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Intermountain Region
**MANTI-LA SAL**
**NATIONAL FOREST**

**MAY 2013**

# Commodious Cabins & Handsome Structures

## Administrative Facilities of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1905-1962

### Historic Context Statement & Evaluations, Forest Service Report No. ML-13-1437

*Cover: Ranger David Williams with his family at the Clay Springs Ranger Station, 1908*

*"A **commodious cabin** is being built, and other improvements which will be made will make the station a very convenient one."*

– "Building New Ranger Station on Wilson Mesa," *Times Independent*, November 18, 1920, 1

*The new Moab building "is a **handsome structure** and affords ample space for the supervisor's office. . . . eventually the forest headquarters will be one of the most attractive locations in town."*

– "Forest Service In New Building," *Times Independent,* September 12, 1940, 1.

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### Forest Service Report No. ML-13-1437

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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 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 Most are located on administrative sites, which are lands approved or withdrawn for administration purposes.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.

In 2004, Matthew C. Godfrey and David Strohmaier of Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) completed a report titled **"Sheep, Stations, and Shacks: Administrative Facilities on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1903-1960."** This well-researched document provided a historic overview of the Manti-La Sal National Forest and its known administrative sites. Relying on documentary evidence, it served as a useful tool for field surveys and additional research carried out in 2011-2012.

The purpose of this report is to expand on the HRA report and to evaluate existing administrative facilities for historic significance. While it introduces new information, it borrows liberally–sometimes verbatim–from HRA's 2004 history, relying extensively on Godfrey's and Strohmaier's thorough research. Readers are encouraged to refer to the HRA report for more material on the Forest's historical development, much of which is not included here.

This document provides an overview of the Manti-La Sal National Forest's evolution from three forest reserves to its current configuration. It 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 and architecture. It also discusses methodology of the historic research, field surveys, and evaluations.

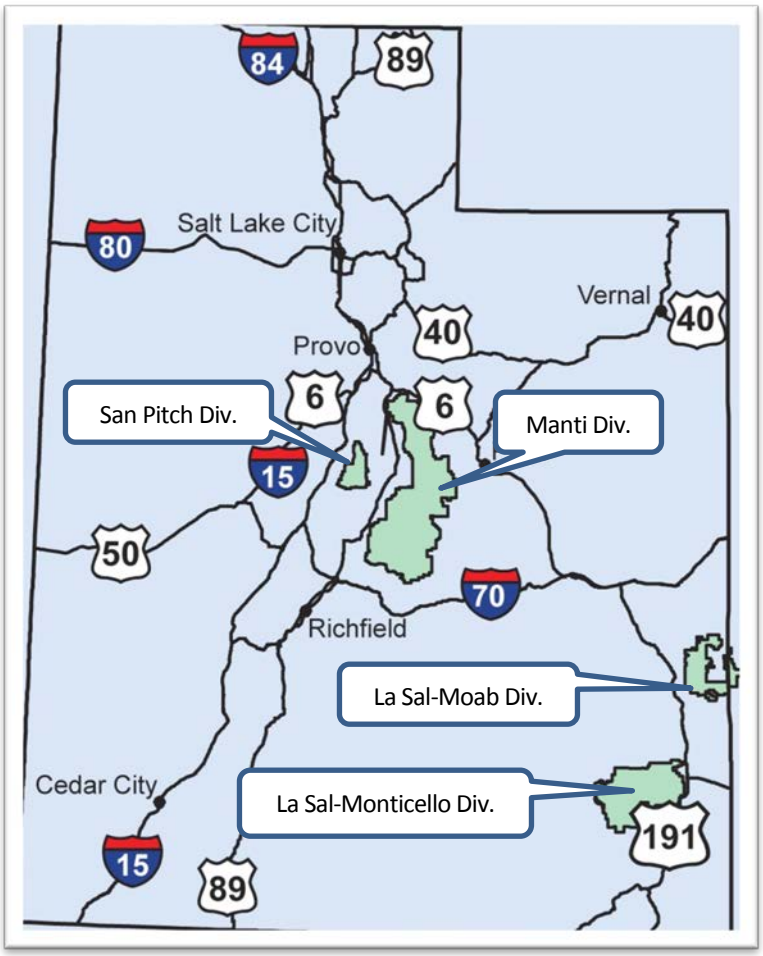
The last chapter of this document summarizes the eligibility of existing administrative buildings for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Region 4 and Manti-La Sal context statements support these determinations of historic significance. The work, completed in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| AEC | Atomic Energy Commission |
| AS | Administrative Site |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| CCC | Civilian Conservation Corps |
| DOI | United States Department of the Interior |
| DWR | Division of Wildlife Resources |
| ECW | Emergency Conservation Work |
| ERA | Emergency Relief Appropriations Act |
| FERA | Federal Emergency Relief Administration |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GBES | Great Basin Experiment Station |
| GLO | General Land Office |
| GS | Guard Station |
| HABS | Historic American Building Survey |
| LEM | Local Experienced Men |
| LNF | La Sal National Forest |
| MLNF | Manti-La Sal National Forest |
| MNF | Manti National Forest |
| 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 |

# Chapter 1: Overview

## SPATIAL BOUNDARIES




This report addresses administrative sites managed by the Manti-La Sal National Forest (MLNF), which encompasses over 1.4 million acres and four distinct land areas. The largest is the Manti Division in central Utah, part of the Wasatch Plateau. The west side (Sanpete Ranger District) consists of high mountains rising from the Sanpete and Thistle valleys, while the east side (Price and Ferron districts) contains cliffs that descend into Castle Valley and the San Rafael Swell. Prominent towns within or near the Manti Division include (from north to south) Fairview, Ephraim, and Manti on the western edge, and Price, Huntington, Orangeville, Castle Dale, and Ferron on the eastern side.

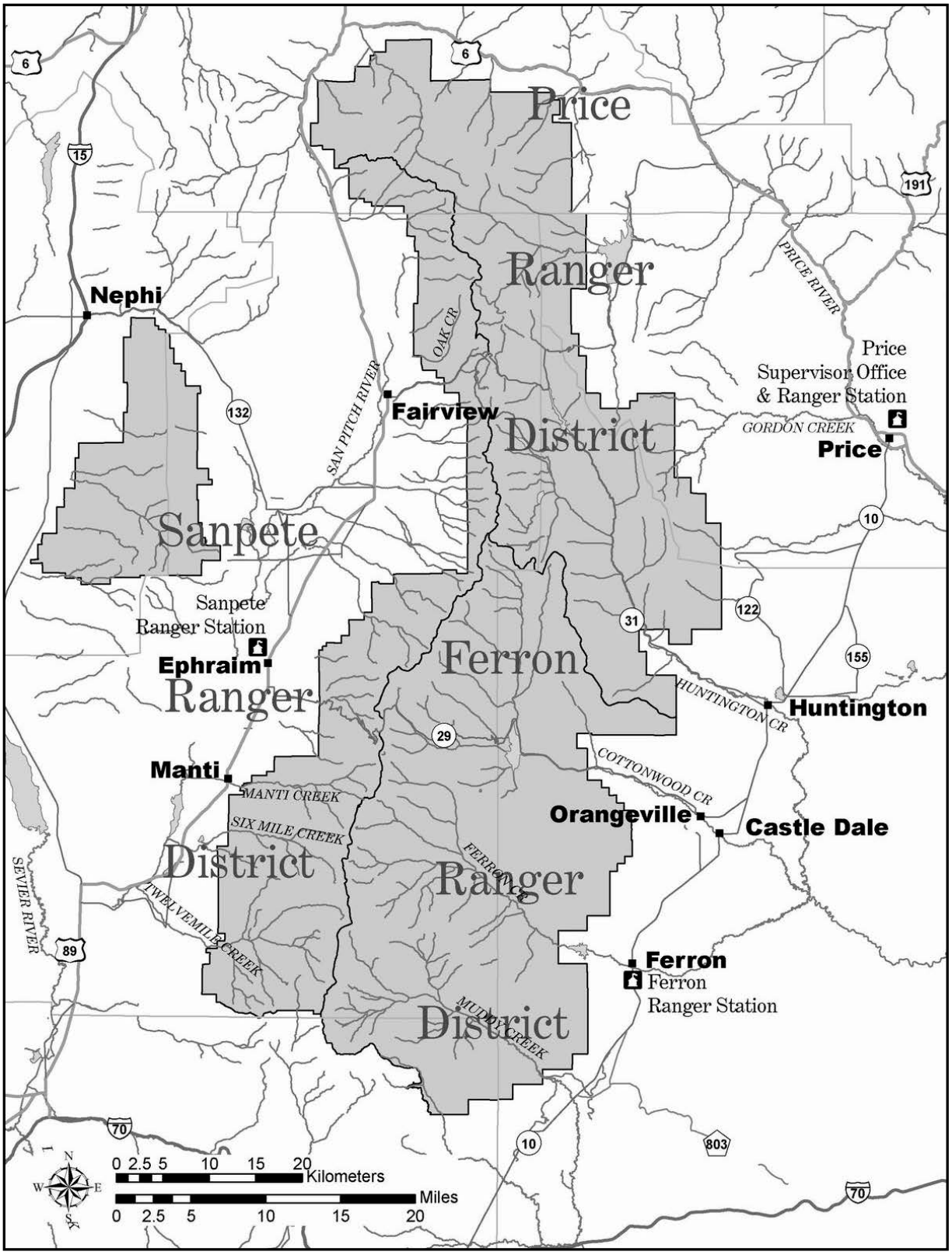
To the east is the small San Pitch Division. Although technically part of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the MLNF's Sanpete Ranger District has managed it since the early 1970s.

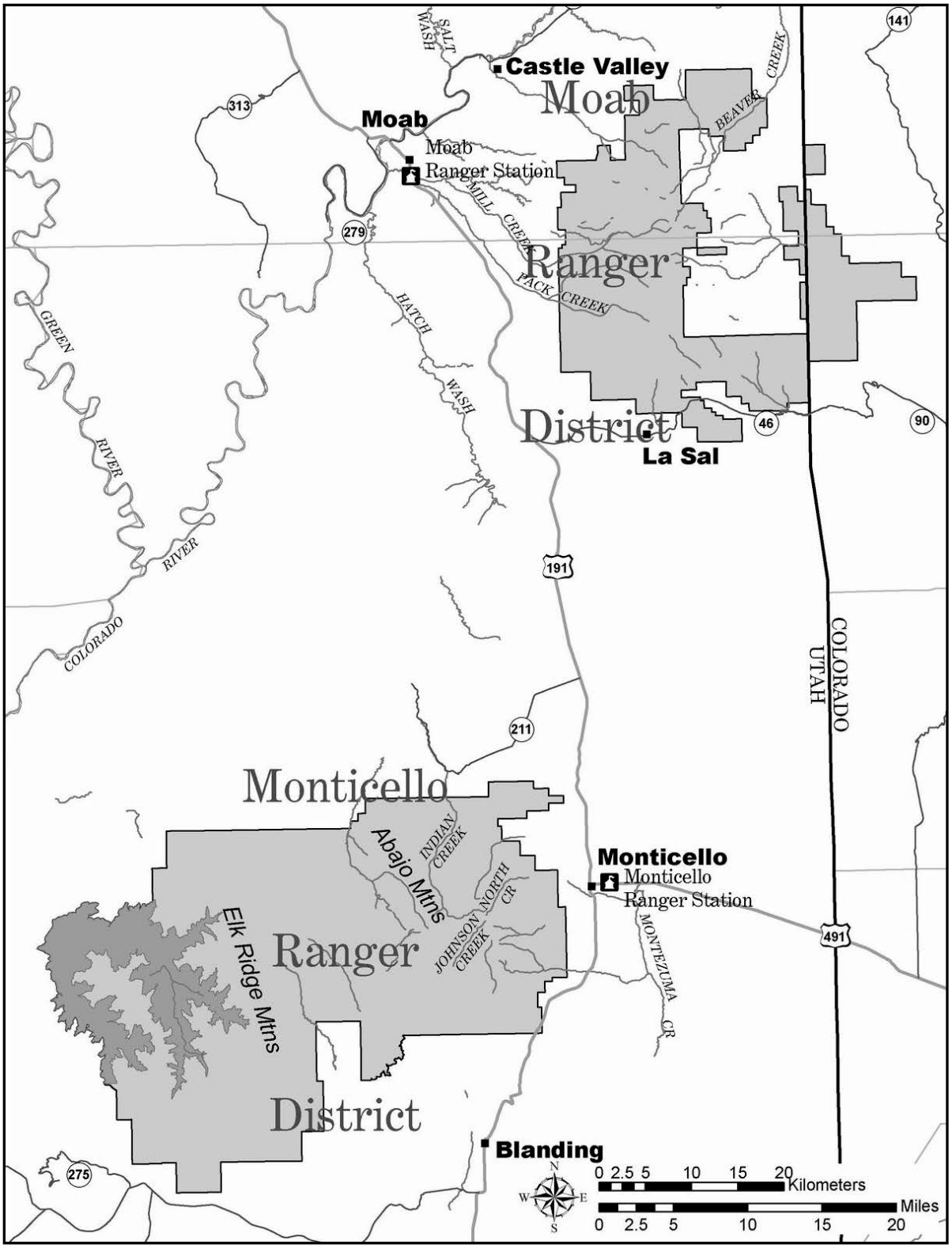
The La Sal Division consists of two distinct and noncontiguous parts. The northern part, sometimes called the La Sal-Moab Division, is in southeast Utah with a small portion stretching into western Colorado. Designated as the Moab Ranger District, it covers the La Sal Mountains east of Moab.

The La Sal-Monticello Division, which forms the south portion of the La Sal Division, encompasses the Abajo (formerly known as the Blue) and Elk Ridge mountains within San Juan County. Known as the Monticello Ranger District, it contains the MLNF's only wilderness, the Dark Canyon Wilderness Area. Nearby towns include Monticello, Blanding, and Bluff.

Most administrative facilities are within the MLNF's boundaries, although several are located outside forest lands, usually on property acquired by purchase or donation. The Supervisor's Office is in Price, Utah. The five ranger districts have offices and support structures in towns also. The Price, Ferron, Moab,

and Monticello districts are headquartered in towns of the same name, while the Sanpete Ranger District office is found in Ephraim.




Castle Valley
Moab
Moab
Moab
Ranger Station
Ranger
District
La Sal
Monticello
Monticello
Monticello
Ranger Station
Ranger
District
Blanding
Abajo Mtns
Elk Ridge Mtns
SALT WASH
BEAVER CREEK
MILL CREEK
PACK CREEK
HATCH WASH
GREEN RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
INDIAN CREEK
NORTH CR
JOHNSON CREEK
MONTEZUMA CR
COLORADO
UTAH
141
313
279
46
90
191
211
491
275
N
S
E
W
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

## TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1903 when the Manti Forest Reserve was created and ending in 1962. This corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This report provides extensive information beyond 1960, however, to document the alterations to administrative boundaries, sites, and buildings since then.

