber, Indian, and Sowers canyons. It adjoins the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF to the west, the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to the north, BLM land to the east, and private land to the south. Highway 191, a north-south route through Indian Canyon, bisects the South Unit.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Descriptions from early rangers provide clues to previous configurations of the Duchesne Ranger District, which formed after the 1905 transfer of land from the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation to the Uinta NF. Thomas E. Woolstenhulme joined the Forest Service in July 1906 and the following spring took charge of "District 20." Referring to it as the Duchesne Ranger District, he recalled that it encompassed Anthro Mountain, Sowers Canyon, Indian Canyon, Lake Canyon, and Avintaquin Canyon. A few years later, the Uinta NF renumbered its districts and the Duchesne Ranger District became District 1. When Frank Richards was ranger (1923-42), the unit "went over into White River, Willow Creek, Strawberry River, Timber Canyon, [and] Avintaquin." It also went eastward to "Sowers, Anthro and Down on East end of Anthro."[481]

One source indicates the Ashley NF began managing the Uinta NF's South Unit in August 1951.[482] The exchange became official in 1954 when the Duchesne Ranger District became the Ashley NF's District 5.

The Duchesne Ranger District grew in 1971 when it gained the Rock Creek drainage from the Altonah Ranger District and the Grandaddy Lakes area from the Wasatch NF. The next major change occurred in 1994 when one ranger began managing the Duchesne and Roosevelt districts, which effectively consolidated them as one administrative unit in practice, if not in name.

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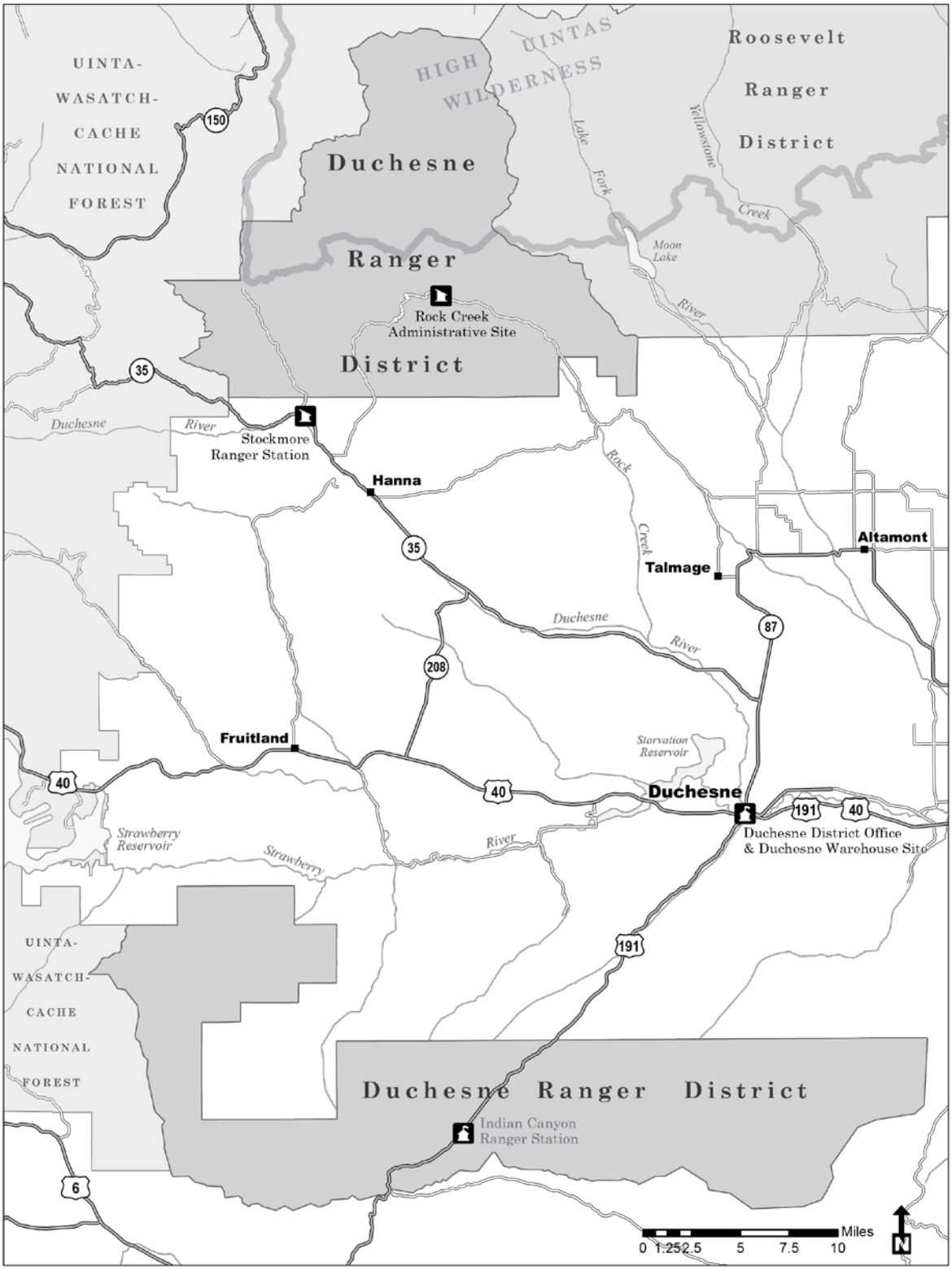
[480] Some historic documents refer to this water body as the North Fork Duchesne River, a term also found in local usage. The official name, according to the Geographic Names Information System, is "Duchesne River."

[481] "History of the Duchesne District," File: "1680 History Program, 2 Administrative History Fy2003," Duchesne District Office; W. M. Riddle, "Memorandum for Files," October 3, 1921, Binder: "SO Historical Files, 5 of 6," ANF Break Room; Frank Richards, interview by Elden R. Wilcken, February 6, 1973, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[482] "History of Duchesne District."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Moon
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Rock Creek
Administrative Site
Duchesne
River
Stockmore
Ranger Station
Hanna
Rock
Creek
Altamont
Talmage
Duchesne
River
Fruitland
Starvation
Reservoir
Duchesne
Duchesne District Office
& Duchesne Warehouse Site
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DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Duchesne Ranger District is made of several former ranger districts and, consequently, it has several former district headquarters. These included the Indian Canyon, Stockmore, and old Duchesne ranger stations.

Duchesne rangers originally worked from the Indian Canyon Ranger Station during summers and the town of Duchesne during winters.[483] In 1936, Uinta NF staff contacted regional architect George L. Nichols about building a permanent ranger station with an office, dwelling, and garage in Duchesne. Nothing happened and, by the early 1940s, rangers used the Avintaquin Ranger Station as a summer station, returning to Duchesne for the winters.

After World War II, Forest officials recognized a growing need for permanent facilities in Duchesne. Housing in particular was essential due to the scarcity caused by post-war oil and agricultural development in the Uinta Basin. Conditions were so bad in 1946 that ranger Walter Astle had to send his family to Logan when he moved from the Avintaquin Ranger Station, his summer headquarters, to Duchesne for the winter. There, he lived in an 8' x 10' back room of a two-room leased office that gave "the impression of a converted woodshed" and had an old WPA privy.[484]

When Astle's lease expired in 1947, he temporarily occupied space in the Duchesne County Courthouse as the Forest Service finalized the purchase of a 0.77-acre parcel at 64 West 100 South.[485] The site, developed with new and recycled buildings, served as the Duchesne Ranger Station until 1964 when District staff moved to a newly built office at 85 West Main Street. The latter location continues to serve as headquarters of the Duchesne-Roosevelt Ranger Districts.

To the north, the Stockmore Ranger Station served as the summer headquarters for the Uinta NF's Hanna Ranger District and then the Wasatch NF's Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District. Forest Service directories identify Hanna, a small community about five miles to the southeast, as the year-round post office, which suggests rangers worked from there during winters.

Just as the Duchesne ranger pursued improved facilities, so too did the Grandaddy Lakes ranger. In 1944, he sought to acquire Indian property just west of Tabiona for an administrative site. The Forest Supervisor supported the purchase, citing the "unsatisfactory living conditions for the Ranger at the Stockmore R.S." If the Forest Service could not purchase or lease a site in Tabiona, the Supervisor would consider moving the ranger to Duchesne for the winters if suitable real estate there could be found.[486]

The unsatisfactory situation at the Stockmore Ranger Station may have been the impetus for a 1948 proposal to re-develop it. Reginald C. Pragnell prepared an ambitious improvement and landscape plan, which noted that the ranger rented a small office building across the road. Pragnell's scheme went unrealized and efforts to acquire a site in Tabiona progressed. The Forest Service prepared an $814.90 purchase order on June 27, 1950 for a parcel from the Indian Agency but halted the transaction as efforts to realign forest boundaries progressed. The 1954 inter-forest transfer of land between the Uinta,

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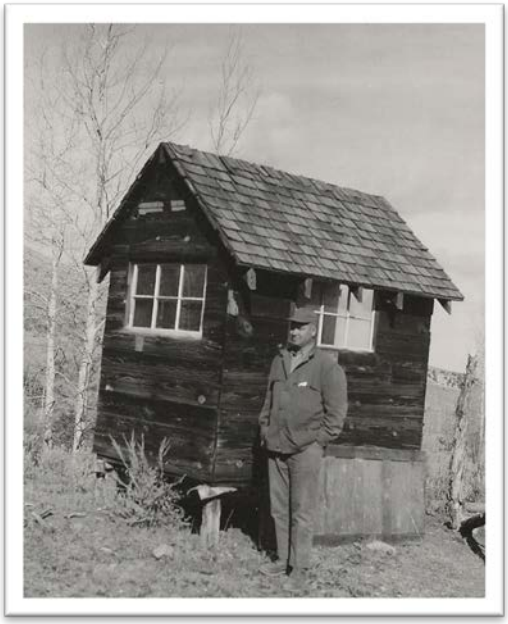
[483] "History of the Duchesne District."
[484] B. A. Anderson, AARF, Memorandum of Inspection, October 25, 1946, File: "7300 Buildings, Duchesne Ranger Dwelling #1," ANF File Room.
[485] Ivan Sack, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 9, 1947, File: "7300 Buildings, Duchesne Ranger Dwelling #1," ANF File Room.
[486] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Tabiona Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

Wasatch, and Ashley NFs led to the consolidation of the Grandaddy Lakes and Duchesne ranger districts, thus removing the necessity for an administrative site in Tabiona. The Duchesne Ranger Station remained as a district headquarters while the Stockmore Ranger Station descended to a supporting role as a guard station and work center.[487]

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Anthro Mountain Guard Station

William Anderson recalled that in 1906, he determined cattle baron Preston Nutter controlled some property that should have been within the forest boundary. Anderson was marking boundaries on what is now the South Unit when he found some irregularities. He recalled, "Finally I reached the ridge west of Sowers Canyon and there, to my surprise, before me were three large fields fenced and cross-fenced and the evidence showed that these fences weren't of recent construction." He spoke with a man who explained Nutter owned one of the places and controlled the others. The Forest Service charged Nutter with trespassing and, after trespass proceedings, took the property for a ranger station. Although Nutter had the opportunity to remove his improvements, he never did.[488]



Ranger Burt Rouse at the Anthro Mountain Guard Station, 1958

Research suggests that a 1958 photo labeled "Guard Station on Anthro Mtn." may have been one of the Nutter buildings. According to a 1983 document, the Forest Service had three overnight cabins for temporary stays on the South Unit. They were at Avintaquin, Nutters Spring, and in Sowers Canyon. By then, the latter two had "long since disappeared."[489] Nutters Spring (T6S, R5W, S33) is near Anthro Mountain and about four miles southeast of the Winter Quarters (Sowers Canyon) station.

Avintaquin Guard Station

The Uinta NF requested and received approval In the fall of 1941 to use $200 of its maintenance funds to develop the Avintaquin Guard Station, which was sorely needed to administer the west end of the Duchesne Ranger District. The money was for labor only as no materials would be purchased. Instead, personnel planned to relocate the mess hall from the CCC's "Dipper" spike camp in Soapstone Basin and convert it into a cabin and garage. As the Forest Supervisor reported, "This building was made in sections

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[487] Reginald C. Pragnell, "Stockmore Ranger Station, Preliminary Improvement and Planting Plan," July 13, 1948, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection; File: "L Purchase Wasatch, Tabiona Administrative Site, 1-7-54," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 44; RG 95, NARA-RMR; Floyd C. Noel to Elden R. Wilcken, District Clerk, May 21, 1973, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[488] Anderson Autobiography, 6.

[489] Allen Henningson, Ralph Giles, Gye Goodwin, Ken Lesh, and John Rupe, "Duchesne District Facilities Analysis," February 1983, 6, File: "7300 Buildings, Facilities Analysis," Duchesne District Office.

and is bolted together, hence can be moved quite easily." Additionally, the Forest had enough wire on hand to enclose a small pasture.[490]

Julian Thomas, the Duchesne ranger from 1942 to 1944, helped improve the CCC building after its relocation to Avintaquin. He later recalled,

> I built the Avintiquin [*sic*] Guard Station myself; Saturdays and Sundays and nights and everything . . . When I went there they had an old CCC building, no cement work under it, no nothing, they just had it propped up. Had aspen poles under it and nailed together, and they wanted to make a ranger station out of it and so we'd stay up there on weekends and I'd work all the time fixing it up.[491]

As Thomas progressed, the Forest Service sought to protect the property against claims by designating it as an official administrative site on November 12, 1942. The tract's boundaries enclosed 87.5 acres (T6S, R10W, S23 and S24) on the South Unit's far west end, with the cabin in the northeast corner of Section 23.

In 1947, ranger Walter Astle requested and received detailed drawings for two sliding garage doors for the Avintaquin Guard Station. He apparently was successful in having the doors built and installed, as seen in photos from the 1950s. Other features visible in those photos include 9-pane windows, a 5-panel door, a gable roof, and a brick chimney. The west end of the long building was a garage and the east end was living quarters. Ranger Floyd C. Noel fondly recalled the Avintaquin Guard Station: "Cool, quiet, and refreshing it was a Ranger's ideal retreat after long hours in the saddle." [492]

The District determined in 1971 that the Avintaquin cabin (#1111) had outlived its usefulness and recommended its destruction or removal. Nevertheless, the building remained an active administrative facility in the 1970s when the Forest Service repainted the exterior (white with green trim) and interior, replaced the kitchen linoleum, installed new countertops, replaced the toilet, and upgraded the water system. These improvements went to waste after snowmobilers burned down the guard station in 1979. District staff continued to use a trailer pad at the site as late as 1983 but it is now abandoned.[493]

Heritage staff surveyed the Avintaquin Guard Station (Heritage Site No. AS-2123, 42-WA-397) in 2009 and recorded a dugout, a possible privy, and a 6' x 4' chicken coop that had mostly collapsed. The dugout measured 12' x 10' x 4' deep and had "two wooden plank (side and back) walls held by 2 in diameter wooden posts. Some milled lumber, that was also likely part of the structure, is located in the north/front

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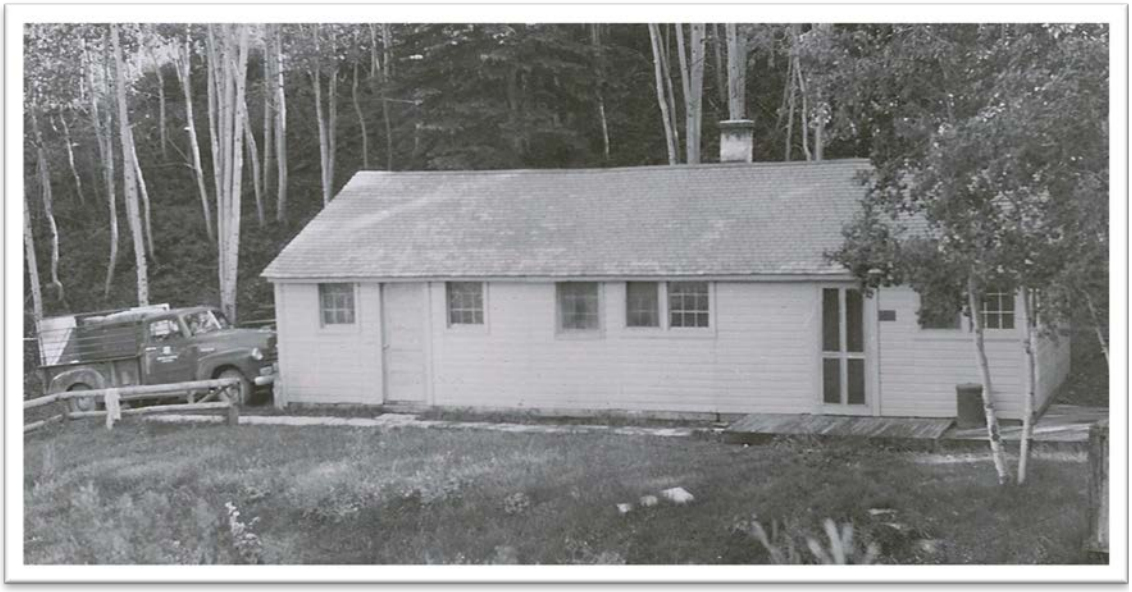
[490] George C. Larson, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 23, 1941, and J. N. Kinney, ARF, to Forest Supervisor, "7300 Buildings, Avintaquin Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

[491] Julian R. Thomas, transcript of interview by Thomas G. Alexander and Q. David Hansen, March 27, 1984, 9, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-105, R4 History Collection.

[492] Ivan Sack, Forest Supervisor, to District Ranger Astle, October 9, 1947, "7300 Buildings, Avintaquin Ranger Station," ANF File Room; Photos of "Avintaquin G. S.," 1954, August 25, 1957, and October 1957, Permanent Photo Record, ANF Photo Collection, Vernal District Office; "Building Data Sheet," 1976-1978, File: "7310 Buildings, #1111 Avintaquin Guard Station," Duchesne District Office; Floyd C. Noel to Elden R. Wilcken, District Clerk, May 21, 1973, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[493] "Administrative Improvement Plan for Duchesne Ranger District, 1971," File: "7300 Buildings, Ashley Five-Year Construction and Betterment Program," ANF File Room; "Building Data Sheet," 1976-1978, File: "7310 Buildings, #1111 Avintaquin Guard Station," Duchesne District Office; "Avintaquin Guard Station Administrative Site Water System Operation and Maintenance," File: "7310 Buildings, #1111 Avintaquin Guard Station," Duchesne District Office; Henningson, et. al., 6 and 8; Personal communication with A. Joel Frandsen, September 30, 2014.

of the dugout." Staff concluded the site is not eligible for listing on the National Register due to a lack of integrity (Heritage Report No. AS-11-00018).



Avintaquin Guard Station, 1954

Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site

The 1954 interchange of land between the Ashley, Uinta, and Wasatch NFs resulted in a larger Duchesne Ranger District within the Ashley NF. Consequently, District Ranger Merlin Bishop relied on an Assistant District Ranger (ADR) to help administer the increased acreage. As of 1955, the assistant worked from the Stockmore Guard Station. Recognizing the infeasibility of keeping him there during the winter months, probably due to weather or access, the Ashley Forest Supervisor requested funds to build a new dwelling at the Duchesne Ranger Station (see **Duchesne R. S. Dwelling Site** below). As an alternative, he proposed to remodel the district office into a two- or three-bedroom dwelling and rent office space at the new Duchesne County Courthouse.[494]

Nothing happened until March 1958 when newly appointed ranger Burt Rouse investigated three dwellings for potential purchase.[495] After weighing the options, the Ashley NF bought Weston and Marianne Bates' property at 234 West Main Street in Duchesne, taking possession on January 10, 1959. The $11,500 purchase included 0.43-acre parcel, a small metal shed (also described as a fly shed), and a three-bedroom house (#1121) built in 1954 or 1955.

Soon after acquiring the property, the Forest Service staff made plans to remove the shed and to construct a detached garage, which necessitated the relocation of a propane tank. The Ashton Lumber

[494] Gilbert B. Doll, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 2, 1955, File: "7310 Buildings, ADR Dwelling & Garage," Duchesne District Office.
[495] Burt F. Rouse to Forest Supervisor, March 17, 1958, File: "7310 Buildings, ADR Dwelling & Garage," Duchesne District Office.

and Hardware Company of Heber City built the R4 Plan 23A garage/storeroom (#1339) in the summer of 1959. In an effort to match the house, the garage was clad with "16-inch Olympic Red Cedar Shakes" primed light green and stained medium green with Fuller brand stain. Jack Fitzwater Building Construction Company of Duchesne poured the concrete driveway in 1967 and a concrete slab behind the house for tenant parking.[496]

In 1984, the occupant's four-year-old son started a fire on the rear utility porch of the house. The porch and adjacent kitchen suffered most and other rooms receiving smoke damage. Repair work included refinishing the kitchen cabinets, replacing interior doors, and replacing the south door and the utility room window. The interior received new paint, carpet, and vinyl flooring.[497]

As the Ashley NF's administrative structure changed, so too did the needs for administrative facilities. The Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site no longer fit the District's employee housing program so the Forest Service offered it for sale under the Forest Service Facility Realignment Act after consulting with the Utah SHPO (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00011). In 2010, Lynn and Dolores Hamilton purchased the Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site (Heritage Site No. AS-1946).

Duchesne Pasture Site

In 1965, the Forest Service acquired a 4.4-acre tract in Duchesne (Lots 1-8, Block 69 and Lots 1-16, Block 70; T4S, R5W, S2) from Bernell J. Despain for $3,000. Intended as a pasture and warehouse yard, it instead became a housing site for Bureau of Reclamation employees working on the Central Utah Project. Reclamation initially used the property under a 1966 agreement until the Forest Service exchanged it in 1968 for a Reclamation site across the street to the east. This second tract, located at 280 South 400 West, became the Duchesne Warehouse Site (see below).[498]

Duchesne R. S. Dwelling Site

As mentioned previously, the Duchesne District Ranger occupied rented offices in the town of Duchesne during winters and worked from Indian Canyon Ranger Station in summers. Unfortunately, office and housing facilities in Duchesne were substandard, and the Forest Service tried for years to construct a ranger station there.[499] Efforts began to pay off in 1947 when the City of Duchesne purchased a 0.77-acre parcel at 64 West 100 South and donated it to the Uinta NF.

Facing funding shortfalls, forest officials considered developing the site with recycled buildings including an Army trailer secured from Hawthorne, Nevada. In the summer of 1947, the Uinta NF relocated two buildings to the tract: an R4 Plan 7 office (built ca. 1935) from the Mt. Nebo Ranger Station and an R4 Plan 26 garage/storeroom (built 1935) from the Indian Canyon Ranger Station. The District finally had a ranger station in Duchesne.[500]

The Duchesne Ranger Station underwent significant development in the 1950s as funding for improvements increased. A three-bedroom ranger dwelling (R4 Plan 1C7, reversed) was built in 1950-51.

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[496] Various documents, File: "7310 Buildings, ADR Dwelling & Garage," Duchesne District Office, and File: "7300 Buildings, Duchesne ADR Dwelling No. 2," ANF SO.
[497] Various documents, File: "7310 Buildings, ADR Dwelling & Garage," Duchesne District Office.
[498] Various documents, File: "Duchesne Adm. Site Transferred from BOR," R4 Lands Status Office.
[499] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Duchesne Ranger Dwelling #1," ANF File Room.
[500] Ibid.

Relocation of Plan 23 garage from Ankar Guard Station to Duchesne Ranger Station, 1958

The garage was shifted southward onto a permanent concrete foundation in 1951. It expanded to the south with the 1958 attachment of a second R4 Plan 26 garage from the Ankar Ranger Station.

Reginald C. Pragnell designed a planting plan for the ranger station in 1952. It including a weeping birch in front to hide an "objectionable view" from the front picture window, a lawn, locally available bushes and trees, and an equipment and storage area accessed from the alley. Kenji Shiozawa revised the design in 1959. His plan showed a proposed gas house for the southwest corner of the site but there is no evidence it was ever constructed.[501] Burt Rouse, the ranger from 1958 until 1965, later recalled the efforts to fix a major problem with the station's grounds:

> They had built a new station two or three years before I came there; it was sitting in an alkali swamp where the two channels of the Duchesne River and Strawberry River come together there in the city of Duchesne. These two old channels met right where the station sat. . . . They had filled in part of the old channels and built the station there, and planted a little piece of lawn around the office; the rest of the thing was quite white with alkaline.[502]

To correct the problem, the Forest Service purchased 80 truckloads of top soil "to fill in the slough and do away with the standing water for mosquito control." Using sawdust, Rouse improved the soil and eventually had a productive garden.

The acquisition of a new office site in 1964 and a warehouse site in 1968 eventually rendered the original Duchesne Ranger Station obsolete. The Ashley decided to sell the property under the Forest Service Facility and Realignment Act and consulted with the Utah SHPO about its historic significance (Heritage Report No. AS-08-00011). The SHPO concurred that the site, by then renamed the Duchesne R. S. Dwelling Site (Heritage No. AS-1945), was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. When the Forest Service sold the property in 2010, it had three buildings:[503]

1. **Bunkhouse (#1176):** In 1947, the Uinta NF relocated a small office building from the Mt. Nebo Ranger Station, also known as the Salt Creek Ranger Station and located eleven miles from Nephi, Utah. A 1947 document identified the ca. 1935 building as an R4 Plan 7 guard station. However, a study of its fenestration and layout indicates it was a mirrored version of R4 Plan 7, Alternate 1. When moved to Duchesne, the office was placed on a temporary foundation because the title to

[501] "Planting Plan, Duchesne Administrative Site," 1952 and 1959, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection.
[502] Burt Rouse interview transcript, 2-3, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-091, R4 History Collection.
[503] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from File: "7300 Buildings, Duchesne Ranger Dwelling #1," ANF File Room.

the property had not cleared. Later that year, with that formality resolved, contractors Hatch and Murray poured a permanent concrete foundation and secured the office in place.

Forest Service architect George L. Nichols prepared a site plan in 1950, noting that the "Plan 7 Revised" office could be enlarged using R4 Plan 7R when finances permitted. That design called for an addition on the east—a proposal never implemented. Instead, a small addition was built on the rear sometime between 1952 and 1957. The building became a bunkhouse after a new office was constructed at 85 West Main Street in 1964.[504]

In 1978, the Duchesne Ranger District received its first Young Adult Conservation Corps crew. One of the tasks they completed that year was a remodel of the Duchesne bunkhouse.[505] Their work included replacing the windows, installing new interior finishes, and renovating the bathroom. They may have been responsible for enclosing the front porch.

2. **Garage (#1314):** The garage consists of two R4 Plan 26 garages placed back to back. The first garage, built at the Indian Canyon Ranger Station in 1935, was relocated to Duchesne in 1947-48. It had no floor or foundation until 1951 when it was moved several feet south to its current location and placed on a concrete foundation and slab. Contractor Elwood Carter moved a second R4 Plan 26 garage, also built in 1935, from the Ankar Ranger Station in January 1958 and attached it to the existing garage. As late as 1967, the newly configured garage was known as Garage & Storeroom #2 (#1302).[506]

3. **Dwelling (#1103):** After considering a modified R4 Plan 1 dwelling, the Uinta NF chose a Ranch-style house with no basement after realizing a basement was not feasible due to the high water table. The house was a mirrored and less expensive version of the R4 Plan 1C6 that the Toiyabe NF used at Nevada Beach near Lake Tahoe in 1950-51. George Nichols modified that design by removing features such as the fireplace and a car bay. The Targhee NF also used the new plan, designated as R4 Plan 1C7, for a ranger dwelling in Driggs, Idaho.

   Upon receiving the necessary authority, the Uinta NF began building the three-bedroom home in late 1950 at an estimated cost of $13,500. Records suggest Forest Service personnel carried out some of the work and the house was finished in 1951.

   By 1967, the area engineer deemed the house inadequate, noting the garage was too small for modern-day cars, the coal furnace functioned poorly, and the kitchen was undersized. A gas furnace replaced the coal furnace that year. A few years later, in 1976, a contractor corrected the other deficiencies by remodeling the kitchen and bathroom and converting the garage to a dining/family room.

   The house was a bunkhouse by 1978 when a Young Adult Conservation Corps crew remodeled it. They replaced windows, remodeled the kitchen and bathroom, insulated the walls and ceilings,

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[504] Dwayne C. Garber, "Final Construction Report, Duchesne Ranger Office, Contract Number 33-281," 1964, File: "7310 Buildings, Duchesne District Office," Duchesne District Office.
[505] A. J. Frandsen, "Summary for Historical Purposes of Activities in 1978, Duchesne Ranger District, Ashley National Forest," 19, File: "History Duchesne Ranger Dist.," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[506] "Descriptive Sheet, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," ANF File Room; Photos of Ankar garage in transit to Duchesne, January 1958, ANF Photo Collection; Untitled building inventory, June 30, 1967, Binder: "Manila Office," FGRD Facilities Office.

and installed new "linoleum" (likely vinyl flooring) and carpet. The house continues to serve as a bunkhouse for seasonal employees.

Duchesne District Office Site

The current Duchesne Ranger Station, or the "Duchesne District Office Site" as current engineering records name it, is at 85 West Main Street in Duchesne (T4S, R5W, S1). In 1964, it replaced the small office at 64 West 100 South (the Duchesne R. S. Dwelling Site) as headquarters of the Duchesne Ranger District.

The Forest Service acquired the property in two transactions. The first, which cost $2,250, occurred September 19, 1963 and covered 0.26 acres (Lots 18-20, Block 15) from the Episcopal Church in Utah. The purchase included "an old abandoned church building" on Lot 20.[507] In 1967, the Forest Service expanded the property by purchasing one vacant lot on each end (Lots 17 & 21, Block 15) from Clifton and Dorothy Mickelson. This additional 0.172 acres cost $3,980.

The Forest Service moved forward with construction plans after Steve Esau of Utah bought the small St. Paul's Episcopal Church and relocated it to his ranch where he planned to convert it to a garage and tool shed.[508] With funds from the Accelerated Public Works program, contractor Knowlton H. Brown developed the site for the Forest Service in 1964. Improvements included a parking lot and an R4 Plan A-104 office building, a standard plan also used at the Manila Ranger Station. Regional Architect William R. Turner designed the office with a flat "pitch-and-gravel roof" and exterior walls of T1-11 plywood siding above stone veneer. Inside, the Duchesne office had rubber tile floors and drywall on the walls and ceiling of most spaces. Hardwood paneling on the walls and an acoustical tile ceiling enhanced the reception and display area. According to L. C. Tonks' 1964 landscape plan, plantings included tam juniper, smooth sumac, common hackberry, and Bechtel's crabapple.[509] The final cost of construction and landscaping amounted to $39,995.[510]

The Duchesne Office has seen many renovations. Ten years after the 1964 construction, its reception area and ranger's office received a partial makeover with new wood paneling, carpet, drapes, a new reception counter, and an information display. By 1983, the number of permanent staff had doubled from four to eight and the 58' x 44' building was cramped and inaccessible to people with disabilities. The Hutchinson Construction Company addressed the problem in 1985 by attaching a modular building to the east and constructing an entry ramp and porch on the south (R4 Plan A-272).[511]

The Forest Service significantly altered the office in 2005 with a design by Case, Lowe, and Hart (R4 Plan A-513). The work included replacing the modular unit with an addition, constructing a hip roof to replace the flat roof, remodeling the bathrooms for accessibility, and installing new mechanical systems.[512]

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[507] Certificate of Possession, September 27, 1963, Case File, R4 Lands Status Office.
[508] " 'The Little Church' – a Duchesne landmark – gives way to time and progress," *The Uintah Basin Standard,* February 20, 1964.
[509] L.C. Tonks, "Duchesne Office Landscape Plan," 1964, File: "7310 Buildings, Duchesne District Office," Duchesne District Office.
[510] Dwayne C. Garber, "Final Construction Report, Duchesne Ranger Office, Contract Number 33-281," 1964, File: "7310 Buildings, Duchesne District Office," Duchesne District Office.
[511] "Historical Record for Buildings, Duchesne D. R.,""Application for Building Permit," 1984, and "Maintenance Record, District Ranger's Office," File: "7310 Buildings, Duchesne District Office," Duchesne District Office; Henningson, et. al., 6-7.
[512] File: "Case, Lowe, and Hart Task No. 41, Duchesne Office," Facilities Group Files, Region 4 Regional Office.

In the 1990s, a prefabricated shed known as the Comsite Building (#4069) stood near the radio tower at the office's northwest corner. The District moved it in 2005 to the Roosevelt Ranger Station for tack storage and again in 2012 to the Duchesne Warehouse Site. Presently, the **Office (#1205)** and a relatively new prefabricated **Shed** are the only buildings on the Duchesne District Office Site (Heritage Site No. AS-2550).

Duchesne Warehouse Site

The Duchesne Warehouse Site is at 280 South 400 West (T4S, R5W, S1), three blocks west and five blocks south of the Duchesne District Office Site. The Bureau of Reclamation transferred the 7.14-acre property to the Ashley NF in 1968 in exchange for the 4.4-acre Duchesne Pasture Site across the street. Reclamation "cleared, graded, ditched, fenced, and seeded" the site in 1966, thus preparing it for Forest Service ownership.[513]

Reclamation apparently found the Duchesne Pasture Site too small to accommodate all of its employees. By 1971, the agency also occupied the south half of the Duchesne Warehouse Site, eventually developing it as a trailer park with water/wastewater systems, surfaced roads, and landscaping. In return, Reclamation provided ten acres below Starvation Dam to the Duchesne Ranger District as an alternative horse pasture. Reclamation's need for the warehouse site diminished as work on the Central Utah Project wound down, and the Forest Service proposed in 1988 to remove the Reclamation improvements. They are now gone.[514]

The Duchesne Warehouse Site (Heritage Site No. AS-2551) has thirteen buildings, two of which are historic. The District Ranger sought to construct a warehouse and a gas/paint house at the Duchesne Warehouse Site as early as 1971. More than a decade passed, however, before the district received a large storage facility. When erected in 1981, the 40' x 100' **Metal Warehouse (#1363)** had a three-stall garage, tack room, fire cache, office, workshop, bathroom, and temporary paint and pesticide storage room.[515]

In addition to the warehouse, the site accommodates a 1991 **Metal Storage Building (#5061)**,[516] 2010 **Pesticides Hazmat (#5185)** and **Fuels Hazmat (#5186)** storage units, a **Fish and Wildlife Shed**, a **Chainsaw Shed**, and a **Fire Engine Supply Shed**. Construction of the **Bunkhouse (#5216)** commenced in 2014 with completion scheduled for spring 2015. The remaining buildings originated on other administrative sites. **Storage Shed #3 (#5192)** was built ca. 1935 at the Elkhorn Ranger Station. The Forest Service relocated it around 1983 to the Roosevelt Ranger Station for use as a paint house,[517] and it eventually became known as the Fire Equipment Storage Shed (#5117). It acquired its current name after the Ashley NF moved it, a 2006 **Carport**, and a 2003 **Storage Shed (#5117)** from the Roosevelt Ranger Station to the Duchesne Warehouse Site in 2012.

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[513] Various documents, File: "Duchesne Adm. Site Transferred from BOR," R4 Lands Status Office.
[514] Henningson, et. al., 7; "Administrative Improvement Plan for Duchesne Ranger District"; Don Marchant, Forest Engineer, to Don Peterson, Duchesne District Ranger, April 11, 1988, File: "7300 Buildings & Other Structures Fy-88," ANF File Room.
[515] "Administrative Improvement Plan for Duchesne Ranger District"; Henningson, et. al., 6.
[516] The Forest Service infrastructure database incorrectly identifies Building #5061 as being located on the Duchesne District Office Site. The building is also known as the Fire Cache.
[517] Sims, et. al.; Handwritten note by WGS (Bill Sims) on 1987 site plan sketch.