## HISTORICAL SETTING

*Much of the following is from HRA's 2004 report titled "Sheep, Stations, and Shacks: Administrative Facilities on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1903-1960."*

### *Settlement*

**Larsen Mill near Huntington Reservoir, 1916**

The establishment of forest reserves significantly affected the Manti and La Sal regions in Utah, areas that members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormons) had largely colonized. Settlement proceeded in both regions along similar lines. Previous to the coming of the Mormons, members of the Ute Tribe resided in the Manti area, building pole and brush lodges and hunting and gathering for subsistence. The first white settlers arrived in the Sanpete Valley on November 22, 1849, sent by LDS president Brigham Young. Large numbers of colonizers did not occupy the area until after 1870 because of conflicts with the Ute, culminating in Walker's War in the 1850s and the Black Hawk War of the 1860s. Those who did come to the valley soon established towns along the canyon drainages of the surrounding mountains. Manti, Ephraim, Spring City, Mount Pleasant, and Fairview, for example, all appeared on the valley's east side near the Wasatch Plateau. The initial settlers depended on farming and agriculture for subsistence, but after 1885, the economic focus shifted to grazing and stockraising, mainly of sheep. The number of sheep increased rapidly between 1885 and 1900, causing problems between cattlemen and sheepherders. According to a report on grazing in the Manti area, "sheep were more profitable than cattle for those who were able to secure enough summer range," but cattlemen resented the encroachment of sheep on their range. "A long struggle" for choice grazing occurred, eventually resulting in the dominance of sheep. By 1900, the number of sheep in the area numbered 500,000, while the amount of cattle approached 15,000.[1]

[1] Quotations in Robert V. R. Reynolds, *Grazing and Floods: A Study of Conditions in the Manti National Forest, Utah* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911), 5. See also Jay Melvin Haymond, "History of the Manti Forest,

Ranching and stockraising were not the only economic pursuits pushing settlement of the region. As early as 1854, two Welsh coal miners–John E. Rees and John Price–discovered coal in Sanpete County and extensive mining began in the town of Wales in 1859. In 1874, coal mining commenced in Coal Canyon, close by Huntington Canyon, and in the late 1870s, the Pleasant Valley Coal Company began operations in Winter Quarters near Scofield in Carbon County. Mules first transported the coal from the mines, but by the 1880s, railroads, including the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad of Colorado, had built lines to take the coal to markets. According to some sources, the railroads facilitated overgrazing in the region, as stockmen began transporting cattle to the area in railcars that would then be loaded with coal for transport out of the region. By the mid-1880s, the Wasatch Plateau was famous for its coal veins that ran as thick as 22 feet–containing an estimated 88 billion tons of bituminous coal–and numerous mining camps had appeared in Carbon and Emery counties, bringing large amounts of capital to the area but also contributing to the depletion of timber stands.[2]

The first logging had occurred in the late 1870s but a larger demand arose between 1886 and 1890 when the railroad came into Sanpete County. Because the railroad needed wood for ties, entrepreneurs cut large amounts of timber. According to Lauritz Nielson, an early settler, "this is actually what ruined most good timber stands in Ephraim Canyon."[3]

A similar settlement pattern arose in the La Sal region of southeastern Utah. Members of the Navajo and Ute tribes occupied the area before white settlement. In 1854, the Mormons conducted an extensive exploration of the region, and in April 1855, Alfred N. Billings, together with 40 other men, established an outpost by the La Sal Mountains (then known as the Elk Mountains). However, as with the Manti region, large-scale settlement did not occur until the 1870s after Mormon settlers undertook the Hole in the Rock Expedition to settle the San Juan area of southeastern Utah. Thereafter, stockraising became the economic focus of the region. By 1881, the communities of Moab, Castle Valley, Coyote (now known as La Sal), La Sal (now known as Old La Sal), and Bluff had formed. Although small ranchers initially used the range, large cattle operations such as the Pittsburgh Cattle Company, the Grand Cattle Company, and the Kansas and New Mexico Land and Cattle Company (also known as the Carlisle Company) soon dominated the area. By 1885, Mormon leader Francis A. Hammond estimated that 100,000 head of cattle grazed in San Juan County, leading the Mormons to refocus their settlement efforts on Monticello and Verdure (known initially as North and South Montezuma), south of the other settlements. At the same time, sheep gradually began making their way into the area, first only to feed in the winter. By the 1890s, sheepherders were locating their operations in the region year-round. Because of poor market conditions

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Utah: A Case of Conservation in the West" (PhD diss., University of Utah, 1972), 7-10; Rebecca A. Lindsay, "Cooperation Amid Resistance: Clifford Olsen and the Manti-La Sal National Forest" (MA thesis, Utah State University, 1997), 21; "Comments by Lauritz Nielson on changes and some of their causes in Ephraim Canyon," April 14, 1953, 2, File: “1680 History,” Closed Files, Sanpete Ranger District Office, Ephraim, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as Sanpete Office).

[2] Helen Z. Papanikolas, "Utah's Coal Lands: A Vital Example of How America Became a Great Nation," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 43 (Spring 1975), 107; Sanpete County Commissioners, *The Other Forty-Niners: A Topical History of Sanpete County, Utah, 1849-1983*, Albert C. T. Antrei and Ruth D. Scow, eds. (Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1982), 45; Ronald G. Watt, *A History of Carbon County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1997), 108-109; Thomas G. Alexander, "From Dearth to Deluge: Utah's Coal Industry," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 31 (Summer 1963), 235-237; Edmund A. Geary, *The Proper Edge of the Sky: The High Plateau Country of Utah* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1992), 16, 208, 213.

[3] "Comments by Lauritz Nielson," 2.

for cattle, sheep soon threatened to overrun the area, but by 1904, the sheep market had become glutted as well, leading most ranchers to divide their holdings between the two animals.[4]

In addition to stockraising, some residents of the La Sal area engaged in mining. As early as the mid-1880s, entrepreneurs established mines along the San Juan River and in the La Sal and Blue mountains in southeastern Utah, although not in large numbers because of the isolation of the area. Miners extracted low-grade copper, silver, and gold ore from the region, and by 1909, about 1,300 mining claims were located in the area of the La Sal National Forest. As in the Manti region, these mining operations not only used timber to construct necessary structures, but also necessitated the use of pack animals, which grazed on forestlands.[5]

## *Resource Impacts*

Although sheep- and cattle-raising promised economic rewards in times of good markets, they had a devastating effect on the range and the forests in both the Manti and La Sal areas. Sheep, known as "hooved crickets" or "hooved locusts," were especially harmful. In 1897, Gifford Pinchot, the United States Geological Survey, and the Forest Commission investigated overgrazing on western public lands and reported that sheep denuded land by eating it bare and destroying sod and undergrowth with their hooves. Pinchot believed that if the federal government instituted five-year grazing permits based on traditional grazing patterns, and enforced permit provisions to ensure that stock avoided fragile areas, horses, sheep, and cattle could graze on public forests without significant damage. Despite Pinchot's claims, a regulation was promulgated in 1897 excluding sheep from forest reserves. After outcries from sheep owners, the Department of the Interior changed this rule provisionally in 1899 and permanently in 1901, allowing sheep where the possibility of range damage was minimal.[6]

One of the problems in the Manti area was that the grazing wars between cattlemen and sheepherders resulted in the creation of "a vast dust bed, grazed, trampled, and burned to the utmost" on the Wasatch Range. According to a grazing study of the region, the worst damage occurred at "the basins at the head of the canyons" which "contained the best feed for sheep," but also had "scanty timber cover."[7] Several settlers, including Lauritz Nielson, recalled that the grass had originally been so high in Ephraim Canyon that it covered cattle and sheep when they lay down but, after the influx of sheep, "every living green plant was grazed virtually into the ground."[8] Because of these conditions, flooding occurred frequently even after ordinary rainstorms, and severe floods resulted in 1888, 1889, 1893, 1896, and 1901. These floods worsened conditions by cutting deep gullies into the mountains and lowering the water table. In addition, the Manti area experienced an outbreak of typhoid fever in the 1890s, caused by decaying animal carcasses in canyon waters. Realizing the problems that grazing caused, the citizens of Manti took action in 1902 and closed nine sections of land in Manti Canyon, totaling 8,800 acres, to grazing. Because local stockmen protested, the city hired Nephi Ottesen to ensure that the closure was respected. At the

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[4] For the early history of the region that became part of the La Sal National Forest, see Charles S. Peterson, *Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the La Sal National Forest* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1975), 1-106.

[5] John Riis, Acting Supervisor, to District Forester, January 9, 1909, File: “History–LaSal,” 1680 History Files, Manti-La Sal National Forest Supervisor's Office, Price, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as MLNF SO); A. W. Jensen, "Report for Forest Atlas, Manti National Forest, Utah," 7, File: “Manti-LaSal National Forest (1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data),” MLNF SO.

[6] Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service,* USDA Publication FS-399 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987), 19-20.

[7] Reynolds, 6.

[8] "Comments by Lauritz Nielson," 2, 5-6.

same time, Albert Potter, who headed the grazing division of the Bureau of Forestry, conducted a study of range conditions in Manti in 1902. According to historian Jay Melvin Haymond, Potter concluded that "unless overgrazing was stopped the watershed would be permanently damaged."[9]

Flooding was not as severe in the La Sal area but it still occurred in the 1890s and became "explosive" after 1904 when overgrazing became serious. Extensive grazing not only led to floods but also caused an influx of weeds, led to grass shortages, polluted water supplies, and disrupted water flow from the La Sal and Blue mountains.[10]

## *Post-Forest Challenges*

After the creation of the Manti (1903), La Sal (1906), and Monticello (1907) forest reserves, forest officers sought to repair damage brought about by early settlement activities. However, America's involvement in the World War I and the war's aftermath brought new challenges. The demand for coal escalated, and, according to one historian, "the Carbon County coal business boomed, with old mines increasing their production and new mines opening."[11] Likewise, the livestock industry flourished and production increased because of European demands for meat and wool. After the United States entered the war in 1917, supervisors had the responsibility, according to one Forest Service letter, "to make available every acre of grazing lands for the greatest possible utilization to meet the war emergency." In response, forest officials increased allowable grazing on the La Sal forest to 28,555 cattle and 39,000 sheep for the 1918 season, the highest total since the forest's creation. Unfortunately, the higher amount of grazing had detrimental effects on both forests.[12] No sooner had Forest Supervisors Humphrey and Locke started to deal with the situation than the war ended in 1918, bringing with it a steady decline in coal production.[13] Meanwhile, agricultural and livestock prices rose temporarily but crashed in the early 1920s, bringing additional problems to range management. At the same time, many discharged soldiers staked out homesteads in the forests, especially in San Juan County, and competed for available timber and range.[14]

These conditions exacerbated the already-existing overgrazing. For one thing, they led to some rangers opening the range too early to accommodate stockraisers who had no other feed for their cattle. For another, they increased the number of sheep on the forests because wool and sheep prices exceeded those for cattle, leading several cattle permittees to exchange their cattle for sheep. On the Manti National Forest, Supervisor Humphrey approved such exchanges, but when Manti citizens protested, believing that it would bring back range conditions that promoted flooding, the practice was abandoned until the 1930s.[15]

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[9] Quotation in Haymond, 11 (see also p. 10). See also Reynolds, 7; Albert C. T. Antrei and Allen D. Roberts, *A History of Sanpete County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1999), 152.
[10] Peterson, 116-123.
[11] Watt, 118-119.
[12] Anthony Godfrey, "Review of Legal and Historical Records of Moab/Monticello Ranger Districts, Manti-La Sal National Forest," January 31, 2000, Section 2.0, p. 28 (Forest Service letter quoted on that same page), not cataloged, USFS Region 4 History Collection, Ogden Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as R4 History Collection).
[13] Watt, 120-121.
[14] "Statements of Former Forest Supervisors," 5-6, File: “Historical Information La Sal National Forest,” Heritage Office, Manti-La Sal National Forest Supervisor’s Office, Price, Utah. (Hereafter, location is referred to as MLNF Heritage Office.)
[15] Ivan L. Dyreng, "History of the Events Leading to the Creation of the Manti National Forest,” 8-10, in "History of the Events Leading to the Creation of the Manti National Forest, as told by Ivan L. Dyreng, DFR, in Reviewing His Memory

Grazing was the most important industry on the Manti National Forest during the 1930s, but coal mining and timber sales were also significant although both somewhat declined due to the Great Depression. Coal mining production in Carbon County, for example, dropped from its former annual production of six million tons in 1920 to just over two million tons in 1934, and several mines were forced to close. Not until World War II would coal production accelerate again.[16]

**Homesteader on the La Sal National Forest, 1925**

La Sal supervisors also had to regulate the mining and timber industries. In 1909, Supervisor John Riis classified mining as the third most important industry on the forest behind agriculture and grazing; the forest contained gold, silver, copper, uranium, and other minerals "in paying quantities." He believed mining would advance more rapidly with better transportation and noted that 1,300 mining claims existed on the forest.[17] One of the resources that became especially important in the 1930s was vanadium. Although initial discoveries of the mineral occurred in the 1910s, deposits were not worked extensively until after 1937. Many of the vanadium mines were located on North Beaver Mesa and Polar Mesa near the town of Castle Valley, and several roads were built in the late 1930s to develop these claims.[18]

As with the Manti, the La Sal National Forest felt the effects from World War II and the post-war era. Mining became an especially important industry during this time, as the region experienced a uranium boom on the Elk Ridge portion of the Monticello Ranger District in the 1950s and 1960s. The presence of that mineral meant that by 1955, four-fifths of commercial timber stands in southeastern Utah had uranium claims on them. When the boom ended in the 1960s, it left only "remnants of mining camps, litter, spoil piles, roads and strippings" throughout the area.[19] The La Sal also saw oil discoveries and drilling in the 1950s and early 1960s, producing "an intensive exploration and development" of the forest

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of Events with Some of the Principals in the Case," Special Collections and Archives, Merrill Library, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

[16] Geary, *The Proper Edge of the Sky*, 239; Watt, 122.

[17] John Riis, Acting Supervisor, to District Forester, January 9, 1909, File: "History-LaSal," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.

[18] "Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, Selected from History Prepared by Ranger O. M. DeSpain," 15, File: "Historical Information La Sal National Forest," MLNF Heritage Office.

[19] Quotation in "Information Sheet, Monticello Ranger District, Manti-LaSal National Forest," File: "Monticello RD Information Sheet (1600/1680)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO; see also Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West*, 179.

that led to 50 percent of La Sal acreage being covered by oil and gas leases by 1956.[20] Vanadium was important for the first part of the 1940s as well. After America entered World War II, the Vanadium Corporation of America established itself in Monticello and began extracting the mineral. The boom period was short-lived, however, as a 1944 report indicated that little activity had occurred in vanadium mines both on and off the forest.[21] Another history noted that the vanadium mill at Monticello closed on February 29, 1944, because "the Metals Reserve stopped purchasing vanadium."[22]

[20] "District Tour," 1966; and Burnett to All Personnel, ca. April 12, 1956, both in File: “Monticello Ranger District Vol. 1,” 1680 History Files, Monticello Ranger District Office, Monticello, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as Monticello Office).