The **Duchesne Storage Shed (#3084)** is a ca. 1940 Storehouse/Fire Tool House that came from the Yellowstone Guard Station around 1984.[518] (The 1958 construction date in the Forest Service infrastructure database is incorrect.) The 2007 **High Lakes Shed (#5175)**, acquired from Reclamation in 2010, was relocated from the Yellowstone Guard Station in 2012. The 1991 **Storage Shed #2 (#4069)** started out at the Duchesne District Office Site as the Comsite Building. The District moved it to the Roosevelt Ranger Station around 2005 for tack storage, and again in 2012 to the Duchesne Warehouse Site.

Indian Canyon Ranger Station

Before William Anderson became the Ashley NF's first supervisor, he was a ranger on the Uinta NF. One of his duties during that assignment was to construct a cabin in Indian Canyon, which is on the Duchesne Ranger District's South Unit. He recalled that he did "most of the work myself at odd times as I came that way." In June of 1906, Anderson anxiously hurried to finish the structure before Forest Service inspectors arrived. He wanted it to be a model cabin since Inspector Benedict had convinced the Washington Office to allocate $50 for it rather than the typical $20. Anderson's helpers failed to show up, leaving him to put on the roof and install the floor, doors, and windows on his own. When the inspector arrived, Anderson talked about the construction and explained how, due to a lack of supplies, he made a spoon out of a salmon can. The inspector recommended calling the new station the "Big Spoon Cabin," which they did.[519] The fate and exact location of this first cabin is unknown, but it may have been in Section 33 of T6S, R7W. On December 21, 1906, the GLO withdrew 40 acres there as the Indian Canyon Ranger Station.

The $50 cabin apparently proved inadequate by 1914 when the Uinta NF built a three-room log house at the mouth of Mill Hollow in Indian Canyon. This work coincided with new improvements at the neighboring Duchesne Stage and Transportation Company's station where freighters by the name of Mash and Brunyer, along with Robert A. Ross, set up a community with their families.[520]

The new ranger dwelling was outside the 1906 withdrawal area so, on July 9, 1915, the Forest Service designated 50 acres in Section 28 of T6S, R7W as an extension of the Indian Canyon Ranger Station. This tract, adjacent to the 1906 administrative site and east of US Highway 191, included the new house, additional pastureland, and a spring. Fred O. Johnson was the first ranger to occupy the Indian Canyon dwelling. He recalled it was the only station on his district, which included Anthro Mountain and Indian Canyon.[521]

In later years, rangers received funds to enhance the Indian Canyon Ranger Station with a new barn (1921), improvements to the water system (1925), rehabilitation of the pasture fence (1924), and a replacement outhouse (1926).[522] The New Deal era prompted grand dreams that included new buildings, site features, and landscaping. Although an R4 Plan 26 garage/storeroom was constructed in 1935, the proposed R4 Plan 53 dwelling and R4 Plan 66 woodshed did not come to fruition. As of 1936, site features included a bridge "outside the pasture fence west of the dwelling," a telephone line, a pasture fence, a

[518] Sims, et. al.
[519] Anderson Autobiography, 6-7.
[520] "Small Community Springs Up in Indian Canyon Station," *The Duchesne Record*, June 12, 1915, 1.
[521] "History of the Duchesne District."
[522] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

wire fence around the yard, gravel walks, and stone retaining walls that ranged from two to five feet in height and incorporated a set of steps in front of the garage.[523] The station had the following buildings:[524]

- **Dwelling (#1112):** Finished in 1914, this 16' x 40' house closely follows a standard plan distributed by the Forest Service's Washington Office in 1908. Designated as "Plan 6 Ranger's Cabin," it is a three-room, side-gabled structure with an inset, partial-width porch. A foundation of stone piers originally supported the sawn log structure, which had a bedroom, a kitchen, and an office/dining room. Two closets separated the latter two rooms. It cost $632.25 to build.

  During the 1920s, the house received its first coat of paint (brown with white trim and a green roof), new roof shingles, and a small back porch (1929). A continuous foundation of mortared stone replaced the original stone piers. A small bathroom with no toilet was added in the corner of the office/dining room in 1931. By 1936, costs of the house totaled $1,053. At that time, the interior beadboard walls were painted tan except in the bathroom where they were pearl gray.

- **Barn (#1306):** The barn, described as an "old plan," cost $432 to build in 1921. A 1924 document described its size as 14'-4" x 28'-0" but a 1936 document said it was 25' x 27'. (Either one of the documents was incorrect and/or an addition was constructed.) Like the house, the barn was brown with white trim and a green roof. It had two horse stalls and a small storeroom used to house tools and a car. This de facto garage, with a clear space of only 13½ feet, eventually proved to be too small, which led to the construction of a separate garage in 1935.

  In 2012, the Church Camp wildfire destroyed much of the vegetation in the area. That event, exacerbated by the soil quality, led to the barn's collapse in 2013 when floodwaters and debris swept through Mill Hollow. Forest personnel plan to remove the barn's remains, which still existed as of June 2014.

- **Garage/Storeroom (#1306):** Forest Service and New Deal funds totaling $1,707 covered the construction costs of this R4 Plan 26 structure in the fall of 1935. It had a stone foundation and novelty siding. In contrast to the site's earlier paint scheme, it was white with Nile green trim and a green roof. The Forest Service relocated it to the new Duchesne Ranger Station in 1947-48.

- **Pit Toilet (#5082):** The date of the station's first latrine is unknown but in 1924, the Forest Supervisor wrote, "the out house [*sic*] at your station is rather a poor building, at least not at all fly-proof." He recommended its replacement with a fly-proof latrine. The new outhouse, built in 1926, was painted white with Nile green trim and a green roof by 1936. Clad with drop siding, it cost $60.

Thanks to the development of a year-round ranger station in Duchesne beginning in 1947-48, the Indian Canyon Ranger Station ceased to be the ranger's summer headquarters around 1950.[525] By the time Floyd C. Noel was ranger (1956-57), the District used it minimally, but it was still in good condition. Noel later

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[523] "Descriptive Sheet, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," 1936, File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

[524] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Indian Canyon RS" and various documents in File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Canyon Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

[525] Alma Joel Frandsen, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, December 6, 1976 [photocopy], R4 Architectural Historian's Files.

described the former ranger station as having "a place in Forest Service history" and "part of the landscape in Indian Canyon."[526]

Nevertheless, the station's use continued to diminish. The District determined in 1971 that it had outlived its usefulness and recommended removing or destroying the dwelling. Staff proposed to keep the barn as it provided storage space and a shelter for the District horses during winters when they were in the adjacent pasture. The site's two bridges, one over Indian Creek and one over Mill Creek, were unsafe and required replacement.[527]

Ranger Joel Frandsen, writing about the Indian Canyon Ranger Station's historic value in 1976, noted that District personnel occupied the dwelling "sparingly" due to inadequate water systems and condemned bridges, but still used the pasture, corrals, and barn. In 1984, his successor proposed to dispose of the station but noted, "The only problem anyone seems to have is the possible historical value of the building. . . . there's been some chatter that too [*sic*] dismantle it would cause considerable negative public reaction."[528] Soon thereafter, the Ashley NF consulted with the Utah SHPO about removing the buildings at the Indian Canyon Ranger Station (Heritage Site No. AS-193, 42-DC-348). No action was taken, perhaps due to concerns about the site's historic significance. Years later, on October 28, 1999, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is identified in the Forest Service infrastructure database as the "Indian Canyon Site."

Myton Bench Communications Site

The Myton Bench Communications Site was an isolated one-acre parcel surrounded by private land. In 1962, the Forest Service acquired it for $100 from John M. and Leora G. Zupko and, that same year, built a **Comsite Building (#4077, formerly #1666)**. Like the Dutch John Gap Comsite Building, it was a utilitarian structure of concrete blocks built from R4 Plan 182A.[529]

By the early 2000s, the Ashley NF had abandoned the Comsite Building and removed the radio equipment, leading the Forest Service to declare the site as excess property to the General Services Administration. The Zupko family regained ownership of the parcel on January 18, 2008.

Rock Creek Administrative Site

The original Rock Creek Ranger Station, one of the Uinta NF's earliest administrative sites, was withdrawn on December 21, 1906. It was in Section 5 of T1N, R6W, which places it just inside the current forest boundary in the same section as Lower Stillwater Trailhead. This area, once part of the Uinta NF and then the Wasatch NF, transferred to the Ashley NF in 1954. To date, research has yielded no other information about this early station, including its use and improvements, if any.

The current Rock Creek Administrative Site is in Section 20 of T2N, R7W, several miles upstream of the old site and a mile southeast of Upper Stillwater Dam. It was an administrative site by 1971 when the Ashley NF considered relocating its facilities to accommodate a borrow site for the proposed Upper

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[526] Floyd C. Noel to Elden R. Wilcken, District Clerk, May 21, 1973, File: "History-Rangers," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[527] "Administrative Improvement Plan for Duchesne RD."
[528] Alma Joel Frandsen, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, December 6, 1976, and Donald E. Peterson, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, May 23, 1984, File: "7300 Buildings, Facilities Analysis, District Facilities Study 83," Duchesne District Office.
[529] Various documents, "7300 Buildings, Radio Buildings," ANF File Room.

Stillwater Dam. Its facilities at that time included an 8' x 36' mobile home, a small storage shed (the current tack shed), and a small horse corral.[530]

Reclamation's decision to construct a rock-filled dam rather than an earth-filled dam eliminated the need to vacate the Rock Creek Administrative Site, which caused the Forest Service in 1978 to consider redeveloping it and the surrounding area. Officials discussed proposed facilities in an environmental analysis:

> The existing Forest Service administrative site will be replaced with an office, residence and lab, multiple stall garage, and storage yard to accommodate the Bureau of Reclamation's needs during the construction of the Upper and Lower Stillwater Dams, Doc's Diversion dam, and the Stillwater Tunnel. The expanded facilities will later be used by the Forest Service as an administrative site to handle the increased recreational use and man-caused fire hazard that will result from the new reservoir and improved access.[531]

To meet this goal, it would be necessary to expand the administrative site from three to five acres, relocate the horse corral, and provide tack storage or relocate the existing tack shed. Reclamation would build an office/lab with the intent of converting it to an office/dwelling for employees of the Forest Service and Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD).[532]

Reclamation initiated construction of the Upper Stillwater Dam and some buildings at the Rock Creek Administrative Site in 1982. After the dam's completion in 1987, the CUWCD expressed a need for the Reclamation facilities to support its operation of the dam.[533] The agencies agreed to transfer the Reclamation facilities located in a fenced area to the CUWCD and to leave the remaining administrative site for Forest Service use.[534]

Under this revised setup, the Ashley NF constructed new structures to support recreation management as visitors to Rock Creek Canyon increased. Three trailer pads and a **Warehouse/ Garage (#1364)**, built in 1990, joined the corral and the **Tack Shed (#1360)** south of the CUWCD compound. A year later, in 1991, a contact station/dwelling **(Administrative Site Building #1211)** was built east of the compound. The old crew trailer likely was removed around that time. Pit Latrine #3077 (mentioned in a 1990 Project Prospectus) was there as late as 1999 but is now gone.

The tack shed is the only historic building at the Rock Creek Administrative Site (Heritage Site No. AS-02552). A 1983 document described it as a "wood sided, shaked roofed building for tack and storage of mainly recreational supplies."[535] The Forest Service's infrastructure database lists the construction date of the tack shed as 1965. This may be a relocation date because it is clearly an older building. Its construction, materials, and windows are characteristic of 1930s construction. Research to date has yielded no further information about the ca. 1935 building.

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[530] "Administrative Improvement Plan for Duchesne RD."
[531] "Environmental Analysis Report, Upper Stillwater Recreation Area, Rock Creek Recreation Complex, 1978," File: 2330 Developed Sites, Rock Creek Recreation Complex Plan," Duchesne Storage Room.
[532] Ibid.
[533] "Project Prospectus, Rock Creek Administrative Site Buildings, 1990," File: "7300 Buildings," ANF Eng Office
[534] P. Kirt Carpenter, BOR Projects Manager, to Don A. Christiansen, CUWCD General Manager, January 7, 1988, File: "2330 Developed Sites, Rock Creek Administrative Site," Duchesne Storage Room.
[535] Henningson, et. al., 7-8.

Sowers Canyon Guard Station

See Winter Quarters Ranger Station.

Stockmore Ranger Station

Site Withdrawal and Acquisition

The Stockmore Ranger Station is about 5½ miles northwest of the small community of Hanna, and about 32 miles northwest of Duchesne. Its two historic buildings are sandwiched between Highway 35 to the north and the Duchesne River to the south. Its history as an administrative site began in late 1907 when Ranger George A. Fisher prepared a proposal to secure it as a ranger station for the Uinta NF's District 13 and as a "building site for telephone station." Although it was part of Indian grazing land, Fisher claimed it was unused.[536] The GLO withdrew the 80-acre tract (T1N, R8W, S19 and 20) as the Duchesne Ranger Station on February 8, 1908. Eight years later, the Forest Supervisor notified his superiors that its official name would change to Stockmore Ranger Station, given its location adjacent to the Stockmore townsite and its distance from Duchesne.[537]

The Stockmore Ranger Station, which faced the Kamas-Duchesne Road (Highway 35) until that route was realigned, served as headquarters for the Hanna Ranger District (Uinta NF). In 1927, the district transferred to the Wasatch NF and was renamed the Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District. The Ashley NF began administering the area in 1951, an arrangement formalized in 1954.

Claims to the Stockmore Ranger Station led the Secretary of the Interior to revoke its withdrawal on July 20, 1961 and the Forest Service to acquire it through a condemnation purchase. Ranger Joel Frandsen later explained the acquisition, finalized by decree dated December 30, 1963:

> After being withdrawn from the Indian Reservation in 1908 and improved as a Ranger Station by the Forest Service, it was claimed by a half breed Indian as a settlement when the half breeds were terminated from the Ute Indian Tribal roles [*sic*]. The Department of Interior would not interceed [*sic*] in the Forest Service behalf and a Mr. Pike became owner of the administrative site. The site was then purchased by the Forest Service through condemnation in 1962 and the title approved by the Attorney General only to find that Duchesne County had then placed the site up for sell because of back taxes when it was in Mr. Pike's ownership. Finally the County Commissioners recognizing the condemnation action had clouded the title of the property, dropped the tax sell [*sic*] and issued a quit claim deed to the Forest Service.[538]

Site Development

The Uinta NF constructed several buildings in Section 19 of the Stockmore Ranger Station withdrawal. The first known improvement was the ranger dwelling, which evolved in two phases. The original structure, which dates to ca. 1914, consisted of the existing east wing and porch. A Mr. Snyder and a Mr. Blackley expanded it in 1921 by constructing the west wing. A sketch plan, prepared soon thereafter, identifies the

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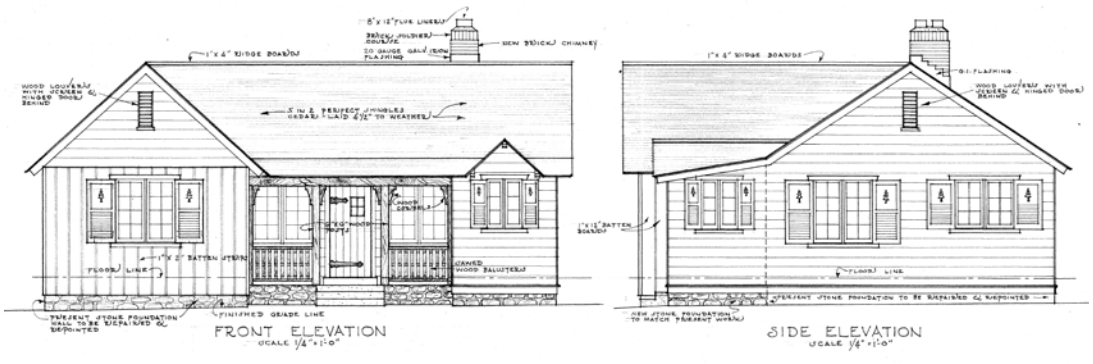
[536] George Fisher, "Report Upon Proposed Administrative Site," November 27, 1907," File: 2760 Withdrawals, Stockmore R. S. Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[537] A. W. Jensen, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, September 8, 1916, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Stockmore R. S. Administrative Site," ANF File Room.
[538] Alma Joel Frandsen, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, 6 December 1976.

function of each room and illustrates a "screen porch, incomplete" that is now the north end of the kitchen.[539]

Many administrative sites benefitted from New Deal funds and labor during the 1930s. Despite an ambitious redevelopment proposal portrayed in a 1936 landscape plan, the Stockmore Ranger Station was not among these new and improved stations. Forest Service architect George L. Nichols prepared a remodeling plan for the Stockmore dwelling in 1940.[540] He proposed a reconfigured floor plan with a small addition on the front porch, as well as Period Revival detailing such as a Tudor-style door, new siding, and pine tree shutters. This scheme was also unrealized. By 1948, when landscape architect Reginald C. Pragnell prepared another elaborate development plan, the ranger was renting a small building across the road as his office.[541] According to its current owner, the building was the original general store for the town of Stockmore.[542]



George L. Nichol's 1940 proposal to remodel the Stockmore Ranger Dwelling.

Changing Uses

The Stockmore Ranger Station lost its status as a district headquarters in the early 1950s when forest boundaries shifted and it became part of the Ashley NF. With the District office in Duchesne and improved transportation, the ranger had no need to reside at the site. Stockmore found a new purpose in the late 1950s after the Forest Service discovered a spruce bark beetle outbreak in the area.[543] In July 1958, the administrative site became a "bug camp" for about 50 men working to eradicate the beetle. To accommodate them, several tent frames and sheds were built that year, followed by a bunkhouse in 1959.

As of 1971, the Ashley NF still considered the Stockmore Ranger Station, by then renamed the Stockmore Administrative Site, as a key location for managing the North Unit of the Duchesne

[539] 7300 Buildings file, ANF File Room.
[540] George L. Nichols Work Diaries, May 2 and May 20, 1940, MS 78, George L. Nichols U. S. Forest Service Collection, Stewart Library, Weber State University.
[541] "Stockmore Ranger Station, Landscape Planting Plan," 1936; "Stockmore Ranger Station, Water System," 1938; and Reginald C. Pragnell, "Stockmore Ranger Station, Preliminary Improvement and Planting Plan," 1948, Historic Plans Files, R4 History Collection.
[542] Personal communication with Gene Caldwell, July 1, 2014.
[543] "Variety of Important Activities Highlights 1959 Forest Program," *Vernal Express,* December 17, 1959, 25; "Forest Continues Beetle Battle in 'Grandaddies'," *Vernal Express,* June 9, 1960, 3.

Ranger District. This continued to be the case the following decade when staff wrote, "Other buildings have been added to the site, principally rebuilt tent frames from the "Bug Job" days in the fifties and early sixties. Stockmore is a principal summer work site, living area, and staging area for the administration of the North Unit."[544]

The Bureau of Reclamation found the Stockmore station useful in supporting its Central Utah Project. With Forest Service permission, Reclamation constructed the Tabiona Field Station on the northern part of the administrative site, north of Highway 35. The Reclamation completed its work in the area and transferred its facilities to the Forest Service in 1988. With no need for the old buildings, District staff signed a cooperative agreement with the Tabiona Natural History Society to rehabilitate the historic dwelling and open it to the public. The Society installed a new roof and repaired the foundation of the dwelling in 2008. No further action occurred, and the Society became defunct. The Ashley NF considered placing the dwelling and bunkhouse in the recreation rental program but decided instead to offer the property for sale under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREA).

Facilities

Despite its long use and extensive development, only three buildings remain in the historic core of the Stockmore Administrative Site: the ca. 1914 **Dwelling (#1117)**, the 1959 **Bunkhouse (#1122)**, and a corrugated metal **Seed Storehouse (#1359)** erected in November 1977.[545] Information about ancillary features is limited and often from secondary rather than primary sources. This, combined with the interchange of facility numbers amongst some structures, presents challenges in tracking their histories. To date, research reveals the following data about buildings that once existed at the Stockmore Ranger Station:

- **Barn:** A 1936 planting plan shows an L-shaped barn/garage southeast of the house. It also appears on a 1938 water system site plan. A 1948 plan portrays an existing barn in the same location although it is rectangular, not L-shaped. It was still there in 1960 when the Forest Supervisor described it as a "Barn & Tool Shed" built around 1922. A barn and a tool shed are listed, but crossed out, on a 1961 building inventory.[546]

- **Cellar:** A stone and earth cellar, located just off the Dwelling's northeast corner, appears in an early but undated photo, suggesting it was constructed with the house or soon thereafter. It appears in a 1926 photo in the same location but a 1948 site plan shows a cellar northwest of the dwelling.

- **Fire Caches:** Two small fire caches stood behind Shed #4 as of 1997. The wood-framed structures, clad completely in corrugated metal, were removed in 2013.

[544] Henningson, et. al., 6.
[545] Photo of "Older American Crew constructing granary at Stockmore," November 1977 [photocopy], File: "Index: Photos," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.
[546] A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, March 14, 1960, File: "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Stockmore Ranger Station," R4 Lands Status Office; "Buildings Inventory," 1961.

- **Garage/Storeroom**: A 1920s document mentions a "Garage & Storeroom combined, not sufficient room for all equipment."[547]

- **Garage/Shed:** A 1960 site plan shows a "shed" just south of the bunkhouse. It is labeled "garage" on a 1961 site plan.

- **Hay Shed:** This tall, open-sided pole structure had a shed roof and served as a hay shelter. It was removed in 2013.

- **Pit Toilet (#3099):** Although the Forest Service's infrastructure database lists the construction date as 1963, this 3'-6" x 4'-2" outhouse was clearly an R4 Plan 70 design. Region 4 adopted the design in 1933 and built hundreds of them throughout the Intermountain Region during the New Deal era. The Stockmore toilet, which is shown on a 1960 site plan, likely dated to the 1930s and may have replaced an earlier one mentioned in a 1920s document.[548] It was removed in 2013.

- **Storage Shed #1 (#4001, formerly #4003):** This 13'-8" x 15'-6" building, marked #4003 as seen in a 1999 photo, was likely one of the 1958 tent frames that was boarded in by 1977.[549] The Forest Service's infrastructure database provides a construction date of 1958 and notes it had served as a saw shop. A 2011 survey revealed graffiti: "Bob Evans 1959 Oct 7th snowed," "Rhodes," and "Bil Nelsen." The shed was removed in 2013.

- **Storage Shed #3 (#4003, formerly #4010):** The facility number of this 6' x 8' shed-roofed storage building was 4010, as seen in a 1999 photo. By 2011, the number was changed to 4003. The crudely built structure had plank siding, wood roof shingles, and a paneled wood door. According to the Forest Service's infrastructure database, this was a former tack shed built in 1958. It was removed in 2013.

- **Storage Shed #4 (#4004):** This 13'-6" x 15'-4" building was likely one of the 1958 tent frames that was boarded in by 1977.[550] The Forest Service's infrastructure database provides a construction date of 1958 and notes it had served as a recreation shed. The District removed the shed in 2013.

- **Storage Shed #8 (#5068), formerly Storage Shed #5 (#4008)**: The Forest Service's infrastructure database and real property records indicate this was a former woodshed built in 1958. It is also described as a flammable materials building.[551] As seen in a ca. 1999 photo, it was a small, front-gabled roof painted red. The color suggests it served as a fire cache. It was gone by 2011.

- **Storage Shed #6 (#4009):** In 1980, the Young Adult Conservation Corps relocated this 10'-5" x 14'-5" toilet building from the Avintaquin Campground (developed in 1938) to the Stockmore Ranger Station.[552] It appears the shingle-clad structure was an R4 Plan 71A-3 toilet, a four-unit design created in 1938. Soon after the relocation, the Forest Service converted it to a storage facility and, as of 2011, had placed oil barrels inside. The District removed the shed in 2013.

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[547] 7300 Buildings file, ANF File Room.
[548] Ibid.
[549] "Site Inventory Sheet," 1977, attached to IMACS form, ANF Heritage Report No. AS-81-00205.
[550] Ibid.
[551] File: "#5068, Old Stockmore Flammable Materials Building, Duchesne Ranger District," 6440 Real Property Files, Utah Acquisition Management Center, Salt Lake City.
[552] Photograph, 1980, ANF Photo Collection.

- **Storage Shed #7 (#4010):** The Young Adult Conservation Corps helped to move this 5'-6" x 10'-4" toilet building from the Avintaquin Campground (developed in 1938) to the Stockmore Ranger Station in 1980. It appears to have been an R4 Plan 70B-3, a two-unit toilet design created in 1935 and revised in 1938. The Forest Service converted it to a storage building soon after the 1980 relocation and removed it in 2013.

- **Paint House (#4058):** The Forest Service's infrastructure database lists the construction date of this prefabricated metal shed as 1963. It was removed in 2013.

- **Storage Shed #8 (#5068):** This shed is inventoried in the Forest Service's infrastructure database as a 66-square-foot building built in 1958. It was gone by 2011.

Winter Quarters Ranger Station

The Sowers Canyon Ranger Station, officially withdrawn as the Winter Quarters Ranger Station on January 8, 1908, covered 320 acres (T6S, R6W, S23, 24, & 26). The Uinta NF erected a pasture fence there in 1909, rebuilt it in 1925, and abandoned it in 1927. In 1914, forest officers considered limiting the site's use to ten acres and opening the rest to grazing permittees. This idea included a proposal to issue a permit to the Duchesne Livestock Association for about 65 acres in the station's upper pasture. At the time, there was "a one-room house built of rough lumber which can be used to good advantage for camp purposes and also a good spring of water near the house; also a well-built lumber shed which can be used for stabling purposes."[553] As seen in a 1927 photo, the Winter Quarters dwelling was a primitive side-gabled structure with board walls and a board roof.[554]

Winter Quarters Ranger Station, 1927

The Forest Supervisor reported in 1928 that the cabin still existed, along with an enclosed "camping" pasture of 6.3 acres. The smaller pasture replaced a larger one that had been fenced with the intention of wintering forest officers' horses there.[555] This may be the reason that the 1908 withdrawal was revoked on February 4, 1929 and a new withdrawal covering 20 acres in Section 24 was approved as the Sowers Canyon Guard Station on March 12, 1929. If so, it does not explain why Ranger Thomas Woolstenhulme, Joseph Brandenburg, and Fred Johnson built a post and four-wire pasture fence that enclosed 320 acres "of hay land in Sowers canyon to be used as winter grazing quarter for the

[553] File: "O Improv. Winter Quarters R. S. Pasture Fence," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 31; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[554] "Winterquarters R. S.," August 1927, ANF Photo Collection.
[555] Forest Supervisor Charles DeMoisy, Jr. to District Forester, December 14, 1928, File: "U Withdrawals Sowers Canyon Admin. Site," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 38; RG 95, NARA-RMR.

Uintah National Forest rangers' horses." The three men erected the fence in six days, a feat they deemed was record time for the area.[556]

Eventually, the Uinta NF found it no longer needed the Winter Quarters Ranger Station. After removing the administrative improvements, the Forest Service issued a special use permit on May 24, 1939 to the Dry Gulch Cattle Association for the site.[557]

Other Administrative Sites

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

Beaver Pond Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew the Beaver Pond Administrative Site on May 13, 1908. It covered an area in Sections 3 and 10 of T2N, R9W, which places it near the Duchesne River and at the current border between the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache and Ashley NFs.

Fishlake #1 Administrative Site

Ranger T. Dean Phinney prepared a report on the proposed "Fishlake #1 Administrative Site" in 1930, describing it as a 40-acre parcel in Sections 16 and 21 of T3N, R8W. Phinney noted that it was desirable as an administrative pasture and temporary headquarters for personnel working in the Grandaddy Basin area. He claimed that it "has always been considered a stopover point," thanks to its location at the junction of main trails just northeast of Rainbow Lake.[558] The District Forester approved the site on February 10, 1930. In April 1933, Ranger Phinney reported a log fence, built for $180.15, enclosed a five-acre pasture in Section 16.[559]

The Fishlake #1 site was in the Wasatch NF's Grandaddy Lakes region that transferred to the Ashley NF in 1954. It is now in the High Uintas Wilderness and part of the Duchesne Ranger District. It should not be confused with the Fishlake Ranger Station on the Roosevelt Ranger District.

Grandaddy Ranger Station

The GLO withdrew a 198.58-acre tract (T3N, R8W, S33; T2N, R8W, S4) for the Uinta NF on April 6, 1908. Lands status records suggest the acreage was corrected or adjusted to 223.69 acres. It is at the western end of the Duchesne Ranger District, near Grandaddy Lake in the High Uintas Wilderness.

Hades Administrative Site

On May 13, 1908, the GLO withdrew 200 acres in Sections 26 and 35 of T2N, R9W as the Hades Administrative Site. The site, likely chosen for its proximity to the Duchesne River, was revoked on January 9, 1919.

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[556] "Duchesne Locals," *The Duchesne Courier*, October 11, 1929, 7.
[557] Forest Supervisor Gilbert B. Doll to Regional Forester, February 26, 1957, File: "U Withdrawals Sowers Canyon Admin. Site," SUPs, 1912-62, Box 38; RG 95, NARA-RMR.
[558] T. Dean Phinney, "Report on Administrative Site, Fishlake #1 Administrative Site," February 6, 1930, File: "2330 Developed Sites, Administrative Site – Brinton Meadows," Duchesne District Office.
[559] Untitled document, File: "2330 Developed Sites, Administrative Site – Brinton Meadows," Duchesne District Office.

Hill Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew the 160-acre Hill Administrative Site for the Uinta NF on May 2, 1908 but revoked it on January 9, 1919. It was in T2N, R7W, S21, which is along Rock Creek and near the Upper Stillwater Dam.

North Fork Ranger Station

The North Fork Ranger Station (T1N, R9W, S12; T1N, R8W, S7) was northwest of Tabiona and Duchesne, east of Lightning Ridge and just off the North Fork Road. The GLO withdrew the 160-acre tract on December 21, 1906 but revoked it a decade later on February 5, 1916.

Rainbow Lake Guard Station

The Wasatch NF used the Rainbow Lake Guard Station on the Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District as early as 1938 when the Forest Service filed a water application with the State of Utah. In early 1942, the Regional Office sent blueprints for an R4 Plan 7C dwelling to the Forest Supervisor to guide construction of a building there. Enrollees from Big Cottonwood Camp F-38 were to build the structure with logs that the forest guard would cut near the site, peel, and season. Records yield no indication the cabin was built, perhaps because the CCC program was discontinued and/or because of the time needed to season the logs. A proposal in 1963 to build a two-room guard station apparently went unrealized also. At that time, the guard station consisted of a pasture and a tent at Rainbow Lake, which is in Section 15 of T2S, R10E.[560]

Red Creek Administrative Site

When selected in 1924 as an administrative pasture, this site was part of the Hanna Ranger District on the Uinta NF. Ranger R. A. Beauchamp fenced ten acres to support work connected with spring and summer grazing on the Red Creek Unit. On September 24, 1924, the Forest Service formally approved the 40-acre tract, which was about eight miles west of Hanna in Section 21 of T1S, R9W. As early as 1931, Ranger E. J. Adair complained about the lack of water in the Red Creek pasture and, by 1935, about the poor condition of the fence. He sought to extend or relocate the pasture to remedy the water shortage while addressing the need for a new and improved fence. The Red Creek Administrative Site was part of the Ashley NF by 1958 but forest officers had ceased using it. Since it was outside the Forest boundary and never withdrawn, its status as an administrative site was revoked on October 29, 1958.[561]

Wilson Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew the Wilson Administrative Site on April 10, 1908. It was in Section 5 of T2N, R7W, which is along Rock Creek just above the Upper Stillwater Dam. The GLO revoked the 160-acre withdrawal on October 21, 1918.

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[560] Floyd J. Allen, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, April 25, 1938, File: "2330 Developed Sites, Administrative Site – Brinton Meadows," Duchesne District Office; Various documents dated November 21, 1941 to April 6, 1942, File: "7300 Buildings, Rainbow Guard Station," ANF File Room; A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 9, 1963, File: "7300 Buildings, Manila Ranger Station, Folder 2 of 3," ANF File Room; "Archer Wirth, "Job Description and Instructions, Rainbow Lake Guard," date stamped March 28, 1963, File: "History, Duchesne Ranger Dist.," History Files, ANF Heritage Office.

[561] J. Raphael, Forest Supervisor, to Ranger Beauchamp, July 25, 1924, R. A. Beauchamp to Forest Supervisor, March 19, 1925, various documents, 1931 to 1936, A. R. McConkie, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 18, 1958, and Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Ashley, October 29, 1958, "7300 Buildings, Red Creek Ranger Station," ANF File Room.

Chapter 10: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the Ashley NF's historic administrative facilities constructed before 1969. Refer to *Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* for more information on evaluation methodology, including areas of significance, property types, comparative analysis, and characteristic features.

ANALYSIS

The Ashley NF had at least 105 administrative sites before 1969. Most were official sites withdrawn from public entry; others were not. Many were administrative pastures or tent camps but at least 51 had buildings. Using a conservative estimate of four buildings per site on average (e.g., house, latrine, fly shed or barn, shed), we can conclude the Ashley NF had approximately 204 buildings constructed before 1969. Presently, only 78 or 38% of these buildings exist.

Geographic Distribution

The numbers of administrative sites with pre-1969 facilities that remain on the Ashley NF's administrative units range from twelve (Flaming Gorge Ranger District) to four (Vernal Ranger District).

Sites with Facilities over Age 50

Ranger District	Sites	Pre-1969 Facilities
Flaming Gorge	12	29
Vernal	4	17
Roosevelt	5	24
Duchesne	5	8
TOTAL	**26**	**78**

The **Flaming Gorge Ranger District** has the largest number of sites (12) and facilities (29), most of which represent an anomaly when compared to most districts in Region 4. Nine of the sites are directly associated with the 1950s-1960s development of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area that resulted from construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam. Summit Springs Ranger Station and the Ute Fire Tower Site are the only intact New Deal-era sites; both are listed on the National Register.

The **Vernal Ranger District** has the smallest number of sites. Three of its four sites are assemblages of high-integrity facilities constructed in the 1930s. The fourth, the Vernal Warehouse Site, is a newer compound with a disparate collection of recycled and recently erected buildings.

The **Roosevelt Ranger District** has 24 buildings on five sites, three of which formerly served as headquarters of various districts. Most of the facilities were built in the 1930s.

The **Duchesne Ranger District**, with five sites, has the smallest number of pre-1969 buildings. The two oldest sites, Indian Canyon and Stockmore ranger stations, are listed on the National Register. The Duchesne Warehouse Site and the Rock Creek Administrative Site are relatively new compounds with a few buildings recycled from older sites.

Temporal Distribution

As explained in Chapter 1, temporal boundaries span from 1905 to 1968. This period can be divided into five subsets that represent relevant shifts in the culture, patterns, and events of Forest Service administration.

1905-1907 Few buildings constructed during this period remain in Region 4, as most have been demolished, sold, or transferred out of Forest Service ownership. The Ashley NF, established in 1908, includes land that was designated as national forest before that date. However, it has no facilities from the 1905-1907 period.

1908-1932 Facilities constructed during this time are associated with early Forest Service management of public land and typically rely on vernacular building types. Eleven (14%) of the Ashley NF's existing facilities were built in this era. The exteriors of most of them retain high integrity. Others, including the Indian Canyon Ranger Station buildings, also have high interior integrity.

1933-1942 This is the richest period, thanks to relief funding and labor made available in response to the Depression. Buildings constructed during this time are typically associated with New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps. They often embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and planning. Of the facilities surveyed, 40 (51%) were built during this period.

1943-1946 Resources of this phase are often associated with the military. Building restrictions prevented the construction of new buildings but the Forest Service sometimes acquired surplus military buildings after World War II. The Ashley NF has no administrative facilities from this period.