[21] L. D. Heywood to Regional Forester, November 9, 1944, File: “Monticello Ranger District, 1940-1949,” 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

[22] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 14, 1944, File: “Monticello Ranger District, 1940-1949,” 1680 History Files, Monticello Office; Robert S. McPherson, *A History of San Juan County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1995), 228.

# 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. Although it did not provide for active management, 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, although 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. It accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency after William McKinley's assassination in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests, set aside several forest reserves, including the Manti (1903), the La Sal (1906), and the Monticello (1907) forest reserves. Additionally, Roosevelt believed the Department of Agriculture (USDA) should administer forestry matters. On February 1, 1905, Congress 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 U.S. Forest Service, effective July 1.

## MANTI NATIONAL FOREST, 1903-1949

Citizens in the Manti area decided that the creation of a forest reserve was the best solution to flooding and other problems associated with overgrazing. Residents had debated this idea since the 1890s and, in 1903, at a mass meeting in Sanpete County, prepared a petition to President Theodore Roosevelt for the establishment of the forest. Albert Potter received the assignment of investigating the area and delineating boundaries. He recommended that the reserve would "include those portions of the mountain petitioned for by the people as the Manti, Gunnison, Huntington, and Ferron forest reserves, and also the timbered area in the northern portion of the Salina Creek basin," with the most important area being the Sanpete Mountains. He proposed breaking the reserve into six grazing districts and noted that creation of the Manti Forest Reserve would ensure "the protection of the forests, both for the purpose of securing a permanent supply of timber for use in the future development of the agricultural and mineral resources, and for the purpose of regulating the water flow of the streams."[23]

Acting on Potter's suggestion, President Roosevelt issued an executive proclamation on May 29, 1903 establishing the Manti Forest Reserve with 584,640 acres. The initial reserve did not include the nine sections that the city of Manti had closed to grazing in 1902, but they subsequently were annexed in 1904. On January 18, 1906, Roosevelt added 193,280 acres from Fairview Canyon to Spanish Fork Canyon at the

[23] Albert F. Potter, "Report on Proposed Forest Reserves in the State of Utah, Part II," 1903, 115-124, File: "Report on Proposed Forest Reserves in State of Utah 1903," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0001, R4 History Collection.

request of Fairview citizens.[24] The next year, following a policy change, the Manti Forest Reserve's name changed to the Manti National Forest.

The Manti National Forest underwent periodic adjustments from 1908 to 1928 that ultimately increased its acreage from 786,080 acres in 1907 to 796,847 acres in 1929. A 1910 congressional act classified 3,155 acres at the point where Huntington Canyon Creek intersected the forest boundary line as irrigation lands, eliminating the site of the Bear Creek Ranger Station. In 1912, President Taft added 17,765 acres upon the request of citizens and, a year later, President Woodrow Wilson transferred 57,560 acres from the Manti to the Fishlake National Forest and restored 1,600 acres to the public domain. This action set the Manti's southern boundary along Twelve Mile and Muddy creeks rather than Salina Creek. Several individuals, including Ranger Parley Christiansen and Supervisor Jensen, objected to the transfer but it occurred anyway. However, under the same proclamation, President Wilson, acting on requests by Orangeville and Castle Dale citizens, added 49,140 acres to the Manti forest, mainly consisting of land covering Seely Creek above Straight Canyon Jog west of Orangeville.[25]

To effectuate more efficient administration, Wilson issued an executive order on July 1, 1915 that transferred 58,280 acres of the Nebo National Forest east of Nephi and Levan (effectively the southern portion of the Nebo, containing the San Pitch Mountains) to the Manti. This same tract, known as the San Pitch Division, transferred to the Uinta National Forest in 1923. More land was added to the Manti in 1917 when a proclamation appended land east and north of Fairview. Although some Fairview residents had wanted the addition since 1908, others strongly objected to it, believing that it "would interfere with the raising and feedings of cattle." Regardless of the objections, Wilson issued a proclamation on October 23, 1917 adding 9,457 acres and eliminating four tracts comprising 600 acres. Finally, a 1925 proclamation added 1,760 acres in the area near Clear Creek, while in 1928, 125 acres were added, as well as another 520 acres authorized by Congress in an exchange with the Gunnison-Mayfield Land and Grazing Company.[26]

As the Manti National Forest's configuration changed, so too did its administrative structure. It began with the selection of A. W. Jensen as forest supervisor in July 1903.[27] The following month, the *Ephraim Enterprise* announced the appointment of the first rangers: Beauregard Kenner of Manti, Parley Christiansen of Mayfield, Will Clark [E.H. Clarke] of Gunnison, David Williams of Emery, and Joseph Johnson of Huntington.[28] Kenner, Christiansen, and Williams were still there in 1906 when J.W. Humphrey was hired as ranger of District 2. The other rangers were Frank Anderson and Ernest Winkler.[29] Initially, these rangers supervised six ranger districts, which appear to follow the original grazing district boundaries proposed by Albert Potter (Table 1). Although it is not entirely clear, the district names may have been Mayfield, Manti, Emery, Moroni, Castle Dale, and Huntington.[30]

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[24] Haymond, 31-32.
[25] Ibid., 34-36; Lands Status records, Lands Status Office, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as R4 LSO).
[26] Haymond, 37-41.
[27] A. W. Jensen, "Recollections on Establishment of the Manti Forest and Experiment Station," May 20, 1953, File: "Manti-LaSal National Forest (1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[28] *Ephraim Enterprise,* August 6, 1902, 1.
[29] J. W. Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," June 1953, 1, File: "1680 History," Closed Files, Sanpete Office.
[30] Jensen, "Recollections on Establishment of the Manti Forest and Experiment Station"; "District Rangers: La Sal and Manti-La Sal National Forests," 1993, File: "1680 The History of the Manti-La Sal N. F.," Sanpete Office.

**Table 1. Original Districts in the Manti National Forest and Their Boundaries, 1903[31]**

| District | Original Boundaries |
|---|---|
| District 1 | Land east of the divide between the Sanpete Valley and Huntington Creek and east and north of the divide between Huntington Creek and Cottonwood and Lowry canyons |
| District 2 | Land east of the divide between the Sanpete Valley and Joes Valley; south and west of the divide between Huntington Creek and Cottonwood and Lowry canyons; and north of the divide between Joes Valley and Ferron Canyon Basin (Humphrey described District 2 as encompassing the watershed of Cottonwood Creek, with the exception of Booth's Canyon north of Potter's Canyon. It included the upper drainage of Huntington Creek off the north side of East Mountain as far north as Rilda Canyon, and down to the "Breaks" on East Mountain. It also included the Rock Canyon drainage.)[32] |
| District 3 | Land east of the divide between the Sanpete Valley and Ferron Canyon Basin; south of the divide between Joes Valley and Ferron Canyon Basin; and north of the divide between Ferron Canyon Basin and the Muddy Basin |
| District 4 | Land east and south of the divide between Twelve Mile and Willow creeks and the Muddy and Salina Creek basins, and south of the divide between Ferron Canyon Basin and the Muddy Basin |
| District 5 | Land west of the divide between the Sanpete Valley and Huntington Creek, Cottonwood, and Ferron Canyon basins, and north of the divide between Six Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek |
| District 6 | Land south of the divide between Six Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek, and north and west of the divide between Twelve Mile and Willow creeks and the Muddy and Salina basins |

A 1907 request for the withdrawal of seven ranger stations suggests the MNF had seven ranger districts by then, and that each station number (1 through 7) corresponded with the district number.[33] The following year, Forest Supervisor Jensen requested the replacement of Ranger Station No. 7 with a more suitable site, the Mammoth Ranger Station nearby became the summer headquarters of District No. 7.[34]

Early Forest Service directories do not list ranger districts until 1920. At that time, the MNF had six (Clay Springs, Joe's Valley, Canyon View, Mt. Baldy, Mammoth, and Seeley Creek) but, in late 1921, the Bear Creek Ranger District joins the list.[35] After four years, the Manti paper announced, "The Manti Forest is being redistricted. Hereafter it will consist of six districts only, with six permanent rangers."[36] Forest Service directories indicate the Canyon View Ranger District ceased to exist that year.

Another restructuring around 1930 classified the Bear Creek Ranger District as a training district under the Joes Valley ranger's supervision, leaving the forest with five full-fledged districts: Mt. Baldy, Clay Springs,

[31] Potter, 120-121; "The Forest Reserve," *Ephraim Enterprise,* August 27, 1903, 8.
[32] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 3.
[33] Secretary, Department of the Interior, to The Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 23, 1907, Withdrawal Files (Uinta), R4 LSO. (Hereafter cited as Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907.)
[34] A. W. Jensen, Supervisor, to The Forester, March 14, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," Engineering Office, Manti-La Sal National Forest Supervisor's Office, Price, Utah. (Hereafter, location is referred to as MLNF Eng Office).
[35] Forest Service Organizational Directories, 1920 through 2008, R4 History Collection.
[36] "Forest Stock Allotments Made," *Manti Messenger,* March 6, 1925, 1.

Mammoth, Seeley Creek,[37] and Joes Valley.[38] Perhaps because of the relative stability in boundaries and acreage, the configuration of ranger districts remained unchanged for several decades although the names changed, apparently to associate them with the towns that served as district headquarters. The Clay Springs Ranger District was renamed the Ferron Ranger District in 1941. In 1957, the Joes Valley District became Castle Dale, Mt. Baldy became Manti, Seeley Creek became Ephraim, and Mammoth was renamed Mt. Pleasant.

## MONTICELLO FOREST RESERVE, 1907-1908

On February 6, 1907, President Roosevelt by proclamation designated 214,270 acres of the Blue Mountains as the Monticello Forest Reserve. Another proclamation on December 12, 1907 added 101,398 acres for a total of 315,668 acres. Renamed the Monticello National Forest in 1907, it covered the area now known as the Monticello Ranger District. Its status as a separate forest was short-lived for on July 2, 1908, Executive Order 908 combined it with the La Sal National Forest for a total area of 474,130 acres.

## LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST, 1906-1949

Watershed and flooding problems prompted citizens of Grand and San Juan counties to send a petition to Gifford Pinchot in 1904, requesting the establishment of a forest reserve "in the mountains known as the La Sal Range." Such an action would "augment the future prosperity of this region by conserving the timber and water necessary for mining and agriculture, and by placing the public range under judicious control."[39]

Responding to this request, Bureau of Forestry officer Robert R. V. Reynolds surveyed the La Sal Mountains in September 1904 and R. B. Wilson examined the Blue Mountains in 1905. The two officials discovered that few people in the La Sal or Monticello regions actually supported reserve creation; sheepmen actively opposed it because of their fears of regulated grazing. Yet both Reynolds and Wilson believed that the establishment of a reserve was justified.[40]

Following these reports, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation on January 25, 1906, establishing the La Sal Forest Reserve with 158,462 acres in Utah and western Colorado. The Colorado portion (29,502 acres) was on the original Ute Indian Reservation. On R. B. Wilson's recommendation that one supervisor manage both reserves, La Sal supervisor Orrin C. Snow oversaw the Monticello reserve. On July 2, 1908, Executive Order 908 combined the two forests as the La Salle National Forest after explorer Robert

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[37] Historic Forest Service records use two spellings, Seely and Seeley, but most official records use the Seeley spelling when referring to the Seeley Creek Ranger District. John W. Van Cott, in his book *Utah Place Names*, traces the origin of the name in Emery County to pioneer Wellington Seeley. The US Geological Survey has adopted Seely as the spelling for Seely Creek and Seely Creek Guard Station.

[38] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Bear Creek Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Bear Creek Administrative Site," MLNF SO; Forest Service Organizational Directories.

[39] G. A. Branson et al., to Gifford Pinchot, Forester, August 1904, File: "LP Boundaries La Sal 1904-1914," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0125-001, R4 History Collection.

[40] Peterson, 123-124.

Cavelier de la Salle.[41] Less than a year later, the spelling of the forest was changed back to La Sal to reflect its original Spanish word for "salt."

The La Sal National Forest experienced adjustments and additions that increased the forest's total acreage from 474,130 acres in 1908 to 543,442 acres in 1923. Computations due to additional surveys occurred in 1911 and 1923; the 1911 one decreased the Utah acreage by 4,628 acres and increased the Colorado area by 998 acres. The 1923 adjustment increased the Utah area by 412 acres and decreased the Colorado acreage by 946 acres.

According to historian Charles Peterson, a 1914 executive order eliminated 40,850 acres from the forest and added 33,640 acres. The deductions occurred along the cedar slopes in the southwest corner of the Monticello Division below the Bear's Ear and along Vega Creek northwest of Monticello. Peterson claimed that the Forest Service implemented these adjustments because the original forest line bisected a range unit that could not be fenced because of its topography, thus making it difficult to control cattle movement. Taking advantage of this situation, some stock raisers ran at least double their permitted stock on the land. Forest Service land status records differ from Peterson's account, stating that the 1914 executive proclamation eliminated 36,222 acres in Utah and 2,880 acres in Colorado, but added 131,892 acres, for a net addition of 92,790 acres.[42]

As the La Sal's land area and boundaries evolved, so too did the number of ranger districts. Originally, the La Sal had at least nine districts, as indicated in a 1909 cost estimate for constructing the Kigalia Ranger Station in District 9.[43] In December 1910, under Supervisor Henry Bergh, the Forest was reconfigured as five ranger districts.[44] The La Sal (North) Division consisted of the Mesa Ranger District (D1) and the La Sal Ranger District (D2). The Monticello (South) Division was divided into the Baker (D3), Grayson (D4), and Cottonwood (D5) districts (Table 2).

**Table 2. Original Ranger Districts in the La Sal National Forest (after combining with the Monticello National Forest) and Their Boundaries.[45]**

| Ranger District | Original Boundaries |
|---|---|
| District 1 (Mesa) | Western portion of the north division of the forest, south to Lacky Basin; later known as the Monticello Ranger District |
| District 2 (La Sal) | Eastern and southern portion of the north division of the forest, including the La Sal, Paradox, and Sinbad allotments |
| District 3 (Baker) | South division of the forest, consisting of the range north of Bulldog Draw and east from Indian Creek |
| District 4 (Grayson) | South division of the forest, consisting of land south and west of Bulldog and south of Notch, including the Allen Canyon drainage; later known as the Blanding Ranger District |
| District 5 (Cottonwood) | South division of the forest, consisting of land north of Notch following the rim from Hammond Canyon north to the head of Cottonwood Canyon, east to West Mountain, and north to the west side of Indian Creek |

[41] Godfrey, Section 4.0, p. 5.
[42] Peterson, 152-153. The Forest Service's land status records differ from Peterson's figures, which he apparently obtained from an issue of Henry A. Bergh's *Cliffdwellers' Echo*.
[43] Untitled document, February 17, 1909, File: "7300 Buildings, Kigalia Dwelling 06163," MLNF Eng Office.
[44] [Leland Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest," [1940], not cataloged, R4History Collection.
[45] Ibid.

In 1915, associate district forester Homer Fenn reported that the Jack Palmer, the Baker district ranger was, due to his delicate health, in charge of a district that equaled about 20% of the South Division. Ranger Lewis Quigley was in charge of the remaining 80%.[46] A letter dated December 29, 1915 addressed this inequity by eliminating the Cottonwood Ranger District and assigning its lands to the Baker and Grayson districts.[47]

Following historic trends throughout Region 4, more district consolidations occurred as transportation and communication systems improved and to reduce administrative costs. In 1924, the Mesa and La Sal ranger districts "were handled as one district."[48] This arrangement became formal in 1925[49] with the units renumbered as Mesa-La Sal (D1), Monticello (D2), and Blanding (D3). A few years later in 1928, officials adjusted the boundary between Districts 2 and 3 to run "north from Skull and Bones down Cottonwood to boundary and south down Deep Canyon, Allen Canyon (South Cottonwood) to boundary."[50]

World War II put pressure on many Forest Service resources, including personnel. Shortages led to cutbacks and consolidations throughout Region 4 and the La Sal was no exception. In 1943, when Ralph Jensen transferred from his ranger position on the Monticello district, the Blanding district ranger, John McDonald, took over both units.[51] Known briefly as the Monticello-Blanding Ranger District (District 2), it soon dropped the Blanding part of its name.

Throughout the 1940s, the Forest Service entertained several ideas of consolidating the La Sal with other forests to improve administration and decrease waste. As Supervisor Heywood noted, these discussions were "in line with desire to do everything possible which will contribute to the war effort [and] reduce expenditures for overhead." Accordingly, in 1943, the Forest Service proposed that the La Sal National Forest be combined with the Uinta National Forest (with headquarters in Provo, Utah, approximately 200 miles northwest of Moab). This, the agency claimed, would "reduce overhead and supervision costs and result in more efficient and wise use of manpower and funds so badly needed on the war front and the home front." Under this proposal, an assistant forester would maintain offices at Moab and at the Baker Ranger Station, and the Uinta forest supervisor would visit only occasionally. The majority of forest business would continue to be handled locally, and forest officials would continue to solicit advice from local ranchers. The money that the Forest Service would save in such a consolidation could go to resource management and development.[52]

Moab residents were displeased with this proposal, especially since the city had donated land for the construction of the supervisor's headquarters, which they wanted to remain in Moab. In August 1943, Forest Service and local officials met to discuss the proposed merger, as well as another idea to consolidate the forest with the Uncompahgre (now the Grand Mesa) or Montezuma (now the San Juan) national forests in Colorado. Assistant Regional Forester C. J. Olsen explained how war efforts were

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[46] Homer E. Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester," July 10, 1915, File: "Personnel, La Sal 1915," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[47] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[48] Ibid.
[49] [Owen DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, c.1940, File: "History-LaSal," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[50] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[51] "Ralph Jensen is Transferred to New Location," *San Juan Record,* May 13, 1943, 8; "Change of Position for Forest Ranger," *San Juan Record*, November 12, 1944, 1.
[52] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Forest Cooperator, August 25, 1943, File: "Monticello Ranger District, 1940–1949," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

depleting forest personnel and workload, and necessitating the Forest Service to make changes. The La Sal National Forest was a prime target because it was one of the smaller forests in Utah and did not require all of the forest supervisor's time for its administration. If the combination with the Uinta forest occurred, it would free two individuals to work on other forests, while also saving $5,000 annually. Local residents voiced their objections, stating that administration of their area would suffer that smaller grazing permittees would have no one to fight their battles, and that the proposed savings was too little to justify such a drastic move. By the end of the meeting, however, local officials seemed resigned to the move, and stated that if a consolidation occurred, they wanted it to be with the Uinta and not with a Colorado forest.[53]

A few weeks later, Moab's mayor, together with the county commission chairman and the Moab Lions Club president, wrote to Regional Forester C. N. Woods, claiming that anyone declaring that the move was to combat wartime shortages in manpower and resources was insulting "any intelligent person who thinks, reads, sees and hears." They believed that the move was a bureaucratic one, "decided on for reasons of political expediency," and that it would kill "the good will the people of southeastern Utah have always held for the Forest Service." Likewise, the three declared that when the city of Moab had donated land to the Forest Service for the supervisor's building, it had received a promise that the office would always remain there.[54] Woods did not believe that such an assurance had occurred but he asked Heywood to investigate the claim anyway.[55]

Meanwhile, forest officials began examining more closely the possibility of combining the La Sal with a Region 2 forest in Colorado. Regional Forester W. B. Rice reported that Monticello businessmen would prefer consolidating with the Montezuma National Forest rather than the Uinta but permit users wanted forest administration to remain in Utah. Rice believed that it would be inadvisable to split the two divisions of the La Sal forest between states and regions but could see the validity of the proposal. If the opposition to that suggestion was too much, Rice recommended adding the La Sal to the Uinta temporarily. However, he also suggested that if the headquarters of the Manti National Forest move from Ephraim to Price, the Manti and La Sal forests could combine. "It would be my idea therefore," Rice informed the Forest Service chief, "if your decision is against transferring the La Sal to the Colorado, that the administrative transfer to the Uinta would be a stop-gap pending moving the Manti headquarters to Price."[56] Subsequently, the Forest Service announced the consolidation of the Uinta and La Sal national forests on November 15, 1944 with an effective date of December 1, 1944.[57] This arrangement remained in effect until 1949 when the Manti National Forest absorbed the La Sal National Forest.

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[53] Memorandum for the Files, August 22, 1943, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.

[54] Grand County, City of Moab, Moab Lions Club to Mr. C. N. Woods, Regional Forester, September 8, 1943, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.

[55] C. N. Woods, Regional Forester, to Supervisor Heywood, September 22, 1943, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO

[56] W. B. Rice, Regional Forester, to Chief, Forest Service, June 23, 1944, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.

[57] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, "History of the La Sal N.F. January 1 to November 15, 1944," File: "History–LaSal," History Files, MLNF SO. For more details, see Peterson, 239-242.

## MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST, 1949-PRESENT

As discussed in Chapter 5, the Manti National Forest relocated its headquarters to Price during the summer of 1949. This action was a prelude to the abolition of the La Sal National Forest and the transfer of its lands to the Manti, made possible by PLO 618 on November 28, 1949 (effective July 1, 1949). Responding to protests of southeastern Utah residents, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman issued an order in the September 2, 1950, *Federal Register* changing the name to the Manti-La Sal National Forest.[58]

Robert H. Park, forest supervisor of the Manti-La Sal, was aware of bad feelings that existed around the consolidation, the Supervisor's Office relocation, and the naming of the forest. In an attempt to ameliorate the tension, he held a formal shotgun marriage ceremony in Joes Valley, inviting forest personnel and their families. He even persuaded Regional Forester Chester Olsen to preside over the event on September 19, 1950. Food, music, and singing abounded. For the ceremony, Q. David Hansen, ranger of the Mesa-La Sal District, acted as the bride, Ivan Dyreng, ranger of the Seeley Creek District, played the groom, and Willard Guymon of Monticello held the shotgun. According to George Whitlock, ranger of the Ferron District, even some of the rangers got into some lively horseplay, with the Moab ranger taking on the Manti ranger in a vigorous wrestling match. There was no winner in the scuffle but it demonstrated that there would be cooperation between the two groups. They had now become a family. A good spirit of harmony prevailed among all present and many talked about the party for years to come.[59]

After the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal forests, officials had to re-think the administrative structure. The new forest had seven ranger districts: five on the Manti and two on the La Sal. The districts maintained their names but in terms of numbering, the Mesa-La Sal District became District 6 while the Monticello District became District 7.

The Forest Service changed the names of several districts to associate them with the towns that served as district headquarters. In 1957, the Mt. Baldy Ranger District became the Manti Ranger District, the Mammoth Ranger District was renamed Mount Pleasant, Seeley Creek became Ephraim, Joes Valley Ranger District was renamed the Castle Dale, and Mesa-La Sal became Moab.

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

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[58] "The Marriage," in *The Manti-La Sal National Forest Turns 100*, 12-13, clipping in File: "Manti-La Sal National Forest Rums [*sic*] 100 Emery County Progress and Sun," Ferron Ranger District Office (hereafter, location is referred to as Ferron Office; J. N. Hessel to Manti-LaSal N.F., September 6, 1950, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.

[59] "The Marriage of Two Forests: Manti and LaSal," in George C. Whitlock, "Tales of a Forest Ranger," Special Collections and Archives, Merrill Library, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. See also Sanpete County Commissioners, 228.

> 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.[60]

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" requiring forests to examine public services, resource management, organization management, costs, and projected workload.[61]

Effective November 26, 1972, the MLNF's districts shrunk from seven to five. While the Moab and Monticello ranger districts remained intact, the five on the Manti Division were reconfigured as the Sanpete (District 1), Ferron (District 2), and Price (District 3) ranger districts with headquarters in Ephraim, Ferron, and Price. The Sanpete Ranger District covered the west slope of the Manti Division and, in January 1974, took over administration of the San Pitch Division, which had transferred from the Manti to the Uinta National Forest in 1923.[62] The Ferron District included the Muddy, Ferron, and Joe's Valley drainages while the Price District took in the Huntington Canyon, Price River, and soldier Creek drainages.[63]

## PERSONNEL

The administrative structures of the Manti and La Sal forests were typical of other Region 4 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.

At the time of the Manti's establishment, the GLO's Forestry Division requested that Lewis R. Anderson, mayor of Manti, become the first forest supervisor. After Anderson refused, Adolph W. Jensen, a schoolteacher, principal, clerk, and attorney from Ephraim, received the appointment on July 24, 1903. A year later, Jensen relocated the supervisor's office from Manti to Ephraim.[64] He served as supervisor from 1903-10 and 1911-14, working between those periods in the Regional Office as a law clerk and assistant to

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[60] A. R. McConkie, "Ashley National Forest, Historical Information, Ashley N.F. (1958-1973)," http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/ashley/heritage/histories/mcconkie.pdf (accessed January 9, 2013).

[61] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Assistant Regional Foresters and Forest Supervisors, 24 April 1968, Regional Architectural Historian's Files, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as R4 Architectural Historian's Files).

[62] Carter Reed, "Events and Trends Which Have Directly Affected Land Management on the Manti-LaSal National Forest," December 1985, 2, 1680 History Files, MLNF Heritage Office; Sanpete County Commissioners, 213; and "A Brief Summary of Significant Events in the History, Creation and Administration of the Manti-La Sal National Forest Especially related to the Management of Vegetation," File: "1680 The History of the Manti-La Sal N.F.," Sanpete Office (hereafter cited as "A Brief Summary of Significant Events").

[63] "Forest Ranger Districts Are Now Relocated," *Ephraim Enterprise,* November 16, 1972, 1; and *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 4 (March 1, 1974), 3.

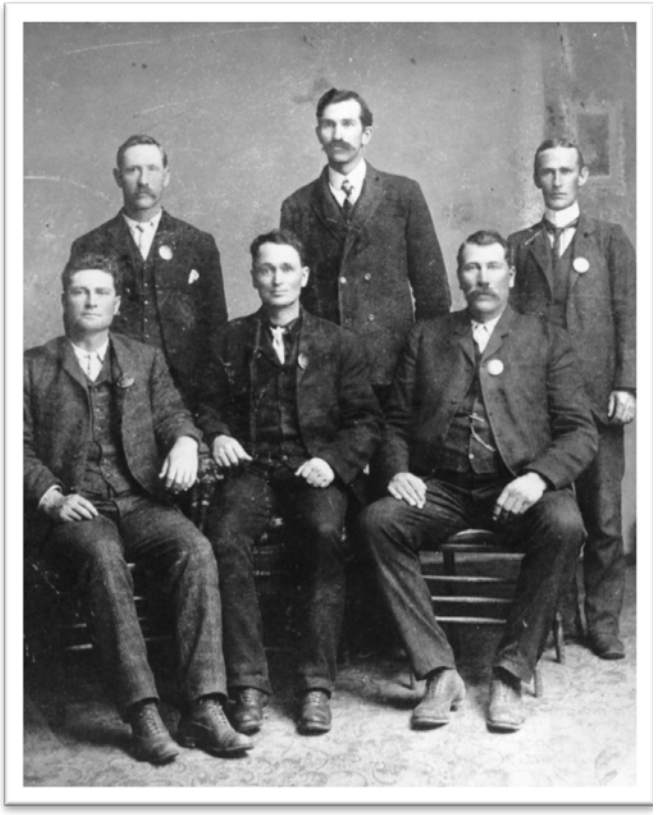
[64] Jensen, "Recollections on Establishment of the Manti Forest and Experiment Station."

the solicitor. Charles L. Smith was supervisor for the year Jensen was gone and Bannard Mattsson took over in 1914, remaining there until 1919 when he resigned to devote his time to ranching. J. W. Humphrey, formerly the La Sal supervisor, arrived to take over the Manti office in 1919 and stayed until his retirement in 1941.

To be hired, forest officers had to pass the ranger exam, a civil service test of abilities. La Sal ranger John Riis recalled:

> 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.[65]

Many of the Forests' first officers were local men who tended to have hands-on skills rather than formal training. Beauregard Kenner grew up in Manti and was among the first to discover coal in Salina Canyon. He operated a sawmill in Manti Canyon before he became a Manti forest ranger in 1903. Parley Christiansen, also hired as a ranger in 1903, had worked as a policeman, constable, and city marshal in Ephraim. W.E. Tangren, ranger on the La Sal National Forest (1917-21), grew up on a cattle and sheep ranch near Moab.



**First Manti Forest Reserve Employees, 1905**
Seated: Beauregard Kenner, E. H. Clarke, Parley Christiansen
Standing: David Williams, A.W. Jensen, Frank Anderson

A supervisor on another forest summarized the measly salary situation of rangers, noting that although they received $900 a year, they were laid off in the winter and had to board several of their saddle horses. 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.[66]

W. E. Tangren described a ranger's responsibilities as the prevention of overgrazing, including "making management plans for the distribution and control of the stock on the range and verifying the ownership of animals; counting and enforcing terms of the

[65] John Riis, *Ranger Trails,* reprint edition by Les Joslin, (Bend, Oregon: Wilderness Associates, 2008), 25.
[66] 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.

permits." Rangers also controlled wildlife.[67] J. W. Humphrey, who started his Forest Service career as a ranger on the Manti, also operated a nursery in Upper Joes Valley. "I was furnished a shotgun to shoot the birds, and poison to kill the rodents," he recollected, "and we (the Mrs. and I) succeeded in getting about 200,000 nice little seedlings in that nursery."[68]

In one forest officer's opinion, the La Sal National Forest suffered from a neglected personnel situation during its first decade. Homer Fenn, the Assistant District Forester, filed an inspection report in July 1915 that identified two contributing factors: the poor selection of forest supervisors and the frequent changes in that position. He undoubtedly was referring in part to Henry A. Bergh who in 1913 skipped the state after accusations of financial and personal improprieties arose. Fenn went on to describe the attributes of the Forest's workforce, commenting on the poor attitude toward work, superior officers, and the Forest Service in general. He wrote, "The prevailing idea seems to be to carry a riata instead of an ax, and assay the roll [*sic*] of a cowpuncher of superior type, rather than that of an officer of the Government who is expected to do such work as may be necessary to facilitate the use and administration of his District." On the other hand, Fenn noted the potential of some men if given strong guidance and proper supervision.[69]

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 (CCC) camps. Many, like George C. Whitlock, worked their way up through the ranks. After graduating from Utah State Agricultural College with a degree in botany in 1933, Whitlock joined the CCC program and received an assignment to Company 959 in Lower Joes Valley. Not long after, the director of the Great Basin Experiment Station employed him to complete fieldwork on carbohydrates in plants. Whitlock worked on range surveys in Montana before going to the Dixie National Forest for a month to compile range survey data. From there, he was assigned as ranger to the Fishlake's Loa Ranger District in 1938. He was ranger of the Ferron Ranger District from 1948 to 1955 and, for a year afterwards, served as a mining examiner for the Manti-La Sal. In 1956, he transferred to the Boise National Forest as a mining examiner. Whitlock retired in 1969 while serving on the Payette National Forest.[70]

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[67] W. E. Tangren interview by Arnold R. Standing, April 21, 1965, 2, File: "Oral History Interview with W.E. Tangren, 1965," MLNF Heritage Office.
[68] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 1.
[69] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[70] George C. Whitlock to George A. Morris, Forest Supervisor, December 16, 1993, not cataloged, R4 History Collection.