1947-1968 This era marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings. With the initiation of Operation Outdoors, new facilities were constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s to support recreation functions and to accommodate a burgeoning workforce. Twenty-seven (35%) of the Ashley NF's surveyed facilities date to this period. Most are associated with the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the development of the Flaming Gorge NRA.

The following table summarizes individual buildings and structures. They are listed by initial construction period, even if they were significantly remodeled in later years.

Temporal Distribution of Facilities

Ranger District	1905-1907	1908-1932	1933-1942	1943-1946	1947-1968
Flaming Gorge	0	0	9	0	20
Vernal	0	1	13	0	3
Roosevelt	0	7	15	0	2
Duchesne	0	3	3	0	2
TOTAL	**0**	**11**	**40**	**0**	**27**

Statements of Significance

Properties developed or used by the Forest Service for administering and managing the national forests represents the primary theme, or **Area of Significance**, of Conservation**.** This theme is defined as "the preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources" in *National Register Bulletin 16A.* Resources that represent this Area of Significance may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

In addition to the primary theme of Conservation, other areas of significance related to Forest Service administrative sites include Social History, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. Several sites on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District also represent Recreation/Entertainment.

> Social History**.** The availability of relief funds and labor led to the construction of new administrative sites and the improvement of existing sites in 1933-42. Although the Civilian Conservation Corps gets most of the attention, the Works Progress Administration and local employment programs also made important contributions to administrative site development. Consequently, many will also have Social History as an area of significance. Resources considered significant under this theme may be eligible under Criterion A.
>
> Architecture**.** There were distinct periods of architectural development in Forest Service history. Administrative sites that clearly illustrate the features common to these periods or the evolution, transition, and variation between periods may be eligible under Criterion C.
>
> Landscape Architecture**.** Some administrative sites, particularly those from the 1933-42 period when many planting plans were designed and implemented, can be classified as Historic Designed Landscapes. Those that clearly illustrate characteristic landscape design principles may be eligible under Criterion C.
>
> Recreation/Entertainment. Sites and facilities associated with the development and administration of the Flaming Gorge NRA may be significant in this area, which is an important theme. Recreation replaced traditional land uses as the primary activity in the NRA and caused a shift in socio-economic trends of this remote corner of Utah. Resources considered significant under this theme may be eligible under Criterion A.

Unless noted otherwise, the **Property Type** is "Building." Some sites qualify as Districts.

National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form provides guidance on defining the **Period of Significance**, including the following excerpts that are particularly applicable for this project:

> "Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction."
>
> Criterion A: "For properties associated with historic trends, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend."

Criterion C: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions."

"The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance."

"Continued use or activity does not necessarily justify continuing the period of significance. The period of significance is based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which the significance is based."

"Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period." [Emphasis added]

The last point deserves particular consideration for sites eligible under Criterion A with Conservation as the Area of Significance. The use of many Forest Service administrative sites changed in scope or importance, relative to management needs. For example, a site may have served as a ranger district headquarters from 1933 to 1972 and now acts as a seasonal housing site. Its significance corresponds with its role as a headquarters, one that ceased less than 50 years ago. Regular use of fire lookouts dwindled after World War II, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. In these cases, a specific date (or at least a "circa" date) can be defined as the end date for the period of significance. In accordance with *National Register Bulletin* guidance, a 50-year cut-off date will determine the period of significance for properties that continue to function as they did historically.

Eligibility of Sites & Facilities

As explained in the Region 4 historic context statement, *Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960*, the administrative site is the unit of evaluation. Consequently, an individual building usually is not eligible for listing if the site as a whole is altered significantly. Some, however, warrant individual determinations of eligibility because of their important construction systems or building types.

Thirteen (50%) of the 26 administrative sites surveyed have facilities that are eligible for or are listed on the National Register. Fifty (64%) of the 78 facilities constructed before 1969 are eligible either individually or as contributing resources in a district. This nearly meets the average of 65% in Region 4.

Eligibility of Pre-1969 Facilities*

Ranger District	Sites	Pre-1969 Facilities	Eligible, Contributing, or Listed Facilities	Ineligible or Noncontributing Facilities
Flaming Gorge	12	29	12	17
Vernal	4	17	14	3
Roosevelt	5	24	21	3
Duchesne	5	8	3	5
TOTAL	**26**	**78**	**50 (64%)**	**28 (36%)**

*Buildings constructed after 1968 in an eligible district are considered non-contributing. However, they are not included in this table.

R4 Comparison

Forest	Sites	Old Facilities	Eligible Facilities
Ashley National Forest	**26**	**78**	**50 (64%)**
Dixie National Forest	20	63	28 (44%)
Boise National Forest	45	208	119 (57%)
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	34	105	60 (57%)
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	46	156	97 (62%)
Wasatch-Cache National Forest	28	82	55 (67%)
Sawtooth National Forest	27	100	69 (69%)
Manti-La Sal National Forest	19	72	55 (76%)
Bridger-Teton National Forest	32	75	58 (77%)
Salmon-Challis National Forest	76	254	194 (77%)
TOTAL	**353**	**1,193**	**785**

EVALUATION SUMMARIES

The summaries on the following pages are arranged alphabetically by district. Individual survey forms provide detailed information about the history and design of each site and its historic buildings. See also Appendix A for a condensed list.

The summaries include a list of specific heritage reports related to each site, some of which include archeological surveys. While efforts were made to identify all reports, it is possible that some were missed.

FLAMING GORGE RANGER DISTRICT

Dutch John Gap Communications Site

AS-02536

Dutch John Gap Comsite Building (#4072)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
4072	Dutch John Gap Comsite Building	1963	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Dutch John Gap Comsite Building is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it is not "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Other administrative sites and facilities better illustrate the significant historic themes associated with Forest Service management of public lands. The Comsite Building is not associated with a significant individual nor does it have design or construction importance. The concrete block shelter was once part of a communications network that is now defunct. Similar structures, specifically the Myton Bench and Blue Mountain Comsite buildings, are no longer in Forest Service ownership or use.

Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.

AS-02538

104 South Blvd. House (#5071)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
5071	Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	ca. 1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The town of Dutch John played a part in the transformation of northeast Utah. It is associated with the Bureau of Reclamation's construction of Flaming Gorge Dam and subsequent establishment of the Flaming Gorge NRA. The town also embodied the characteristics of a government-planned community that blended concepts of mid-century suburban development with an immediate need for inexpensive facilities. It is not within the scope of this study to evaluate the town but a windshield survey and examination of satellite images reveals significant changes from its original state. Most circulation patterns remain intact but the ensemble of buildings and structures is modified noticeably. At least one-third of its buildings are gone and others have seen dramatic alterations. Several homes constructed in recent years are oversized and incompatible with the historic character. Given this significant loss of integrity and National Register guidance,[562] the town likely is ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Regarding individual resources in developments, National Register guidance states, "In certain cases, a single home or small group of houses in a residential subdivision may be eligible for National Register listing because of outstanding design characteristics (Criterion C) or association with a highly important individual or event (Criterion A or B)." The house at 104 South Boulevard does not exhibit outstanding design characteristics nor is it associated with a highly important individual or event. For these reasons, it is not individually eligible for listing on the National Register.

[562] See David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places,* [Washington, D.C.]: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002.

Dutch John House, 117 Second Ave.

AS-02539

117 Second Avenue House (#5072)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
5072	Dutch John House, 117 Second Ave.	ca. 1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The town of Dutch John played a part in the transformation of northeast Utah. It is associated with the Bureau of Reclamation's construction of Flaming Gorge Dam and subsequent establishment of the Flaming Gorge NRA. The town also embodied the characteristics of a government-planned community that blended concepts of mid-century suburban development with an immediate need for inexpensive facilities. It is not within the scope of this study to evaluate the town but a windshield survey and examination of satellite images reveals significant changes from its original state. Most circulation patterns remain intact but the ensemble of buildings and structures is modified noticeably. At least one-third of its buildings are gone and others have seen dramatic alterations. Several homes constructed in recent years are oversized and incompatible with the historic character. Given this significant loss of integrity and National Register guidance,[563] the town likely is ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Regarding individual resources in developments, National Register guidance states, "In certain cases, a single home or small group of houses in a residential subdivision may be eligible for National Register listing because of outstanding design characteristics (Criterion C) or association with a highly important individual or event (Criterion A or B)." The house at 117 Second Avenue does not meet these criteria and it has lost integrity due to the installation of metal roofing, metal fasciae and soffits, and aluminum siding. For these reasons, it is not individually eligible for listing on the National Register.

[563] Ibid.

Dutch John Office Site

AS-02535

Dutch John Administrative Building (#1207)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1207	Dutch John Administrative Building	1958	Ineligible/ Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Administrative Building, which is the only structure on the site, is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it does not represent a strong association with significant events, including the development of the Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir and the surrounding recreation area. The Bureau of Reclamation used it for approximately eight years before transferring it to the National Park Service, which held it for only three years. The Dam, its related power resources, and the Flaming Gorge Dam Visitor Center more clearly represent Reclamation's role in the historical development and management of this area. The Administrative Building has a stronger association with Forest Service management of public lands but its integrity is lacking. Since acquiring it in 1968, the Forest Service has modified it several times to accommodate changing needs. The conversion of the main floor from office space to barracks altered its historical use, interior spaces, and finishes. Exterior changes such as the introduction of aluminum siding have further diminished its integrity.

Dutch John Warehouse Complex

AS-02537

Dutch John Welding Shop (#2060)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1347	Dutch John Warehouse	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2041	Dutch John Storage Shed	1959	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2060	Dutch John Welding Shop	1968	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2062	Dutch John Wash Station	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
5092	Dutch John Carpentry Shop	2001	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5189	Dutch John Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Dutch John Warehouse Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register. Other administrative sites and facilities better illustrate the significant historic themes associated with the Forest Service, particularly the theme of public land management. The site is a conglomeration of disparate structures that do not represent important design or construction either individually or collectively. They are not associated with significant individuals.

Flaming Gorge District Office Site

AS-02545

Manila Office (#1202)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1126	Manila Dwelling #1	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1202	Manila Office	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1204	Manila Office (House)	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1332	Manila Barn	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1341	Manila Warehouse Office	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1342	Manila Tool Shed	1963	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
3030	Manila Comsite Building	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
3036	Manila Storage Unit	1969	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5033	Manila Office Storage Shed	1994	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5045	Manila Corral Cattle Shed	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5046	Manila Corral Tack Shed	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5116	Manila Storage Shed	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5190	Manila Pesticides Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Flaming Gorge District Office Site meets National Register Criterion C, which states properties may be eligible "if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction . . . . or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." The 1963 site plan and buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of mid-century design trends. They

represent the Forest Service's departure from site planning principles, period styles, and vernacular typology of the 1930s, and a shift away from the post-war reliance on recycled buildings and prefabricated construction.

The site layout departs from earlier guidelines for circulation and building arrangement. For example, a 1935 Forest Service manual dictated that a building be placed at right angles to, but not lined up with, other buildings on the site. Forest Service designers William R. Turner and Cal Spaun broke these rules by placing the new Manila Office at 45-degree angles to Highways 43 and 44 and creating a symmetrical layout with two residences and a semi-circular driveway (a nod, perhaps, to curved roads of contemporary suburban developments). They used a fence to enclose the service buildings in the southwest corner of the redeveloped site. Their configuration created separate public, residential, and utilitarian zones while presenting the office's façade to the intersection of Manila's two main access roads. Landscaping around the office and residences further delineate these functions from the "industrial" area.

The five 1963 buildings represent a shift away from traditional materials such as novelty and drop siding, and the typical gable-roofed form. The Office (#1202) was built with relatively new materials such as T1-11 plywood siding and an aluminum storefront entry. The Office Warehouse (#1341) has glue-laminated beams as its roof structure and exposed concrete block walls that express its utilitarian nature. The architect's decision to place flat roofs on both of these buildings is perhaps the most radical design departure. The Dwelling #1 (#1126) and the Office House (#1204) epitomize the mid-century image of affordable ranch houses that were popular as government housing. Each has a long, single-story profile with a hip roof, boxed eaves, an attached garage, a picture window, and little ornamentation. The Tool Shed (#1342) is somewhat more traditional in form, although it utilizes the wider lap siding that was popular at the time.

For these reasons, the Flaming Gorge District Office Site is eligible as a District under Criterion C with Architecture as the area of significance. As noted in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, a district's components can "lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context." Under this guidance, the five buildings constructed in 1963 are contributing resources. Although some are altered, all five retain their character-defining features and sufficient integrity to form a unified entity. The Barn (#1332) is a non-contributing resource. It is the last remnant of a set of 1920s-1930s ranger station buildings that no longer exists. Its architecture is inconsistent with the design principles of the 1963 district. The other buildings, most of which are of recent construction and of incompatible design, are non-contributing resources also.

The Flaming Gorge District Office Site is also eligible for the National Register because of it is association with the Forest Service's administration and management of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District. It is eligible under Criterion A with Conservation as the area of significance.

The site served as headquarters of the Flaming Gorge Ranger District beginning in the 1920s but it does not retain integrity from the early phases of development and use. The period of significance begins in 1963 when it was last redeveloped. Due to the ranger station's ongoing use, the end date of this period will shift to align with 50 years in the past, unless additional research yields justification for a more specific date.

Manila Housing Site

AS-02544

Manila Dwelling, 298 Ashley Way (#1143)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1143	Manila Dwelling, 298 Ashley Way	1965	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1144	Manila Dwelling, 310 Ashley Way	1965	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5032	NRA Warehouse Storage Shed	1964	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Facilities			
1184	Manila 335 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1185	Manila 305 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1186	Manila 295 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1187	Manila 325 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1188	Manila 315 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5025	Lake Management Storage Shed	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5026	Storage Shed 298 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5027	Storage Shed 310 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5028	Storage Shed 335 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5029	Storage Shed 305 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5030	Storage Shed 295 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5031	Storage Shed 325 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5047	Storage Shed 315 Ashley Way	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

As a whole, the Manila Housing Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register due to a loss of integrity. It lost one of its four original buildings (the contact station) around 1969. The greatest impact to the site's character was the installation of thirteen modular houses and prefabricated sheds in the 1980s and 1990s. The three historic buildings are not individually eligible because they do not adequately illustrate the historic themes associated with the development and administration of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area or the Flaming Gorge Ranger District. They are not associated with a significant individual nor do they sufficiently embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. They also do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values.

Red Canyon Administrative Site

AS-02552

Red Canyon Duplex (#1139)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1139	Red Canyon Duplex	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1346	Red Canyon Garage & Storeroom	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2092	Red Canyon Toilet	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Red Canyon Administrative Site is not eligible for the National Register because it does not adequately illustrate the historic themes associated with the development and administration of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area or the Flaming Gorge Ranger District. Other sites, most notably the Flaming Gorge District Office and the Red Canyon VIS Center clearly represent those significant themes, including Forest Service management of recreation and other activities on public lands.

Neither the site nor its two original buildings are associated with a significant individual. They do not sufficiently embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The buildings also do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values.

Red Canyon Visitor Center Site
AS-02540

Red Canyon Visitor Center (#1210)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1210	Red Canyon Visitor Center	1964	Eligible/Contributing

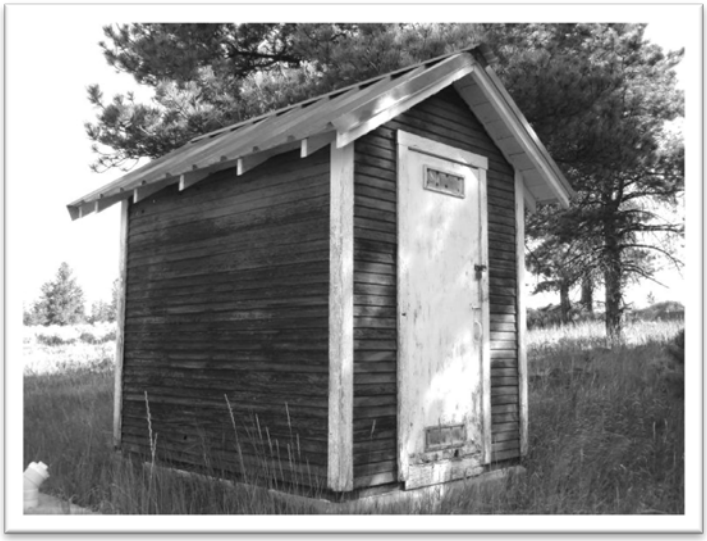
Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility
None

Determination of Eligibility
The Red Canyon Visitor Center is an exceptional edifice that embodies the distinctive characteristics of organic architecture, a design philosophy that emphasized the connection between the built and natural environments. Its form responds to the dramatic location on a cliff above the Green River by drawing visitors in under one wing and steering them toward stunning views through the opposite wing. It is also notable for its high artistic values. The hyperbolic paraboloid roof is a structural design that articulates the aesthetic ideals of organic architecture. It relies on advanced engineering to utilize wood, a traditional material, in an innovative manner. The building has seen some minor modifications including roofing material replacement and some interior remodeling. However, it retains its character-defining features, the most significant of which are its form and expanses of glass. Other important features include the stone masonry, scuppers, aluminum storefront entrance, and exposed tongue-and-groove ceiling and soffits. For these reasons, the Red Canyon Visitor Center is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with Architecture and Engineering as areas of significance.

The Visitor Center is also eligible under Criterion A with Recreation/Entertainment as the area of significance. It epitomizes the Forest Service's enhanced recreation program that resulted from the agency's Operation Outdoors initiative (1957-62) and the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, established by Congress in 1958. These prompted the Forest Service to implement a Visitor Information Service (VIS) program in 1962, with visitor centers as important components. The Red Canyon Visitor Center is one of only two visitor centers constructed during the introductory period of the VIS program in Region 4. The other is the 1962 Redfish Lake Visitor Center in Idaho. It too is eligible for listing on the National Register. The period of significance begins in 1964 with the Visitor Center's construction. Due to its ongoing use, the end date of the period of significance will shift to align with 50 years in the past, unless additional research yields justification for a more specific date.

Red Canyon Water Treatment Area

AS-02542



Red Canyon Water Pump House (#3032)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
3032	Red Canyon Water Pump House	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
1670	Red Canyon Water Treatment Plant	ca. 1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Red Canyon Water Pump House is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it does not adequately portray an association with important historic themes. It is a minor structure that has been altered (and likely relocated from another site) to accommodate modern pump-related equipment. The available historical record does not indicate any association with an important trend, event, or person. Its design does not demonstrate high artistic values.

Summit Springs Ranger Station

AS-435, 42-DA-1650

Summit Springs Dwelling (#1107)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1107	Summit Springs Dwelling	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1127	Summit Springs Bunkhouse	1936/1940	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1312	Summit Springs Garage & Storage	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1333	Summit Springs Generator Shed	1935	Eligible/Contributing
3033	Summit Springs Storage Shed	ca. 1935	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
n/a	Summit Springs CXT Toilet	2014	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-92-00649	Summit Springs Guard Station
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-05-01032	Summit Springs Salvage Project
AS-08-00002	FY 2008 Condition Surveys
AS-10-00021	Summit Springs Guard Station Rehabilitation Plan
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest
AS-13-00001	2013 Priority Heritage Asset Condition Assessment

The Forest Service first documented the Summit Springs Ranger Station in 1992 and determined it was eligible for listing on the National Register. Staff also concluded the proposed remodeling of the dwelling's kitchen and bathroom would have no effect on the property's significance. James L. Dykman, Regulation Assistance Coordinator with the Utah SHPO, concurred with these findings in a letter dated May 8, 1992 (Case No. 92-0633). A preservation consultant affirmed the station's significance on a 1997 site form, as did Forest Service staff in later reports.

Determination of Eligibility

As a former summer headquarters, the Summit Springs Ranger Station played an important role in the early administration of the Manila Ranger District (since renamed the Flaming Gorge Ranger District). From this location, district rangers managed activities such as logging, grazing, and recreation on national forest land. It is also significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and as an intact example of a New Deal-era ranger station exhibiting standard Forest Service design principles of the time. It is the only CCC-constructed ranger station on the district. The site is eligible for listing as a district on the National Register under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance.

The site retains no integrity from its first phase of use (1926-1934) but it has high integrity from its second phase. The period of significance begins with 1935, when the CCC constructed several of its buildings. It ends ca. 1960 when district operations shifted to the Flaming Gorge area and the ranger ceased to use Summit Springs Ranger Station as a summer headquarters.

The Dwelling (#1107), Garage & Storage (#1312), Generator Shed (#1333), and Storage Shed (#3033) are contributing resources. The Bunkhouse (#1127) is a non-contributing resource because the former cellar/woodshed was altered considerably after the period of significance. However, its removal would adversely affect the spatial relationships and historic character of the site. The 2014 toilet is a non-contributing resource.

Ute Fire Tower Site

AS-00095; 42-DA-157

Ute Lookout Tower (#1601)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1601	Ute Lookout Tower	1937	Listed
3026	Ute Lookout Tower Pit Toilet	ca. 1937	Contributing/Eligible

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-78-00095	Ute Mountain Fire Tower Cultural Resource Evaluation (Tish McFadden, 1978)
n/a	National Register Nomination
AS-06-99999	2006 Priority Heritage Asset Condition Surveys
AS-11-00036	Determination of Effect for the Ute Mountain Fire Lookout Restoration Project
AS-13-00001	2013 Priority Heritage Asset Condition Assessment
AS-13-00028	Ute Mountain Fire Tower Lookout Repair

Heritage staff evaluated the Ute Mountain site in 1978 and determined it was historically significant; SHPO concurred on September 1, 1978. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 20, 1980 as the "Ute Mountain Fire Tower." The National Register Nomination does not discuss the criteria or period of significance but it does identify areas of significance as Architecture, Communications, and Other: Fire Detection. The Nomination does not mention other resources such as the pit toilet and weather station. According to Heritage Report No. AS-11-00036, the site is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and Forest Service fire management. The lookout is also significant under Criterion C as the only standing fire lookout in the State of Utah built with a habitation cab on the tower.

Determination of Eligibility

The Ute Lookout Tower continues to be a significant historic resource at a State level under Criteria A and C. The areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. The period of significance is

1937-1968, which begins with its construction and ends with its abandonment as a yearly fire detection facility. As associated features, the Pit Toilet and weather station contribute to the tower's historic importance.

Recommendation
Amend the National Register Nomination to provide an updated history (including a discussion of fire lookout typology and the R4 Plan 80 design), a thorough statement of significance, corrected areas of significance, and the period of significance. Identify the pit toilet and weather station as contributing resources.

VERNAL RANGER DISTRICT

Colton Guard Station

AS-261, 42-UN-1367

Colton Dwelling (#1110)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1110	Colton Dwelling	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1310	Colton Bunkhouse/Garage	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1315	Colton Powder House	ca. 1933	Eligible/Contributing
1331	Colton Barn	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1602	Colton Cellar	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1652	Colton Gas House	ca. 1935	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
5035	Colton Toilet	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-74-00001	*Missing; identified as pertaining to various sites*
AS-82-00218	Cultural Resource Survey of the Colton GS (includes IMACS by Marilyn Mlazovsky)
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-07-00002	FY 2007 Condition Surveys
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

In 1982, heritage staff recorded the Colton Guard Station and concluded it was not historically significant but provided no justification for this assessment. A preservation consultant determined in 1997 that it was

eligible for listing on the National Register. Staff reiterated the site's historic significance in a 2012 report that proposed to repair the station's buildings.

Determination of Eligibility

The Colton Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. It played an important role in the administration and management of national forest land. The station is also significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, which constructed its buildings in 1933-34. Finally, it epitomizes the Intermountain Region's architectural and site planning principles of the New Deal era. Its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are high. The period of significance begins with its construction in 1933 and ends ca. 1950s when it ceased to serve as the ranger's summer headquarters. The six historic buildings are contributing; the modern toilet is not. Other important site features include the footbridge, sidewalks, and fences.

Paradise Park Guard Station

AS-306, 42-UN-1432

Paradise Park Dwelling (#1115)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1115	Paradise Park Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1336	Paradise Park Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1650	Paradise Park Gas House	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
4047	Paradise Park Toilet	1932	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
5011	Paradise Romtec Toilet #2	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-84-00355	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-00-00881	Guard Station Outhouses
AS-10-00020	Paradise Park Guard Station Rehabilitation Plan, 2012
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

Forest Service heritage staff documented the Paradise Park Guard Station in 1983 but did not evaluate it. A preservation consultant determined in 1997 that it is eligible for listing on the National Register. Later heritage reports affirmed the site's historic significance. In 2000, the Ashley NF proposed to replace the historic pit latrine with a Romtec brand toilet. The Utah SHPO, noting that the historic outhouse contributes to the station's historic integrity, disagreed with the Forest Service's determination that the action would have no adverse effect (Case No. 00-1330). After further consultation, both parties agreed to retain the historic outhouse and proceed with construction of the Romtec toilet. (This suggests that the 1997 date of the Romtec toilet is incorrect.)

Determination of Eligibility

The Paradise Park Guard Station is remarkable because it embodies the vernacular building traditions that Forest Service rangers relied on in the early twentieth century. Its development began before the Intermountain Region adopted site planning guidelines and standard building plans. The site has the highest level of integrity compared to the Ashley NF's other three stations that represent this era (Altonah, Stockmore, and Indian Canyon ranger stations). It retains all of its original buildings that collectively exhibit a high degree of integrity.

Given these considerations, the Paradise Park Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. It was an important administrative site for rangers managing forest-related activities in the Mosby Mountain area. It is an intact example of an early twentieth-century ranger station that relied on local knowledge and skills for its design and construction, rather than on established designs. The areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1932 (first construction date) and ends ca. 1965 (unless additional research yields justification for a more specific date). The four historic buildings are contributing; the modern toilet is not. Small-scale site features that reinforce the property's historic significance include the corral and fences.

Trout Creek Guard Station

AS-281, 42-UN-1419

Trout Creek Dwelling (#1101)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1101	Trout Creek Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1313	Trout Creek Garage & Storage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1334	Trout Creek Barn	1933	Eligible/Contributing
4044	Trout Creek Toilet	1933	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
5010	Trout Creek Romtec Toilet	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-83-00345	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-00-00881	Guard Station Outhouses
AS-06-01098	Trout Creek Guard Station Passport-In-Time Project (no report)
AS-08-00022	Trout Creek Guard Station Handicap Accessibility Modifications
AS-09-00008	2009 Priority Heritage Asset Assessments
AS-11-00014	Trout Creek Guard Station Graywater Leach-Field
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

Heritage staff first documented the Trout Creek Guard Station in 1983 but did not evaluate it. A preservation consultant determined in 1997 that it is eligible for listing on the National Register. In 2000, the Ashley NF proposed to replace the historic pit latrine with a Romtec brand toilet. The Utah SHPO, noting that the historic outhouse contributes to the station's historic integrity, disagreed with the Forest Service's determination that the action would have no adverse effect (Case No. 00-1330). After further consultation, both parties agreed to retain the historic outhouse and proceed with construction of the

Romtec toilet. (This suggests the 1997 date of the Romtec toilet is incorrect.) Subsequent heritage reports affirmed the historic significance of the Trout Creek Guard Station and its historic buildings.

Determination of Eligibility

The Trout Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as areas of significance. It played an important role in the administration and management of national forest land. The station is also significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, which constructed the buildings in 1933-34. Finally, it epitomizes the Intermountain Region's architectural and site planning principles of the New Deal era. Its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are high. The period of significance begins with its construction in 1933 and ends ca. 1965. The four historic buildings are contributing; the modern toilet is not. Other important site features include the flagstone walk, stone retaining wall, flagpole, and fences.

Vernal Warehouse Site

AS-02549

Road Crew Shop (#1319)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1303	Vernal Warehouse (Block Building)	1961	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1319	Vernal Warehouse Road Crew Shop	ca. 1934/1953	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1340	Old Wood Vernal Warehouse #4	ca. 1934/1953	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1208	Chepeta Fire Cache	1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366	Forest Paint Building	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5040	Road Crew Metal Tire Shed	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5073	ATV & Storage Shed, D-2 Warehouse	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5148	Vernal Recreation Warehouse Storage	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5182	Vernal Warehouse Fire Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5183	Vernal Warehouse Roads Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5184	Vernal Warehouse Pesticide Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Vernal Warehouse Carport	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-06-1075 Forest Service Warehouse Complex

In 2006, heritage staff determined the flammable storage and survey buildings were not eligible for listing on the National Register because they lacked integrity and context. Chris Hansen, Preservation Planner at the Utah SHPO concurred with the determination by letter dated February 22, 2006 (Case No. 06-0213).

Determination of Eligibility

The Vernal Warehouse Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it does not characterize the themes for which Forest Service administrative sites are significant. Additionally, most of its buildings do not meet the 50-year age criterion. Its three historic buildings have little integrity. The two former CCC camp buildings (#1319 and #1340) retain few original materials and exhibit no connection with their original contexts.

ROOSEVELT RANGER DISTRICT

Altonah Ranger Station

AS-1168

Altonah Old Ranger's Office (#4011)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1104	Altonah Dwelling	1931	Eligible/Contributing
1203	Altonah Office	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1304	Altonah Forklift Shed	1931	Eligible/Contributing
1307	Altonah Garage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1335	Altonah Barn	1931	Eligible/Contributing
4011	Altonah Old Ranger's Office	1932	Eligible/Contributing
4012	Altonah Pump House	1932	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
5101	Altonah Romtec Toilet	2000	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-98-00831	Altonah Guard Station Roof
AS-10-00001	2010 Priority Heritage Assets
AS-10-00022	Altonah Ranger Station Rehabilitation Plan
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

A preservation consultant surveyed the Altonah Ranger Station in 1997 and determined it was eligible for listing on the National Register. Heritage staff consulted with the Utah SHPO in 1998 about replacing the roof of the "Altonah Guard Station" (presumably the dwelling) in kind. Barbara L. Murphy of the Utah

SHPO concurred, by letter dated April 24, 1998, with the Forest Service's determination that the guard station is eligible (Case No. 98-0499). Heritage staff reiterated the site's historic significance in a 2012 report that proposed to repair the station's buildings.

Determination of Eligibility

The Altonah Ranger Station is eligible for listing on the National Register as a District under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. As a year-round district headquarters, it played an important role in the Forest Service's management of public lands. It is also significant, albeit to a lesser extent, for its short association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The site also exhibits the evolution from vernacular building traditions (pre-New Deal) to standard building plans (beginning in 1933) to the recycling of structures for new uses (post-WWII). The period of significance begins in 1931 with its initial construction and ends ca. 1960 when Roosevelt became the district ranger's permanent base. The seven historic buildings are contributing resources. The Office (#1203) was moved to the site in 1958 during the period of significance and its relocation is consistent with historic Forest Service trends of reusing facilities. Since it meets Criterion Consideration G, it is a contributing resource. The Old Ranger's Office (#4011) is notable as the only office extant from the pre-New Deal period on the Ashley National Forest. The flagpole, sign, and fences are important site features that add to the site's historic character.

Elkhorn Ranger Station

AS-283, 42-UN-1422

Elkhorn Small Barn (#5063)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1102	Elkhorn Dwelling (former office)	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1330	Elkhorn Barn (former cellar)	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1603	Elkhorn Cellar (former woodshed)	1935	Eligible/Contributing
5063	Elkhorn Small Barn (former "Large Barn")	1936	Eligible/Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-83-00354	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
AS-86-00513	Elkhorn Guard Station Disposal
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-07-00028	Burned Area Emergency Response, Elkhorn Guard Station
AS-08-00007	Site Recordation/Updates 2008

Heritage staff recorded the Elkhorn Guard Station in 1982 but did not evaluate its significance until 1986 when the Ashley NF proposed to dispose of the buildings. At that time, staff determined the site had no historic value or prehistoric resources. In 1997, a preservation consultant evaluated the Elkhorn Guard Station as eligible for listing on the National Register. After the Neola North Fire of 2007, heritage staff supplemented site documentation and reiterated the station's significance.

Determination of Eligibility

As a former year-round ranger station, the Elkhorn site played an important role in the management of national forest land beginning in 1908. It served for decades as the district ranger's headquarters by providing living quarters, office accommodations, livestock facilities, and storage for official equipment and supplies. The station retains no integrity from its early development phases (1908; 1925-26). As a whole, the site also has minimal integrity from its third development phase (1933-36), thanks to the

relocation of the house and garage to Roosevelt in 1956 and removal of landscaping and numerous site features. However, the remaining four buildings sufficiently embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service architecture from the New Deal period. To a lesser extent, they also convey an association with Forest Service management of public lands and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Dwelling (#1102) is one of two R4 Plan 5 buildings on the Ashley NF. (The other is at the Trout Creek Guard Station.) Despite some interior modifications, it retains all of its exterior character-defining features. The other three buildings are the only examples of R4 Plans 11, 63, and 66 on the Forest. All are standard designs by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols and they exhibit high levels of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The four buildings are eligible under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance is 1933 to 1936, which corresponds to the buildings' period of construction.

Moon Lake Guard Station

AS-349, 42-DC-561

Moon Lake Dwelling (#1114)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1114	Moon Lake Dwelling	1948	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
4013	Moon Lake Tack Shop	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
4014	Moon Lake Fire Tool House	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-74-00001	*Missing; identified as pertaining to various sites*
AS-85-00466	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-08-00018	Hazard Tree Removal Project
AS-11-00001	FY 2011 Condition Surveys, Priority Heritage Assets
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

The Forest Service first documented the station in 1985 but did not evaluate it. A preservation consultant, relying on incorrect information, determined in 1997 that it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Heritage staff briefly assessed the three major buildings and the grounds during a 2011 project survey of the Moon Lake Campground. Staff repeated the site's historic eligibility in a 2012 report that proposed to repair the station's buildings.

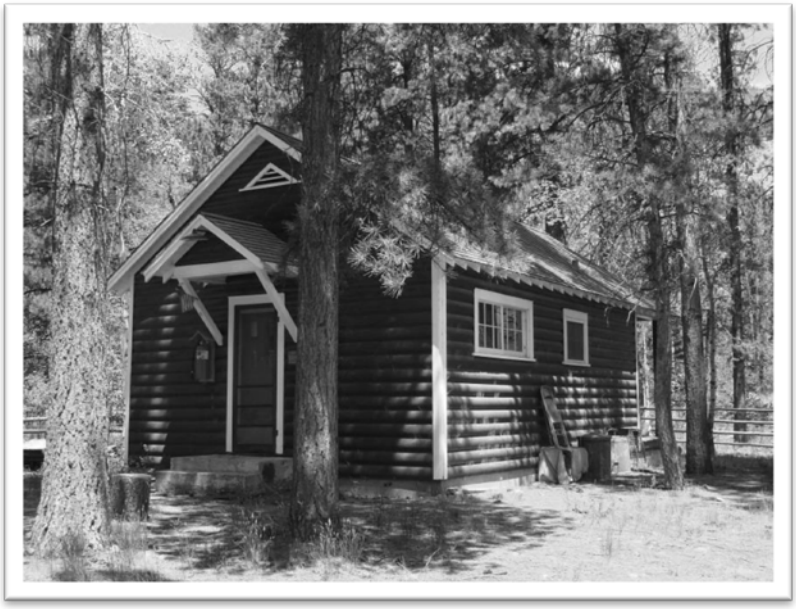
Determination of Eligibility

Previous determinations of eligibility incorrectly identified the Moon Lake Dwelling as a 1930s structure associated with New Deal activities. Research since then reveals its actual construction date as 1948. The dwelling was not associated with the New Deal programs and its integrity is compromised. It is altered, most notably with the replacement of its 6/6 double-hung wood windows with small aluminum windows and patched siding below. These facts, consideration of the historic context, and a comparative analysis

(per guidance in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*) with the Ashley NF's other administrative sites lead to a determination of ineligibility for listing on the National Register. Better examples of George Nichols' Neoclassical Revival-inspired designs exist at the Colton, Trout Creek, Uinta Park, and Yellowstone stations. Those sites also demonstrate the historic themes for which Forest Service administrative sites are significant in a manner that the Moon Lake Guard Station does not. The other two Moon Lake buildings are of indeterminate origin and age. Given this lack of context, they do not individually qualify for listing.

Uinta Park Guard Station

AS-307, 42-DC-2149



Uinta Park Dwelling (#1118)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1118	Uinta Park Dwelling	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
1120	Uinta Park Bunkhouse	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
1345	Uinta Park Garage & Storeroom	1966	Eligible/Contributing
5062	Uinta Park Storage Shed	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
3057	Uinta Canyon Pit Toilet	ca. 1970	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-84-00374	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-08-00002	FY 2008 Condition Surveys
AS-08-00018	Hazard Tree Removal Project
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

The Forest Service documented the site in 1983 but did not evaluate its historic significance. In 1997, a preservation consultant determined it is eligible for listing on the National Register. Heritage staff reiterated the site's historic significance in a 2012 report that proposed to repair the station's buildings.

Determination of Eligibility

The Uinta Park Guard Station is important under Criterion A for its association with the Forest Service's conservation efforts in managing public lands and for its connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The station also exemplifies the architectural design and site planning principles throughout the Forest Service's Intermountain Region during the New Deal era. Conservation, Social History, and Architecture

are the areas of significance. The period of significance begins with the initial building construction ca. 1936. Due to its ongoing use, the period of significance will shift to align with 50 years in the past, unless additional research yields justification for a more specific date.

The Dwelling (#1118), Bunkhouse (#1120), and Storage Shed (#5062) are contributing resources. The 1966 Garage & Storeroom (#1345) is also eligible because it was built within the period of significance and is compatible with the older buildings. The fiberglass toilet is not eligible because it is of recent construction and is not compatible with the site's historic character. The sign, fences, and corral are important features that add to the station's significance.

Yellowstone Guard Station

AS-334, 42-DC-532

Yellowstone Bunkhouse (#1119)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1106	Yellowstone Dwelling	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1119	Yellowstone Bunkhouse	1930	Eligible/Contributing
1309	Yellowstone Garage	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1321	Yellowstone Storage Shed	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1328	Yellowstone Fire Tool House	ca. 1940	Eligible/Contributing
1337	Yellowstone Barn	1930	Eligible/Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-84-00409	IMACS Site Form (Marilyn Mlazovsky)
AS-93-00691	Yellowstone Guard Station Waterline
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
AS-00-00895	Yellowstone Guard Station French Drain
AS-08-00018	Hazard Tree Removal Project
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest

Heritage staff documented the site in 1984 but did not evaluate it. The Forest Service consulted with the Utah SHPO in 1993 on a proposed water line, noting that the station and adjacent CCC camp might be eligible for the National Register. In a response letter dated November 18, 1993 (Case No. 93-1695), James L. Dykman of the SHPO stated, "We concur with the recommendation that both sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion d of 36CFR60.4." This statement may have been in error or premature; Forest Service files contain no documentation of an evaluation or of a determination of eligibility under Criterion D.

On a 1997 site form, preservation consultant Cory Jensen affirmed the station's eligibility for its association with the themes of Agriculture, Architecture, Conservation, and Social History (criteria were unidentified). Heritage staff reiterated the site's historic significance in a 2012 report that proposed to repair the station's buildings.

Determination of Eligibility

The Yellowstone Ranger Station is eligible for listing on the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as areas of significance. It is important for its association with the management and conservation of public land and its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The station also portrays the architectural trends of Forest Service administrative sites in the 1930s, which included the relocation and reuse of existing structures and the reliance on standard building plans for new ones. As a whole, the station's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are high. The period of significance begins with the site's redevelopment in 1934 and ends ca. 1959 when the district ranger began working from Roosevelt year-round. All six buildings are contributing resources. Small-scale site features that reinforce the property's historic significance include the flagpole, fences, corrals, and water trough.

DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT

Duchesne District Office Site

AS-02550

Duchesne Office (#1205)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1205	Duchesne Office	1964	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
n/a	Duchesne Office Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Duchesne District Office Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register. Its primary building, the Office, has no historic integrity due to multiple renovations and additions since 1974. A 2005 remodel significantly altered the building with a large addition that doubled its footprint. The project included construction of a hip roof over the flat roof and replacement of doors, windows, and siding. The office retains little semblance to its original R4 Plan A-104 design. An intact example of an R4 Plan A-104 design exists at the Flaming Gorge District Office Site.

Duchesne Warehouse Site

AS-02551

Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed (#3084)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
3084	Duchesne Storage Shed	ca. 1940	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5192	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed #3	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
1363	Duchesne Metal Warehouse	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
4069	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed #2	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5061	Duchesne Metal Storage Building [Fire Cache]	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5117	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5175	Duchesne Warehouse High Lakes Shed	2007	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5185	Duchesne Warehouse Pesticides Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5186	Duchesne Warehouse Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5216	Duchesne Bunkhouse	2015	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Carport	2006	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Chainsaw Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Fish & Wildlife Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-11-00010 Roosevelt Ranger District Office/Warehouse Conveyance
AS-12-00018 Duchesne Bunkhouse Construction

Heritage staff evaluated the Roosevelt Ranger Station when the Ashley NF proposed to sell the tract. They determined its sole historic building, the Roosevelt Fire Equipment Storage Shed (#5192), was not eligible for listing on the National Register. The Utah SHPO concurred, which paved the way for its relocation to Duchesne Warehouse Site where it is now the Storage Shed #3 (#5192).

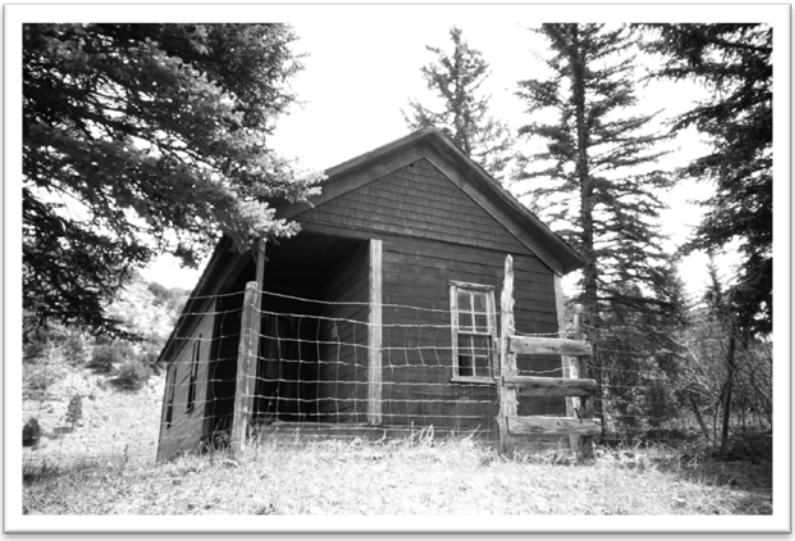
In 2012, the Ashley NF consulted with the Utah SHPO about construction of a bunkhouse at the Duchesne Warehouse Site. Lori Hunsaker, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, concurred by letter dated September 13, 2012 that the site contained no historic properties (Case No. 12-1756).

Determination of Eligibility

The Duchesne Warehouse Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it is a relatively new administrative site. The Forest Service did not begin developing it until the 1980s. Two of its thirteen buildings are historic but they are not individually eligible. Both were relocated from rural ranger stations within the boundaries of the Ashley NF. Although they retain their original design and materials, they have no integrity of location, setting, and feeling. Out of context, they do not adequately convey any important historic associations. They are not associated with important individuals and do not possess high artistic values.

Indian Canyon Ranger Station

AS-00193, 42-DC-348



Indian Canyon Dwelling (#1112)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1112	Indian Canyon Dwelling	1914	Listed
1306	Indian Canyon Barn	1921	Listed; now Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5082	Indian Canyon Pit Toilet	ca. 1926	Eligible/Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-74-00001	*Missing; identified as pertaining to various sites*
AS-81-00187	Indian Canyon Guard Station
AS-84-00434	Indian Canyon Guard Station Disposal
n/a	National Register Nomination
AS-08-00002	FY 2008 Condition Surveys
n/a	Removal of Indian Canyon Ranger Station Barn (2013 email exchange)
AS-13-00001	2013 Priority Heritage Asset Condition Assessments

Heritage staff surveyed the Indian Canyon Ranger Station in 1981 and, in a 1984 report that proposed removal of the buildings, determined it was not historically significant. The Utah SHPO requested more information in a letter dated January 21, 1985 (Case No. H637). The two agencies apparently came to an agreement on the site's historic significance. On October 28, 1999, the house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance was 1914 to 1940s. Other contributing features on site included the barn, a corral, the stone retaining wall, and the concrete foundation of the former garage. A hitching post and a weather station were identified as non-contributing structures. The National Register Nomination does not address the pit toilet.

In 2013, the Ashley NF informally consulted with the SHPO about a proposal to remove the barn, which had collapsed after floodwaters and debris swept through Mill Hollow. In an email dated September 18,

2013, Chris Hansen of the Utah SHPO agreed that the barn's destruction was an unanticipated adverse effect and recommended additional Section 106 consultation.

Determination of Eligibility

Recent fieldwork and extensive research conducted for this project has led to a better understanding of the Indian Canyon Ranger Station's historic significance. As one of the first headquarters constructed on the Uinta National Forest, it played an important role in the administration of public lands in early twentieth century. The dwelling is one of few remaining examples of a standard plan issued by the Forest Service's Washington Office in 1908. Despite its poor condition, it retains a high degree of integrity. The barn no longer contributes to the site's significance because its collapse in 2013 resulted in a loss of integrity. While the stone retaining wall continues to be a contributing feature, the concrete pad of the former garage is not. Without the garage, it does not adequately illustrate the ranger station's historic importance. In summary, the Indian Canyon Ranger Station Dwelling is eligible for continued listing on the National Register.

Recommendation

If the Ashley NF chooses to maintain the site, the National Register Nomination should be amended to add the pit latrine as a contributing resource, remove the barn as a contributing resource, and change the concrete pad to a non-contributing feature. The period of significance should be refined. It begins in 1914 with the construction of the dwelling and ends ca. 1950 when the site ceased to serve as the summer headquarters for the Duchesne Ranger District. The Indian Canyon Ranger Station should be delisted if the Ashley NF decommissions the site and removes its buildings.

Rock Creek Administrative Site

AS-02552

Rock Creek Tack Shed (#1360)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1360	Rock Creek Tack Shed	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
1211	Rock Creek Administrative Site [Building]	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1364	Rock Creek Warehouse & Garage	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

None

Determination of Eligibility

The Forest Service's Rock Creek Administrative Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register because records suggest it is not historic (over 50 years old). Its only historic building, the ca. 1935 tack shed, is not individually eligible. It has high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship but research yielded no important historical associations within the context of administrative facilities. In comparison to other properties,[564] it has no clear association with the Forest Service's role in managing public lands. Other sites and buildings on the Ashley NF have stronger associations and better represent these themes.

[564] See National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* for guidance on comparative analysis within a historic context.

Stockmore Ranger Station

AS-192, 42-DC-347

Old Stockmore Dwelling (#1117)

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1117	Old Stockmore Dwelling	ca. 1914	Listed
1122	Old Stockmore Bunkhouse	1959	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
Non-Historic Buildings			
1359	Old Stockmore Seed Storehouse	1978	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

AS-81-00205	IMACS Site Form
AS-84-00390	Stockmore Ranger Station Disposal
n/a	Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form (Cory Jensen, 1997)
n/a	National Register Nomination
AS-08-00002	FY 2008 Condition Surveys
AS-12-00017	Exterior Repair of Nine Historic Ranger/Guard Stations on Ashley National Forest
AS-12-00029	Stockmore Guard Station Rehabilitation Plan
AS-13-00001	2013 Priority Heritage Assessment Condition Assessments

Heritage staff documented the Stockmore Ranger Station in 1981 and, in 1984, prepared a report on the Ashley NF's proposal to raze the station. Staff concluded it was not eligible for listing on the National Register, and Deputy SHPO Wilson Martin concurred on September 28, 1984. Thirteen years later, a preservation consultant determined the station was eligible. As a result, the Stockmore Ranger Station was listed on the National Register on November 12, 1999 under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture as the areas of significance. The National Register Nomination focused on the Stockmore Dwelling but identified five buildings as contributing structures. Five other

buildings, including the 1959 Bunkhouse, were determined to be non-contributing resources, likely due to their dates of construction after the period of significance (1914-1940s).

Determination of Eligibility

Recent fieldwork and extensive research conducted for this project has led to a better understanding of the Stockmore Ranger Station's historic significance. The station, as headquarters of the Hanna and Grandaddy Lakes ranger districts from ca. 1914 to ca. 1954, played an important role in the management of public lands. The site as a whole is not eligible for listing on the National Register due to a loss of integrity. Most buildings, structures, and landscape features from its period of significance are gone. As the only remaining structure from that era, the Stockmore Dwelling is individually eligible for the National Register. It is important under Criterion A for its association with Forest Service management of public lands during the early 20th century. It is also significant under Criterion C as one of few remaining examples of Forest Service construction and design before the New Deal era. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. The period of significance is ca. 1914 to ca. 1954.

The Bunkhouse represents a secondary period during which the Ashley NF used the site as a "bug camp" during insect control efforts. All other features related to this initiative are gone. Alone, the Bunkhouse does not adequately demonstrate this historic association nor does it embody distinctive characteristics, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. It is not eligible. The Seed Storehouse is not eligible because it is not 50 years old and was erected after the period of significance.

The National Register Nomination identified five contributing resources with the assumption that they dated to the 1930s and were original to the site. Additional research provides clarification on those five structures, all of which have been removed:

1. "Garage/Storeroom" was Storage Shed #4 (#4004), a 1958 tent frame that was later boarded in to serve as a storage shed. It should have been a non-contributing feature because it had minimal integrity and was built after the period of significance.
2. "Shed" was Storage Shed #1 (#4001), a 1958 tent frame that was later boarded in to serve as a storage shed. It should have been a non-contributing feature because it had minimal integrity and was built after the period of significance.
3. "Storage Shed" was Storage Shed #6 (#4009). It should have been a non-contributing resource because the ca. 1938 toilet was relocated from the Avintaquin Campground to the Stockmore Ranger Station in 1980, which was after the period of significance. Additionally, the move from a recreation site to an administrative compound compromised its integrity, as did its conversion to a storage facility.
4. "Small Storage Shed" was Storage Shed #7 (#4010). It should have been a non-contributing resource because the ca. 1938 toilet was relocated from the Avintaquin Campground to the Stockmore Ranger Station in 1980, which was after the period of significance. Additionally, the move from a recreation site to an administrative compound compromised its integrity, as did its conversion to a storage facility.
5. "Outhouse" was Pit Toilet (#3099). The ca. 1935 structure would have been a contributing resource, assuming it was placed on site during the period of significance.

Recommendation

Amend the National Register Nomination to update the history, period of significance, and the description of existing features. Identify the Stockmore Dwelling as the only significant feature. Remove "Politics/Government" as an area of significance.

Appendix A: Evaluation Summary List

Flaming Gorge Ranger District

Dutch John Gap Communications Site, AS-02536

4072	Dutch John Gap Comsite Building	1963	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd., AS-02538

5071	Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	ca. 1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Dutch John House, 117 Second Ave., AS-02539

5072	Dutch John House, 117 Second Ave.	ca. 1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Dutch John Office Site, AS-02535

1207	Dutch John Administrative Building	1958	Ineligible/ Non-Contributing

Dutch John Warehouse Complex, AS-02537

1347	Dutch John Warehouse	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2041	Dutch John Storage Shed	1959	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2060	Dutch John Welding Shop	1968	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2062	Dutch John Wash Station	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5092	Dutch John Carpentry Shop	2001	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5189	Dutch John Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Flaming Gorge District Office Site, AS-02545

1126	Manila Dwelling #1	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1202	Manila Office	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1204	Manila Office (House)	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1332	Manila Barn	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1341	Manila Warehouse Office	1963	Eligible/Contributing
1342	Manila Tool Shed	1963	Eligible/Contributing
3030	Manila Comsite Building	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
3036	Manila Storage Unit	1969	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5033	Manila Office Storage Shed	1994	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5045	Manila Corral Cattle Shed	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5046	Manila Corral Tack Shed	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5116	Manila Storage Shed	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5190	Manila Pesticides Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Manila Housing Site, AS-02544

1143	Manila Dwelling, 298 Ashley Way	1965	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1144	Manila Dwelling, 310 Ashley Way	1965	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1184	Manila 335 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1185	Manila 305 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1186	Manila 295 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1187	Manila 325 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1188	Manila 315 Ashley Way	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

5025	Lake Management Storage Shed	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5026	Storage Shed 298 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5027	Storage Shed 310 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5028	Storage Shed 335 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5029	Storage Shed 305 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5030	Storage Shed 295 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5031	Storage Shed 325 Ashley Way	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5032	NRA Warehouse Storage Shed	1964	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5047	Storage Shed 315 Ashley Way	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Red Canyon Administrative Site, AS-02552

1139	Red Canyon Duplex	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1346	Red Canyon Garage & Storeroom	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
2092	Red Canyon Toilet	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Red Canyon VIS Center, AS-02540

1210	Red Canyon Visitor Center	1964	Eligible/Contributing

Red Canyon Water Treatment Area, AS-02542

1670	Red Canyon Water Treatment Plant	ca. 1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
3032	Red Canyon Water Pump House	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Summit Springs Ranger Station, AS-435, 42-DA-1650

1107	Summit Springs Dwelling	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1127	Summit Springs Bunkhouse	1936/1940	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1312	Summit Springs Garage & Storage	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1333	Summit Springs Generator Shed	1935	Eligible/Contributing
3033	Summit Springs Storage Shed	ca. 1935	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Summit Springs CXT Toilet	2014	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Ute Fire Tower Site, AS-00095; 42-DA-157

1601	Ute Lookout Tower	1937	Listed
3026	Ute Lookout Tower Pit Toilet	ca. 1937	Contributing/Eligible

Vernal Ranger District

Colton Guard Station, AS-261, 42-UN-1367

1110	Colton Dwelling	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1310	Colton Bunkhouse/Garage	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1315	Colton Powder House	ca. 1933	Eligible/Contributing
1331	Colton Barn	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1602	Colton Cellar	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1652	Colton Gas House	ca. 1935	Eligible/Contributing
5035	Colton Toilet	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Paradise Park Guard Station, AS-306, 42-UN-1432

1115	Paradise Park Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing

1336	Paradise Park Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1650	Paradise Park Gas House	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
4047	Paradise Park Toilet	1932	Eligible/Contributing
5011	Paradise Romtec Toilet #2	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Trout Creek Guard Station, AS-281, 42-UN-1419

1101	Trout Creek Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1313	Trout Creek Garage & Storage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1334	Trout Creek Barn	1933	Eligible/Contributing
4044	Trout Creek Toilet	1933	Eligible/Contributing
5010	Trout Creek Romtec Toilet	1997	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Vernal Warehouse Site, AS-02549

1208	Chepeta Fire Cache	1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1303	Vernal Warehouse (Block Building)	1961	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1319	Vernal Warehouse Road Crew Shop	ca. 1934/1953	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1340	Old Wood Vernal Warehouse #4	ca. 1934/1953	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366	Forest Paint Building	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5040	Road Crew Metal Tire Shed	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5073	ATV & Storage Shed, D-2 Warehouse	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5148	Vernal Recreation Warehouse Storage	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5182	Vernal Warehouse Fire Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5183	Vernal Warehouse Roads Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5184	Vernal Warehouse Pesticide Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Vernal Warehouse Carport	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Roosevelt Ranger District

Altonah Ranger Station, AS-1168

1104	Altonah Dwelling	1931	Eligible/Contributing
1203	Altonah Office	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1304	Altonah Forklift Shed	1931	Eligible/Contributing
1307	Altonah Garage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1335	Altonah Barn	1931	Eligible/Contributing
4011	Altonah Old Ranger's Office	1932	Eligible/Contributing
4012	Altonah Pump House	1932	Eligible/Contributing
5101	Altonah Romtec Toilet	2000	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Elkhorn Ranger Station, AS-283, 42-UN-1422

1102	Elkhorn Dwelling (former office)	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1330	Elkhorn Barn (former cellar)	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1603	Elkhorn Cellar (former woodshed)	1935	Eligible/Contributing
5063	Elkhorn Small Barn (former “Large Barn”)	1936	Eligible/Contributing

Moon Lake Guard Station, AS-349, 42-DC-561

1114	Moon Lake Dwelling	1948	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
4013	Moon Lake Tack Shop	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

4014	Moon Lake Fire Tool House	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Uinta Park Guard Station, AS-307, 42-DC-2149

1118	Uinta Park Dwelling	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
1120	Uinta Park Bunkhouse	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing
1345	Uinta Park Garage & Storeroom	1966	Eligible/Contributing
3057	Uinta Canyon Pit Toilet	ca. 1970	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5062	Uinta Park Storage Shed	ca. 1936	Eligible/Contributing

Yellowstone Guard Station, AS-334, 42-DC-532

1106	Yellowstone Dwelling	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1119	Yellowstone Bunkhouse	1930	Eligible/Contributing
1309	Yellowstone Garage	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1321	Yellowstone Storage Shed	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1328	Yellowstone Fire Tool House	ca. 1940	Eligible/Contributing
1337	Yellowstone Barn	1930	Eligible/Contributing

Duchesne Ranger District

Duchesne District Office Site, AS-02550

1205	Duchesne Office	1964	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Office Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Duchesne Warehouse Site, AS-02551

1363	Duchesne Metal Warehouse	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
3084	Duchesne Storage Shed	ca. 1940	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
4069	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed #2	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5061	Duchesne Metal Storage Building [Fire Cache]	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5117	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5175	Duchesne Warehouse High Lakes Shed	2007	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5185	Duchesne Warehouse Pesticides Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5186	Duchesne Warehouse Fuels Hazmat Bldg.	2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5192	Duchesne Warehouse Storage Shed #3	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
5216	Duchesne Bunkhouse	2015	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Carport	2006	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Chainsaw Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Duchesne Warehouse Fish & Wildlife Shed	ca. 2010	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Indian Canyon Ranger Station, AS-00193, 42-DC-348 *

1112	Indian Canyon Dwelling	1914	Listed
5082	Indian Canyon Pit Toilet	ca. 1926	Eligible/Contributing

Rock Creek Administrative Site, AS-02552

1211	Rock Creek Administrative Site [Building]	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1360	Rock Creek Tack Shed	ca. 1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1364	Rock Creek Warehouse & Garage	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Stockmore Ranger Station, AS-192, 42-DC-347

1117	Old Stockmore Dwelling	ca. 1914	Listed
1122	Old Stockmore Bunkhouse	1959	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1359	Old Stockmore Seed Storehouse	1978	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Appendix B: Timeline

1825	William H. Ashley floats the Green River through the Uinta Mountains to the Uinta Basin.
1831-32	French trapper Antoine Robidoux builds a trading post near present-day Whiterocks, Utah. Trappers abandon it in 1844 after conflicts with the Utes.
1861	October 3: President Lincoln sets aside two million acres in northeast Utah for Indian settlement.
1862	May 15. President Lincoln establishes the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).
	May 20: President Lincoln signs the Homestead Act to encourage Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land.
1864	May 5: Congress creates the Uintah Valley Reservation "for the permanent settlement and exclusive occupation of" Native Americans, confirming the president's order of 1861.
1868	Capt. Parson Dodds (the first Indian agent for the Uintah Valley Reservation) and seven others arrive at Whiterocks.
1869	May 24: Major John Wesley Powell begins a three-month expedition down the Green and Colorado rivers.
1872	Mining Act authorizes citizens to freely prospect for minerals on public lands and allowed a discoverer to stake claims to both minerals and surrounding lands for development
1873	Captain Pardon Dodds, after retiring as Indian agent for the Uintah Indian Reservation, moves to Ashley Valley and builds the first cabin in the area.
1877	March 3: Desert Land Act, which provided for larger homesteads in dry but irrigable areas of enumerated states
1878	Congress passes the Timber Cutting Act, allowing access to timber on public mineral lands.
1879	September 29: Meeker Massacre occurs in Colorado. Following advice of the Uintah Utes, settlers from Ashley Valley build a fort. The site later became the Town of Vernal.
1880	Uintah County is created from Wasatch County.
1881	The Division of Forestry is established in the USDA.
1882	January 5: President Arthur establishes the 2 million-acre Uncompahgre Reservation for Utes evicted from Colorado. It is in the south part of Uintah County.
1887	Congress passes the General Allotment Act (Dawes Act) which allows the distribution of Indian land to individuals. Excess reservation land that is not distributed to Indians is put into the public domain and opened to non-Indians for homesteading.
1891	March 3: Congress passes the Forest Reserve Act, authorizing the President to set aside forest reserves from public domain.
	March 30: President Benjamin Harrison establishes the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, administered by the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior.
1893	President Harrison leaves office after creating 15 reserves totaling 13 million acres. President Grover Cleveland adds 5 million acres to the nation's forest reserves.
1897	February 22: The Uintah Forest Reserve is created with 842,000 acres from the public domain.
	June 4: Congress passes the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of 1897, also known as the Organic Act. It specifies the purposes for which forest reserves can be established, as well as their administration and

protection. The act allowed the hiring of employees to administer forests and opened forest reserves for use.

Sheep are banned from forest reserves. Grazing permits are issued for horses and cattle.

1898 July 1: Gifford Pinchot succeeds Bernard Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry.

The General Land Office employs the first forest rangers.

1899 February 28: Congress passes an act permitting recreational activities on forest reserves.

Sheep are allowed back on forest reserves provisionally, but are regulated.

1901 USDA Division of Forestry is renamed the Bureau of Forestry. A new Division of Forestry (Division R) is created in the Department of the Interior.

Sheep are permanently allowed on forest reserves.

1902 Albert Potter surveys the Wasatch Mountain range in Utah for potential forest reserves.

1905 February 1: The Transfer Act of 1905 transfers the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior, General Land Office to the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry. The Bureau of Forestry is renamed the Forest Service with Gifford Pinchot as chief, effective July 1.

July 14: A Proclamation enlarges the Uintah Forest Reserve with 1,010,000 acres in the Uintah Basin, nearly all of which come from the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation. The addition includes the area known currently as the south unit of the Ashley National Forest.

Publication of the first Forest Service manual, the *Use Book*, which codifies laws, regulations, and standards for forest reserve administration, occurs.

1906 January 16: A Proclamation adds 429,848 acres to the Uintah Forest Reserve and changes the spelling of its name to "Uinta."

May 29: A Proclamation eliminates 128,742 acres from the Uinta Forest Reserve and releases it to the public domain.

June 11: Congress passes the Homestead Act, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.

October 6: A Proclamation adds 39,040 acres from the public domain to the Uinta Forest Reserve.

Gifford Pinchot organizes the forest reserves into three inspection districts.

1907 March 4: Congress passes an act requiring forest reserves to be renamed national forests and forbidding enlargement of forests in six western states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming) except by Act of Congress.

The Forest Service's three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts, with District 4's headquarters established in Salt Lake City.

1908 Forest Service begins offering forestry training for rangers at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan.

July 1: President Theodore Roosevelt signs Executive Order 884, which establishes the Ashley National Forest by transferring 952,086 acres in Utah (947,490 acres) and Wyoming (4,596 acres) from the Uinta National Forest.

December 1: Pinchot reorganizes the Forest Service's six inspection districts as six administrative districts. District 4's headquarters moves from Salt Lake City to Ogden.

1909 Ogden is designated a Forest Service supply depot for the six administrative districts.

July 1: The boundary between the Uinta and Ashley is shifted from drainages to divides to improve administration.

1910	January 7: President Taft fires Gifford Pinchot and appoints Henry S. Graves as Chief.
	June 25: The Picket Act authorizes the President to reserve public lands for irrigation or water power sites.
	The Forest Service experiences the Big Blowup, a catastrophic fire season in Idaho and Wyoming.
	October 7: Proclamation 1093 adjusted the Ashley NF with the transfer of 2,540 acres from the public domain in Utah, the transfer of 49,920 acres from the Uinta NF, and the transfer of 16,960 acres to the Uinta NF.
	The Forest Service establishes the Office of Grazing Studies to conduct research into range growth and characteristics.
	The Whiterocks area splits into two ranger districts: the Whiterocks Ranger District and the Lake Fork (or Altonah) Ranger District.
1911	Congress passes the Weeks Act, authorizing federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection, as well as government purchases of land in the headwaters of navigable streams and of forest land in the East. The law leads to numerous additions to and eliminations of national forest lands, and it moves forest boundaries to ridgelines.
1912	Congress allows forests to spend 10 percent of their receipts on roads within or adjacent to forest boundaries.
1914	The Utah legislature creates Duchesne County from part of Wasatch County; Duchesne becomes the county seat.
	California's District Forester Coert DuBois writes "Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests," which influenced the Forest Service's fire management program.
1915	March 15: The term lease law is passed, allowing permits for stores, hotels, summer homes, and other structures on national forests.
	The Forest Service Branch of Research is established.
1916	The first Forest Service campground is constructed on Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon.
	The Stock Raising Homestead Act authorizes stock raising homestead entry on up to 640 acres of land that had been designated as stock raising lands by the Secretary of the Interior. Designated lands are to be those not susceptible to agricultural use even with irrigation.
1917	The US enters World War I.
	November 26: Proclamation 1409 eliminates 10,487 acres in Utah from the Ashley NF
1918	January 7: Daggett County is created from Uintah County due in part to the difficulties of travel to Vernal, the Uintah County seat.
	November 11: Armistice ends fighting in World War I.
1919	World War I formally ends with Treaty of Versailles.
1920s	A depression devastates agricultural and grazing markets in the United States.
1920	Congress passes the Mineral Leasing Act, which allows leasing of mineral deposits on public land.
1922	Congress passes an act allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries.
ca. 1922	The Ashley NF's districts are reconfigured from seven to five. One ranger begins managing the Trout Creek and Vernal districts.

1924 Congress passes the Clarke-McNary Act, expanding the 1911 Weeks Act authority for federal-state cooperation in fire protection and forestry efforts and allowing the purchase of forest lands in watersheds, rather than in just the headwaters of navigable streams.

The first wilderness area is established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico.

1926 May 3: Proclamation 1772 adds 2,240 acres in Utah and Wyoming to the Ashley National Forest

November: An administrative boundary adjustment transfers the East Fork Smith's Fork drainage (30,000 acres) from the Wasatch NF to the Ashley NF's Lonetree District

1928 Congress passes the McSweeney-McNary Act, which establishes a ten-year forestry research program, a survey of forestry resources, and regional experiment stations.

Congress passes the Woodruff-McNary Act, providing money for more land purchases.

1929 The Forest Service changes names of "Districts" to "Regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts.

The stock market crashes, plunging the United States into the Great Depression.

1930 April 2: Proclamation 1903 adds 13,785 acres in Utah to the Ashley. The acreage included the Little Hole Addition in Daggett County and the East End Addition in Uintah County, both of which extended the Ashley's eastern boundaries.

1931 January 26: PLO 571 enlarges the Ashley with the Fort Bridger Addition, a 40,289-acre area in Wyoming.

April 27: Forest Service designates 237,000 acres as the High Uintas Primitive Area under the Secretary of Agriculture's Regulation L-20

1933 February 18: Proclamation 2030 enlarges the Ashley with the Green River Addition.

April 5: Office of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) is established.

May 12: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA) is established and includes a Works Division that later became the WPA.

November 7: Executive Order 6409 exchanges land between the Ashley and Wasatch

The Soil Erosion Service is created in the Department of the Interior.

The first CCC camp is established on the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia.

1934 Taylor Grazing Act passes, ending unregulated grazing on national forests.

1935 April 8: The Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act passes, permitting funding and operation of CCC camps.

Works Progress Administration is created from the Works Division of FERA.

The Soil Erosion Service transfers to the USDA and becomes the Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

The west side of the Dry Fork drainage transfers to the Whiterocks Ranger District.

1936 The Norris Report highlights overgrazing on national forests.

1937 June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps.

1941 December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; US declares war.

1942 June 30: The CCC program ends and camps close.

1943 Regional Forester C. N. Woods instructs forest supervisors to reduce all grazing allotments to carrying capacity within five years.

1945 The World War II ends.

	Regional Forester Ben Rice reiterates Woods' goal of reducing grazing allotments to carrying capacity.
1946	General Land Office and Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, combine to form Bureau of Land Management.
1950	April 24: The Granger-Thye Act passes, upholding Forest Service authority to regulate and collect grazing fees.
1950s	The Whiterocks Ranger District is renamed the Roosevelt Ranger District.
1954	March 30, effective July 1: PLO 950 changes the boundaries between the Ashley, Wasatch, and Uinta NFs. The Ashley NF formally acquires the Wasatch's Grandaddy Lakes District and the Uinta's Duchesne District. The Ashley's Fort Bridger Ranger District goes to the Wasatch NF.
	December 30: PLO 1048 amends PLO 950.
1957	The Forest Service implements "Operation Outdoors," a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities.
1958	June: Construction begins on the Flaming Gorge Dam, part of the Colorado River Storage Project.
1960	Congress passes the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act.
1962	Flaming Gorge Dam is completed.
1964	August 17: "Lady Bird" Johnson dedicates the Flaming Gorge Dam.
	September 3: Congress passes the Wilderness Act.
1968	October 1: PLO 540 formally designates the Flaming Gorge NRA and assigns its management to the Forest Service effective January 1, 1969.
1969	July 14: PLO 4673 eliminates the Tabby Mountain area, located west of Tabiona and south of Stockmore Ranger Station, from the Ashley NF.
1970	March 5: PLO 4772 adjusts the Ashley NF's southeast boundary to eliminate 546 acres of public land and 9,727 acres of private land.
	March 20: PLO 7391 eliminates the Phil Pico Addition from the Ashley NF.
1971	April 9: Manila Ranger District name changes to Flaming Gorge Ranger District
	July 1: Four ranger districts on the south slope of the High Uintas are consolidated to three, with the dissolution of the Altonah Ranger District. Its land transfers to the Duchesne and Roosevelt districts. The Whiterocks and Dry Fork watershed transfer to the Vernal Ranger District.
1976	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act passes.
1984	September 28: Congress creates the High Uintas Wilderness Area.
1994	One ranger begins administering the Roosevelt and Duchesne ranger districts.
2014	The Flaming Gorge district ranger begins managing the Vernal Ranger District with the help of an assistant ranger in Vernal.