# 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 and, in Utah, the figure approached 36 percent. 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 Pocatello, Idaho and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.[71] By early 1933, Region 4 had leveraged unemployment relief funds and Forest Service improvement appropriations to employ local men on 25 national forests. To assist as many families as possible, forest supervisors rotated work crews even when it proved to be inefficient for the project.[72]

While early relief projects helped locals in dire circumstances, programs such as the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps 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 (CCC). 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, based at the Presidio in San Francisco. Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City became a training camp and a district headquarters within the Ninth Corps. Fifty-five thousand men, 4,000 of whom were Utah residents, enrolled in the state's 26 camps during its first year.[73] Over the course of its existence, the CCC employed 22,074 Utah men with another 23,833 brought in from eastern states.[74] Of the 116 camps in Utah, the Forest Service oversaw 47; seven were on the MLNF.[75] The CCC made significant contributions to the Manti and La Sal national forests. They improved or replaced rustic ranger station buildings and developed new year-round and seasonal stations at locations better suited for administration. Facilitated by this construction, forests saw increasing use by the public, especially in terms of recreation.

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 100 men. Other resource management work suffered as they dedicated much of their time to managing projects, supervising untrained men, and securing supplies.

In addition to the CCC, other relief programs affected the Manti and La Sal national forests in the 1930s and early 1940s. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), established in 1933, provided funding for several projects. Under this authority, ERA crews conducted the same sort of operations as the

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[71] Charles S. Peterson and Linda E. Speth, "A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 25 September 1980," 103, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0001-08, R4 History Collection.
[72] "Forest Service Furnished Much Work to Needy," *San Juan Record,* January 12, 1933, 1.
[73] Kenneth W. Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement: The CCC in Utah," (Ph.D. diss., Brigham Young University, May 1971), 39.
[74] Kenneth W. Baldridge, "The CCC," *Utah History Encyclopedia*, http://media.utah.edu/UHT/c/CIVCONCOR.html, accessed August 2003.
[75] Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," maps (end piece).

CCC. On the Manti forest, they built campground fences and markers, rehabilitated roads, and fought fires.[76] ERA men on the La Sal National Forest worked on the Allen Canyon boundary fence, the Indian Creek drift fence, and in the Pack Creek area.[77]

In the mid-1930s, projects initiated by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) replaced most of the work conducted by FERA. A massive organization established in 1935 to provide job opportunities for the unemployed, the WPA eventually utilized over 8.5 million people on 1.4 million projects including the construction of highways and roads, bridges, and public buildings.[78] In fiscal year 1937, the La Sal employed 95 relief workers who, among other projects, constructed the Burnt Tree reservoir, built five miles of fence along Johnson Creek-Recapture, and redirected a sheep driveway from Devils Canyon to Chippean. They also built a two-unit campground stove at the Pack Creek picnic area, the first of its kind on the Forest.[79] The WPA's largest project on the La Sal was the development of the Supervisor's Office site in Moab during 1940 and 1941. According to a forest history, "the WPA labor and foreman were not always satisfactory," but their work allowed the Forest Service to "save considerable rent."[80]

The WPA also operated on the Manti forest. It conducted boundary surveys, built trails, constructed restrooms and amphitheaters at campgrounds, improved fishing habitat in streams, built roads, and extricated dead timber from the forest. In addition, the WPA aided the CCC with the Skyline Drive construction and participated in reseeding efforts in Clear Creek Flats.[81]

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) carried out conservation programs as well. Created by the Interior Department as the Soil Erosion Service in 1933 to solve the soil problems of the "Dust Bowl," the SCS moved under the jurisdiction of the USDA in 1935. It aided forests by implementing erosion control measures and terracing depleted watersheds. Enrollees from the SCS camp at Mount Pleasant dug 32.5 miles of contour furrows on the Manti National Forest. It also erected fences to protect pastures, sowed 700 pounds of grass seed on 86 acres on the north fork of Pleasant Creek, and transplanted 5,000 Douglas fir trees to the Mount Pleasant area.[82] On the La Sal forest, the SCS fought erosion on Pack Creek and Indian Creek by reseeding, fencing, and contouring; erected fencing on the forest's east boundary near Monticello; built a road to La Sal Pass and to Pack Creek; and constructed two stock-watering tanks.[83]

## CCC PROJECTS

In 1933, President Roosevelt approved 20 CCC camps to be located on Utah's National Forest, including two on the Manti (Joe's Valley Camp F-10, Ferron Camp F-11) and one on the La Sal (Warner Camp F-

[76] Haymond, 182-183.
[77] "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* March 25, 1937, 4.
[78] T. H. Watkins, *The Great Depression: America in the 1930s* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1993), 249.
[79] "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* April 22, 1937, 1; "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* April 29, 1937, 1; "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* July 8, 1937, 1; Leland Heywood, "History of La Sal National Forest 1941," 2, File: "History–LaSal," History Files, MLNF SO.
[80] "1940 History of the La Sal National Forest," 2, File: "Historical Information La Sal National Forest," MLNF Heritage Office"; C. N. Woods, Acting Regional Forester, to Mr. L. L. Taylor, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, December 20, 1938, File: "7300 Buildings Moab Tack Storage," MLNF Eng Office.
[81] Haymond, 184.
[82] Ibid., 181-182.
[83] "High Lights of Grazing Reports and G–Allowances," 16, File: "Historical Information La Sal National Forest," MLNF Heritage Office.

10).[84] The Joes Valley and Warner camps lasted only one season but, in subsequent years, the Manti gained three more CCC camps while the La Sal saw the establishment of Indian Creek Camp F-41.

Company 959, consisting of mostly Utah men, saw long service on the Manti and in southern Utah. First assigned to Joes Valley Camp F-10, the group occupied numerous camps including Ferron Camp F-11 for several seasons. While doing so, Company 959 performed a number of tasks for the Forest Service, including fighting fires and working on range improvement, erosion control, flood control (including the construction of two flood control dams), and other projects.[85] One account stated that the Company built the Skyline Drive between the Orangeville-Ephraim road and the Huntington-Fairview road, and aided in the building of fish ponds at Gooseberry and Boulger.[86] Enrollees moved in November 1935 to Ferron, where "work was going forward on forest projects: roads to be built, many forest trails to lay, bridges to be put in, ranger stations to be erected, rock and cement work to be done, and drift fences built." In 1939, Company 959 began alternating its location between Duck Creek Camp F-16 and Veyo Camp F-31 until it disbanded in 1941.[87]

| COMPANY 959 LOCATIONS | |
|---|---|
| **Enrollment Period** | **Camp** |
| 1 (Summer 1933) | F-10, Joes Valley |
| 2 (Winter 1933-34) | PE-218, Orderville (State Camp) |
| 3 (Summer 1934) | F-28, Gooseberry |
| 4 (Winter 1934-35) | PF-223, Mt. Pleasant |
| 5 (Summer 1935) | F-28, Gooseberry |
| 6 (Winter 1935-36) | F-11, Ferron |
| 7 (Summer 1936) | F-11, Ferron |
| 8 (Winter 1936-37) | F-11, Ferron? |
| 9 (Summer 1937) | F-11, Ferron |
| 10 (Winter 1937-38) | F-11, Ferron |
| 11 (Summer 1938) | F-11, Ferron? |
| 12 (Winter 1938-39) | F-11, Ferron? |
| 13 (Summer 1939) | F-16, Duck Creek |
| 14 (Winter 1939-40) | F-31, Veyo |
| 15 (Summer 1940) | F-16, Duck Creek |
| 16 (Winter 1940-41) | F-31, Veyo? |
| 17 (Summer 1941) | F-16, Duck Creek? |
| 18 (Winter 1941-42) | ? |

Other CCC camps performed a variety of work on the Manti National Forest, including road construction and rehabilitation, completion of campgrounds and other recreational structures, and the building of ranger station improvements. In January 1936, Manti forest officials listed the CCC's accomplishments, which included the completion of the Skyline Drive, cleaning the Lowry Jensen sale acreage, landscaping grounds at the Lake Ranger Station, and rehabilitating the road from Cleveland Reservoir to Huntington Canyon and Miller's Flat. They also placed "finishing touches" on Boulger (now Flat Canyon) and other campgrounds, completed an overflow unit at Gooseberry fish pond, and finished the Mammoth Ranger

[84] Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 32 and 44.
[85] Willard Smith, "U.S.C.C.C.—Co. 959: Memories of Bygone Days," File: "History (CCC)," MLNF Heritage Office.
[86] Edward A. Geary, *A History of Emery County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1996), 283.
[87] Smith, "U.S.C.C.C.—Co. 959."

Station's telephone line, water system, and yard fences. This was not a comprehensive list. According to other accounts, the CCC constructed and rehabilitated structures on the Indian Creek Guard Station, built a dam to control flooding in Ephraim, worked on a road in Spring City Canyon, counted wildlife such as deer, constructed gullies to prevent side hill erosion, reseeded White Ledge Flat with a variety of grasses, and fought forest fires.[88]

**CCC enrollees terrace the hillsides of the Manti National Forest, 1939**

CCC enrollees completed a number of projects on the La Sal National Forest including the construction of a sheet metal garage at Moab and new buildings at the Warner, Baker, and Kigalia ranger stations. They developed parts of the Buckboard and Warner Lake recreational areas, and erected fences around the Indian Creek Ranger Station pasture, areas on Peters Point and in Johnson Creek, and a poison plant area in the head of Horse Hollow. To improve communications, the men constructed or reconstructed telephone lines between the Mesa and Warner ranger stations, between the La Sal Ranger Station to the "Foy place," and near the head of Indian Creek to the main line through North Creek. Transportation projects included the realignment of the South Creek Road, reconstruction of the Geyser Pass and Pack Creek-Castleton roads, construction of part of the North Creek Road, and improvement of the Camp Jackson Road. [89]

## CCC CAMP HISTORIES

The following camp histories, while brief, are gleaned from several sources including Kenneth Baldridge's thesis, Jay Haymond's thesis, newspaper articles, and [Leland Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

### *Joes Valley Camp F-10*

In May 1933, five officers and 25 enrollees from Company 959 arrived in Joes Valley, near what became the Park Ranger Station, to set up one of the Manti National Forest's first two CCC camps. By July 1933, the remaining enrollees, most of whom were from Emery, Carbon, Sanpete, and Salt Lake counties, arrived to occupy the camp, which included six-man tents, a lumber mess hall, and a shower house. The Forest Service planned for the men to work on the Beaver Dams truck trail and the Lone Pine truck trail.

[88] Haymond, 176-179.
[89] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

Additionally, a 20-man spike camp at the Great Basin Experiment Station began constructing two dwellings and a garage, erecting a power line, and improving a telephone line.[90]

The *Manti Messenger* reported on Camp F-10's work in mid-August of 1933. Under the command of First Lieutenant Charles M. Adams, Jr. and Superintendent S. M. Nielson, enrollees had completed the Reeder Ridge and Trail Mountain trails, started on the Birch Trail and Lone Pine Road, performed maintenance on the Miller Flat Road, cut about 2,000 telephone poles as well as stringers for the Seeley Creek Bridge, treated 14,000 acres for rodent control, and constructed camp tables and toilets. Additional plans included the construction of numerous water projects for livestock, the Lake Fork and Stuart ranger dwellings, and "two log cabins with shelter for horses" on Beck's Creek along the Ephraim-Orangeville Road and at Bitter Creek, "just as you enter the Top along the Clay Dugway."[91] Given that Camp F-10 existed only one season, it is not known if all the work was completed

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| 959 | 1 (Summer 1933) |

## *Ferron Camp F-11*

The first enrollees to occupy the Ferron Camp, one of the Manti's first two CCC camps, arrived from Virginia and Utah in the summer of 1933.[92] It started as a seasonal tent camp with a lumber mess hall and a shower house but became a year-round camp from 1935 to 1939.[93]

During the first season, Ranger David Williams oversaw enrollees, working from a spike camp at the Ferron Reservoir, as they improved campgrounds and roads.[94] Later projects included the construction of a road on Ferron Mountain and Skyline Drive. Roads to Ferron were improved and other roads provided access to coal and timber resources in the mountain range.[95] They also built the Ferron Ranger Station and the Stuart Guard Station.

Records suggest Camp F-11 remained vacant after 1939. In 1942, the buildings from the Ferron, Castle Dale, and Green River CCC camps were dismantled and moved to Fort Douglas, Tooele, and Wendover for emergency housing.[115]

| **Company** | **Period/Season** |
|---|---|
| 1341 | 1 (Summer 1933) |
| 959? | 5 (Summer 1935) |
| 959 | 6 (Winter 1935-36) |
| 959 | 9 (Summer 1937) |
| 959 | 10 (Winter 1937-38) |
| 959? | 11 (Summer 1938) |
| 959? | 12 (Winter 1938-39) |

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[90] Geary, *The History of Emery County*, 283; *Manti Messenger*, July 21, 1933, 2; *Manti Messenger,* August 18, 1933, 2; Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 46; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Park Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunkhouse 0216," MLNF Eng Office.
[91] *Manti Messenger,* August 18, 1933, 2.
[92] *Manti Messenger*, July 21, 1933; Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 46.
[93] *Manti Messenger*, December 15, 1933, 1; Geary, *The History of Emery County,* 283.
[94] *Manti Messenger*, July 21, 1933.
[95] Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 100.