Appendix C: Historic Administrative Sites

BY NAME

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Adams AS	Adams AS	4/30/1908	T3N, R1W, S36 USM
Altonah AS	Altonah RS	8/15/1930	T1S, R4W, S14 USM
Ankar RS	Ankar RS	8/19/1935	T2N, R3W, S16/21 USM
Anthro Mountain GS	Anthro Mountain GS	ca. 1906	T6S, R5W, S33 USM (?)
Ashley WCF Sub-Shop	Ashley WCF Sub-Shop	1966	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Avintaquin GS	Avintaquin GS	11/12/1942	T6S, R10W, S23/24 USM
Beaver Pond AS	Beaver Pond AS	5/13/1908	T2N, R9W, S3/10 USM
Big Brush AS	Big Brush AS	4/30/1908	T3S, R22E, S5 SLM
Blain AS	Blain AS	5/2/1908	T4N, R1W, S1 USM
Blue Mountains Comsite	Blue Mountains Comsite	6/20/1961	T5S, R25E, S30 SLM
Bryan AS	Bryan AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R2W, S23 USM
Chepeta RS	Chepeta RS	1918	T5N, R1W, S29 USM (?)
Clay RS	Clay RS	5/2/1908	T1N, R3W, S26 USM
Cleveland AS	Cleveland AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R2W, S3, 9/10 USM
Colton GS	Colton RS	7/12/1934	T2S, R21E, S1 SLM
Deerlodge RS	Deerlodge RS	12/6/1910	T1S, R22E, S6 SLM
Dry Gulch RS	Dry Gulch RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R3W, S28/29 USM
Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site	Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site	1/10/1959	T4S, R5W, S2 USM
Duchesne District Office Site	Duchesne RS	12/9/1963	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Duchesne Pasture Site	Duchesne Pasture Site	1965	T4S, R5W, S2 USM
Duchesne RS Dwelling Site	Duchesne RS	4/28/1947	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Duchesne Warehouse Site	Duchesne Warehouse Site	1968	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Dutch John Gap Comsite	Dutch John Gap Comsite	1962	T3N, R22E, S32 SLM
Dutch John GS	Dutch John GS	2/21/1951	T2N, R22E, S1 SLM
Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	1999	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Dutch John House, 117 2nd Ave	Dutch John House, 117 2nd Ave	12/31/1968	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Dutch John Office Site	Dutch John Admin. Bldg. Site	2/21/1951	T2N, R22E, S11/12 SLM
Dutch John Ranger Dwelling	Dutch John Ranger Dwelling	1959	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Dutch John Warehouse Complex	Dutch John Warehouse Site	1965	T2N, R22E, S11 SLM
Dyer Ridge Lookout Site	Dyer Ridge Lookout Site	4/2/1943	T1S, R21E, S16 SLM
Eagle Eye AS	Eagle Eye AS	4/10/1911	T1N, R17E, S32 SLM
Elkhorn AS	Elkhorn RS	1/14/1908	T2N, R1W, S23 USM
Fairbanks RS	Fairbanks RS	5/2/1908	T2N, R6W, S6; T2N, R7W, S1 USM

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Fishlake #1 AS	Fishlake #1 AS	2/10/1930	T3N, R8W, S16/21 USM
Flaming Gorge District Office	Manila RS	1/6/1925	T3N, R19E, S24 SLM
Franklin AS	Franklin AS	3/11/1908	T4N, R1W, S16 USM
Garfield RS	Garfield RS	4/30/1908	T3N, R5W, S3 USM
Grandaddy RS	Grandaddy RS	4/6/1908	T3N, R8W, S33; T2N, R8W, S4 USM
Grant RS	Grant RS	11/4/1908	T2N, R4W, S4 USM
Green Lakes AS	Green Lakes AS	1951	T2N, R21E, S27 SLM (?)
Green River RS	Greendale RS	9/5/1908	T2N, R22E, S30 SLM
Green River Visitor Center Site	Green River Visitor Center Site	12/31/1968	T18N, R107W, S27 6th PM
Greendale RS	*See Green River RS*		
Hades AS	Hades AS	5/13/1908	T2N, R9W, S26/35 USM
Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout	Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout	1912	T2N, R3W, S32 USM
Hill AS	Hill AS	5/2/1908	T2N, R7W, S21 USM
Indian Canyon RS	Indian Canyon RS	12/21/1906	T6S, R7W, S28 USM
Jackson RS	Jackson RS	10/30/1908	T2N, R5W, S18; T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Jefferson RS	Jefferson RS	5/2/1908	T3N, R6W, S15 USM
Johnson RS	Johnson RS	4/30/1908	T3N, R2W, S32 USM
Kane RS	Kane RS	ca. 1921	T1S, R21E, S23 SLM
Lake Fork Mountain Lookout	Lake Fork Mountain Lookout	1929	T2N, R5W USM
Lake Fork RS	Lake Fork RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R5W, S18; T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Lake RS	Lake RS	4/1/1908	T3N, R5W, S8/9 USM
Lewis Allan AS	Lewis Allan AS	11/3/1936	T2N, R21E, S33 SLM
Lincoln RS	Lincoln RS	5/13/1908	T3N, R3W, S11 USM
Little Brush Creek RS	Little Brush Creek RS	12/21/1906	T1N, R21E, S15 SLM
Manila Housing Site	NPS Manila District HQ	11/14/1963	T3N, R20E, S19 SLM
Manila Park Lookout	Manila Park Lookout	1922	T1N, R20E, S23 SLM (?)
Manila RS	*See Flaming Gorge District Office Site*		
Marsh Mountain Lookout	Marsh Mountain Lookout	1922	T1S, R19E, S19 SLM (?)
Monroe RS	Monroe RS	5/2/1908	T3N, R5W, S23 USM
Moon Lake AS	Moon Lake GS	3/13/1936	T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Mountain Home RS	Mountain Home RS	11/14/1908	T1N, R21E, S27 SLM
Myton Bench Comsite	Myton Bench Repeater Site	8/8/1962	T4S, R2W, S11 USM
North Fork RS	North Fork RS	12/21/1906	T1N, R9W, S12; T1N, R8W, S7 USM
Paradise Park GS	Paradise Park RS	4/21/1934	T3N, R1E, S17 USM
Pole Creek RS	Pole Creek RS	6/15/1908	T3N, R2W, S12 USM

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Rainbow Lake GS	Rainbow Lake GS	1938	T2S, R10E, S15 SLM (?)
Reader Creek AS	Reader Creek AS	10/10/1921	T1S, R22E, S27 SLM
Red Canyon AS	Red Canyon AS	1965	T2N, R21E, S28 SLM
Red Canyon VIS Center	Red Canyon Visitor Center	1964	T2N, R21E, S21 SLM
Red Canyon Water Trtmt Area	Ross Spring Water Trtmt Site	1964	T2N, R21E, S34 SLM
Red Cloud RS	Red Cloud RS	1/23/1917	T1S, R19E, S25 SLM
Red Creek AS	Red Creek AS	9/24/1924	T1S, R9W, S21 USM
Rock Creek AS	Rock Creek AS	1971	T2N, R7W, S20 SLM
Rock Creek RS ANF	Rock Creek RS ANF	12/21/1906	T1N, R6W, S5 USM
Roosevelt Dwelling #1 Site	Roosevelt RS	7/5/1955	T2S, R1W, S22 USM
Roosevelt RS Dwelling #2 Site	Altonah Ranger Dwelling Site	7/13/1960	T2S, R1W, S15 USM
Sheep Creek AS	Sheep Creek AS	9/5/1908	T2N, R20E, S7/18 SLM
Snyder Spring RS	Snyder Spring RS	1928	T2S, R21E, S26 SLM (?)
Sowers Canyon RS	*See Winter Quarters RS*		
Steinaker Powder House Site	Steinaker Powder House Site	6/1/1955	T3S, R21E, S35 SLM
Stockmore Admin. Site (Old)	Stockmore RS	2/8/1908	T1N, R8W, S19/20 USM
Summit Springs AS	Summit Springs RS	7/12/1934	T2N, R19E, S26 SLM
Thornburgh AS	Thornburgh AS	11/10/1937	T2N, R17E, S14/15 SLM
Trout Creek GS	Trout Creek GS	7/12/1934	T1S, R20E, S4 SLM
Trout Creek RS	*See Windy Park RS*		
Tyler AS	Tyler AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R1W, S32 USM
Uinta Park AS	Uinta Park GS	10/26/1960	T3N, R2W, S30 USM
Uinta River RS	Uinta River RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R2W, S4 USM
Ute Fire Tower Site	Ute Fire Lookout Site	11/6/1943	T2N, R19E, S33 SLM
Vernal Dwelling Site	Vernal Ranger Dwelling Site	5/24/1951	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Equipment Yard	Vernal Equipment Yard	1966	T4S, R21E, S26 SLM
Vernal Warehouse Site	Vernal Warehouse Site	8/23/1951	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Warehouse Site #1	Vernal Warehouse Site #1	1914	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM (?)
Vernal Warehouse Site #2 & #3	Vernal Warehouse Site #2 & #3	1928, 1933	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Washington RS	Washington RS	5/2/1908	T4N, R6W, S33 USM
Webster RS	Webster RS	5/2/1908	T4N, R3W, S10/11/14 USM
Wild Bill RS	*See Yellowstone AS*		
Wilson AS	Wilson AS	4/10/1908	T2N, R7W, S5 USM
Windy Park RS	Windy Park RS	12/21/1906	T1S, R20E, S2 SLM
Winter Quarters RS	Winter Quarters RS	1/8/1908	T6S, R6W, S23/24/26 SLM
Yellowstone AS	Yellowstone RS	1/14/1909	T2N, R4W, S28 USM
Yellowstone Creek RS	Yellowstone Creek RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R4W, S33 USM
Young Springs AS	Young Springs AS	10/27/1908	T1N, R19E, S9 SLM

BY LOCATION

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Greendale RS	*See Green River RS*		
Manila RS	*See Flaming Gorge District Office Site*		
Sowers Canyon RS	*See Winter Quarters RS*		
Trout Creek RS	*See Windy Park RS*		
Wild Bill RS	*See Yellowstone AS*		
Green River Visitor Center Site	Green River Visitor Center Site	12/31/1968	T18N, R107W, S27 6th PM
Eagle Eye AS	Eagle Eye AS	4/10/1911	T1N, R17E, S32 SLM
Young Springs AS	Young Springs AS	10/27/1908	T1N, R19E, S9 SLM
Manila Park Lookout	Manila Park Lookout	1922	T1N, R20E, S23 SLM (?)
Little Brush Creek RS	Little Brush Creek RS	12/21/1906	T1N, R21E, S15 SLM
Mountain Home RS	Mountain Home RS	11/14/1908	T1N, R21E, S27 SLM
Clay RS	Clay RS	5/2/1908	T1N, R3W, S26 USM
Rock Creek RS ANF	Rock Creek RS ANF	12/21/1906	T1N, R6W, S5 USM
Stockmore Admin. Site (Old)	Stockmore RS	2/8/1908	T1N, R8W, S19/20 USM
North Fork RS	North Fork RS	12/21/1906	T1N, R9W, S12; T1N, R8W, S7 USM
Marsh Mountain Lookout	Marsh Mountain Lookout	1922	T1S, R19E, S19 SLM (?)
Red Cloud RS	Red Cloud RS	1/23/1917	T1S, R19E, S25 SLM
Windy Park RS	Windy Park RS	12/21/1906	T1S, R20E, S2 SLM
Trout Creek GS	Trout Creek GS	7/12/1934	T1S, R20E, S4 SLM
Dyer Ridge Lookout Site	Dyer Ridge Lookout Site	4/2/1943	T1S, R21E, S16 SLM
Kane RS	Kane RS	ca. 1921	T1S, R21E, S23 SLM
Reader Creek AS	Reader Creek AS	10/10/1921	T1S, R22E, S27 SLM
Deerlodge RS	Deerlodge RS	12/6/1910	T1S, R22E, S6 SLM
Altonah AS	Altonah RS	8/15/1930	T1S, R4W, S14 USM
Red Creek AS	Red Creek AS	9/24/1924	T1S, R9W, S21 USM
Thornburgh AS	Thornburgh AS	11/10/1937	T2N, R17E, S14/15 SLM
Summit Springs AS	Summit Springs RS	7/12/1934	T2N, R19E, S26 SLM
Ute Fire Tower Site	Ute Fire Lookout Site	11/6/1943	T2N, R19E, S33 SLM
Elkhorn AS	Elkhorn RS	1/14/1908	T2N, R1W, S23 USM
Sheep Creek AS	Sheep Creek AS	9/5/1908	T2N, R20E, S7/18 SLM
Red Canyon VIS Center	Red Canyon Visitor Center	1964	T2N, R21E, S21 SLM
Green Lakes AS	Green Lakes AS	1951	T2N, R21E, S27 SLM (?)
Red Canyon AS	Red Canyon AS	1965	T2N, R21E, S28 SLM
Lewis Allan AS	Lewis Allan AS	11/3/1936	T2N, R21E, S33 SLM
Red Canyon Water Treatment Area	Ross Spring Water Treatment Site	1964	T2N, R21E, S34 SLM
Dutch John GS	Dutch John GS	2/21/1951	T2N, R22E, S1 SLM

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Dutch John Warehouse Complex	Dutch John Warehouse Site	1965	T2N, R22E, S11 SLM
Dutch John Office Site	Dutch John Admin. Bldg. Site	2/21/1951	T2N, R22E, S11/12 SLM
Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	Dutch John House, 104 South Blvd.	1999	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Dutch John House, 117 2nd Ave	Dutch John House, 117 2nd Ave	12/31/1968	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Dutch John Ranger Dwelling	Dutch John Ranger Dwelling	1959	T2N, R22E, S12 SLM
Green River RS	Greendale RS	9/5/1908	T2N, R22E, S30 SLM
Uinta River RS	Uinta River RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R2W, S4 USM
Ankar RS	Ankar RS	8/19/1935	T2N, R3W, S16/21 USM
Dry Gulch RS	Dry Gulch RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R3W, S28/29 USM
Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout	Hardinger Fire Tree Lookout	1912	T2N, R3W, S32 USM
Yellowstone AS	Yellowstone RS	1/14/1909	T2N, R4W, S28 USM
Yellowstone Creek RS	Yellowstone Creek RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R4W, S33 USM
Grant RS	Grant RS	11/4/1908	T2N, R4W, S4 USM
Lake Fork Mountain Lookout	Lake Fork Mountain Lookout	1929	T2N, R5W USM
Jackson RS	Jackson RS	10/30/1908	T2N, R5W, S18; T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Lake Fork RS	Lake Fork RS	12/21/1906	T2N, R5W, S18; T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Moon Lake AS	Moon Lake GS	3/13/1936	T2N, R6W, S13 USM
Fairbanks RS	Fairbanks RS	5/2/1908	T2N, R6W, S6; T2N, R7W, S1 USM
Rock Creek AS	Rock Creek AS	1971	T2N, R7W, S20 SLM
Hill AS	Hill AS	5/2/1908	T2N, R7W, S21 USM
Wilson AS	Wilson AS	4/10/1908	T2N, R7W, S5 USM
Hades AS	Hades AS	5/13/1908	T2N, R9W, S26/35 USM
Beaver Pond AS	Beaver Pond AS	5/13/1908	T2N, R9W, S3/10 USM
Rainbow Lake GS	Rainbow Lake GS	1938	T2S, R10E, S15 SLM (?)
Roosevelt RS Dwelling #2 Site	Altonah Ranger Dwelling Site	7/13/1960	T2S, R1W, S15 USM
Roosevelt Dwelling #1 Site	Roosevelt RS	7/5/1955	T2S, R1W, S22 USM
Colton GS	Colton RS	7/12/1934	T2S, R21E, S1 SLM
Snyder Spring RS	Snyder Spring RS	1928	T2S, R21E, S26 SLM (?)
Flaming Gorge District Office Site	Manila RS	1/6/1925	T3N, R19E, S24 SLM
Paradise Park GS	Paradise Park RS	4/21/1934	T3N, R1E, S17 USM
Adams AS	Adams AS	4/30/1908	T3N, R1W, S36 USM
Manila Housing Site	NPS Manila District HQ	11/14/1963	T3N, R20E, S19 SLM
Dutch John Gap Comsite	Dutch John Gap Comsite	1962	T3N, R22E, S32 SLM
Pole Creek RS	Pole Creek RS	6/15/1908	T3N, R2W, S12 USM
Uinta Park AS	Uinta Park GS	10/26/1960	T3N, R2W, S30 USM

Current Site Name	Historic Site Name	Withdrawal, Acquisition, or Earliest Mention	Township, Range, Section
Johnson RS	Johnson RS	4/30/1908	T3N, R2W, S32 USM
Lincoln RS	Lincoln RS	5/13/1908	T3N, R3W, S11 USM
Monroe RS	Monroe RS	5/2/1908	T3N, R5W, S23 USM
Garfield RS	Garfield RS	4/30/1908	T3N, R5W, S3 USM
Lake RS	Lake RS	4/1/1908	T3N, R5W, S8/9 USM
Jefferson RS	Jefferson RS	5/2/1908	T3N, R6W, S15 USM
Fishlake #1 AS	Fishlake #1 AS	2/10/1930	T3N, R8W, S16/21 USM
Grandaddy RS	Grandaddy RS	4/6/1908	T3N, R8W, S33; T2N, R8W, S4 USM
Steinaker Powder House Site	Steinaker Powder House Site	6/1/1955	T3S, R21E, S35 SLM
Big Brush AS	Big Brush AS	4/30/1908	T3S, R22E, S5 SLM
Blain AS	Blain AS	5/2/1908	T4N, R1W, S1 USM
Franklin AS	Franklin AS	3/11/1908	T4N, R1W, S16 USM
Tyler AS	Tyler AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R1W, S32 USM
Bryan AS	Bryan AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R2W, S23 USM
Cleveland AS	Cleveland AS	4/30/1908	T4N, R2W, S3, 9/10 USM
Webster RS	Webster RS	5/2/1908	T4N, R3W, S10/11/14 USM
Washington RS	Washington RS	5/2/1908	T4N, R6W, S33 USM
Ashley WCF Sub-Shop	Ashley WCF Sub-Shop	1966	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Dwelling Site	Vernal Ranger Dwelling Site	5/24/1951	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Warehouse Site	Vernal Warehouse Site	8/23/1951	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Warehouse Site #2 & #3	Vernal Warehouse Site #2 & #3	1928, 1933	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM
Vernal Warehouse Site #1	Vernal Warehouse Site #1	1914	T4S, R21E, S23 SLM (?)
Vernal Equipment Yard	Vernal Equipment Yard	1966	T4S, R21E, S26 SLM
Myton Bench Comsite	Myton Bench Repeater Site	8/8/1962	T4S, R2W, S11 USM
Duchesne District Office Site	Duchesne RS	12/9/1963	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Duchesne RS Dwelling Site	Duchesne RS	4/28/1947	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Duchesne Warehouse Site	Duchesne Warehouse Site	1968	T4S, R5W, S1 USM
Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site	Duchesne ADR Dwelling Site	1/10/1959	T4S, R5W, S2 USM
Duchesne Pasture Site	Duchesne Pasture Site	1965	T4S, R5W, S2 USM
Chepeta RS	Chepeta RS	1918	T5N, R1W, S29 USM (?)
Blue Mountains Comsite	Blue Mountains Comsite	6/20/1961	T5S, R25E, S30 SLM
Avintaquin GS	Avintaquin GS	11/12/1942	T6S, R10W, S23/24 USM
Anthro Mountain GS	Anthro Mountain GS	ca. 1906	T6S, R5W, S33 USM (?)
Winter Quarters RS	Winter Quarters RS	1/8/1908	T6S, R6W, S23/24/26 SLM
Indian Canyon RS	Indian Canyon RS	12/21/1906	T6S, R7W, S28 USM

Appendix D: Personnel

The following lists of supervisors and rangers were gleaned from Forest Service directories, appointment records, alumni bulletins, correspondence, reports, newspapers, and other documents. It was difficult to identify the earliest rangers assigned to certain districts. Some districts did not have definitive names and boundaries during the early years but references to the first rangers and their work locations provide some clues about the areas for which they were responsible. Dates may not always be exact for several reasons. Some references provided fiscal years rather than calendar years. Others may reflect "effective" dates rather than the officers' reporting dates. By the 1920s, Forest Service directories listed rangers and districts but these were printed sporadically and sometimes carried slightly outdated information.

FOREST SUPERVISORS

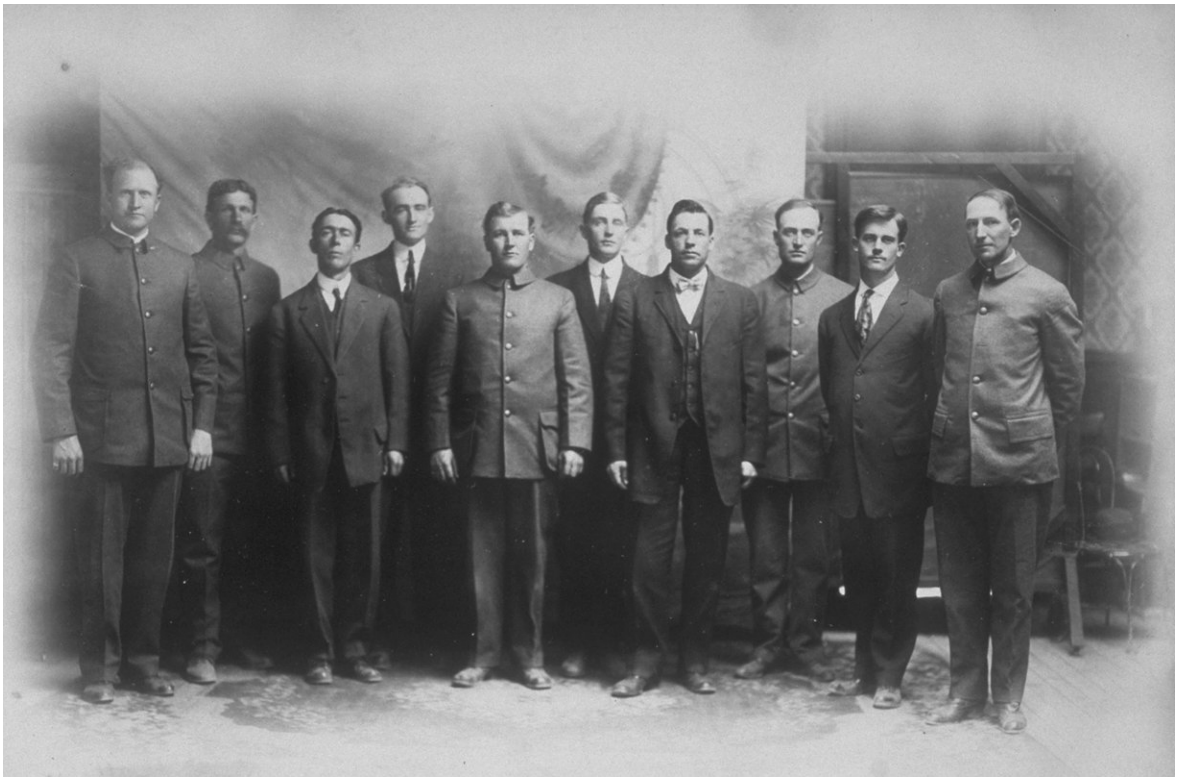
Uinta National Forest

1898-1902	George F. Bucher
1902-1906	Daniel S. Marshall
1906-1914	Willard Ives Pack
1914-1919	Adolph W. Jensen
1919-1923	Winifred W. Blakeslee
1923-1925	John Raphael
1925-1938	Charles DeMoisy, Jr.
1938-1945	George Christian Larson
1945-1947	Wilford L. "Slim" Hansen
1947-1950	Ivan Sack
1950-1956	James L. Jacobs
1956-1973	Clarence S. Thornock

Ashley National Forest (1908-present)

1908-1921	William M. Anderson
1921-1925	Charles DeMoisy, Jr.
1925-1930	Arthur G. Nord
1930-1936	James O. Stewart
1936-1941	Argle L. Taylor
1941-1944	Earl C. Sanford
1944-1945	Robert H. Park
1945-1950	Ona A. Harrison
1950-1955	William Daly Hurst
1955-1958	Gilbert B. Doll
1958-1973	Andrew R. McConkie
1973-1979	Robert A. Rowen
1979-1984	James N. Craig
1985-1994	Duane G. Tucker
1995-2002	Bert Kulesza
2003-2005	George Weldon
2005-2011	Kevin B. Elliott
2012-present	John Erickson

DISTRICT RANGERS



Ashley National Forest staff, ca. 1910. From L to R: William M. Anderson (Supervisor), William R. Green (ranger), John S. Bennett (ranger), James E. Scott (clerk), Parley C. Madsen (ranger), Charles DeMoisy, Jr. (ranger), Grant Carpenter (ranger), Seth Perry (ranger), Lester Hitchcock (forest assistant, timber surveys), Albert A. Hardy (ranger).

MANILA RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1971), FLAMING GORGE RANGER DISTRICT (1971-present)

1908-1910	John S. Bennett	
1910	Charles DeMoisy, Jr.	
1910-1915	William R. Green, Jr.	
1915-1916	Sidney A. Hanks	
1917-1918	John S. Bennett	
1919-1923	George W. Walkup	
1923-1925	Glen A. Lambert	
1926-1938	Albert A. Hardy	
1938-1942	Leland H. Carlson	
1942-1945	William Daly Hurst	
1945-1946	Leslie W. Taylor	Acting
1946-1947	Adolph K. Wogensen	Acting; also Mountain View Ranger
1947-1950	Kenneth D. Roberts	
1950-1957	Ernest C. Hirsch	

1957-1959	Gene L. Kuhns
1959-1962	Hoyle L. Sorenson
1962-1966	James E. Bossi
1966-1970	Richard O. Benjamin
1970-1975	John R. Glenn
1975-1979	John C. Combs
1979-1986	Robert H. Meinrod
1986-1987	Jerry A. Davis
1988-1993	Stephen T. Sams
1993-1999	David T. Bull
1999-2004	Eileen Richmond
2004-2009	Jeff Schramm
2009-2011	Marcia Pfleiderer
2011-present	Rowdy Muir

TROUT CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1922)

The Trout Creek Ranger District (District 2), which had summer headquarters at the Windy Park (aka Trout Creek) Ranger Station, was consolidated with the Vernal Ranger District (District 3) in 1922. Some lists of Vernal District Rangers confuse the two districts.

1908-1911	*Unknown*	Personnel based in and around Vernal (Albert A. Hardy Grant Carpenter, Supervisor William Anderson, etc.) may have administered the Trout Creek Ranger District during this time.
1911-1916	John S. Bennett	Records suggest but do not confirm that Bennett was ranger during this time.
1916-1922	Albert A. Hardy	

VERNAL RANGER DISTRICT (1908-present)

Various accounts mention rangers who helped administer the east end of the Uinta Forest Reserve near or from Vernal but their exact dates of service are unclear. The rangers included Daniel S. Pack (1902-1903), W. P. Burbridge (1904), Albert Rae (1905), Sylvanus Collett, John Turnbow, Albert A. Hardy (1906), and Grant Carpenter (1905-1907). It appears Carpenter stayed on at Vernal in 1908 when William Anderson arrived as supervisor of the newly established Ashley National Forest. In 1922, the Vernal District Ranger began administering both the Vernal and Trout Creek districts. (Some lists of Vernal District Rangers confuse the two districts.) The Vernal Ranger District was District 3 until circa 1926 when it became District 2.

1908	Grant Carpenter	
1909-1914	*Unknown, maybe Grant Carpenter and/or Albert A. Hardy*	
1915 -1916	Grant Carpenter	
1918-1927	Harry O. Van Tassell	
1927-1956	Glen A. Lambert	
1956-1957	Dean C. Rowland	
1957-1971	Thomas H. Sevy	
1971	Alan Partridge	Acting
1971-1980	Vaughn E. Francis	
1980-1984	Floyd H. Bartlett	

1984-1989	Carol Gunn Lyle
1989-1995	Mary Wagner
1996-2003	Brad Exton
2003-2006	Scott Steinberg
2007-2014	Nicholas Schmelter
2014-present	Rowdy Muir

LAKE FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1954); ALTONAH RANGER DISTRICT (1954-1971)

Records suggest Albert E. Rae was in charge of a large area that, in 1910, was divided into the Whiterocks (D6) and Lake Fork (D7) ranger districts. Some claim Rae was in charge of the area from 1906 to 1908 (when the area would have been part of the Uinta Forest Reserve). However, a newspaper article (November 3, 1906) reported that Rae resigned on November 1, 1906. It is possible he returned to the position. Others state he was there from 1908 to 1910 but this seems less likely.

1910-1915	Seth Perry
1916-1917	Charles DeMoisy, Jr.
1918-1919	Seth Perry
1919	Harry O. Van Tassell
1920-c.1924	Albert E. Blood
1925-1952	Clyde Lambert
1952-1957	Jesse A. Palm
1957-1959	Richard E. Leicht
1959-1966	Gene L. Kuhns
1966-1970	William P. Gee
1970-1971	S. Ronald Lisonbee

WHITEROCKS (aka Elkhorn) RANGER DISTRICT (1908 -1954), ROOSEVELT RANGER DISTRICT (1954-1994)

1908-1910	John D. “Paddy” Clyde	
1910-1916	Charles DeMoisy, Jr.	
1916-1917	Vernon A. Bird	
1917-1920	Albert E. Blood	
1920-1923	Thomas R. Parry	
1923	Albert A. Hardy	Ranger at Large, acting from September to November
1923-1954	George W. Walkup	
1954-1957	William A. Worf	
1957-1967	G. Val Simpson	
1967-1971	Donald H. Hooper	
1971-1975	S. Ronald Lisonbee	
1975-1981	David F. Keddy	
1981-c.1987	Grant Thorson	
c.1987-1994	Clark B. Tucker	

HANNA RANGER DISTRICT, UINTA NF (ca. 1905-1926); GRANDADDY LAKES RANGER DISTRICT, WASATCH NF (1926-1954)

Pre-1907	Mechem
c.1909-1917	Thomas E. Woolstenhulme
1917-1922	Edson J. Adair
1922-1923	James R. Ostler

1924-1929	Richard A. Beauchamp	
1929-1934	T. Dean Phinney	
1934-1936	William W. Smith	
1936	Foyer Olsen	
1937-1938	Floyd J. Allen	
1938 -1944	C. Douglas Wadsworth	
1944	James W. Lambert	
1945-1946	C. Douglas Wadsworth	
1946-1950	Lawrence J. Colton	
1951	John P. Tucker	
1952-1953	Robert L. Safran	

DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT (1905-1994)

1905-1907	William Anderson	
1907-1909	Thomas E. Woolstenhulme	
1909	Charlie R. Barton	
1910-1917	Fred O. Johnson	
1917-1918	Joseph A. Willey	
1918-1922	Fred O. Johnson	
1922-1923	William L. Huff	
1923-1942	Albert F. “Frank” Richards	
1942-1944	Julian R. Thomas	
1944-1945	Tennis Poulson	Acting for 5 months
1945	John E. McDonald	
1945-1946	Tennis Poulson	Acting for 6 months
1946-1948	Walter S. Astle	
1948-1949	Tennis Poulson	Acting for 9 months
1949-1951	Earl C. Roberts	
1951-1956	Merlin I. Bishop	
1956-1957	Floyd C. Noel	
1958-1965	Burt F. Rouse	
1965-1973	Allan W. Ashton	
1973-1982	A. Joel Frandsen	
1982-c.1989	Donald E. Peterson	
c.1990-1994	Joseph R. Bistryski	

ROOSEVELT-DUCHESNE RANGER DISTRICT (1994-present)

1994-c.2003	Joseph R. Bistryski	
c.2003-	Clark B. Tucker	as late as 2005
2008; c.2010	John R. Kirkaldie	
2011-present	Kristy Groves	

LONE TREE RANGER DISTRICT (1908-ca. 1938), FORT BRIDGER RANGER DISTRICT (ca. 1938-1954)

1901-1902	Daniel S. Pack
1902-1906	John Turnbow?
1906	Albert E. Rae
1908-1916(?)	Parley C. Madsen
1916 -1920	Parley P. Peterson

1920-1921	Albert E. Rae
1921-1925	Clyde Lambert
1925-1926	Robert H. Park
1926-1927	Glen A. Lambert
1927-1939	E. Frederick Sargent
1939	Christian E. Jensen
1939-1949	Adolph K. Wogensen
c.1950 -1951	Bert Clark
1951-1954	Robert F. Hoag, Jr.

Appendix E: Biographies

The following are short biographies of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Ashley NF. They document employees' careers and provide a starting point for future research that may identify significant people. Doing so may lead to the determination that certain administrative sites are eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Ron Stoleson, a Forest Service retiree and volunteer, conducted significant research for this appendix. Sources include Forest Service *Field Programs* and directories, Region 4 *Alumni Bulletins*, the *Old Timers News*, obituaries, oral history interviews, newspaper clippings, land classification reports, and miscellaneous documents in Forest Service files.

Adair, Edson J.
Born on April 12, 1886 in Show Low, Arizona, Adair joined the Forest Service on July 11, 1913 as an assistant ranger on the Uinta NF. He worked on the Wasatch NF the following year, possibly on the Bear River RD out of Evanston, Wyoming. After receiving his promotion to ranger in 1916, he was the ranger there until 1917. Adair returned to the Uinta NF in 1917 as ranger of the Hanna RD (1917-22) and the Red Creek (later called Lake Creek) RD (1922 to March 1944). (In 1922, he transferred to Heber City.) He transferred to the Dixie's Enterprise RD in 1944, finishing his career there and retiring on April 30, 1946 with the intent of returning to his former home in Heber City. As of 1950, he was selling life insurance. He died in Los Angeles on February 2, 1969 at age 82 but is buried in Heber City.

Allan, June Imogene Pack
June P. Allan, born May 9, 1884, was a clerk on the Ashley NF from at least 1919 until her transfer to the Regional Office on January 1, 1936. She retired from there on March 31, 1947. That date did not mark the end of her employment, however. By 1950, she was working summers as a receptionist at a dude ranch in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Allan died March 23, 1972.

Allen, Floyd J.
A tragic event took the young life of ranger Floyd J. Allen while he was on an inspection trip of his district. He and his horse died on August 25, 1938 after lightning struck them several miles northeast of Stockmore, Utah. Allen was born in Honeyville, Utah on March 15, 1909 and was raised in Rockland, Idaho. He graduated from the University of Idaho's Southern Branch at Pocatello in 1930 and from Utah State University in 1936. He joined the Forest Service in 1934 as a recreational foreman on the Dixie NF and later transferred to the Wasatch NF where, in 1937, he became ranger of the Grandaddy Lake District (now part of the Duchesne RD of the Ashley NF). He was still the district ranger there when he died.

Allred, Charles H.
Born in 1895, Allred attended school in Ephraim, Utah and studied for a few months at the forestry school in Missoula. He worked on his father's farm and, in the summers of 1913 and 1914, for the Manti NF and the Great Basin Experiment Station. He served in the Federalized National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916-18. On April 22, 1918, Allred received a one-year probationary appointment with the Forest Service. He was stationed in Duchesne while his supervisor, Ranger Parley Madsen, worked from in Heber. Allred received his permanent appointment as a ranger a year later on April 21, 1919. He moved to Heber, staying there from April through June of 1919. He arrived in Springville in November 1919 and apparently became ranger of the Soldier Summit District (the eastern part of what became the Spanish Fork RD). On March 1, 1924, Allred moved his headquarters from Springville to Spanish Fork. When his district was enlarged in 1924, he was to be moved to Heber and the Heber ranger, Ranger Larson, would assume responsibility of the Soldier Summit (Spanish Fork) RD. However, a 1924 general inspection revealed some problems and Allred was fired on May 15, 1925 for neglect of duty.

Allred, J. Carl
J. Carl Allred worked from Provo, Utah after receiving his appointment as forest guard on the Uintah Forest Reserve in April 1906. By 1908, he was promoted to ranger and in 1910, he advanced from that position to deputy forest supervisor of the Uinta.

Anderson, William Mitchell
Born January 22, 1880 in Kamas, Utah, Anderson helped his father farm and harvest timber. After taking the ranger exam, he entered the Forest Service as a guard on August 5, 1905. Stationed in Kamas, his first task was to help establish the new boundary between the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation and the Uintah Forest Reserve. Anderson performed well and received promotions to assistant ranger (in November 1905) and ranger (May 1906). Anderson was promoted to deputy forest supervisor (July 1, 1907), and he became the Ashley NF's first forest supervisor on July 1, 1908 (effective January 1, 1909). [Anderson's exact locations during these assignments are a little unclear. According to some accounts, Anderson relocated from Kamas to Duchesne, to Colton (located north of Scofield Reservoir), and then to Vernal. He reportedly was in charge of the Duchesne RD from 1905 to 1907 and then the area that in 1910 became the Lake Fork RD.]

Anderson was actively involved with the Vernal Chamber of Commerce, the Vernal Gun Club, the Farmers Association, and the Order of Odd Fellows while he was the Ashley Forest Supervisor. After some controversy about a legal claim against him, he resigned from the Forest Service in frustration on April 30, 1921. Anderson eventually moved to Glenwood Springs, Colorado where he went into the sheep business. Ill health forced him to sell his outfit and Anderson died at Glenwood Springs, Colorado on April 20, 1953.