## *Warner Camp F-20*

Camp F-20 was the first CCC camp on the La Sal National Forest but it operated for one season only. In May of 1933, four army representatives and 21 CCC enrollees arrived from Virginia to establish a temporary camp at the foot of Brumley Ridge. Under the command of Capt. Robert R. Chaplin and Superintendent Alden Newell, this advance party and 25 Local Experienced Men (LEM) began constructing the CCC camp near Warner Ranger Station and working on the Pack Creek Road.[96] A June 1933 newspaper report claimed the camp would have tent frames with board floors, a lumber mess hall, a lumber bath house, and an area for a baseball diamond.[97]

Joined by other enrollees, mostly from Utah, Company 1345 developed trails, water development projects, and a section of road from Brumley Ridge to Geyser Pass. [98] They also built the Warner Guard Station and, it seems, the Warner Recreation Area. In 1933, Company 1345 relocated to Camp PE-214 in Moab for the winter.[99]

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| 1345 | 1 (Summer 1933) |

## *Gooseberry Camp F-28*

Company 959 occupied Gooseberry Camp F-28, also known as the Fairview Camp, during the summers of 1934 and 1935. It was about 12 miles east of Fairview near Beaver Dam.[100] During the first summer, 100 men helped suppress a large fire in Crandall Canyon.[101] Additionally, enrollees established a spike camp at Beck's Creek to support their work on a road between Horseshoe Flats and Black Canyon.[102]

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| Company 959 | 3 (Summer 1934) |
| Company 959 | 5 (Summer 1935) |

## *Mayfield Camp F-39*

In July 1935, an advance cadre under Captain J. H. Miller arrived to establish the Mayfield CCC camp. With the assistance of foreman George Allred, the party unloaded "a carload of portable barracks" at the Birch Creek campground in Twelve Mile Canyon.[103] Within a few months, the camp had a ten-truck garage, a machine shop, a tool and equipment building, and an oil house. Additionally, enrollees had constructed a spring development and an amphitheater at the Twelve Mile Forks Ranger Station (Pinchot Guard Station), and improved a recreational area near the Mt. Baldy Ranger Station. They also worked on the Beaver Creek and Skyline roads, the Aspen Spring water project for sheep, collected seeds, and improved the grounds of the Twelve Mile Forks and Mt. Baldy ranger stations. Some enrollees razed the Great Basin Experiment Station's "West House"-also known as the Dormitory-that burned on September 30, 1935.[104]

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[96] "First Group Arrives for La Sal National Forest Camp," *Times Independent,* May 25, 1933, 1; "25 Local Men Called into Forest Work at Warner Camp," *Times Independent,* June 1, 1933, 1.
[97] *Times Independent,* June 1, 1933, 1.
[98] Peterson, 237-238 citing *Times-Independent,* summer and fall of 1933; Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 54.
[99] "Company No. 1345 Leaves for Uintah After Year at Moab," *Times-Independent,* May 10, 1934, 1.
[100] Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 106-107.
[101] Ibid., 193.
[102] *Manti Messenger,* August 3, 1934, 1.
[103] "Prepare CCC Camp," *Salt Lake Telegram,* July 23, 1935, 11.
[104] "Improvement in National Forest Being Made by CCC Camp F-39, *Manti Messenger,* October 25, 1935, 1.

By the end of 1935, other projects included a deer survey in the Twelve Mile area, construction of a horse pasture and an enclosure for game studies at the Twelve Mile Forks Ranger Station, reconstruction of the Manti-Emery telephone line, and improvement of the Twelve Mile Canyon Road.[105]

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| Unknown | 5 (Summer 1935) |
| 2937? | 6 (Winter 1935-36) |
| Unknown | 7 (Summer 1936) |
| 4793 | 8 (Winter 1936-37) |
| Unknown | 10 (Winter 1937-38) |
| Unknown | 12 (Winter 1938-39) |
| Unknown | 16 (Winter 1940-41) |

## *Indian Creek Camp F-41/SCS-8*

In October 1934, 25 men from Moab Camp PE-214 occupied a spike camp at Baker Ranger Station. By January 1935, they had erected a corral and a yard fence, nearly completed a dwelling, and started on an office and storeroom.[106] They left the Baker site in April 1935 but, a few months later in July, a contingent led by Lieutenant Shelby arrived to begin constructing permanent camp buildings.[107] By the end of August, they had completed "about 11 main buildings and half a dozen smaller ones."[108] Designated as Indian Creek Camp F-41, the completed camp housed approximately 240 workers and included eight barracks, a mess hall and kitchen, an administrative building, a Forest Service technicians building, a washhouse, a garage, a workshop, and outhouses.[109]

In September 1935, Enrollees travelled from Fort Knox, Kentucky to Monticello where they formed Company 2515, the first CCC company to fully occupy Indian Creek Camp F-41. They worked under the supervision of Captain Wallace McClymont, Heber Frost, and project engineer Horace Rutledge.[110] After they left in the spring of 1936, the camp sat empty until the Forest Service granted permission in August 1936 for a spike camp from the Blanding Camp DG-34 to occupy the barracks. The men stationed there were involved with a rodent extermination project.[111] Part of Company 4776, consisting of many Minnesotans, occupied the camp in 1936 and 1937. Company 4776 disbanded in October 1937, with the enrollees assigned to other companies and much of the Indian Creek Camp's equipment and some personnel transferred to the Pinto CCC camp on the Dixie National Forest.[112] During the short time it served as a Forest Service camp, the enrollees worked on the Baker Ranger Station and landscaping, the Buckboard Flat camping area, the Baker Ranger Station-North Creek Road, the South Creek Road, the

[105] "Mayfield CCC Camp Is Active On Many Important Projects," *Manti Messenger,* December 6, 1935, 1.
[106] "CCC Camp Now at Baker Station," *Times Independent,* October 25, 1934, 1; "Many Projects Keep Camp PE-214 Busy, *Times Independent,* January 31, 1935, 1.
[107] "First Group of CCC Men Arrive Here," *Times Independent,* July 11, 1935, 1.
[108] "Indian Creek CCC Camp Nears Completion," *San Juan Records,* August 29, 1935, 1.
[109] Leigh Ann Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation, Heritage Report No. ML-89-0518, 1993," 8, 16, 18-19, 26-30, MLNF Heritage Office.
[110] "CCC Activities: History of CCC Co. 2515," *San Juan Record,* April 2, 1936, 1.
[111] "Monticello Camp Base for Rodent Control," *San Juan Record,* August 13, 1936, 1.
[112] "La Sal Forest Happenings," *Times Independent,* October 14, 1937, 5.

**Indian Creek CCC Camp F-41 near Monticello**

Johnson Creek Road, and Monticello High School. They also built telephone lines, bridges, signs, fencing, cattle guards, and dynamite and powder houses.[113]

The Forest Service turned over the Indian Creek Camp to the Soil Conservation Service, which held it from the spring of 1938 until October 1941.[114] As World War II loomed on the horizon for American troops, the defense industry mobilized, particularly in southeast Utah where vanadium and uranium deposits were found. From about December 1, 1941 to September 1, 1942, the Forest Service leased the vacant Camp F-41 to the Stearns Rogers Manufacturing Company, which used it to lodge men constructing the Vanadium Defense Plant in Monticello.[115]

In 1950, the Forest Service published a notice to sell, donate, abandon, or destroy the CCC camp buildings including a 120' x 20 mess hall/kitchen, a 60' x 20' building for officers' quarters, a 25' x 20' bathhouse, and a 20' x 60' barracks.[116] Over the next few years, the agency sold all but two camp buildings to private parties or to the BLM for relocation offsite. The District retained the remaining two building as storage facilities until burning them down in the mid-1960s.[117]

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| 953? | 5 (Summer 1935) |
| 2515 | 6 (Winter 1935-36) |
| 4776 | 8 (Winter 1936-37) |

[113] "CCC Activities: History of CCC Co. 2515," *San Juan Record,* April 2, 1936, 1; "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* April 29, 1937, 1; "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* May 6, 1937, 1; "La Sal Forest Happenings," *Times Independent,* September 16, 1937, 1; "La Sal Forest Happenings," *Times Independent,* October 14, 1937, 5.
[114] Ralph Jensen, "1941 History for Monticello Ranger District," March 16, 1942, 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.
[115] Jensen, "1941 History for Monticello Ranger District"; "Statement on History of Monticello Ranger District for Year 1942," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.
[116] "Notice of Proposed Disposition of Federal Property," *San Juan Record,* October 5, 1950, 7.
[117] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 8, 16, 18-19, 26-30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4776 | 9 (Summer 1937) |
| *Transferred to the Soil Conservation Service in the spring of 1938* | |
| 1256 | 13 (Summer 1939) |
| 1256 | 15 (Summer 1940) |
| Unknown | 17 (Summer 1941) |

## *Seely Creek Camp F-50*

In the spring of 1939, the Manti gained a new CCC camp at Seely Creek. It operated for at least two consecutive summers.[118] Enrollees may have been involved with improving the Seely Creek Guard Station. At this time, little else is known about the camp and future research is encouraged.

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| Unknown | 13 (Summer 1939) |
| 6432 | 15 (Summer 1940) |
| Unknown | 17 (Summer 1941) |

## *Moab Camp PE-214/SCS-6*

In October 1933, Company 1345 relocated from Warner Camp F-20 to establish Moab Camp PE-214, where they 100 enrollees from Ferron Camp F-11 joined them.[119] Athough set up as a state camp, Forest Service officials were in charge of its projects which addressed erosion, even on private lands (hence the "PE" designation).[120] Fred W. Merrihew, the camp's assistant educational advisor, provided a brief history of its beginnings: "The building of this camp began September 23, 1933 and was completed October 25, 1933. The first company to occupy this site was Company 1345 under the command of Captain Peterson. The camp at that time was a forestry camp No. PE 214. Active field work began November 28, 1933 with Alden Newell as camp superintendent."[121]

After Company 1345 transferred to Roosevelt, Utah in May 1934, the Moab site served as a spike camp for Company 4776 stationed at Indian Creek Camp F-41 and for Company 3251 of the Division of Grazing camp in Blanding. In the spring of 1937, the Soil Conservation Service took over the Moab camp and Company 4791 arrived from Missouri to occupy it for the summer. Company 1937 of New Jersey replaced them in the fall.[122]

Enrollees completed flood control projects on Mill and Pack creeks and eradicated mistletoe in the Devil Canyon vicinity. Some worked on Moab street projects; others were assigned to the Arches National Monument. A spike camp at Castleton completed the last segment of the Pack Creek-Castleton Road during the winter of 1934-35 while another spike camp began constructing a new dwelling at the Baker Ranger Station.[123]

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[118] Baldridge, "Nine Years of Achievement," 123.
[119] Ibid., 92.
[120] "A Tale of Four Camps," *Canyon Legacy: A Journal of the Dan O'Laurie Museum*, no. 19 (no date), 4; Ken Baldridge, "CCC 101: Terminology: Camps and Companies," *CCC Legacy Journal* 35, No. 3 (May/June 2011), http://www.ccclegacy.org/history_utah.htm, accessed February 17, 2012.
[121] Fred W. Merrihew, "Moab CCC Camp Will Observe Fifth Birthday Anniversary," *Times Independent,* April 7, 1938, 1.
[122] Ibid.; and "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* April 22, 1937, 1.
[123] Peterson, 237-238 citing *Times-Independent,* summer and fall of 1933.

Eventually, after the camp closed, three of the 10 camp buildings were relocated across the street from the camp for the BLM's use.[124]

| **Company** | **Period/ Season** |
|---|---|
| 1345 | 2 (Winter 1933-34) |
| 953 | 4 (Winter 1934-35) |
| 3251 | ?, spike camp from Blanding |
| 4776 | 8 (Winter 1936-37), some enrollees were also at Indian Creek Camp F-41 |
| *Soil Conservation Service took over the camp in summer 1937, designating it as Camp SCS-6*[125] | |
| 4791 | 9 (Summer 1937) |
| 1256 | 10 (Winter 1937-38) |
| 1256? | 11 (Summer 1938) |
| Unknown | 12 (Winter 1938-39) |
| 1256 | 13 (Summer 1939) |
| 1256 | 14 (Winter 1939-40) |
| Unknown | 16 (Winter 1940-41) |

[124] "A Tale of Four Camps," 4.
[125] "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* April 22, 1937, 1.

# Chapter 4: Nurseries & Fire

Two areas of resource management, artificial planting and fire management, are worth examining in closer detail because they often led to the development of unique administrative facilities. To support the first, the Forest Service established nurseries, often with special building types. The need to detect and suppress fires led to the placement of fire caches and the construction of improvements such as lookouts, trails, and telephone lines.

## NURSERIES

In its early days, the Forest Service focused on developing nurseries to raise seedlings for reforestation purposes. Region 4 had its share, some small and others quite extensive with numerous buildings. However, replanting efforts were often less than successful and, as World War I drained staff and funds, many shut down in the late 1910s.

Early nurseries on the MLNF included those at the Moroni, Warner, North Cottonwood, and Upper Joes Valley ranger stations. Dan Pack notated a nursery on his 1907 map of the proposed Moroni Ranger Station.[126] Little is known about the Warner nursery, other than it was planted or constructed in 1907, along with a log cabin and a pole corral.[127] The La Sal National Forest intended to utilize the North Cottonwood site, established in 1912, as a year-round ranger station and a nursery. There, forest officers purportedly expended "considerable money" on a stone house, fencing, dams, ditches, and reseeding.[128]

Ranger J. W. Humphrey received instructions to develop a nursery at his station in Upper Joes Valley. In 1907, he enclosed a 36' x 36' plot with lath fencing and shading, then planted it with ponderosa pine from the Bessey Nursery in Halsey, Nebraska. Recalling the challenges of watering the seedlings and protecting them from rodents and birds, Humphrey concluded, "that nursery work was not for any one who could not be around every day to look after the plants."[129]

**Nursery at Upper Joe's Ranger Station, 1911**

Nursery operations appear to have been minimal on the MLNF.

[126] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907.
[127] Orrin C. Snow to the Forester, November 30, 1907.
[128] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[129] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 1-2.

Should nursery-related facilities or features be identified in the future, they would be worthy of scrutiny due to their rarity on the Forest.

## FIRE MANAGEMENT

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, had promoted a policy of fire prevention and suppression 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.

**Stevens Creek Fire Tool Cache, 1957**

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.[130] The 1924 Clarke-McNary Act expanded federal assistance to state forestry programs, while research stations experimented with fire suppression and detection techniques.

Prior to its establishment, the Manti National Forest experienced few fire-related problems. Some fires had occurred through careless actions of stockowners or campers, while sheepherders hoping to improve the range deliberately started others. After the creation of the reserve, forest officials implemented several programs to prevent fires, including the elimination of dead or down timber and the supervision of timber permits to ensure permittees took measures to decrease fire danger. Because of these programs, Supervisor Humphrey reported in 1923 that few fires occurred on the Manti National Forest but as new roads and trails were built, increasing access to different areas, fires continued to strike even if infrequently.[131] In 1953, Humphrey recollected that, "we thought for many years that we were reasonably safe from forest fires on the Manti Forest," but "when dry grass and other vegetation accumulated and we had a winter with very little snow followed by a spring and summer of lots of wind, everything was

[130] Elizabeth M. Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," (1972?), 117, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0028, R4 History Collection.
[131] Haymond, 119-121.

favorable for a real conflagration."[132] Because rain fell regularly in July, August, and September, and because the high elevation of the region meant that winter began at the end of October, fires were not a major hazard on the forest, meaning that no lookout stations were ever constructed.[133]

Fires were an even lesser concern on the La Sal forest. A major fire occurred on the Blue Mountains in 1900, but this was apparently an anomaly. According to a 1940 history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, "no large fires have occurred since the creation of the forest and there is very little evidence of any large fires prior to that time." The biggest fire, the report continued, happened in 1924 when 96 acres burned at Rock Creek.[134] The dearth of fires meant that La Sal officials did not have to expend much time on fire prevention or control, and no lookout stations were constructed.