Ashton, Allan W.
Ashton was ranger of the Ashley NF's Duchesne District from October 10, 1965 until November 15, 1973 when he transferred to the Toiyabe NF as Las Vegas District Ranger. He was assistant superintendent of the Sawtooth NRA from 1976 until 1977 when he became superintendent (area ranger). He left that position in 1987 to join the lands staff on the Toiyabe NF and then retired in 1991.

Astle, Walter S.
Astle's career began on the Payette NF where he worked as a seasonal employee in 1929. He was ranger of the Dixie NF's Escalante District (1936-42) and the Uinta NF's Duchesne District (June 2, 1946 to August 28, 1948). He spent two years in the Washington Office. A foreign assignment with the International Cooperation Administration (1960-63) took him to Phnom Penh, Cambodia as a forestry advisor. He then held a position with the Agency for International Development at Katmandu, Nepal (January 1964 to August 1967). Astle retired on December 22, 1967 with plans to stay in Sandy, Utah. His son Dale was a scaler on the Nez Perce NF.

Bartlett, Floyd H.
Born in 1939, Bartlett was promoted in 1969 from his job as forester on the Sawtooth NF to ranger of the Fishlake NF's Monroe District. He later served as ranger of the Wasatch-Cache NF's Ogden District (in 1979-80) and the Ashley NF's Vernal District (1980-84).

Barton, Charlie R.
Barton, a Vernal resident, took the ranger exam in August 1907. He served as ranger of the Uinta's Duchesne District from July 10, 1909 to October 31, 1909.

Benjamin, Richard O.
Dick Benjamin was born in Oak Park, Illinois in 1934 and attended school in Elmhurst, Illinois. He held summer jobs as a tanker crewman on Region 5's Cleveland NF (1953) and helping consulting forester Robert F. Knoth in Charleston, South Carolina (1954). He earned a degree in forestry from Michigan State University in 1956. That same year, Benjamin started his professional career on the Payette NF (timber sale work); he was drafted a few months later into the Army. He returned to the Forest Service in 1958 as assistant ranger on the McCall RD (1958-60) and Boulder RD (1960-62) of the Payette. His next assignments were as timber staff assistant in the Wasatch NF Supervisor's Office (1962-63) and ranger of the Toiyabe NF's Carson District (1963-66) and the Ashley NF's Manila RD (1966-70). While on

the Ashley, he took charge of the Flaming Gorge NRA beginning January 1969. He served one year as recreation staff on the Uinta NF (1970-71), and received a promotion to forest supervisor of the Challis NF (1971-75). His next assignments were in the Washington Office as policy analysis staff (1975-76), Resources Planning Act program manager (1976-80), and recreation staff (1980-82). During six months of the latter stint, he worked for Alaska senator Frank Murkowski as part of a Congressional legislative program. Benjamin finished his career as Region 5's assistant regional forester for recreation, wilderness, and cultural resources from 1982 until his retirement in January 1994. He continued to reside in California.

Bennett, John S.
Bennett was born December 23, 1881 in Garden City, Utah and he spent his youth in Arizona. His family relocated in 1895 to Vernal, where he attended public school and worked in sawmilling, copper mining, and teaming. After taking the ranger exam in July 1907, he received a job on the newly established Ashley NF. There, he was ranger of the Manila District from July 1, 1908 until May 21, 1910. Records suggest he was ranger of the Ashley's Trout Creek RD from 1911 until 1916 when he acquired the Old Dowd Ranch on Sheep Creek and resigned, temporarily, to try his luck at ranching. It must not have gone well because he returned as the Manila District Ranger from January 17, 1917 to December 31, 1918 when he resigned again. The Forest Service re-employed Bennett to build roads and, in 1933, he became the superintendent of the first CCC camp on the Ashley. In 1934, he was in charge of a transient camp at Mountain View, Wyoming. He served as superintendent of the Manila CCC Camp F-35 from 1934 to 1937. He continued to work with the CCC until 1941. In 1942, Bennett took a job as superintendent of maintenance for the Cache NF in Logan. He stayed there until his retirement on May 14, 1946.

In addition to his Forest Service work and ranching efforts, Bennett had a political career. In 1918, he was elected to a two-year position as sheriff/assessor for the newly formed Daggett County. Following this, he served as a county commissioner for several years. He was a member of the state legislature in 1929-30, a position to which he was re-elected in 1946. After his retirement from the Forest Service in 1946, he worked for Daggett County on road construction and land classification until 1951, and completed some work for the Sheep Creek Irrigation Company. Bennett and his wife relocated to Compton, California in 1952. He died April 8, 1966 and is buried in California.

Beauchamp, Richard Allen
Former WW1 airplane pilot Richard Beauchamp was a ranger on the Wyoming NF's Kelly District (1922-24) and the Uinta's Hanna District beginning in 1924. In late 1926 or early 1927, the district transferred to the Wasatch National Forest and was renamed the Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District. Beauchamp remained there, working from Hanna, until resigning in early 1929.

Bird, Vernon A.
Bird was appointed assistant forest ranger in charge of the Ashley NF's Whiterocks District on July 1, 1916 but left on July 30, 1917 to serve in the military. He returned to work on the Cache NF in 1921 (Laketown and Logan districts) until he resigned in 1924, reportedly to support his wife's opera career.

Bishop, Merlin I.
A native of Delta, Utah, Bishop graduated from Utah State University in 1940 with a degree in range management, and then served in the US Navy (1941-45). He began his career on the Lake Creek RD of the Uinta NF in 1946. He was ranger on the Nevada NF at Baker, Nevada and of the Uinta/Ashley's Duchesne District (July 22, 1951 to August 1956), before serving as staff officer on the Caribou NF and assistant division chief for range management in the Regional Office. Bishop finished his career as forest supervisor of the Cache NF (1965-73) and Dixie NF (1973-79). He retired in 1979 after 38 years of service.

Blood, Albert E.
Blood, born and educated in Boston, received his appointment as ranger on the Ashley NF in 1917. He was ranger of the Lake Fork Ranger District from 1917 until ca. 1924 when he resigned due to ill health. During his tenure, he was also in charge of the Whiterocks Ranger District (working from the Elkhorn Ranger Station) from August 1, 1917 to April 30, 1920. Blood was an Altonah resident in 1925 when he secured a special use permit for 1.5 acres on the shore

of Moon Lake where he planned to build a resort. He sold his resort in 1927. He moved in 1930 to California where he had an electrical appliance store. He passed away in 1951.

Bossi, James E.
Kansas native James Bossi graduated from Colorado A&M College with a degree in forestry. After spending two years with the US Army (1954-56), he started his Forest Service career as a forester on the Payette NF. In 1957, he transferred to the Bridger NF where he served in several positions including district ranger of the Bridger NF's Afton District (1958-61). His next assignments were as ranger of the Ashley NF's Manila District (1962-66), recreation staff officer on the Toiyabe (1966-70), and R4 chief of recreation management and plans.

Braegger, Don C.
After serving in the military during World War II, Braegger graduated from Weber College where he studied to become a court reporter. He took a summer job in June 1949 as a clerk typist on the Ashley NF and ended up remaining with the Forest Service until retiring in 1982. After leaving the Ashley in 1951, he took appointments as chief clerk on the Sawtooth (1951-52), Rio Grande (1952-54), and Bridger (1954-56) national forests. Braegger was administrative assistant on the Payette (1956-57) and then administrative officer on the Salmon (1957-59) and Cache (1959-61) national forests. He spent the rest of his career in the RO (1961-82) where he worked as regional supply officer (for one year) and contracting officer. The Region 4 History Collection has a transcript of Braegger's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-011).

Brown, Clarence A.
In July 1919, Brown was a fire guard for District 7 of the Ashley NF.

Bruce, Claude L.
Bruce worked for the Forest Service for nearly 36 years from July 7, 1936 until his retirement on June 30, 1972. He was a clerk and/or administrative assistant on the Idaho, Wasatch, Payette, Nevada, Ashley (from August 1953 until at least 1958) and Targhee national forests. His ended his career in the R4 division of operation where he worked as an administrative assistant, contract specialist, and property and records specialist.

Burbridge, W. P.
In 1904, Burbridge was ranger at Vernal while the area was still part of the Uintah Forest Reserve.

Carlson, Leland H.
Carlson, a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College's forestry program, worked for the Forest Service as a seasonal employee while attending school. He joined the agency as an assistant technician in May 1934 and worked that summer for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Idaho City. He was assigned to the Minidoka NF in 1935, working there until April 1936 he transferred to the Payette NF as a junior forester. Carlson remained there until May 1938, when he became assistant ranger on the Ashley NF's Manila District. A few months later, after district ranger Albert Hardy retired on October 31, 1938, Carlson took his place, holding that position until 1942. During World War II, he worked on war mapping projects in San Francisco and Crescent City, California. In 1946, Carlson transferred from the war mapping project at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to the Dixie NF as a junior forester to conduct timber surveys.

Carpenter, Aaron Grant
Grant Carpenter was born April 30, 1867 in Peoa, Utah but moved with his family to Kamas where he went to school. In 1887, he made his first trip to Ashley Valley and worked as a sheepman for George Naylor. He later found employment in the large sawmills of Kamas. Carpenter became a forest ranger in 1900, operating from Kamas until 1905 when he transferred to Vernal as principal ranger of the area. He was in charge of the Vernal Ranger District (District 3) when he resigned in 1916 after a formal investigation resulting from accusations between him and Supervisor William Anderson. Afterwards, he operated a farm in Maeser and was a deputy sheriff. Carpenter died April 5, 1927.

Carter, Fera
Carter was a fire guard for District 2 of the Ashley NF in 1919.

Christensen, Ivan
Christensen, born March 7, 1899, was a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College. He joined the Forest Service on June 4, 1928 as a field assistant on the Ashley NF. He also worked on the Cache NF and advanced to ranger of the La Sal's Monticello District (June 1, 1929 to April 16, 1939), the Fishlake's Pioneer District, and the Caribou's Malad District. Christensen's next assignment was as the Snake River District Ranger, beginning in 1953 and ending with his retirement on June 30, 1959. He passed away on April 26, 1978.

Clark, Bert
By 1950, Clark was ranger of the Fort Bridger RD on the Ashley NF. On January 17, 1951, Supervisor William D. Hurst reassigned him temporarily to Vernal as an assistant ranger-at-large. He was still in that position in early 1952.

Cluff, Max W.
Born March 3, 1910, Cluff was a clerk on the Cache NF in 1936 until at least 1942 and an administrative officer on the Ashley NF from at least 1949 until May 1, 1951 when he transferred to the Regional Forester's office in Ogden. He also worked on the Salmon, Toiyabe, Dixie, and Boise national forests, as well as in the WO. Cluff retired in 1968 and passed away on October 2, 1976 in Alexandria, Virginia.

Clyde, John D. "Paddy"
Paddy Clyde, a native of Heber, Utah, was the first peace officer in Duchesne County after the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation. He also served as City Marshal of Heber for several years. He took the forest ranger exam in July 1907 and, on August 2, 1907, received an appointment as a forest guard on the Uinta Forest Reserve. He lived in Altonah while serving as ranger of the Ashley NF's Whiterocks District from June of 1908 until he resigned on December 30, 1910 to file on a forest homestead. Described in later years as a carpenter and a dairyman, Clyde died December 12, 1956 in a Salt Lake City hospital from injuries received in a fall. He had fallen onto a feeding manger while feeding cattle at the Howe Dairy Farm of Murray, Utah.

Collett, Sylvanus
Although his title was Ranger-At-Large, Collett effectively served as the first forest supervisor of the Dixie NF in 1905. He was still there in early 1906. This may be the same Sylvanus Collett who was an "early administrator" of the Ashley NF. Collett was born at Smithfield, Utah on December 15, 1866 and died April 29, 1932. He came to Ashley Valley in 1887, served several years as bishop at Maeser, and may have been a postmaster. B.S. Collett, son of Sylvanus, was a forest ranger in Minnesota.

Colton, Lawrence J.
Colton was hired in 1933 as insect control foreman at the Soapstone CCC Camp, which was on the Wasatch NF. After graduating from Utah Agricultural College, he returned to the Wasatch where he spent his entire career. Colton worked on the American Fork Ranger District and was district ranger on the Grandaddy Lakes (1946-50), Evanston (1950-60), and Kamas (1960 to 72) ranger districts. He retired on June 11, 1972 with 30 years of service.

Combs, John C.
A 1955 graduate of New York State University's forestry program, Combs began his Forest Service career in 1954 working for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Salmon, Idaho. He also worked in Ogden, both at the Intermountain Station and in the RO timber management division. In 1960, he transferred to the Sawtooth where he was forester, then assistant ranger before serving as ranger of the Hailey District (1962-64) and the Ketchum District (from at least 1966 to ca. 1971). Combs then held positions on the Targhee (directing recreation and lands activities), on the Humboldt as branch chief for recreation, lands, planning, and timber (1972-75), and as ranger of the Ashley's Flaming Gorge District (July 1975 to July 1979). Next, he spent nine years as recreation staff officer on the Bridger-Teton NF, retiring from that position on December 17, 1988.

Craig, James A.
Craig earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Yale University. He worked as recreation staff officer on the Toiyabe NF for three years, fire control staff officer on the Sitgreaves NF, and district ranger on the Winema and Wenatchee NFs. From 1972 to 1979, he was deputy forest supervisor on the Los Padres NF. He advanced to the positions of forest supervisor of the Ashley NF (April 1979 to April 1984) and assistant director of fire management in Region 6 (beginning 1984).

Curry, Orin
A 1928 newspaper reported, "Mrs. Orin Curry who has been living in Myton this winter and sending her children to school, . . . Will join her husband at the ranger station above Whiterocks where they will live the summer."

Dahlgreen, Allen K.
Dahlgreen's 31 years of federal service included two years in the military, five on the Wenatchee NF, nearly three on the Ashley NF, nine on the Payette NF (where he was ranger at Krassel from 1957-59), and twelve as the regional silviculturalist. He was a forester who transferred from the Wenatchee NF to the Ashley NF as administrative officer in September 1954. He retired September 9, 1978.

Dalley, Durray G.
Before joining the Forest Service, civil engineer Durray Dalley worked as a highway and bridge engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads from 1948 to 1957. In 1959, he transferred from the Targhee NF to the Ashley NF to become its first full-time engineer. He remained there until 1966.

Daniels, Kenneth M.
Daniels entered the Forest Service as a junior range examiner in March 1934 and began working for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. In April 1936, he transferred to the Ashley NF and in July to the Payette NF where he worked as a range examiner. He became ranger of the Long Valley District on the Payette effective March 3, 1937.

Davis, Jerry A.
Davis was a ranger on the Sawtooth NF’s Ketchum District (1981 to 1982 or 1983) and Twin Falls District (in 1983 and 1984). He transferred to the Ashley NF as ranger of the Flaming Gorge District (March 13, 1986 to December 20, 1987). Davis then went to the Humboldt NF as a forest planner, remaining there until his retirement. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-93-0014).

Davis, William Farrel
Davis earned his degree in forestry and range science from Utah State Agricultural College. He retired May 1, 1987, ending a Forest Service career that began in 1955 on the Starkey Experimental Range, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. In 1959, he became an assistant ranger on the Uinta NF's Spanish Fork District. Davis was ranger of the Uinta's Strawberry District (1960-62) and the Manti-La Sal's Ephraim District (1963-66). He transferred to the Ashley NF as range, wildlife, and watershed staff officer (1966-71), and worked his final years as a range improvement specialist in the R4 Regional Office (1971-87). Davis died at his home on March 13, 2007.

Deets, Neil A.
Deets worked on various forests in Region 5 for six years before moving to the Caribou NF. There he served as ranger of the Soda Springs (1957-59) and Montpelier (1959-66) district. He transferred to the Ashley NF as watershed specialist, retiring from that position on February 29, 1980. Deets passed away on June 28, 2004.

DeMoisy, Jr., Charles
DeMoisy was born in Ft. Scott, Kansas on January 10, 1884. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Provo where he later worked in a bank as a messenger and bookkeeper until 1905. After a year of constructing a railroad in northern California, he returned to Utah and worked in railroad offices. DeMoisy got a job in the summer of 1909 with an improvement crew on the Ashley NF and, in the fall, passed the ranger exam. On June 1, 1910, he was assigned to the Vernal District for a month, working afterwards as ranger of the Manila (June 1, 1910 to November

30, 1910), Whiterocks (December 1, 1910 to June 30, 1916), and Lake Fork (1916-17) districts. He transferred to the Humboldt NF as deputy forest supervisor in August of 1917, filling in for Supervisor Favre who was called into military service in 1918. When Favre returned, DeMoisy was given a choice between his former job and a new position as supervisor of the La Sal NF. Choosing the latter, his appointment began May 17, 1918 (although he states he did not report until February 1919) and ended in May 1921. He subsequently held supervisor positions on the Ashley (May 1, 1921-April 30, 1925) and the Uinta (May 1925 to July 1938) national forests. In 1938, DeMoisy went to the Regional Office as "Senior Range Examiner and principal assistant in the Division of Range Management." He retired from the Forest Service on April 30, 1947 and by 1950 was living on a small fruit farm five miles south of Ogden. At that time, he was "dabblin in the timber business, treating lodgepole posts and poles." DeMoisy remained in Ogden and helped organized the Old Timers Club, a Forest Service retirees' group. He died in Roseburg, Oregon on October 15, 1965 while visiting his son. The Region 4 History Collection contains DeMoisy's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-028).

Dillman, Simon Peter

Pete Dillman, born July 1, 1854 in Bloomington Indiana, arrived in Vernal in 1877 and started Ashley Valley's first sawmill a year later. He operated the sawmill until his death on August 1, 1939 at age 85. He had a varied career that included positions as one of the first teachers in the area's first school, as the first government Indian farm supervisor at Whiterocks, and as a forest ranger. He opened Vernal's first drugstore, contracted and supervised construction of a road from Fort Duchesne to Vernal, and helped open the first funeral home in Ashley Valley. Dillman, reportedly the first forest ranger in the Uintah Basin, began working on the Uintah Forest Reserve on July 1, 1898, after initially refusing to take the job of forest ranger. He resigned after supervisor George F. Boucher pressured him to falsify reports. The *Vernal Express* described Dillman as "one of our most conservative and respected citizens who acted as ranger" in 1900 for the GLO on the Uintah Forest Reserve.

Doll, Gilbert B.

Born April 1, 1914, Doll worked 32 years for the Forest Service. During his time in Regions 1, 4, and 5, Doll was a forest inspector, crew leader, guard, forestry aid, range conservationist, forester, district ranger, assistant forest supervisor, and forester. He began his career with the Bureau of Entomology at Moscow, Idaho in 1936 before transferring to the Forest Service in 1937. Doll worked for the Extension Service in Moscow from 1937 to 1940 and obtained a master's degree from the University of Idaho in 1940. He was assigned to the Toiyabe NF most of the time from 1944 to 1955. There, he worked on the Carson District as assistant ranger (in 1942) and district ranger (in 1944-45). By 1947, he was working in the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office and, from 1951 to 1955 was the assistant forest supervisor. Doll received a promotion as supervisor of the Ashley NF from July 18, 1955 to January 25, 1958. He then worked as staff officer in the Region 4 Regional Office's division of water, recreation and lands (1958). Beginning in 1959, Doll was branch chief of the RO's division of fire control, state and private forestry, retiring from that position on October 31, 1969.

Earls, Vern W.

Earls was a ranger on the Ashley NF until he resigned on February 5, 1918. As of 1921, he worked for the Taylor Motor Car Company in Salt Lake City.

Estes, Richard E.

In early 1969, Estes transferred from the Ashley's Altonah District to the Flaming Gorge NRA where he became area forester in charge of the Green River recreation management unit. He worked on the Ashley NF until 1971 when he became the first river ranger for the Middle Fork Salmon River in Idaho after it was designated a Wild and Scenic River. He was responsible for writing the Middle Fork plan, which required working with seven district rangers on several national forests. The Salmon NF apparently experimented with creating a separate district, for Estes was listed as ranger of the Wild River RD from 1972 to 1973. He transferred to the Wasatch NF as the Mountain View District Ranger (1974-76) and later worked in the Regional Office. Estes became deputy forest supervisor of the Black Hills NF but returned to the Region 4 Regional Office on a "compassionate transfer" due to lung cancer. He passed away before taking up his last position in the RO.

Evans, Charles F.
Born February 26, 1885 and appointed from Wisconsin, Evans joined the Forest Service on August 10, 1912 as a forest assistant in the Regional Office. He became a forest examiner on the Palisade NF in 1914, transferred to the Ashley NF in 1915, and then went to the Lemhi NF in 1917. He was forest supervisor there from 1918 until 1922 when he garnered a position in the Region 4 Division of Operations. While there, Evans worked as a national forest examiner and a district forest inspector until at least 1925. He transferred to Region 8 (Louisiana) on March 16, 1927 and retired from the position of assistant regional forester in charge of State and Private Forestry. He died of a heart attack in Atlanta, Georgia on September 7, 1963.

Evans, Ward C.
Evans, born January 30, 1904, worked on the Ashley NF in the 1920s. Around 1936, he transferred to the Wyoming NF for a couple of years. He returned to the Ashley to work as a seasonal construction and maintenance foreman in the early 1940s. He quit for a while but returned in 1947 in a year-round position. Evans continued to work in construction and maintenance and was the equipment operator foreman when he retired on June 30, 1973.

Fogelgren, Earl G.
Fogelgren was a clerk on the Ashley when he resigned in 1913. He must have returned to the Forest Service because he was the Wasatch NF's clerk when he resigned on December 3, 1920. A year later, he was working for the IRS in Salt Lake City.

Francis, Vaughn E.
Francis earned his degree in range management from BYU in 1959, the same year he began working for the Forest Service as a seasonal employee on the Uinta NF. He did range work in the Hobble Creek area of the Spanish Fork District and spent a winter at the Desert Range Experimental Station. From 1960 to 1963, he was the assistant ranger for the Spanish Fork District. This was followed by stints as ranger of the Manti-La Sal NF's Ferron District (1963-71), the Ashley NF's Vernal District (1971-80), and the Caribou NF's Soda Springs District (1980-84). Francis transferred to the Regional Office's minerals staff in 1984, remaining there until his retirement on December 31, 1986.

Frandsen, A. Joel
Alma Joel Frandsen was born March 28, 1939 in Elsinore, Utah and died November 15, 2014 in Provo, Utah. He earned a degree in forest-range management from Utah State University. His 34-year Forest Service career led him to work on six national forests. He worked on the Wasatch NF as an assistant district ranger, forester, and range conservationist, assisting the Evanston District Ranger in 1964 until at least 1966. Subsequent appointments included district ranger positions on the Boise NF, the Toiyabe NF's Las Vegas District (until 1982), and the Ashley's Duchesne District (October 1973 to January 1982). Frandsen transferred to the Manti-La Sal NF as branch chief for timber, fire, range, watershed management, and wildlife programs. After leaving the Forest Service, he served as Utah's State Forester/Director of the Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands from 2002 to 2007. His interest in the history, legends, and folk tales of the West led him to teach classes on the Outlaw Trail at the College of Eastern Utah, an eight-year stint with Utah Humanities Council Speakers Bureau, and involvement with the Western Outlaw and Lawman History Association.

Fritz, Paul
Fritz received his degree in landscape architecture from Utah State University and began his federal career in 1958 in the Region 4 Regional Office. That year he developed a classification plan for the Flaming Gorge Area inside the Ashley NF. He later worked in a similar position on the Sawtooth, and was project leader for recreation surveys on the Bridger and Salmon NFs. He transferred to the NPS in 1961 as a landscape architect at the Flaming Gorge NRA. He worked at Crater Lake National park, and became project supervisor and landscape architect for the Canyonlands National Park in 1965. In 1966, Fritz was appointed Superintendent of Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho.

Gee, William P.
A graduate of Utah State University's forestry program, Gee was assistant ranger of the Dixie NF's Teasdale RD from 1962 to 1966. He became ranger of the Ashley's Altonah District in October 1966 and was there until 1970 when he

transferred to the Region 4 Regional Office to work in administrative management. He was supervisor of the Helena NF from 1977 until 1979 when he became supervisor of the Chatham Area of the Tongass NF.

Giles, Ralph
Giles worked on the Duchesne Ranger District in its early days.

Glenn, John R.
Glenn worked on the Bridger NF at one point in his career. In 1964, he was assisting the Ogden District Ranger on the Cache NF. He became a ranger and served on the Humboldt NF's Ely District (in 1969) and the Ashley's Manila/Flaming Gorge District (September 1970 to June 1975). He transferred in 1975 to the Boise NF as branch chief for recreation and lands, and later worked in the Regional Office in recreation and lands.

Goodrich, Don S.
A native of Baker, Oregon, Goodrich began his career in 1943 as a lookout on the old Mantilla NF. Other early assignments were on the Siuslaw, Ochoco, and Whitman NFs. He was district ranger on the Boise NF's Garden Valley District (1961-66) before transferring to the Ashley as branch chief for fire control and timber (1967-72). While on the Ashley, he was instrumental in starting one of the first Indian firefighting crews in Region 4. Goodrich transferred to the Salmon NF as branch chief of timber management, a position he held until his retirement in March 1982.

Green, Jr., William Riley
Green, born May 9, 1871, took the ranger exam in Provo in 1908 and served as ranger of the Manila District from December 1, 1910 to April 30, 1915. In 1910, he made application for final proof on his homestead, which was about 40 miles north of Vernal near the Green River in Lewis Allan Draw. Although some accounts state he drowned while crossing Green River in 1915, the accident actually occurred on June 22, 1917. Historian Doris Karren Burton wrote, "He had gone to Linwood on horseback for groceries and the mail, and led a pack horse. It was early spring, and the Green River ran very high. When William did not return, Sanford went to look for him. He found his horses on the south side of the river tangled in the brush. Sanford searched up and down the river, and looked for William's body every day for some time . . . but no trace was ever found of him."

Hacking, Owen
Hacking, born December 15, 1900 in Vernal, Utah, was a camp supervisor for the CCC. He worked on the Ashley NF, retired on October 22, 1965, and passed away in a Salt Lake City hospital on August 15, 1970.

Hall, Lorenzo S. "Ren"
Lorenzo Hall was a forest guard on District 2 of the Ashley NF by 1920. A 1923 newspaper reported, "L. S. Hall, who is riding as fire guard on the Ashley NF, spent the week end at home, returning Monday to the Trout creek ranger station." Two years later, the paper noted that Mrs. Hall and her sons arrived from the "Lake Fork ranger station at Moon Lake where they have spent the summer with Mr. Hall riding as fire guard on that division of the national forest reserve."

Hancock, C. F.
In 1899, Hancock was a GLO forest ranger on the Uintah Forest Reserve.

Hanks, Sidney A.
Hanks was ranger of the Ashley's Manila District from July 1, 1915 until he resigned on December 10, 1916. As of 1921, he was a rancher in Kilgore, Idaho.

Hardy, Albert Alvin "Bert"
Bert Hardy was born April 17, 1878 "in Davis Hollow on Brush Creek mountain" and graduated from Utah State Agricultural College. He began his Forest Service career on June 7, 1906 as a guard on the Uinta Forest Reserve in an area that later became the Ashley NF. He was promoted to assistant ranger in November 1906 and to ranger on January 1, 1910. Records suggest he was "ranger at large" based in Vernal, working where needed, and that he was in charge of the Trout Creek RD from 1916 to 1922. A 1925 newspaper article listed him as assistant supervisor and a

1926 inspection report referred to him as an executive assistant. Hardy was ranger of the Ashley's Manila District from the spring of 1926 to the fall of 1938. He retired on October 31, 1938 and in 1942 moved with his wife to California. He died October 29, 1965 in Sequoia, California.

Hardy, Charles Allen
Born November 20, 1876 in St. Charles, Hardy moved to Ashley Valley with his family at age two. According to his obituary, he was a Pony Express rider at the age of 16, carrying mail from Maybell, Colorado to the Brown's Park area. In 1900, he earned a scholarship to the University of Utah for his penmanship. Hardy was also "the first forest ranger in Uintah County" as well as a retired farmer, rancher, cattleman, and sawmill operator. (He was a GLO forest ranger on the Uintah Forest Reserve by 1901.) He was 102 when he died on September 8, 1979 in a Price, Utah nursing home.

Harrison, Ona A.
Harrison was born June 24, 1893 in Auburn, Wyoming. He was hired in 1923 on the Wyoming NF where he served as ranger at Afton and Big Piney from 1924 to 1937. He was assistant forest supervisor of the Wyoming NF (beginning August 1937) and the Cache NF (1942-1945) before transferring to the Ashley NF as forest supervisor (from March 1, 1945 to June 18, 1950). Harrison retired on August 31, 1950 due to declining health and lived in Salt Lake City until his death on December 29, 1965.

Hartong, Al H.
Born July 6, 1920, Hartong joined the Forest Service on June 12, 1941. His federal career spanned 32 years and included three seasons with the Department of Interior; one year with the Tennessee Valley Authority; 1.5 years in the US Army; one year on the Kaniksu, Eldorado, and Mendocino NFs; four years with the Lake States and Northeast Forest Experiment Station; seven years with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station; five years in the Region 4 Division of Timber Management; 3.5 years on the Ashley, 6 years at FFWMR in Missoula; and a final three-year stint back in the Region 4 Division of Timber Management. His time on the Ashley began in July of 1963. While there, he was a functional staff officer for timber management and fire control activities, which freed up Dean Rowland to concentrate on the increased recreation and special uses workload, due to the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam. Hartong retired on July 6, 1975 and lived in Bend, Oregon.

Hatch, Hal J.
Hal retired in 1986 after a 30-year career in the Forest Service. He began his work in 1959 on a summer survey crew. Following graduation from the University of Utah in 1960, he was appointed as civil engineer on the Ashley NF and then the Uinta NF. In addition to serving in the Regional Office, Hatch also served as forest engineer on the Cache and Payette NFs. In 1975, he became civil engineer in the Central Utah Project Liaison Unit where he remained until retirement.

Hatch, Ira W.
In 1961, Hatch graduated from Brigham Young University with a degree in range science. His first assignment was on the Duchesne RD of the Ashley NF, working in range management around Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal. He then was assistant ranger on the Altonah District (1962-64), followed by a stint on the Manila RD (1964-65). Hatch transferred to the Manti-La Sal NF as the Castle Dale district ranger (1965-72) and, after districts were consolidated, he took over the newly created Price RD (1972-91). From 1991 until his retirement in 1994, he was ranger of the Manti-La Sal NF's Ferron RD. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-049).

Haught, G. B.
In 1901, Haught was a GLO forest ranger on the Uintah Forest Reserve.

Henderson, Louise
Henderson, a secretary, was one of ten permanent employees on the Ashley NF in the early 1940s.

Hirsch, Ernest C.
Born October 8, 1920 and raised in Chicago, Hirsch worked a few years after high school before heading to Utah State University to study forestry. After a few years there, he went into the army for three years then earned a degree in range management from Colorado State University. In the early 1940s, he worked summers on the Blacks Hills of South Dakota, in Idaho, and on the Wasatch NF. Hirsch was hired on the Ashley NF as a junior forester, working there for two years (1948-50) before transferring to the Teton NF on an insect control job (May-July 1950). He returned to the Ashley as ranger of the Manila District (1950-57). His next appointment was on the Teton where he was assistant supervisor for a year or two and then staff officer. He remained on the Teton until his retirement on May 13, 1977. The Region 4 History Collection contains Hirsch's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1689-1992-0024-053).

Hitchcock, Lester E.
In 1910 and 1911, Hitchcock was a forest assistant for timber surveys on the Ashley NF. He was promoted from to deputy forest supervisor in 1913 but within a few months, his title changed to forest examiner.

Hoag, Jr., Robert F.
Hoag retired in 1986 after 40 years of federal service, three of which were with the military during WWII in Italy and North Africa; the rest were with the Forest Service. In the 1940s, he worked summers as a forester for Powers and Kean Timber Company in Tully, NY. His first assignment with the Forest Service was as a forester and assistant ranger on the Ashley (1949-51). He was ranger of the Fort Bridger RD from 1951 until ca. 1959. During this time, his district was transferred from the Ashley to the Wasatch NF where it was renamed the Mountain View RD. Hoag was ranger on the Bridgeport District of the Toiyabe NF from at least 1960 until 1965, and he helped plan the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, California. In 1965, he transferred to the Sawtooth NF as staff officer for recreation, lands and visitor information services. During his tenure there, Hoag was involved with the establishment of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and ski area planning/expansion on the Sawtooth's four ski areas. He retired from that position in 1986 and remained in Twin Falls. The R4 History Collection contains a transcript of Hoag's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-057), which deals exclusively the Sawtooth NRA.

Hodgkinson, Harlend E.
Hodgkinson was born April 15, 1909 and spent his 13-year Forest Service career on the Ashley NF, working there from September 12, 1960 until December 31, 1973. While there, he was a seasonal surveying aide, and engineering technician, then a construction inspector (beginning in 1969). Before joining the Forest Service, he worked as a general laborer for the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Hooper, Donald H.
A native of Hooper, Utah and a graduate of Utah State University, Don Hooper worked on the Cache and Challis NFs. He was assistant ranger on the Challis RD until 1958 and then served as ranger on the Manti-La Sal NF's Castle Dale District (1958-61), the Teton NF's Buffalo District (1962-67), the Ashley NF's Roosevelt District (October 13, 1967 to 1971), and the Salmon NF's Salmon District (1971 until at least 1973). Hooper was a range conservationist on the Region 4 range and watershed management staff from 1978 until his retirement on December 31, 1986 after 35 years of federal service. The Region 4 History Collection contains Hooper's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-043).

Hopson, Terry
In 1967, Hopson transferred from the Wasatch NF to the Ashley NF as a recreation forester and/or assistant ranger at Dutch John. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-055), which focuses on his work as staff officer on the Ashley.

Horton, Lowell E. "Ed"
Horton graduated from Iowa State University and was an assistant ranger on the Uinta NF until 1955 when he was promoted to ranger of the Challis NF's Clayton District. He transferred back to the Uinta on December 28, 1957 in a range staff position, remaining there until 1960. He next held the range staff position on the Ashley NF (1960-66).

Houston, Fred
Houston graduated from Utah State University with a degree in forest management. He worked as a timber technician and engine foreman on the Dixie NF and, in 1975, received a permanent timber forester position on the Kootenai NF in Montana. He worked on the Deerlodge NF (1978-81), and then on the Fishlake NF's Beaver District where he was in timber, fire, recreation, and lands for eleven years. Houston was a supervisory forester in recreation on the Ashley NF's Flaming Gorge NRA and then on the Wasatch-Cache's Logan District (1996-2002). He became ranger of the Fishlake NF's Richfield District in 2002.

Huff, Archer
Huff was appointed to the Forest Service as an assistant ranger on the Ashley NF in 1912. The January 1913 *Field Program* reported that he was an assistant ranger who transferred from the Ashley to the Kaibab NF. Later that year, he transferred from the Kaibab to the Santa Rosa NF, resigning from there on September 15, 1913.

Huff, William L.
Huff was a ranger on the Uinta NF in April 1921. He served as ranger of the Duchesne District from December 1922 to December 1923.

Hurst, William Daly
William Daly Hurst is a third-generation Forest Service employee who was born in Parowan, Utah on October 5, 1915. His family moved to Panguitch a year later and he graduated from the high school there. Hurst left in 1934 to attend Utah State University's School of Forestry, graduating from there in 1938 with a degree in forestry and range management. He started his Forest Service career in 1937 as an administrative guard on the Grantsville Division of the Wasatch NF, working there for the summer. After graduating in 1938, he returned as an assistant ranger for three years. In 1941, Hurst became part of a range survey crew on the Wasatch NF for about six months, and then transferred to the Regional Office to assist the wildlife management staff.

Hurst became ranger of the Ashley NF's Manila District on May 15, 1942 and remained until he was inducted in the US Army in May 1945. He served in Japan before his service concluded in September 1946, after which he returned to the Forest Service as deputy supervisor on the Cache NF beginning November 4, 1946. Four years later, he was appointed forest supervisor of the Ashley, serving there from June 21, 1950 until July 15, 1955 when he transferred to the Washington Office's range management staff. He remained there until 1957, although he was back in Utah on detail during part of that period. Hurst transferred to Ogden as assistant regional forester in range and wildlife management (1957-62) and then deputy regional forester (1962-66). His Forest Service career ended with a ten-year assignment as Region 3's regional forester (1966-76). He eventually returned to Ogden and currently (2015) lives in Salt Lake City. The Region 4 History Collection contains Hurst's oral history transcripts (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-044 and R4-1680-2006-0314), as well as his two-volume autobiography.

Hutton, Gordon A.
From 1956 until 1957, Hutton was ranger of the Targhee NF's Spencer District. In 1958, he worked in timber management at the Ashley NF Supervisor's Office.

Jensen, Christian E.
Jensen was a ranger on the Minidoka NF's West Cassia District (1920-36), the Cache NF's Cub River District (1936-39), and the Ashley NF's Fort Bridger District (1939). While at the latter, he was kicked by a horse and, as a result of his injury, he entered the Veteran's hospital in Salt Lake City on July 31, 1939. That year, he returned to the Minidoka as ranger of the East Cassia (Oakley) District, remaining there until his retirement on May 31, 1949. By 1965, Jensen lived in Concrete, Washington where he worked as a state ranger and for the timber division of the Scott Paper Company.

Jeppesen, Marvin S.
Born May 28, 1904, Jeppesen grew up on a ranch on Antelope Creek near Moore, Idaho and graduated in range management and forestry from the University of Idaho. He entered the Forest Service on July 3, 1928, worked on the Challis NF, and by 1933 was a junior range examiner on the Wyoming NF. He was stationed later on the Ashley NF and at the IFRES's Desert Branch Station in range research. On May 1, 1935, Jeppesen was promoted to ranger of the

Toiyabe NF's [Nevada NF] Kingston District, remaining there until December 1, 1938 when he became the Toiyabe's assistant forest supervisor. Jeppesen resigned from the Forest Service on May 1, 1943.

Johnson, Fred O.
Johnson was born October 10, 1880 and "managed to get through the 8th grade in three different states." In October 1909, he was one of four people out of thirteen who passed the ranger exam in Vernal. With this accomplishment, he joined the Forest Service on September 1, 1910, working on the Uinta NF as an assistant ranger (1910-16) and ranger (1916-17 and 1918-22) of the Duchesne District (now part of the Ashley NF). He resigned in 1917 but returned in 1918 only to resign again on December 31, 1923. In early 1935, Johnson was connected with the Moon Lake CCC Camp F-37 on the Ashley NF. He passed away in 1968.

Jonely, Cecil
Jonely was a clerk on the Ashley NF from August 8, 1936 until his transfer on February 10, 1937 to the Fishlake NF.

Jones, Emyr E.
Jones was a clerk on the Ashley when he resigned on December 31, 1919. As of 1921, he worked for Western Motors in Los Angeles.

Joy, J. E.
In 1905, William Anderson (later the first forest supervisor of the Ashley NF) worked with J. E. Joy, a surveyor, to establish the new boundary between the Uintah Forest Reserve and the Uintah Indian Reservation. Joy was in charge of the survey party.

Keddy, David F.
Keddy started his career with the Forest Service in June 1956 after his first year of studying forestry at Utah State University. That summer and the one after, he worked on the Vernal RD of the Ashley NF. He returned to the Ashley as ranger of the Roosevelt District from December 6, 1975 to May 5, 1981. In 1981, Keddy took a position of recreation and lands staff officer on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District.

Kihlmire, Paul
In 1967, Kihlmire became a forester at Dutch John on the Manila RD of the Ashley.

Kuhns, Gene L.
Kuhns joined the Forest Service in July 1955 and was an assistant ranger on the Duchesne RD. In 1956, he had worked in the Supervisor's Office for two months before joining the armed forces. He was a district ranger on the Ashley's Manila (1957-59) and Altonah (1959-66) districts. In 1966, Kuhns transferred to the Region 9 Regional Office.

LaBar, Fred
In April 1964, LaBar joined the Manila District staff on the Ashley NF, likely to support the Flaming Gorge development. In November 1968, he moved from Dutch John to Manila to take over the Flaming Gorge NRA's Lucerne recreation management unit.

Laing, Gary
Laing was ranger of the Loa RD when he retired on December 30, 1997 after 30 years of service with the Forest Service. He worked three seasons on the Bighorn NF's Medicine Wheel District as a forestry aid beginning in 1962. Laing went to the Boise NF in 1968 as a forester, to the Fishlake NF's Monroe District as a range conservationist in 1969, and then to the Ashley NF's Vernal District in 1976. He became ranger at Loa in 1985.

Lambert, Clyde
Clyde Lambert, born April 5, 1889 in Woodland, Utah, worked in the lumber and livestock business and attended BYU from 1912 to 1915. A World War I veteran, he began his Forest Service career on May 1, 1921 on the Ashley NF, first as ranger of the Lone Tree District (1921-25) and then the Lake Fork (Altonah) District (1925-52). After his retirement

on March 31, 1952, he continued to live in Altonah, presumably until his death on May 23, 1967. Clyde was the brother of Glen Lambert, another Ashley district ranger.

Lambert, Glen Alvin
Glen Lambert was born August 8, 1892 in Woodland, Utah. He was a World War I veteran and an employee of the Ashley NF for many years. His first job was as a guard on the Lake Fork District beginning in June 1923. On August 27, 1923, he was promoted to ranger and served in that position on the Manila District (December 1, 1923 to Fall 1925), the Lone Tree District (1926-27), and the Vernal District (1927-56). After retiring on May 31, 1956, Lambert remained in the Vernal community where he had been involved with many civic organizations including the Vernal Lions Club, the American Legion, and the Vernal Rod and Gun Club. Although Lambert had no formal education, the Chief awarded him a Certificate of Practicing Forester for his abilities. He died October 15, 1982 at a convalescent center in Murray, Utah. His brother Clyde was also a ranger on the Ashley NF.

Lambert, James W.
Born July 19, 1897, Lambert joined the Forest Service on May 1, 1928 and worked on the Teton NF as ranger of the Hoback (1928-35) and Jackson (1936-40) districts. He then went to the Bridger NF as Big Piney District Ranger, working there from 1940 until he retired on July 31, 1960. Lambert had also worked on the Fishlake and Wasatch forests. He was ranger, possibly in an acting position, on the Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District of the Wasatch NF in 1944. After retiring, Lambert returned to Big Piney and worked as a woods boss for the Mill Lumber Company in Kemmerer. He died a year later on August 5, 1961.

Lavin, John J. "Jack"
Jack Lavin was born in Philadelphia on September 10, 1929 and, in 1950, earned a degree in forestry from Penn State. He worked summers for the Boise NF (1947), in Wyoming on a seismograph crew (1948), in Alaska with the Morrison Knudsen Company (1949), and on the White River NF (1950). Finding it difficult to get a permanent job with the Forest Service, he accepted an unusual assignment with the Firestone Rubber Company in Liberia, Africa (1950-52). After serving in the US Army (1952-54), Lavin began his lifelong career with the Forest Service. This included stints on the Targhee NF (1955-57) in timber management and as an assistant ranger on the Island Park District. He also worked on the Sawtooth NF as the Sawtooth Valley district ranger (1957-62) and as staff officer (1962-65). He was assistant director of the WO's fire prevention program (1965-67). He held several forest supervisor positions, beginning on the Shoshone NF in 1967, followed by the Bridger (1972-73), Ashley (two months), Toiyabe (1973-79), and Boise (1979-88) national forests. Lavin retired on January 2, 1988 and embarked on another career with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation through 2007. During this time, he also consulted for Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance in Armenia, Bolivia, and Slovakia. In 1986, he received the USDA's Superior Service Award for establishing positive working relationships between state and local government entities and the Forest Service. Lavin died in Kalispell, Montana on November 13, 2013, while visiting family. The Region 4 History Collection has a transcript of Lavin's oral history (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-067).

Leicht, Richard E.
Leicht graduated from the University of Montana in 1952 with a degree in forestry. He worked two summers for the National Park Service and one summer for the BLM. In 1952, he began his Forest Service career as a forester on the Payette NF's Council District, remaining there until 1955. After six or seven months in McCall as an assistant to the forest engineer, Leicht became assistant ranger on the Hornet RD (also headquartered in Council). He served as ranger of the Ashley NF's Altonah District (January 1, 1957 to 1959) and the Salmon NF's North Fork District (1959-64). Leicht went to the Regional Office as timber management staff (1964-74), and then moved to State and Private Forestry as director of cooperative forestry and fire (1974-83). On April 29, 1983, he retired from that position. The Region 4 History Collection has Leicht's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-064).

Lisonbee, S. Ronald
Uintah Basin native Lisonbee earned his forestry degree from Utah State University in 1960, the same year he joined the Forest Service working on the Ashley NF. In 1962, he became assistant ranger on the Manila RD. He transferred to the Fishlake NF where he was ranger of the Loa (1964-65) and Fillmore (1965-70) districts. Lisonbee then served as ranger of the Ashley's Altonah District (1970-1971) and Whiterocks-Roosevelt District (July 11, 1971 to December 6,

1975). He was ranger of the Bridger-Teton's Gros Ventre District (1976-79) and the Uinta's Spanish Fork District (1979-86). He retired in 1986 after 29 years of service with the Forest Service.

Livsey, Robert F.
Livsey was assistant clerk on the Wasatch NF in 1934. He then served as clerk on the La Sal NF from November 16, 1935 until May 16, 1939 when he transferred to the Ashley NF as executive assistant. He was the Ashley's administrative officer in the early 1940s.

Madsen, Parley Christian
Madsen was born February 18, 1881 in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. A farmer and stockman, he took the ranger exam in May 1906 and, at age 26, began working for the Forest Service on August 22, 1906. He worked seasonally as an assistant ranger on the Uinta (1906-08) and Ashley (1908-12) forests. In the fall of 1908, he was placed in charge of the Ashley's Lone Tree District. He was promoted to ranger in 1912, remaining on the Ashley until 1916 when he transferred back to the Uinta. He worked in Heber, Utah until 1920 when he became ranger on the Springville RD. In 1935, Madsen returned to Heber to be ranger of the Currant Creek RD. He retired on March 31, 1942 and died on October 26, 1958 in a Provo hospital.

Makela, Howard J.
Makela, a forester, arrived in July 1951 on the Ashley NF to take Robert Hoag's place as assistant ranger-at-large. He remained until September 1954 when he transferred to another unit (possible a national forest in Idaho).

Marshall, Daniel S.
Born around 1852 in Bountiful, Utah, Marshall was a Rich County sheriff before he became supervisor of the Uintah Forest Reserve, based in Kamas, on May 15, 1902. He later served on the 1905 Use Book Revision Committee. On July 1, 1906, he was demoted to deputy forest supervisor, remaining in Kamas after the headquarters was transferred to Provo. By October of that year, he was listed as a deputy forest supervisor for the Wasatch NF. F. W. Reed conducted a 1908 inspection, noting that Marshall was careless and ineffective. He was also criticized for appointing his relatives (including members of the Pack family) as forest officers. Consequently, he was reassigned as a ranger in early 1909. Marshall died July 4, 1913, just a few days after his June 30, 1913 resignation from the Forest Service.

Mattsson, J. Weyland
Born September 24, 1905, Mattsson entered the Forest Service on June 11, 1925 and retired on July 31, 1975. His duty stations, most of which were as a clerk or executive assistant, included, from 1925 to 1935, the Fishlake NF , the Region 4 Regional Office, and the Powell NF, followed by the Minidoka NF (1935, 3 months), the Wyoming NF (1935, 4 months), the Ashley NF (1935-39), the Salmon NF (1939-41), R4 Operations (1941-46), R4 Fire Control (1946-56), and as R4 Operations budget officer (1956-75).

Maw, Vernon Oborn
Maw was born in Ogden on September 28, 1893. He graduated from Ogden High School and worked in the First National Bank of Ogden and for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Ft. Duchesne. Maw was a clerk on the Ashley NF when he resigned from the Forest Service on March 19, 1909. By 1912, he was back in Ogden working in the mercantile business. The June 1917 issue of the *Intermountain Review Ranger* reported Maw left the property auditor's office (presumably in the Regional office) to return to the Ashley NF as a clerk. According to a 1919 *Field Program*, Maw's title changed from clerk to ranger. He was in charge of the Ashley's Vernal RD in 1919 until his resignation in 1920. He returned to Weber County and married Priscilla Kingston in 1922. He was clerk for the Weber County Board of Education from at least 1923 until his death on May 1, 1925; his widow died the following December.

May, Col. William T. S.
May was a Special Agent with the Department of Interior, sent from Denver to check on the Uintah Forest Reserve in its first years of existence. William Anderson, the first Ashley NF supervisor, recalled that the Kamas community "began to come into contact with the forest men in 1898 and 1899. The first one I remember was Col. May, from Denver, Colorado, who came to a logging operation that I was employed on." Anderson judged May as corrupt and lazy.

McConkie, Andrew R.
McConkie was born May 5, 1912. A native of Moab, Utah, he attended Brigham Young University and earned his forestry degree from Utah State University in 1935. He entered the Forest Service as junior forester in April 1936 and was assigned to the Standard Timber Company's tie sale. He worked for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and in the RO's division of timber management during the winter of 1936-37. On March 1, 1937, McConkie was promoted from his junior forester position on the Wyoming NF to district ranger, serving on the Idaho NF's Paddy Flat District, the Salmon NF's Copper Creek District (1938-43), and the Uinta NF in Heber City (1944-55). McConkie later recalled he had to be relocated from Heber City after a community "hate campaign" against him. He was promoted to assistant supervisor of the Bridger NF (1955-58). On January 26, 1958, he became supervisor of the Ashley NF, retiring from that position on June 30, 1973 after 40 years with the Forest Service. He passed away June 26, 1979.

McDonald, John E.
McDonald joined the Forest Service with an assignment on the Minidoka NF on January 5, 1940. He transferred to the La Sal NF to work as a junior range examiner/acting ranger (May 1, 1940 to March 1, 1941) and ranger of the Blanding District (March 1, 1941 to 1943). He was in charge of both the Monticello and Blanding districts in the winter of 1940-41 while Ranger Ralph Jensen attended the University of California Berkeley. When Jensen transferred to the Boise in 1943, McDonald moved to the Baker Ranger Station to take over the newly consolidated Monticello and Blanding districts. He resigned on November 6, 1944 to work for the La Sal Livestock Company. McDonald returned to the Forest Service and was ranger of the Uinta NF's Duchesne District from June 1 to December 15, 1945. In 1950, at that time stationed at John Day, Oregon, he received a promotion to forest supervisor of the Fremont NF.

Mechem
Someone by the name of Mechem was in charge of the Uinta's Hanna Ranger District before 1907. In 1926, the district transferred to the Wasatch NF and was renamed the Grandaddy Lakes Ranger District. It was consolidated with the Duchesne Ranger District and transferred to the Ashley NF in 1954.)

Meinrod, Robert H.
A graduate of the University of Montana, Meinrod started his Forest Service career on the Gila NF in New Mexico. He then worked on the Clearwater, Gallatin, Winema, Custer (in 1977), and Helena national forests, transferring from the latter to the Ashley NF. There he served as ranger of the Flaming Gorge District from September 24, 1979 until March 2, 1986.

Miller, Jack M.
A native of Illinois who was born October 30, 1912, Miller studied forestry at Oregon State University and spent his entire Forest Service career in Region 4. He began as a timber cruiser on the Wasatch NF in 1934 and worked with CCC camps as a junior forester on the Ashley (1935), Wasatch (1936), and Cache (1936) national forests. He received appointments as a junior forester on the Boise NF (1937-41) and as Bear Valley District Ranger on the old Payette NF (1941-43). After serving in Italy with the army (1943-46), Miller returned to the Boise NF, working as ranger on the Lowman (1946-48), Mountain Home (1948-50), and Idaho City (1950-58) districts. In 1959, he transferred to the Targhee NF where he was placed in charge of the National Forest Recreation Study. His job evolved into staff officer of lands, recreation, information and education, and minerals. Miller remained there until his retirement on May 31, 1971. He passed away on December 24, 1995 in Idaho Falls, Idaho at age 83. The Region 4 History Collection has Miller's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-073).

Mitchell, E. Lynn
Mitchell was the recreation forester on the Manila RD (Ashley) until 1963 when he became the Tooele District Ranger (Wasatch NF). He was there until at least 1965. In 1971, he was appointed ranger of the Island Park RD on the Targhee NF, holding that position until 1976.

Morgan, Roy E.
Born May 10, 1922, Morgan worked 26 years for the Forest Service on the Boise, Bridger, Teton, and Ashley national forests. He was born and raised in Idaho and served in the US Navy from 1940 to 1946. After his military service, he obtained a bachelor of science in forestry from the Utah State University in 1951 and a bachelor of science in education from Idaho State College in 1952. His first permanent assignment in the Forest Service was in 1952 as a forester on the Boise NF. He also was assistant ranger on the Boise's West Mountain District and became ranger on the Atlanta and Cottonwood ranger districts. Morgan transferred in 1962 to the Bridger NF as forester and joined the Teton NF in 1963 as project supervisor in charge of their insect and disease control program. In 1970, he relocated to the Ashley F's timber management and fire control division. Morgan retired from that position on June 4, 1977.

Morrill, Reed
Reed Morrill, a teacher at Uintah High, worked out of the Trout Creek Ranger Station on the Ashley NF's Vernal District during the summer of 1929.

Nichols, George Lee
George Nichols was born on July 5, 1896 in Salt Lake City to George Edward Nichols (b. 6/27/1865) and Irene Lee (b. 7/16/1870), both of whom were born in Salt Lake City. He served in the Army during World War I. In 1922, he married Ardella Wheeler, with whom he had two sons, George W. (b. about 1925) and Paul E. (b. about 1929) and a daughter, Annette. Nichols was hired in the Forest Service's R4 headquarters (Ogden) on January 2, 1924 as a draftsman "reinst. From Vet. Bureau." He was promoted to chief draftsman on July 1, 1924 and later to architectural engineer. Nichols served as Region 4 first architect, making a significant contribution to the development of many ranger stations, guard stations, and other administrative sites. A licensed engineer and land surveyor, he developed an architectural identity for the region by designing many, if not all, of its standard plans in the 1930s and 1940s. During World War II, he co-designed a gun plant in Pocatello for the Navy and was in charge of buildings for the Ninth Service Command of the Army. After retiring on July 31, 1956, Nichols became active in the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, holding local and national offices over many years. He was involved with numerous civic and professional organizations including the Red Cross, Kiwanis Club, and the National Association of Professional Engineers. Nichols died on May 10, 1972 in Ogden, Utah. His biography is available in the Region 4 History Collection.

Noel, Floyd C.
Noel was born June 11, 1909 in Fruitland, New Mexico; he grew up on a livestock ranch in northeastern Utah, and attended Utah State University. He worked for the Utah Fish and Game Department from 1934 until 1944 when he accepted his first Forest Service appointment. His first job was as a forestry aid on the Dixie NF (April 4, 1944 to 1946). He served as ranger of the Dixie NF's Pine Valley District (1946-56) and the Ashley NF's Duchesne District (August 1956 to December 29, 1957). Noel was promoted to staff officer over range, wildlife, and watershed management on the Targhee NF (January 1958 to August 1959). He was branch chief of the Region 5 Division of Wildlife Management from August 1959 until his retirement on June 9, 1972.

Nord, Arthur "Art" G.
Born near Rigby, Idaho on February 19, 1892, Nord received his education in Spokane, WA; Fremont County, ID; and the Links Business College at Idaho Falls, ID. He engaged in farming, stockgrowing, and sawmilling until May 15, 1915 when he entered the Forest Service. Nord's career spanned forty years, beginning as a guard on the Palisade (later Targhee) NF in 1915 but he left in 1917 to join the US Army Engineers. He served with that unit in France until 1919 when he returned to the Targhee as a ranger. There, he worked on District 2 (Victor—Grandview Point District) in 1917, District 5 (Ashton, Idaho) in 1919, and District 9 (Hawley Gulch) in 1920-23. Nord transferred to the Wyoming NF in 1923 where he was promoted immediately to deputy forest supervisor, then assistant supervisor (1924-25). He became forest supervisor of several forests: the Ashley, (May 1, 1925-October 30, 1930), Wasatch (1930-34), Challis (May 16 to June 30, 1936), and Cache (1936-40) forests. He also worked for two years in Region 9 as the assistant regional forester for operation and personnel (1934-36). Nord later (1940) became Region 4's assistant regional forester of lands and recreation, retiring from that position on December 31, 1956. He died from a heart attack nine months later on August 28, 1957 at the age of 65. Nord played a significant role in the configuration and management of the Utah forests. He is credited with the restoration of the Wheeler Creek watershed and for advocating the development of recreation use at Snow Basin and Pineview Reservoir. He was instrumental in Congressional

legislation that allowed the Forest Service to use receipts for the purchase of damaged lands in need of restoration. In 1935, Nord proposed the creation of a natural history field house, which in 1947 was realized in Vernal, Utah. He is memorialized at the Art Nord Trail on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF.

Olpin, Larry
Olpin was administrative officer on the Ashley from May 14, 1951 until August 1953 when he transferred to Ogden.

Olsen, Foyer
Olsen was born December 28, 1907 in Castle Dale, Utah and went to Cedar City in 1927 to attend the Branch Agricultural College. He began his Forest Service career in 1933 at the Desert Range Experiment Station and received his degree in 1935 from Utah State University. For a short time in 1936, Olsen was in charge of the Wasatch's Grandaddy Lake District. Subsequent ranger assignments placed him on the Nevada NF's White Pine (1940-44) and Ely (1944-47) districts, on the Boise NF's District 2 (in 1949), the Caribou NF's Freedom District (ca. 1952 to 1955) and the Dixie NF's Navajo Lake District (1955-72). Olsen retired on February 19, 1972 after 37 years of service and, at age 90, passed away on November 22, 1998 in American Fork, Utah. The Region 4 History Collection contains Olsen's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-00240082).

Oman, Donald G.
According to the May 1984 *Intermountain Reporter,* Oman transferred to the Ashley NF Supervisor's Office as a supervisory forester. He was ranger of the Sawtooth NF's Twin Falls District from about 1987 until 1996.

Opfar, Harry
Opfar was Pleasant Grove ranger on the Uinta NF when he retired in January 1987 after 28 years with the Forest Service. He began his career on the Payette after graduating in forestry from Utah State University. He also worked on the Fishlake, Humboldt, Manti-La Sal, Cache, and Ashley forests before settling in Pleasant Grove. Opfar was ranger of the Cache NF's Randolph District until 1972 when he transferred to the Ashley NF's Flaming Gorge RD as recreation forester. In 1978, he was promoted to ranger of the Uinta NF's Pleasant Grove District.

Ostler, James Rulon "Dick"
Ostler was ranger of the Uinta NF's Hanna District from 1922 to 1923. A September 18, 1922 article in the Ogden newspaper reported on *Richard* Ostler of Nephi, a forest ranger who had a serious auto accident on the Uinta forest road, 14 miles east of Kamas. Ostler Peak in Summit County is named for him.

Oswald, Jr., Frances C.
Oswald was a junior forester/recreational planner on the La Sal NF for a few weeks in November 1936 but by January 1937 was working as a landscape architect there. He designed recreational areas on the Ashley, Wyoming, Caribou, Teton, Sawtooth and Challis national forests.

Pack, Daniel Sinclair
Dan Pack was born October 17, 1869 in Woods Cross, Utah. His family moved to Kamas to work in ranching and livestock, areas in which Dan gained much experience. His Forest Service career began on June 1, 1901 on the Lone Tree District of the Uinta Forest Reserve. There he worked under his uncle, Forest Supervisor Dan Marshall for two summers. In the winter of 1902, he was placed in charge of the Vernal District. Pack became supervisor in early 1903 of the Nebo Forest Reserve, with headquarters in Payson, Utah. He went to the WO on a detail in 1908, along with many other supervisors, including his brother Willard I. Pack (Uinta forest supervisor). Pack then served as supervisor of the Palisade NF (1910), the Targhee NF (1911), and, for a second time, the Nebo NF (1911-13). He resigned in 1913 after learning the Nebo would be eliminated and he would be transferred to the La Sal NF. Pack went into the livestock business, later dying in a Salt Lake rest home on December 12, 1959. The Region 4 History Collection has Pack's handwritten account of his career (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0032-06).

Pack, Willard Ives
Pack joined the Forest Service as a ranger on the Uintah Forest Reserve beginning July 1, 1905. He became forest supervisor on July 1, 1906, the same day the Uintah headquarters transferred from Kamas to Provo. Pack remained in

that position until his resignation on April 30, 1914. Dan Pack, also a forest supervisor in Region 4, said he and his brother Willard quit the Forest Service after hearing that E. A. Sherman became District Forester "for the express purpose of cleaning out the Mormons from Utah." In fact, Sherman noted that Pack had four full-time rangers stationed at Kamas with nothing to do all winter. He also said an inspection revealed a lack of supervision, waste of services, and neglect of duty. According to historian Thomas Alexander (p. 58), Willard resigned his job as Uinta Forest Supervisor after a 1913 inspection revealed that many of his rangers were relatives and that they were ineffective. Sherman offered to demote Pack to ranger, but Pack resigned instead on April 30, 1914. At age 80, Willard died in 1938 of a heart attack at his Salt Lake City home.

Palm, Jesse
Palm was a World War II veteran and a 1948 graduate of the University of California's forestry program. From 1949 to 1952, he was an assistant ranger on the Cache NF, working on the Ogden River, Paris, and Blackfork ranger districts. He also served on special assignments to other forests. Palm became ranger of the Ashley's Lake Fork District (March 1952 to January 1957) and the Toiyabe NF's Tonopah District (beginning in 1957).

Park, Robert H.
Born January 14, 1899 in Nephi, Utah, Park attended Brigham Young University and studied forestry at the University of Montana. He taught school in Nephi for several years before joining the Forest Service, first working on the Ashley NF's Lone Tree District in 1924. Park served as ranger on the Lone Tree District (May 1, 1925-1926), the La Sal NF's Monticello District (April 19, 1926-1927), and the Kaibab NF's Big Springs District (1927-37). At the latter station, he was in charge of the entire area north of the Grand Canyon and played an important part in solving the game and livestock problems. Park transferred to the Fishlake NF on March 1, 1937 where he held the positions of Salina District Ranger (1937-38) and assistant forest supervisor (1938-42). A promotion to forest supervisor took him to the Powell (1942- 44), Ashley (November 22, 1944 to February 28, 1945), and Manti (March 1945 to 1949) forests. He remained in Price as supervisor of the newly consolidated Manti-La Sal NF until his death in May of 1951. (Howard Foulger said Park died of a heart attack while on the job.) Park had also served with the Utah National Guard at Nephi and, at the time of his death, was a member of the Sheriff's posse in Price.

Parke, Morgan
Parke, born March 22, 1884, spent most of his career in the Kamas area, beginning as early as 1905 when he was a guard on the old Uintah Forest Reserve. He was promoted to assistant ranger (1909-13) and district ranger (1919-35). Parke's management of the Kamas RD was seen as less than satisfactory and he was transferred away in 1935. For a short time, he was acting ranger on the Johns Valley RD of the Dixie NF. Although he was offered the job there, Parke requested to be placed on the Blacks Fork RD of the Wasatch, which was headquartered in Evanston. Archie Murchie, who had just arrived as the new ranger in Evanston, changed places with Parke in 1935 per the forest supervisor's request. In May 1939, the *Daily News-Intermountain Region* reported that Parke, still the Blacks Fork ranger at Evanston, would transfer to the Powell NF's Johns Valley District effective June 1, presumably as ranger. Parke retired on November 30, 1939 due to a disability. After leaving the Forest Service, he worked several years as a wool grader and buyer, living in Salt Lake City until his death on February 24, 1959.

Parry, Thomas Reese
Parry was born in Kamas, Utah on November 10, 1895. The June 1959 issue of the *Old-Timers' News* reported Parry "died in a Salt Lake Hospital June 15, after being in ill health the past several years. He was 63 years old and had been a ranger on the Ashley NF from May 1, 1920 to September 1, 1923. Before that, he had worked at the old Beaver Creek Nursery and on various forest projects around Kamas, Utah, where he was born. He was a World War I veteran. From 1934 to 1942 he worked as a foreman in nine different CCC camps and was the last foreman to be discharged in the last CCC camp in Utah at Dugway Proving Grounds." In August 1942, Parry transferred to the War Department, which allowed him to continue working at Dugway. He lived his final years in Provo.

Perry, Almeda
The sister of Ranger Perry (probably Seth Perry), Almeda was the first clerk for the Ashley NF, likely beginning in 1908. James E. Scott succeeded her in late July 1910.

Perry, Seth B. or Eugene
According to an obituary, Seth *Eugene* Perry was born in Ogden, Utah on April 3, 1886. He worked for the Forest Service for nine years. After taking the ranger exam in Vernal, Seth Perry received an appointment as assistant ranger on the Ashley NF's newly created Lake Fork RD on June 1, 1910. He was promoted to ranger in 1918. He was in charge of the Lake Fork District from 1910-15 and 1918-19. He resigned on May 31, 1919 and entered the ranching and livestock business in Altonah, Utah. Perry retired as an electrician in Vernal, having studied at Utah State University and the California Institute of Technology. He also taught school for a year at the Juarez Academy in Mexico. Perry passed away in Vernal on October 1, 1963. Genealogical records (familysearch.org) indicate Seth Eugene Perry and Seth B. Perry are the same person, almost as if his Forest Service records mistakenly put B instead of E for his middle initial and it just stuck.

Peterson, Parley P. "Pat"
In 1915, Peterson received an appointment as assistant forest ranger on the Ashley NF. He was ranger of the Ashley NF's Lone Tree District (1916-20) and the Dixie's Enterprise district (ca. 1921-22). By 1928, he was engaged in farming and stockraising.

Pfefferle, Edward A.
As of 1914, Pfefferle was a clerk on the Ashley NF. He transferred to the Minidoka NF for a similar position but resigned on March 10, 1918 and later lived in San Francisco.

Pheffer, Roman
Arriving on September 15, 1952, Pheffer was a recent forestry graduate hired as an assistant ranger on the Ashley NF. He became ill with osteomyelitis in December 1953 and spent several months in the Veteran's Administration hospital in Salt Lake City. The Forest Service terminated his employment after his annual and sick leave ran out but later rehired him. Pheffer went on to have a long career, mostly in the Southern Region where he advanced to Chief of Personnel Management.

Phinney, T. Dean
Phinney was in Region 4's grazing section in 1924 (assistant ranger) and 1925 (ranger, junior range examiner). On April 1, 1926, he was assigned as grazing examiner on the Caribou NF. He transferred from there to the Wasatch NF on April 10, 1929, where he was ranger of the Grandaddy Lakes district until 1934. Phinney's next appointments were as the ranger of the Dixie NF's Johns Valley District (1934-?) and as assistant ranger examiner in the Regional Office (in February 1937). He retired on May 31, 1952.

Pierce, Jack F.
Born on July 6, 1921 in Twin Falls, Idaho, Pierce attended the University of Idaho, and then joined the Navy and later the Army. After serving in World War II, he began working for the Forest Service on April 7, 1947. He advanced from clerk to auditor, voucher examiner, administrative assistant, and administrative officer on the Malheur and Deschutes NFs in Region 6, as well as the R4 Regional Office and the Boise, Ashley, and Cache NFs. He spent three years with the Office of Inspector General as a management analyst in Denver, four years as an administrative officer on the Klamath NF, then 5.5 years as a realty specialist in the R4 Regional Office. He retired July 16, 1976. Afterwards, Pierce continued his military service in the National Guard and Army Reserves. He served on the Roy City Council and became Mayor of Roy in 1982. He and his wife Shirley moved eventually to Cottonwood, Arizona. Pierce passed away on May 19, 2007 while attending a reunion of the 113th Cavalry Recon Squadron (Red Horse) in Des Moines, Iowa.

Poulson, Tennis A.
Poulson, born September 1, 1906, was a forestry aid on the Duchesne, Lake Creek, Heber, and Strawberry ranger districts of the Uinta NF. He served as acting ranger of the Duchesne RD at least three times: December 12, 1944 to May 31, 1945; December 16, 1945 to June 1, 1946; and August 29, 1948 to May 31, 1949. He retired on October 2, 1971.

Rae, Albert E.
Rae was one of the first rangers on a part of the Uintah Forest Reserve that later became the Ashley NF. He reportedly was employed by 1905. Around 1906, he was ranger of the Lone Tree District, which later became the Mountain View District of the Wasatch NF. A June 30, 1906 article about ranger district changes stated Rae was assigned to the Whiterocks District, which at that time encompassed the area that was split in 1910 into the Whiterocks and Lake Fork ranger districts. Some records suggest Rae was in charge of the area until 1908 or 1910 but a newspaper article (November 3, 1906) reported that Rae resigned on November 1, 1906 with plans to return to his home at Henry's Fork and marry Lucile Bullock. (Charles DeMoisy recalled that Rae, the first ranger on the Whiterocks RD, quit after having a nervous breakdown brought on by work stress.) Rae eventually returned to the Forest Service; he served as ranger of the Ashley's Lone Tree District from 1920 to 1921. Rae died in Brawley, California in 1941 when he was about 57 years old. The *Salt Lake Tribune* (2/9/1941) reported Rae was "well known in Lone Tree and Evanston, Wyo., and throughout the intermountain country as a sheepman. He had spent the past three winters in California for his company, making his home in Wyoming during the summers."

Rampton, Leonard
Rampton graduated from Utah State Agricultural College's school of forestry. He held a temporary job on the Wasatch NF in 1936 and had just completed a teaching fellowship at Oregon State College when he received a temporary appointment on the Ashley NF in June 1937.

Rasmussen, Sigurd
On August 5, 1926, Rasmussen transferred from the Ashley NF to the Caribou NF as forest clerk. He resigned from the Forest Service on January 31, 1929.

Reardon, Sadie A. (nee Smith)
Reardon, born January 2, 1894, joined the Forest Service on December 27, 1930. She worked on the Ashley NF and in the R4 Regional Office before resigning on October 18, 1954.

Richards, Albert Franklin
Frank Richards was born September 9, 1883 in Wanship, Utah. He attended school in Salt Lake City and went to university for two years. Richards worked for the Forest Service during summers then leased a farm for a couple of years. He took the civil service examination in 1920, the same year he did trail work on the Bear River in the Blacks Fork area. On April 20, 1921, he received an appointment as assistant ranger on the Wasatch NF where he worked in Cottonwood and American Fork canyons. After his time on the Wasatch (1921-23), Richards was promoted to ranger of the Uinta NF's Duchesne District on November 20, 1923. He remained in that position until March 31, 1942 when he transferred to the Uinta NF's Heber District. Richards retired on September 30, 1945. From May 1946 until September 1954, he was the deputy water commissioner on the Weber River, after which he operated his small ranch and did other work on the side. He passed away on February 15, 1977.

Ritter, Edward
According to the *Old Timers News* (February 1969), Ritter reported to McCall, headquarters of the Idaho NF, for his first junior forester job in 1926. That winter, he worked in Ogden with the research staff until a bug job developed on the Ashley NF. Ritter was later on the Weiser NF and at Grey's River on the Teton NF. After spending a year at Yale University (1930-1931), he was appointed Pole Creek district ranger on the Sawtooth NF from 1931 until 1933, during which he oversaw a CCC camp. In 1934, Ritter transferred to Region 7 where he worked in Cooperative Fire Control. His final assignment was in the Chief's Office in the Division of Fire Control, in the areas of civil defense, fire and law enforcement. The October 1969 issue of the *Old Timers News* (p. 21) contains a detailed account of Mr. Ritter's retired life in Mountain Home hospital.

Robb, Jessie Virgil
At the age of 19, Robb worked for the Forest Service during the summer of 1921, helping to build a trail from Moon Lake to the head of the Yellowstone River. After trying a variety of jobs, he returned to the Forest Service in 1926 and worked as a fire guard. He had to resign from the Forest Service after marrying the daughter of his boss, Ranger George Walkup, in 1931.

Roberts, Earl Clark
A graduate of the University of Idaho's School of Forestry, Roberts worked as a junior range examiner on the Wasatch NF in 1937. He was assigned as junior range examiner to the Caribou NF's Montpelier District on April 1, 1937. On May 20, 1938, Roberts transferred to the Weiser NF as ranger of the Cambridge District. He was ranger of the Uinta NF's Duchesne District from June 1, 1949 to June 30, 1951.

Roberts, Kenneth D.
A native of Afton, Wyoming, Roberts was born April 16, 1911. He worked summers for the Forest Service beginning in 1937 or 1941 (sources vary) on the Bridger NF, returning through 1942 when he was appointed senior guard there. He was acting district ranger on the Bridger's Cokeville District (1942-43). After serving in the Navy with the Pacific 58th Fleet (1944-45), Roberts returned to the Bridger for one summer before enrolling in forestry and range studies at Utah State University. He graduated in 1946 with major in wildlife management and a minor in range management. He went back to the Bridger as a forester, transferring from Kemmerer in 1947 to the Ashley NF as ranger of the Manila District (spring 1947 to June 1950). He subsequently was the Salina district ranger on the Fishlake (1950-57) and the Bridger's Pinedale District (1957-65). He joined the Caribou NF staff and retired from there on May 26, 1972 with more than 32 years of service.

Rouse, Burt Frank
Born March 12, 1918 at Springville, Utah, Rouse grew up in Idaho and Utah and earned his degree in forestry and wildlife management from Utah State University in June 1942. While attending college, Rouse worked for the Forest Service on the Clearwater (1936) and Challis (1937 and 1938) national forests. After graduating, he joined the army and served three years overseas. Rouse returned to the Forest Service in 1946, working on the Targhee NF's Heise RD for a short time, then for a year as assistant ranger on the Targhee's Big Springs District. After his promotion to ranger, he was in charge of the Targhee NF's Porcupine District (1947-51), the Fishlake NF's Kanosh District (1951-58), the Ashley NF's Duchesne District (January 2, 1958 to August 20, 1965) and the Wasatch NF's Tooele RD (1965-73). He retired in 1973 and passed away in 2007. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of Rouse's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-091).

Rowen, Robert A.
Rowen was born in Blackfoot, Idaho and graduated from the University of Idaho in 1948 after serving in the Army Air Corps (1942-45). He was a ranger of two of the Boise NF's districts in the late 1950s and a forester for the Targhee NF. Rowen worked in the Regional Office as staff officer in the division of watershed and multiple use and as a range conservationist in the division of range management. He then served as supervisor of the Humboldt NF (1965-70), National Wilderness Program Leader in the WO (1970-73), and supervisor of the Ashley NF (October 1, 1973-March 1979). He retired from that role in 1979 after 35 years of service. Rowen was President of the Soil Conservation Society of America and the American Society of Range Management.

Rowland, Dean C.
Rowland was born November 16, 1913. Prior to 1936, Rowland worked with the CCC program, then as junior forester with the Intermountain Forest Range and Experiment Station (in Idaho City and Ogden), the Payette NF, and the Teton NF. He earned a bachelor's degree and master's degree in forestry from the University of Michigan. Upon graduation in 1936, he took work with the Shawnee NF in Illinois. Rowland received his first ranger position on the Cache NF's Little Bear River District (1941-43) then served in the Navy (1943-46). He returned to the Forest Service as ranger of the Challis NF's Stanley District (April 1, 1946 to April 13, 1952), the Bridger NF's Cokeville District (1952-56), and the Ashley NF's Vernal District (1956-57). As work on the Flaming Gorge Dam began, he was promoted to the position of recreation and lands staff officer on the Ashley in 1957, holding that job until his retirement on March 6, 1971.

Safran, Robert L.
Safran was born on July 27, 1944 in Salt Lake City. He served in World War II in the Coast Artillery and earned his forestry degree from Utah State University. His first Forest Service assignment was as a lookout on the Salmon NF. He also worked as ranger in Yellowstone National Park. By 1950, Safran was a forester on the Wasatch NF assisting the

American Fork ranger. He also worked as a snow ranger at Alta where his work with avalanche control led to a position on the Forest Service Avalanche Control Team at the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, California. Safran was ranger of the Wasatch NF's Grandaddy Lakes (1952-53) and Stansbury districts, as well as on the Teton NF's Buffalo and Gros Ventre (1954-56) districts. He was the Wasatch's recreation and lands staff officer (1957-60) before transferring to the Regional Office as recreation and lands staff officer (1960-63) and as an employee development officer (portions of 1963 and 1964). Safran returned to the Teton NF as its forest supervisor (1964-71). There, he received an honorary membership in the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association, the only individual outside of the organization ever to receive that honor. He moved to Region 3 as assistant for recreation (1971-75) and director of lands and minerals (1975-76). Safran returned to Ogden as regional director of recreation from 1976 until his retirement on July 2, 1984. He passed away at age 77 from cancer on March 16, 2002 at the Rocky Mountain Care Center and is buried at the Aspen Cemetery in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Saling, Wallace M.
"Smokey" Saling, born November 9, 1905, began his Forest Service career in 1923 on the Clearwater NF, later working at the North Rocky Mountain Experiment Station and in Region 4 conducting grazing surveys. He was a junior range examiner on the Boise (1929), Ashley, and Weiser forests. He served as ranger on the Minidoka NF (East Cassia/Oakley District from September 1934 or January 1935 to 1937) and Sawtooth NF (Soldier District, 1937-49) before becoming the American Fork District Ranger (Wasatch NF) around 1950. During his time on the Sawtooth, he laid out the Soldier Mountain ski area with Alf Engen and Hans Sarbauk (Sarbuck?). Two years before he retired on November 30, 1956, his district was transferred to the Uinta NF. Saling continued to live in Pleasant Grove, Utah after his retirement, working for the Pleasant Grove Canning Company. As of 1964, he was working at BYU. Saling died February 22, 1992 and his wife Verland, passed away a short time later on March 6, 1992.

Sams, Stephen T.
In 1988, Sams transferred from the Smokey Bear RD in Region 3 to the Ashley NF where he was ranger of the Flaming Gorge District (1988-93).

Sanford, Earl Clifford
Earl Sanford was born October 23, 1885 in Grass Lake, Michigan. A World War I veteran, he joined the Forest Service on August 10, 1912 and worked as a forest assistant for the Region 4 Regional Office for several forests (1912-14), including the Lemhi NF. From 1914 to 1915, he was an examiner on the Wasatch NF. He became deputy supervisor of the Wyoming (1915), Caribou (1915-16), and Challis (1916-17) forests before his promotion to forest supervisor of the Idaho NF in 1917. He left that year to join the US Army but returned in 1919. Sanford served as supervisor of the Caribou NF from 1919 until May 1, 1928 when he transferred to the Regional Office to work in timber management. He left the Region in March 1935 to accept an appointment in Region 9 as regional forest inspector. After two years, he became General Superintendent of the National Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland. He then returned to Region 4 in 1940 to take charge of the Sevier River Flood Control Survey as project leader at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. He was the Ashley NF Supervisor from September 1, 1941 until November 15, 1944 when he transferred to the Regional Office for "postwar planning" work. Sanford retired on October 31, 1945 and went on to work part-time for a trucking outfit (possibly in Ogden). As of 1965, he was living in Baker, Oregon. He died March 2, 1969 with services held in San Rafael, California. In his memoirs, Ranger Gene Briggs wrote affectionately of Earl "Sandy" Sanford, who had encouraged Briggs to join the Forest Service. Briggs wrote, "He was a graduate Forester and had served under the rank of captain during the first world war. He was an excellent surveyor and mapper and headed the survey work which produced the fine contour and drainage map of the Caribou NF." Briggs credited Sanford with fairness and hard work, noting "his endurance capacity, and willingness to do more than his share of the work finally affected his health. It happened while Sandy was directing suppression work with hundreds of men on the Partridge Creek fire in the breaks of the Salmon River in Idaho in 1931. Sandy simply wore his strong legs out and has never recovered from the injuries he received."

Santee, Pete H.
Santee, born June 3, 1922, served three years with the Navy during World War II and joined the Forest Service on August 8, 1958. He was a clerk in the Boise Shop for three years, and then worked as an administrative assistant for

the Ashley (1961-68) and the Salmon (1968-76) national forests. He retired June 24, 1976 and passed away on April 2, 1978.

Sargent, Edward Frederick
Sargent was born November 5, 1897 and reared in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He studied business administration in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After serving in the Army's medical corps during World War I, he came to the West in 1919 and bought a ranch at Whiterocks, Utah. He joined the Forest Service on July 22, 1927. His first job was as ranger of the Ashley NF's Lone Tree District (1927-39). He was also ranger of the Caribou NF's Preston District (1939-45) and served on the Payette and Weiser forests for eleven years. Sargent finished his career as ranger of the Toiyabe's Bridgeport District (1955-59). After retiring on March 31, 1959, he worked for the Mono or Inyo Lumber Company at Bishop, California, residing there until at least 1965. He later worked at the Mammoth Ski Resort and finally with the California State Highway Department, retiring from there in 1968. He lived in Boise for his last 20 years, passing away at a nursing home there on January 29, 1988 at age 90.

Scott, James E.
Born July 14, 1890, Scott was appointed to the Forest Service on June 20, 1910 from Vermont. He worked as a clerk on the Salmon, Ashley (1910-12), and Boise (1912 to maybe 1915) forests, as well as in the Regional Office (1916-19). He was promoted to national forest inspector in 1919, a position he held at the time he transferred to the Washington Office in 1922. This may be the same James Scott who wrote about his career in the March 1953 Old Timers Club newsletter. According to this account, Scott was chief of maintenance in Ogden in August 1917. His service in Ogden covered the years 1910-1922. After leaving Region 4, he organized the public relations office in the Eastern Region and subsequently put in six years as supervisor of the White Mountain and Green Mountain forests in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He also served several years as chief of operations and as associate regional forester in Region 7 and two years as chief of operations on the Silcox staff. He moved into the Bureau of the Budget in the autumn of 1938 and retired on February 28, 1949. After retirement, he lectured at Florida State University, helped install a modern budgetary system for the city of Richmond, Virginia, and made a four-month inspection of America's civil government activities in Germany, with brief looks at embassy and consular set-ups in Rome, Paris, London and Dublin. He also made analytical studies of three Truman budgets of private research organizations and worked as a technical advisor to a group of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives. By 1963, Scott had moved to Florida where he passed away on April 12, 1966 at age 75.

Sevy, Thomas H.
Sevy was born August 14, 1916 in Richfield, Utah. He earned his degree in range management from Utah State University in 1940 and began his Forest Service career in 1941 as a guard on the Dixie NF. In 1943 and 1944, Sevy assisted the Preston District Ranger on the Cache (later Caribou) NF. He was ranger of the Cache's Laketown District (1945-52) and Preston District (1952-57), as well as the Ashley NF's Vernal District (1957-71). He held the latter position until he died of a heart attack on February 7, 1971. He was brother of Jay L. Sevy (Sawtooth Forest Supervisor) and uncle of Jay L. Sevy, Jr. (ranger on the Bridger NF). His father was Judge John L. Sevy of Richfield, Utah.

Shippee, Allen
Shippee was the assistant district ranger on the Ashley's Vernal RD from 1962 to 1970. In 1970, he was promoted to wildlife biologist in the Ashley Supervisor's Office.

Simpson, G. Val
A native of Tooele, Utah, Simpson began his Forest Service career in 1944. In 1945, he was a temporary employee on the Teton NF's Black Rock District who spent the summer packing supplies to lookouts, guard stations, and other locations. After receiving his degree in range management from Utah State University, he was hired as a range conservationist on the Teton's Hoback District on July 28, 1948. He was district ranger of the Teton's Buffalo District (1950-51), the Payette NF's Chamberlain Basin District (1952-57), the Ashley NF's Roosevelt District (1957-67), and the Boise NF's Cascade District (1967-82). He retired June 7, 1982 with more than 36 years of service and passed away April 30, 2005. The Region 4 History Collection has Simpson's account of his work on the Teton (Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0283) and his oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-098).

Smith, William W.
Smith joined the Forest Service in 1905 as a guard on the Salt Lake Forest Reserve, working his way up to the positions of assistant ranger, deputy ranger, and, by 1910, ranger. He may have been ranger of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District in the 1910s. He was promoted from ranger to deputy forest supervisor in 1916 (Wasatch). He served as the Salt Lake District Ranger from at least 1918 until circa 1934, working from Murray, Utah. During that time, Smith also administered the Grantsville Ranger District (beginning in 1925) and the Vernon Ranger District (1925 to 1928). He was the Grandaddy Lakes District Ranger from 1934 until November 30, 1936 when he retired due to a disability. Smith died on May 22, 1954 in Salt Lake City.

Snell, Nathan E.
Snell was appointed forest ranger at Spanish Fork on the Uintah Forest Reserve in April 1906 and still held that position in 1907. William Anderson's autobiography suggests Snell was on that part of the forest that later became the Ashley NF. Snell was Inspector or Supervisor of the Fishlake and Glenwood forests in 1907, operating from Salina, Utah. He remained as the Fishlake supervisor until March 1909 when he transferred to the Caribou NF. He served as supervisor there until June 1911 when he was dismissed.

Sorenson, Hoyle L.
Sorenson was born in Ephraim, Utah and grew up in nearby Fountain Green. In 1944, at age 18 and during his freshman year at college, he got his first job with the Forest Service cruising timber on the Willamette NF. He served with the Army in the Aleutian Islands before eventually earning his forestry degree from Utah State University in 1950. He worked summers on the Kamas Ranger District from 1948 through 1951, and finally earned a permanent position on the district after passing the civil service again (ca. 1953). A retirement notice in the *Intermountain Reporter* (January/February 1983) described Sorenson's career: "Hoyle Sorenson, Special Uses Officer with the Lands Staff, retired January 3 after 32½ years of Federal service. He had been with Lands since 1976 and before that was a staff officer in Recreation. He served in a variety of positions with the Fishlake, Ashley, Dixie, and Wasatch NFs in Utah before moving to the Regional Office in 1967. He worked as a forestry aide with the Willamette NF in Oregon in 1944, then worked for the Soil Conservation Service in Logan and served a tour of duty with the Army before joining the Wasatch NF in 1948." Sorenson's time on the Dixie included a stint as the Teasdale District Ranger from 1956 until 1959. He transferred to the Ashley where he was the Manila District Ranger (1959-62). In 1962, he left for the Fishlake NF.

Southwick, Glen W.
Southwick, born September 30, 1909, was a clerk on the Manti (in 1930), La Sal (July 21, 1930 to October 31, 1932 and March 1 to April 11, 1933), Ashley (1932 to ca. 1933), and Cache (1933-36) national forests. He worked as an executive assistant on the Nevada NF in Ely by January 1937. The *Old Timers' News* reported, "Glen W. Southwick, Administrative Officer, Uinta NF, retired February 27 [1969] after 40 years of service. He began his career as a clerk on the Manti NF. His many years of dedicated service have included other assignments on the old La Sal NF at Moab, the Ashley, Cache, Toiyabe NFs, the old Nevada NF, and the Uinta NF." The newsletter noted Southwick's contribution to implementing changes such as automatic data processing. He planned to remain in Orem, Utah where he would enter the real estate business.

Stewart, James O.
Originally from Bonanza, Oregon, Stewart was born September 14, 1893 and grew up on a cattle ranch. He graduated from Oregon State Agricultural College with degrees in forestry and botany. During World War I, he served with the Eighth US Infantry and saw service in France and Germany. Entering the Forest Service on August 12, 1920, Stewart's first appointments were as a grazing assistant on the Fillmore (1920-21, 1922-23) and Dixie (1921-22) forests. In 1923, after a promotion to grazing examiner, he transferred to the Cache NF where, after four months, he became its assistant forest supervisor. Less than a year later, Stewart received an appointment as an assistant range examiner in the Regional Office and, in 1926 was promoted to inspector of grazing for Region 4. He then held a series of forest supervisor appointments on the Ashley (November 1, 1930-March 4, 1936), Wyoming (1936-37), Payette (1937-40), Cache (1940-51), and Manti (1951-55) national forests. Stewart retired October 31, 1955 but a year later was working with Utah State Agricultural College in Iran. He died May 16, 1977.

Strang, John S.
A native of Colorado Springs, Strang received a B.S. from Colorado State University and a master's in botany from Colorado College. He served with the Coast Guard from 1942 to 1944 and worked for the Soil Conservation Service in New Mexico as a range conservationist until 1949 when he resigned to become a teacher. Strang joined the Forest Service and held several positions in Region 4. He was assistant ranger on the Ashley NF's Duchesne District, ranger of the Dixie's Circleville District (in 1958) and Escalante District (1958-64), a watershed specialist on the Uinta NF, and finally a forester in the Manti-La Sal Supervisor's Office. Strang retired from the latter position on June 30, 1973.

Taylor, Argyle Lee
Taylor, a native of Moroni, Utah and a WWI Navy veteran, began his career with the Forest Service on June 10, 1925 as a "vocational trainee" on the Wyoming NF. He earned his degree in forestry from Colorado State University in 1926 and worked on the Beaverhead NF in Montana. After transferring to Utah, Taylor held ranger positions on the Uinta NF (until 1927), the Powell NF (May 1, 1927-May 15, 1928), and Fishlake NF's Tushar District (May 15, 1928-?). In 1931, he became an assistant range examiner, conducting surveys on the Sawtooth and Fishlake until his promotion to assistant supervisor of the Fishlake on June 1, 1935. His next appointments were as supervisor of the Ashley NF (March 5, 1936 to August 31, 1941) and Powell NF (1942-44 (?) Some records say he worked from 1941 to 1942 and that Robert Park was Supervisor from 1942-44). Taylor retired on December 31, 1957 and lived in Orem, Utah. He died at age 90 in September 1988.

Taylor, Jarrell Kent
A native of Vernal, Utah, Taylor earned his bachelor's degree in animal husbandry (1957) and master's degree in range management (1959) from Utah State University. For the first two years of his Forest Service career (1959-61), he conducted range allotment analyses in the High Uintas (Wasatch and Ashley NFs). In 1961, he became assistant ranger of the Wasatch NF's Kamas District and then received a promotion to ranger of the Caribou NF's Malad District (1962-ca. 1965). He transferred to the Regional office as a range conservationist before holding appointments as staff officer on the Fishlake NF (1967-71), staff officer on the Ashley NF (1971-79), and forest supervisor of the Fishlake NF (1979-91). He retired in 1991. The Region 4 History Collection has Taylor's oral history transcripts (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-127 and Accession No. R4-1680-1993-0036).

Taylor, Leslie W.
Taylor was a forest guard on the Ashley NF for eight years before he was appointed acting district ranger of the Ashley's Manila District in 1945. He remained in that position until 1946.

Taylor, Richard
Taylor took the recreation forester position on the Manila District of the Ashley NF in November of 1963. He was located at Dutch John to give special services to the Flaming Gorge Area. On July 9, 1967, he transferred to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Thomas, Albert B.
Thomas joined the Forest Service on April 15, 1925 and was a ranger on the Bear Creek RD of the Manti NF from 1926 to 1929. The *Manti Messenger* (2/1/1929) reported that Ranger Thomas, who was headquartered in Huntington, resigned January 22, 1929 to teach at the Huntington Junior High School. This may be the same person as "Ranger A. B. Thomas" at Trout Creek (Ashley NF), who is briefly mentioned in a 1925 news article. ("Maeser," Vernal Express, 8/7/1925.)

Thomas, Julian R.
Thomas was born February 17, 1910. A native of Heber, Utah, he helped herd his father's sheep as a young boy and later "hired out" to tend camp and herd sheep for others. He served an LDS mission in the Washington, DC area during the Depression. Inspired by Ranger George Larsen to join the Forest Service, Thomas's first job in the agency began in the summer of 1932, when he worked on trails in the Uinta Mountains under Dean Phinney, the Grandaddy Lakes District Ranger. The following year, he went back to herding sheep then worked for the Biological Survey one summer before returning to the Forest Service in 1937 as a guard and a range surveyor on the Cache NF. While assigned to that forest, Thomas worked at Pocatello, Mink Creek, and in the Wellsville Mountain area. He graduated

from Utah State University in 1939 and became acting district ranger of the Little Bear River RD when Wellsville Mountain was added. In 1941, Thomas went to the Regional Office to work on range survey compilation for about four months then, on April 1, 1942, became the Duchesne District Ranger, which was part of the Uinta NF at that time. His next appointment was as ranger of the La Sal NF's Monticello District from December 1944 to April 1957. During that time, he played the "maid of honor" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. Thomas transferred in 1957 to the Wasatch NF where he was the Salt Lake District Ranger for ten years. He was assigned to the lands staff in the supervisor's office in 1966 and remained in Salt Lake City after retiring on June 23, 1972. The Region 4 History Collection contains Thomas's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-105).

Thorson, Grant M.
Grant Thorson drowned on September 17, 1989 while serving as the Dubois District Ranger on the Targhee NF. According to his obituary, the 55-year-old Thorsen, born August 14, 1934 in Provo, Utah, was involved in a boating accident in Mackay Reservoir. He had graduated from Provo High School and earned his forestry degree from Utah State University .Thorson began his Forest Service career on the Dixie NF as a forester. He was on the Challis NF as ranger of the May District (1969-72) and the Lost River District (1972-81). In 1981, he went to the Ashley as the Roosevelt District Ranger.

Toland, Garland
Toland was ranger of the Bridger's Cokeville District from 1942 or 1944 until 1945. Around 1958, he transferred from the Bridger NF to the Ashley NF to direct bark beetle control efforts.

Tucker, Duane G.
A native of Portland, Tucker graduated from Oregon State University with a degree in forestry. He spent ten years on various assignments in Region 5, including one as a ranger on the Modoc NF. He then served six years in Region 6's Regional Office, first with the watershed management staff and then with the program planning and budget staff. Tucker worked two years on an intergovernmental personnel exchange program with the EPA in Seattle before transferring to the Gifford Pinchot NF as deputy supervisor (1978-84). He then moved to the Ashley NF as supervisor (May 1984 to 1994). In October 1993, he began a six-week detail as the Payette NF Supervisor. Brent H. McBeth, the recreation and lands staff officer on the Uinta NF, was acting supervisor of the Ashley during Tucker's absence. In 1994, Tucker took a buyout and retired.

Tucker, John P.
After earning his forestry degree from Utah State University in 1941, Tucker attended Oregon State University in 1942 before serving in the US Army (1942-46). Upon his discharge, he returned to OSU and then received an appointment in 1946 as forester on the Wasatch NF. He was promoted in 1948 to assistant ranger and, as of 1949-50, he was assisting the American Fork District Ranger. In 1951, he served a short time as ranger of the Grandaddy Lakes District before transferring to the Minidoka NF as ranger of the Albion District (1951-54). He transferred to the Targhee NF where he held two more ranger positions: one on the Medicine Lodge District (1954-56) and the other on the Swan Valley District (1956-58). Tucker was promoted to staff officer for range, wildlife, and watershed on the Ashley NF in late 1958 and held that position until 1960 when he moved to the Internal Audit Staff in Denver.

Turnbow, John S.
Turnbow entered the Forest Service in 1900 and worked on the Uintah Forest Reserve. In 1901 and 1902, he was in charge of a district north of Vernal, Utah (now part of the Ashley NF). He resigned from his position of assistant forest ranger on the Uinta Forest Reserve around December 1906.

Twiss, John
Twiss grew up in Portland, Oregon, served in the military, and graduated from Oregon State University in 1973 with a degree in forest management. He spent his first nine years with the Forest Service as a smokejumper in Redmond, Oregon. From there, his career took him to a variety of places and positions. He was a range technician on the Humboldt NF, a law enforcement officer and recreation staff member on the Ashley NF, assistant ranger on the Clearwater NF, ranger on the Nezperce and Siuslaw NFs, and deputy supervisor of the Superior NF. In 1991, Twiss

went to the Washington Office as national wilderness program leader, and then served as supervisor of the Black Hills NF (1995-2004). He spent much of 2004 in the Washington Office acting as chief of staff and special assistant to the Chief. In 2005, Twiss became director of law enforcement, a position from which he retired in 2008. He moved back to Custer, South Dakota and volunteered as president of the National Smokejumper Association.

Van Buren, Gordon
Van Buren received his degree from Utah State Agricultural College in 1934 and worked on the Bridger, Cache, Wasatch, Ashley, Black Hills, White River, Routt, San Isabel, and Rio Grande national forests. He was ranger of the Wasatch's Salt Lake District (in 1954), the Cache's Ogden District (in 1948), and the Wasatch's Bountiful District (beginning in 1958 or 1959). His work there was discontinued by surgery in December 1967 and Van Buren formally retired on April 30, 1968.

Van Tassell, Henry Owen "Harry"
According to his obituary, Van Tassell was born August 28, 1880. He died in July 1931 in Hayden, Colorado but was buried in Vernal. Van Tassell joined the Forest Service in 1918 and served on the Ashley NF as ranger of the Lake Fork (1919) and Vernal (1919-27) districts. He had a reputation as a hard drinker who brewed beer at the Trout Creek Ranger Station. His indiscretions led C. N. Woods to fire Van Tassell at a 1927 tri-forest range management meeting.

Wadsworth, C. Douglas
Wadsworth started on the Cache NF in 1929, where he worked for several seasons including a year as a CCC junior forester. In 1937, he earned his degree from Utah State University's school of forestry and attended the Ranger Training Camp at Tony Grove. Wadsworth was an assistant ranger under Ranger James W. Lambert on the Teton District of the Teton NF in the summer of 1938. After a few months there, he was promoted to ranger on the Wasatch NF's Grandaddy Lakes District to succeed Floyd Allen, who was killed by lightning on August 25. This was the first of a series of ranger positions that, chronologically, included the Bridger NF's Bedford District (1944-45), a second stint on the Grandaddy Lakes District (1945-46), the Teton NF's Jackson District (1947-53), the Fishlake NF's Fillmore District (1954-61), and the Bridger NF's Afton District (1962-66). Wadsworth retired on December 30, 1966 and lived in Logan, Utah until his death in 1988.

Walkup, George Washington
Walkup was born February 23, 1891 in Ord, Valley County, Nebraska. He moved to the Uintah Basin at age 14, and then to Heber in 1908. Walkup held a variety of jobs before joining the Forest Service. He helped build homes in Fruitland, hauled freight from Dragon to Vernal, drove passengers on the Concord Stages, wrangled horses for the American Gilsonite Company, was a mining engineer for the Bonanza Mine, and herded sheep. He began working for the Forest Service on March or May 1, 1919 as ranger of the Greendale area (later the Manila District) of the Ashley NF. He transferred on November 30, 1923 to the Whiterocks (aka Elkhorn) RD as its ranger, remaining there until his retirement on April 30, 1954. After retirement, he moved to his farm on Farm Creek and guided trail groups on fishing and hunting trips. He also worked two summers building lodges and cabins near Flaming Gorge Dam for Francis Feltch of Vernal. Walkup passed away on October 20, 1972 after an accident. The 81-year old Walkup, his son-in-law and two others were traveling to their hunting camp when one of the vehicles high centered on a rock. The men tried to dislodge it but it rolled backwards, knocked Walkup down, and rolled over his head.

Wardleigh, Ronald D.
Wardleigh was born in Ogden, Utah and, in 1955, graduated from Utah State University with a degree in timber management. He spent two summers as a seasonal employee of the Targhee NF and as a part-time employee of the Regional Office while attending college. After participating in the ROTC program, he received a commission in the army in September 1955 and served in Germany. He returned to the Forest Service as leader of the bark beetle control project on the Ashley NF. In June 1959, Wardleigh was assigned to the Duchesne RD. He subsequently transferred to the Toiyabe NF as Alpine District Ranger and worked on the Recreation Resource Inventory until October of 1961. From then until May 1966, he wrote recreation management plans for six national forests while working out of Salt Lake City. Wardleigh was appointed to the Challis NF as the staff specialist for timber, lands, recreation, soil, water, minerals, and land appraisals. His assignment there lasted from May 1966 until his retirement

in 1986 after 30 years of service. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-113).

Webster, Richard
Webster was the assistant ranger at Manila on the Ashley NF in the mid-1960s. The Manila office continued as a detached unit under him when the District headquarters moved to Dutch John.

Wehking, Erhardt "Shorty" F.
"Shorty" Wehking was born in Gurley, Nebraska in 1923 and attended school in Higginsville, Missouri. He began college in 1941 but this education was delayed while he served in the Army during WWII. Shorty was on a hotshot crew in Thompson Falls, Montana during his college years. He graduated in 1949 with a degree in forestry from the University of Missouri (his was the first four-year class graduating in forestry) and then worked for the Department of Army. Shorty joined the Forest Service in 1955 or 1956 as a forester on the Dixie NF (Panguitch). After two years, he transferred to Cedar City in fire for almost two years, and then went to the Ashley NF (Vernal) in fire (early 1960s). He transferred to the Wasatch NF in 1966, working as timber and fire staff officer until his retirement in 1978. Wehking passed away on May 19, 2008 in Salt Lake City at age 84. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-114).

Wilby, J. A.
Wilby was a ranger at Duchesne in 1917-18 or 1918-22.

Wilkins, Reuben Ralph
Wilkins was born in Peoa, Summit County, Utah on August 22, 1890; he moved to Mountain Home, Utah in 1908. He served as sheriff of Duchesne County from 1916 to 1917. From 1920 to 1924, he was a forest guard and/or assistant ranger on the Lake Fork-Altonah District of the Ashley NF. Wilkins was 43 years old and a resident of Mountain Home when he died on March 17, 1934 of carcinoma.

Wilkins, Victor
In August 1929, the Vernal Express reported that Victor Wilkins had been working at the Trout Creek Ranger Station. It is not clear if he was a Forest Service employee.

Willey, Joseph Angus
Willey, born in Chesterfield, Idaho on August 6, 1886, attended Utah State Agricultural College from 1905 to 1911. After receiving his horticulture degree in 1911, he worked a summer on the Targhee NF. During the summer of 1912, he was a cook, teamster, and camp mover for a vegetation survey crew assigned to the Manti NF. Willey was detailed to the Washington Office during the winter of 1912-13 and in 1913 received his appointment as an assistant ranger on the Manti NF where he worked four years on a survey crew. From April 1, 1917 until 1918, he was ranger of the Uinta NF's Duchesne District. After two years in the Uintah Basin country, he transferred to Payson (Uinta NF) where he was in charge of the Streeper Creek and Payson ranger stations. He resigned from there on March 31, 1920 and took up farming in the Payson area. As of 1970, he lived in Manti, Utah.

Wilson, John M.
Wilson, who was born June 30, 1912, retired from the Ashley NF on June 9, 1973 after having been an equipment operator on the Forest for some 15 years.

Wirth, Archer W.
Wirth had a degree in forest management from Utah State University and, after serving two years in the Army, began his Forest Service career in 1957 as a fire control aide for the Boise NF's Garden Valley District. He also held positions as assistant ranger on the Ashley NF's Duchesne District and the Salmon NF's North Fork District. While on the Salmon, he was appointed ranger of the Indianola District (1964-71). Wirth then transferred to the State and Private Forestry staff of the Regional Office where he held positions as section head and acting branch chief in fire control and as cooperative fire protection specialist. He also worked as timber staff on the Payette NF. Wirth retired on January 3, 1986.

Wogensen, Adolph K.
"Wogey" Wogensen received a degree in forestry in 1929 from the University of Minnesota and entered the Forest Service as a junior forester in the R4 Regional Office. He served a period on the Targhee NF before becoming a ranger. From 1937 until December 1939, he was appointed the East Cassia (Oakley) district ranger on the Minidoka NF. He transferred to the Ashley NF as ranger of the Mountain View District (1939-49) and served as acting ranger for the Manila District (1946-47). He transferred to the Teton NF where he was ranger of the Gros Ventre District (1949-54), Jackson District (1954-ca. 1957 and ca. 1960-1961), and Buffalo District (ca. 1957-ca. 1960). He retired on April 30, 1961. According to the *Old Timers News* (June 1961, 2), Wogensen died in Jackson, Wyoming on August 25, 1983 at the age of 79. During his long career, he also served as a forester for the Indian Service at Cherokee, North Carolina and as a park ranger in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. The Region 4 History Collection contains the transcript of an oral history interview with his widow, Irene Wogensen (Accession no. R4- 1680-92-0024-0118).

Woolstenhulme, Thomas E.
Woolstenhulme was born July 10, 1876. When he began working for the Forest Service in July 1906, he was sent to White River (south unit of the current Duchesne RD) to build a pasture for horses. In the fall, he helped fence springs and the following winter he stayed at Stockmore with William Anderson, who was in charge of the whole Uinta Basin previously. In the spring of 1907, he was sent to District 20, which included Anthro Mountain, Sowers Canyon, Cottonwood, Indian Canyon, Lake Canyon, and Avintaquin Canyon. He set up his headquarters in Indian Canyon where he built a little cabin and fenced a pasture. After helping fight fire during the Big Blowup of 1910, he worked, "with the exceptions of short times," on other districts. He was Duchesne District Ranger from May 6, 1907 to July 10, 1909. He had appointments on the Uinta/Ashley/Wasatch NF as an assistant ranger (1907-08), deputy ranger (1908-10), and ranger (1910-17). (The 1914 Field Program reported his promotion from assistant ranger to ranger on the Wasatch NF, possibly at Stockmore.) He resigned on March 31, 1917 and as of 1921 was ranching in Mackay. Woolstenhulme was in Salt Lake City in 1955 but, by 1963, he was living in Merced, California. He died in Snelling, California on November 21, 1964 at age 88.

Worf, William A.
Bill Worf was born on a homestead in Reed Point, Montana. He enlisted in the Marines between his junior and senior years of high school, received his diploma, and then served in the South Pacific during World War II (1943-44). His military service included combat at the invasion of Iwo Jima. Worf attended the University of Montana, graduating in 1950 with a degree in forestry and range. He served on the Bridger NF range survey crew for six months, and then transferred to Heber City, Utah as an assistant ranger, remaining there until 1954. He was ranger on the Roosevelt District of the Ashley NF (1954-57) before moving to the Region 4 RO to take over range reseeding work (1957-59). He worked on the Fishlake NF as timber, fire, and recreation staff officer (1959-61) before serving as supervisor of the Bridger NF (1961-65). Worf went to the Washington Office on a new national wilderness task force but returned to the West in 1969 as Region 1's Director of Recreation and Lands. Worf was one of the Forest Service's key players in developing the Wilderness Act. After retirement, he continued to display his interest by co-founding "Wilderness Watch," an organization active in Montana and Idaho. Worf died of natural causes at his home on Wednesday, December 21, 2011.

Wycoff, Harold M.
Wycoff, born June 5, 1915, received his temporary appointment with the Forest Service on June 8, 1937 and retired on June 30, 1972 after 33 years of service. He graduated from Utah State University with a degree in forestry in 1937, the same year he served as a forest guard on the Uinta NF. At one time, he was head foreman in charge of hazard reduction operations following the 1939 hurricane blowdown in New England. He had business management assignments on the Ashley, Minidoka, Salmon, Dixie, Boise and Humboldt national forests, as well as in the Regional Office. From 1961 to 1972, he was administrative officer for the Sawtooth NF. His late father had spent 40 years with the Forest Service in business management.

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