[132] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 6.
[133] J. W. Humphrey, “The Manti National Forest,” 1926, 2, File: “1680 History,” 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[134] "Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, Selected from History Prepared by Ranger O. M. DeSpain," 2.

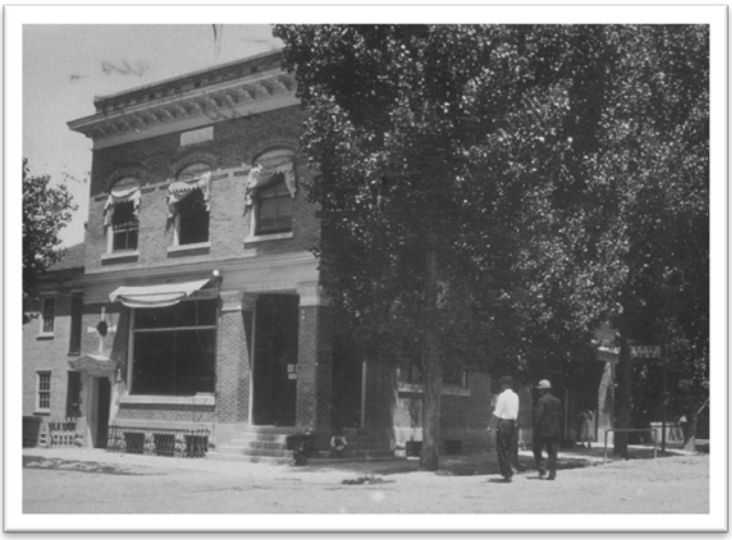
# Chapter 5: Supervisor's Offices

## MANTI SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

After Adolph W. Jensen took charge of the Manti Forest Reserve in 1903, he asked that the Supervisor's Office (SO) be moved from Manti, its original location, to his hometown of Ephraim so that he could practice law when his supervisory duties were light. Pinchot granted his request, and in July 1904, Jensen relocated the forest headquarters to Ephraim.[135] He was not entirely happy with the setup. On July 23, 1905, Jensen wrote to Chief Gifford Pinchot,

> I have maintained an office for two years today, in the center of town near telegraph and telephone stations, and near the railway station at my own expense, when I had room for office at my dwelling house, so as to meet the convenience of the public dealing with the reserve.[136]

According to J. W. Humphrey, who began working on the Manti forest in 1906, the office was "located upstairs over the present [1953] Christiansen Furniture store in Ephraim. We reached the office by climbing the stairs next to the present ranger's office, and walking a plank south across the greater part of the store roof as the office was on the south side of the building."[137] It is not clear if this later became the Bank of Ephraim building that the Supervisor occupied from about 1909 until January 15, 1938. On that day, he and his staff relocated to the south wing of the new Ephraim City Hall, quarters that were "much more commodious."[138]



**Manti National Forest Supervisor's Office in Ephraim (no date)**

In the 1940s, Manti personnel examined ways to make forest administration more efficient. Perhaps the greatest change was the relocation of the Supervisor's Office from Ephraim to Price. Several reasons justified the move. For one thing, according to Regional Forester W. B. Rice, nearly half of the permittees on the forest transacted livestock business in Price and considered it "as their metropolis." For another, Price was "the only considerable population center in the State of Utah in which the Forest Service has no representation." Ephraim not only hosted the supervisor's office, but the Great Basin Experiment Station and a district ranger's headquarters as well, meaning that if

[135] Jensen, "Recollections on Establishment of the Manti Forest and Experiment Station."
[136] *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 32 (August 20, 1971), 4. This quotation suggests Jensen relocated to Ephraim earlier than 1904 or had maintained an office there since 1903.
[137] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 1.
[138] "Supervisor's Office Moves," *Daily News–Intermountain Reporter*, January 20, 1938, 1.

the Supervisor's Office was moved, those stockmen who transacted business in Ephraim could still have their needs addressed. Another reason was the proposed consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. If that happened, Price was a more central location.[139]

Many Ephraim residents opposed the move, even issuing an official protest to the Regional Office. One reason for their resistance was that the WPA had constructed the Ephraim City Hall in 1936 with the express intent that the Supervisor's Office staff would occupy six rooms in the building. If the office was relocated, the petitioners claimed, it would "cause irreperable [*sic*] damages to the city of Ephraim." Citizens were also concerned about the potential transfer of maintenance and improvement equipment located on the adjacent Ephraim Warehouse Site, where the Forest Service had "made valuable improvements consisting of houses, the approximate value of $7,000.00." If the maintenance equipment was moved to Price, it would increase maintenance and improvement costs on the Manti National Forest.[140] In part because of these concerns, the Forest Service suspended its plans to move the office–for a few years, that is.

The Manti National Forest leaders succeeded in relocating its headquarters to Price's "City Building" in the summer of 1949, although they did so in the middle of the night. Files and office equipment were transferred to a space rented from the Bureau of Land Management in Price. Once there, the office became the headquarters of the newly consolidated Manti-La Sal National Forest.

## LA SAL SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

Willard W. Clark, assistant forest inspector, was in charge of the La Sal Forest Reserve for the first few months after its creation. He initially worked from Moab but, for reasons of convenience, moved his headquarters on May 8, 1906 to a two-room log cabin in Castleton.[141] That same day, assistant ranger Orrin C. Snow transferred from the Aquarius Forest Reserve to the La Sal and, soon thereafter, became its supervisor. After a few months in Castleton, he moved the Forest Service office back to Moab. There, he leased rooms on Main Street over the J. W. Williams drug store, a structure constructed in 1906 and known as the Cooper Martin building by the time John Riis took over as forest supervisor.[142] Riis later recalled ranger Rudolph Mellenthin's attempt to beautify the office by painting its walls with "a beautiful panorama of the snow-capped La Sals, the lower mesas and Dry Valley with a lone cow puncher, head bowed, riding across the hot waste lands." Visiting ranchers, claimed Riis, "sat open mouthed before it."[143] Although the La Sal staff remained in the building, they changed rooms at least once. In 1910, the employees relocated to a suite of rooms in the southeast corner that were "being fitted up" while the telephone company took over the former Forest Service offices.[144]

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[139] W. B. Rice, Regional Forester, to Chief, Forest Service, June 23, 1944, File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[140] "United States Department of Agriculture, Regional Office of the Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, in the Matter of the Proposed Removal of the Forest Supervisors Office at Ephraim to Price, Utah," File: "Manti-LaSal Consolidation (Organization)," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[141] Godfrey, Section 2.0, p.18.
[142] *Grand Valley Times,* October 19, 1906, 1; Peterson, 129; Riis, 57.
[143] Riis, 58.
[144] *Grand Valley Times,* December 2, 1910, 1.

By 1937, La Sal forest officials sought an alternative to the leased office space on Main Street.[145] Concerned about rising rents caused by the booming mining business, they even considered relocating to Monticello.[146] As an incentive to keep the supervisor's office in town, officials with the City of Moab and Grand County facilitated the Forest Service's 1939 acquisition of a parcel at 62 East 100 North. With assistance from the WPA, the Forest Service built an office on the site in 1940 and planned to construct additional buildings as funds allowed.

Unforeseen circumstances, specifically World War II and subsequent staff and budget cuts, caused the Forest Service to consolidate administrative units and postpone further development of the Moab site. After the La Sal and Uinta national forests temporarily merged in 1945, Moab lost its designation as a Forest headquarters to Provo. Since then, the Moab site has served as an administrative site for the Moab Ranger District, at times as the district headquarters.

## MANTI-LA SAL SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

According to Forest Service directories, the MLNF Supervisor's Office remained in Price's City Building, also known as the Municipal Building and later the Forester's Building, at 226 East 100 North Street from 1949 until 1963. In December 1963, the SO moved to a leased building at 350 East Main Street, consolidating offices previously located in the "Forester and Ollveto Building."[147] Accommodations eventually proved to be undesirable and Forest Supervisor Reed Christensen described the building as "totally unbearable. It was just unfit for human habitation."[148] Around 1981, the staff relocated to a new, leased building at 599 West Price River Drive where they remain today, along with the Price Ranger District employees.[149]

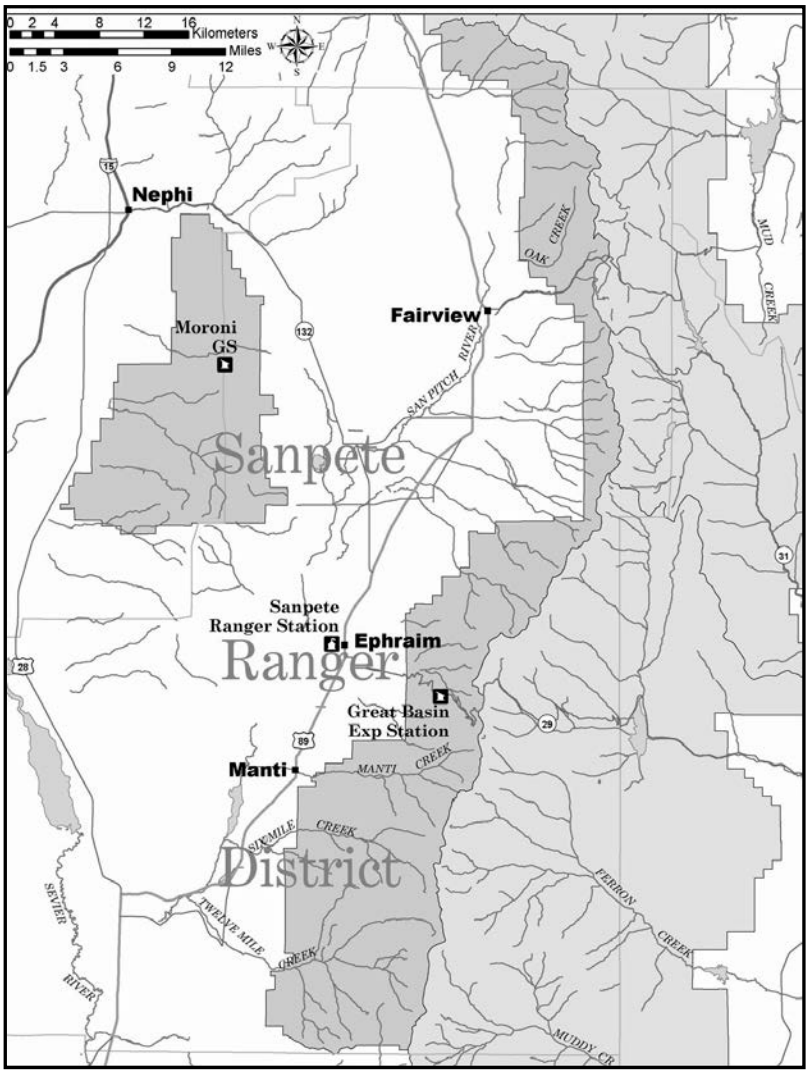
[145] "Forest Service To Erect Building Here," *Times Independent,* April 8, 1937, 1.
[146] James C. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, June 18, 1954, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Moab R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[147] "Manti-La Sal Forest Office Changed in Price," *Times Independent,* December 12, 1963, 11.
[148] Reed C. Christensen, interview by Thomas G. Alexander, March 12, 1984, 47, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-020, R4 History Collection.
[149] Forest Service Organizational Directories.

# Chapter 6: Sanpete Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Sanpete Ranger District encompasses lands once assigned to the Manti National Forest's earliest ranger districts, including the Canyon View, Mt. Baldy (Twelve Mile), Seely Creek, and Mammoth districts. The Canyon View Ranger District was eliminated in 1925 and its area divided between other units. In 1957, the MLNF renamed the other three districts to reflect the towns in which they were headquartered. Mt. Baldy became Manti, Seely Creek became Ephraim, and Mammoth became Mt. Pleasant.

After Ephraim ranger G. LeGrand Olson retired in 1971, Manti ranger Charles H. "Dick" Allred took over his district while the Forest Service studied district reorganizations.[150] The study led to the consolidation in November 1972 of the Manti Division's five districts into three: the Sanpete District with headquarters at Ephraim, the Ferron District, and the Price District.[151]




Today, the Sanpete Ranger District encompasses the entire western side of the Manti Division. Additionally, the District administers the San Pitch Division on the west side of the Sanpete Valley. This small unit began as part of the Nebo National Forest, established in 1908 from the Payson and Vernon forest reserves. On July 1, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson issued an executive order transferring the 58,280-acre division to the Manti National Forest but, in 1923, it went to the Uinta National Forest.[152] Although the San Pitch Division remains part of the Uinta, the Sanpete Ranger District took over its administration in January 1974.[153]

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[150] *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 32 (August 20, 1971), 4.
[151] *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 4 (March 1, 1974), 3; "A Brief Summary of Significant Events."
[152] Haymond, 37-38.
[153] Sanpete County Commission, 213; "A Brief Summary of Significant Events."

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The rangers of the various districts that are now part of the Sanpete Ranger District worked from towns in Sanpete Valley during winters. Little is known about their office locations but they were likely in the rangers' homes and/or leased spaces. All had summer stations on National Forest lands–typically with names matching that of their districts–that allowed them to administer their assigned areas more efficiently. The ranger of the Canyon View District, which existed until 1925, worked from Mt. Pleasant and, during summers, the Canyon View Ranger Station (now on the Price Ranger District). In 1922, when Merrill Nielson became the Canyon View ranger, S.S. Van Boskirk arrived to train him in his new job. Nielson recalled that, "we got settled in Mt. Pleasant in a room there. There was no office, and we had to have the office in our room."[154]

The Mammoth District ranger operated in winters from Fairview (by the 1920s), then Mt. Pleasant (beginning circa 1948), transferring to the Mammoth Ranger Station for the summer seasons.[155] The Mt. Baldy ranger had headquarters at the Mt. Baldy Ranger Station and in Manti. When Mont Lewis was ranger (1939-42), his office was over the old Manti Theater.[156] As of 1969, the Manti ranger's office apparently was in the Post Office building for a Region 4 newsletter reported, "On October 13, the Ranger's office in Manti was broken into. The intruders were evidently trying to get into the Post Office but were scared off. They broke into the SCS, ASCS and Forest Service offices but went away empty handed."[157]

The town of Ephraim had the distinction of serving as headquarters of the Manti National Forest (until 1949) and of the Seeley Creek Ranger District, which was renamed the Ephraim Ranger District in 1957. The SO occupied a federal building, constructed by the WPA in 1936 at the southeast corner of Central and Main streets, until relocating to Price in 1949.[158] District rangers likely worked from this building, part of which served as the Post Office. As of 1962, the Mt. Pleasant district staff occupied on office on its second floor but the Forest Supervisor described the space as drab, uncomfortable in the summer heat, and not very private. At the same time, the Ephraim district ranger's office was on the ground floor on Main Street but it is not clear if it was in the City Building also.[159]

After the creation of the Sanpete Ranger District in 1972, district personnel moved to a leased facility at 150 South Main in Ephraim. According to old lease agreements, staff remained at this commercial building, known as "The Cave," from 1973 until 1994.[160] Since then, the Sanpete Ranger District's headquarters has been at 540 North Main Street, a 5.62-acre site that the Forest Service acquired from Snow College in 1991. The first facilities, both completed in 1994, include an office (#0101) and warehouse (#0333). A hay shed/tack room (#0338/#0343) and hazmat/pesticide storage building (#0342) were added in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

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[154] Merrill Nielson, interview by Arnold R. Standing, April 30, 1965, 3, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-081, R4 History Collection.
[155] Ibid.; Forest Service Organizational Directories.
[156] Sanpete County Commissioners, 225.
[157] *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 47 (November 21, 1969), 3.
[158] "United States Department of Agriculture, Regional Office of the Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, in the Matter of the Proposed Removal of the Forest Supervisors Office at Ephraim to Price, Utah."
[159] Adrian E. Dalton, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 17, 1962, File: "5420 Purchases, Donations, Mt. Pleasant Administrative Site, Burt Seeley," Closed Files, MLNF SO.
[160] Tom Shore, Sanpete District Ranger, personal communication with Richa Wilson, June 10, 2004; Lease agreements in File: "6440 Real Property, District Ranger Office Building, Lease #50-744," Closed Files, Sanpete Office.

# ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

## *Ephraim Warehouse Site*

In Region 4, most of the early Supervisor's Offices were in leased facilities or in buildings constructed for multiple agencies. Given the nature of Forest Service work–road building, reseeding, constructing range improvements, for example–these forests also needed warehouse and storage space. The Manti National Forest was no different and, in late 1932, the Forest Service built a tool house/machine shed "on the vacant ground belonging to Ephraim City to the east and south of the Post Office building."[161] It measured 32' x 56' and had galvanized iron siding. The first piece of equipment to be stored there was a tractor/grader that the Forest Service used on a Manti Canyon job.[162]

In 1938, the Forest Service paid J. S. and Bendetta Christensen $400 for the 0.60-acre parcel southeast of the post office and developed it further as the Ephraim Warehouse Site. Through a subsequent purchase in 1955, the Forest Service added approximately 800 square feet (0.02 acres) to the tract, which was located on parts of lots 5-7, Block 16, Plat A (T17S, R3E, S4). Construction of a modified R4 Plan 35 warehouse/garage began in 1939. An R4 Plan 95A oil house and an R4 Plan 61 powder house were completed that same year.[163]

With the 1944 consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests, the Forest Service sought to relocate the SO to Price. Many Ephraim residents opposed the move, partly because they were concerned about the potential transfer of maintenance and improvement equipment at the Ephraim Warehouse Site, where the Forest Service had "made valuable improvements consisting of houses, the approximate value of $7,000.00."[164]

Despite these protests, in 1949 the MLNF relocated the SO from the Ephraim City building to a leased facility in Price and acquired a new warehouse property there. The Seely Creek Ranger District and the Experiment Station continued to use the Ephraim Warehouse Site. While the Ephraim warehouse, also known as the garage-shop (#1309) remained, the gas and oil house was relocated to the new Price Warehouse Yard in 1954. To replace it, the Forest Service moved a 1935 R4 Plan 14 fly shed from the Pinchot Guard Station to the Ephraim Warehouse Site around the same time.[165] There it became the paint and flammable storage building (#1333). According to a 1959 site plan, a seed storage structure (a round Butler building) sat on the gas and oil house's foundation while a corral took up the site's southeast corner. The Experiment Station rented a shop-warehouse on the adjacent property.[166]

With the completion of a new Sanpete Ranger Station in 1994, the Sanpete Ranger District no longer needed the Ephraim Warehouse Site so allowed the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to occupy it under a special use permit beginning in 1996. To reciprocate, the State allowed the District to use a five-

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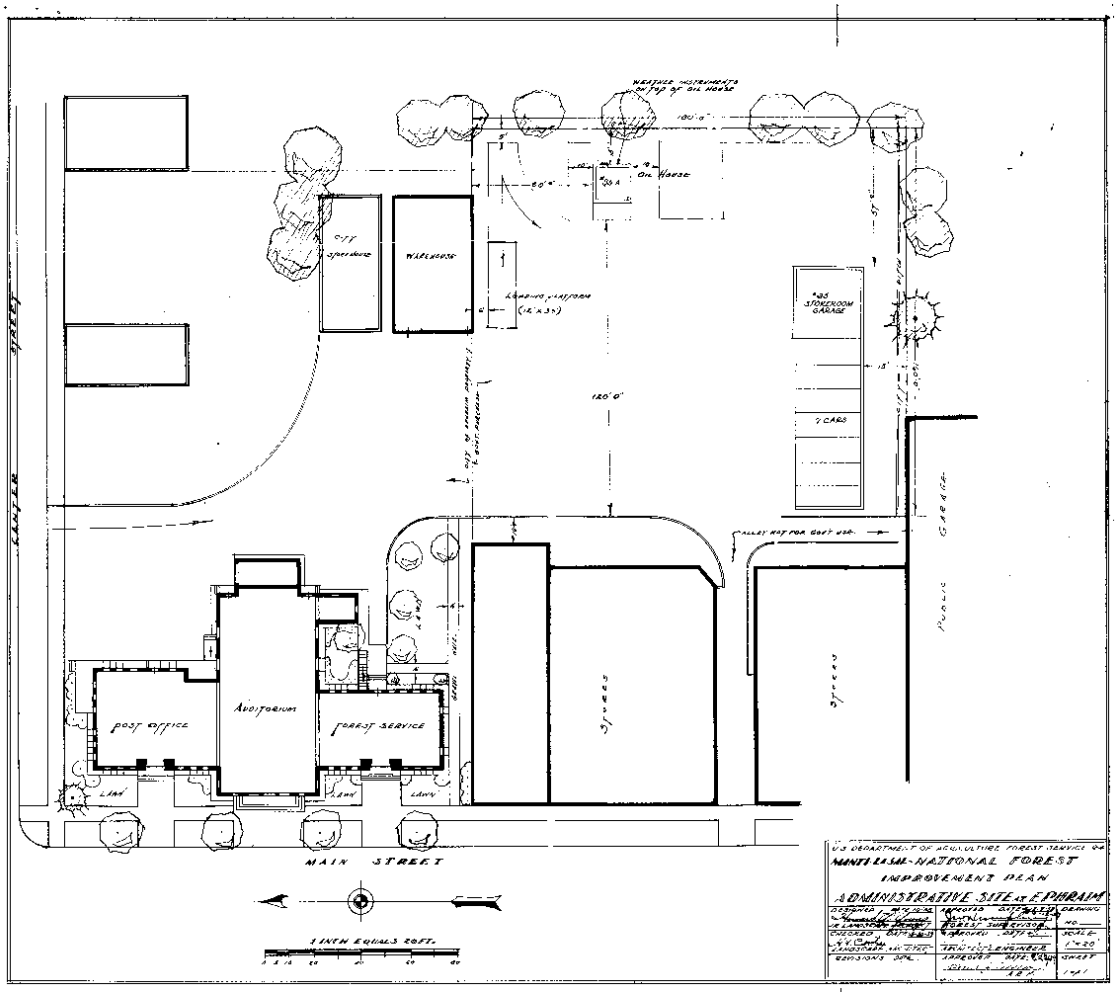
[161] "Much Road Work Has Been Done," *Manti Messenger,* November 25, 1932, 1.
[162] "Forest Notes," *Manti Messenger,* December 23, 1932, 3.
[163] "Outline of Work Accomplished, Section of Improvements, Engineering, Region Four, U.S. Forest Service, 1939," 10, George Nichols Collections, MS 78, Stewart Library Special Collections, Weber State University.
[164] "United States Department of Agriculture, Regional Office of the Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, in the Matter of the Proposed Removal of the Forest Supervisors Office at Ephraim to Price, Utah."
[165] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Manti–Paint and Flammable Storage Building, January 1966, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[166] "Site Survey Plan, Ephraim Adm. Site," December 2, 1959, Historic Site Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

acre pasture at the mouth of Ephraim Canyon. By then, the following buildings existed at the Ephraim Warehouse Site:[167]

1. 26'-6" x 101'-0" Warehouse (1939)
2. 15'-6" x 40'-0" Hay Storage (1960s)
3. 12' x 16' Flammable Storage (1935, relocated c.1954)
4. 18' diameter Metal Silo (c.1959)
5. 40'-6" x 30'-6" Seed Storage Building (1970s or 1980s)
6. 12'-6" x 18'-6" Seed Equipment Storage Building (1970s)
7. 52' x 40' Seed Warehouse (on the adjacent city parcel) (1970s)
8. 32'-0" x 56'-6" Seed Cleaning Building (on the adjacent city parcel) (late 1950s)

In 1999, after the MLNF proposed to exchange ownership of the Forest Service and DWR tracts, heritage staff evaluated the Ephraim Warehouse Site (Heritage Site No. ML-3510, 42-SP-354). They determined the warehouse was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C but the other buildings were




**Ephraim Warehouse Site Plan, 1939**

[167] "Appendix A, Ephraim Warehouse and Storage Operating Plan," Special Use Permit, undated, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office; Chris Horting and W. Bruce Ellis, "A Narrative History of the Ephraim Warehouse/Garage and Administrative Site," May 1, 2003, MLNF Heritage Office.

not (Report No. ML-99-883).[168] After the exchange fell through, the Forest Service sold the Ephraim Warehouse Site in 2003 to the City of Ephraim for $2,300.[169] Although the City replaced the historic City Hall on the adjacent parcel with a new building in 2002, they retained the historic warehouse. The other former Forest Service buildings are gone.

## *Great Basin Experiment Station*

One of the defining creeds of "Progressives" in the early 1900s was a belief in the ability of science to improve humankind's environmental conditions. Indeed, the conservation movement arose largely because reformers wanted to bring efficient use and rational planning to the nation's natural resources.[170] Accordingly, the Forest Service established the Office of Grazing Studies in 1910 to conduct research into range growth and development, mainly at centers known as experimental stations located around the American West. In 1911, the Forest Service decided to establish an experimental station on the Manti National Forest because of "the acute needs for basic information on means of restoring deteriorated ranges and proper management of high summer grazing lands," and to investigate how to control floods from high mountain watersheds.[171] The Forest Service sent several individuals to Ephraim to locate a site for the station, and, after investigating several possibilities, they chose one up Ephraim Canyon, about eight miles from the current city limits of Ephraim and just off Ephraim Canyon Road (Forest Highway 8).

In 1912, the Forest Service built the station, known then as the Utah Experiment Station and beginning in 1918 as the Great Basin Experiment Station (GBES), and placed it under the direction of Arthur Sampson. The station had the responsibility of investigating how to re-vegetate denuded regions on the forest. Only a year later, it had become the center for range management research, and its employees produced studies showing that managing vegetation could decrease water and sedimentary runoff.[172]

**Great Basin Experiment Station, before 1935**

[168] SHPO concurred on February 13, 2001, leading to a Memorandum of Understanding executed January 9, 2002 that stipulated the Forest Service would document the warehouse before transferring its ownership.
[169] Martha Larson, Support Services Specialist, personal communication with HRA, July 20, 2004.
[170] Samuel P. Hays, *Conservation and the Gospel of Efficiency: The Progressive Conservation Movement, 1890-1920* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959; reprint, New York: Athenaeum, 1969), 2; Arthur S. Link and Richard L. McCormick, *Progressivism* (Arlington, Heights, Ill., Harlan Davidson, Inc., 1983), 21-24.
[171] Edward C. Crafts, "Experimental Ranges and Other Range Research Centers of the Forest Service," 7, in "History of the Events Leading to the Creation of the Manti National Forest"; "The Great Basin Research Center," August 22, 1958, 2, File: "Great Basin Research Center," 1680 History Files, MLNF SO.
[172] Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West*, 91. Alexander notes that the Forest Service did not receive congressional authority to establish experiment stations until the passage of the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928.

With the 1930 establishment of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, the GBES fell under its auspices as the "Great Basin Branch Station." In 1970, Associate Chief A. W. Greeley formally designated it as the Great Basin Experimental Range, a 4,608-acre area about five miles long and 1 to 1½ miles wide, with elevations ranging from 6,800 to 10,300 feet.[173] While research continued at the station into the 1970s, researchers were based at Forest Service facilities in Ephraim, Provo, and Ogden.[174] The Forest Service's need for the facilities decreased so, in 1989, Snow College entered into a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service to convert the GBES facilities into an educational campus. The Sanpete Ranger District, in 1992, began administering the special use permit for Snow College's use of the property, which was renamed the Great Basin Environmental Education Center (Site No. ML-3187, 42-SP-274).[175]

The GBES's history and importance is well documented in publications such as Wendell M. Keck's *Great Basin Station: Sixty Years of Progress in Range and Watershed Research* (1972) and Richard J. Klade's *Building a Research Legacy: The Intermountain Station 1911-1997* (2006).[176] Additionally, Director Arthur W. Sampson produced an extensive report in December 1913 that covered personnel, policy, investigative work, climatic conditions, and a variety of projects. Given the availability and breadth of information in those and other documents, this report focuses on the Station's buildings and structures. Sampson itemized the earliest of them in his 1913 report:

1. **East House** (#06125): Sampson described this 26' x 38' house, constructed as the Director's dwelling in 1913-14, in detail:

   > It is built on bungalow lines and there are six rooms, namely, kitchen, dining-room, living room, sleeping room with closet and bath room. In addition, there is a cellar, a "built in" kitchen cabinet and . . . a front porch extends across the whole width of the house and there is a back porch to be used for sleeping purposes. The roof is one half pitch hipped. The dining and living rooms are separated only by a colonnade provided with book cases on either side opening into the living room. [177]

   Sampson explained the 8' x 20' lean-to on the rear housed a bathroom and a sleeping porch. He also provided details on construction materials including the wood shingle siding and roofing, fir floors, and Beaver Board walls and ceilings. The walls of the dining and living room were forest green while the bedrooms and bathrooms were cream white and the kitchen silver gray. Sampson himself sanded the woodwork "at odd hours," preparing it for a golden stain. The dwelling's exterior was a light slate color with a dark green roof, "colors which match most artistically with the bark and foliage of the majestic aspens whose occurrence is only occasionally

[173] "Establishment Report for the Great Basin Experimental Range, Manti-LaSal National Forest," 1970, File: G.B. Station: History, Background info," MLNF Heritage Office.
[174] Stan A. McDonald, "Proposed Plans to Mitigate the Adverse Effect of Proposed Renovations to South House, Great Basin Research Station, Heritage Report No. ML-93-656, 1993," 5, MLNF Heritage Office.
[175] Martha Larson, Support Services Specialist, personal communication with HRA, July 20, 2004; Aaron Howe, Forest Engineer, personal communication with HRA, July 28, 2004.
[176] See also Marcus Hall, "Repairing Mountains: Restoration, Ecology, and Wilderness in Twentieth-Century Utah," *Environmental History* 6 (October 2001): 584-610; and Antrei, "A Western Phenomenon: The Origin and Development of Watershed Research: Manti, Utah, 1889," *American West* 8 (No. 2, 1971), 42-47, 59.
[177] Arthur W. Sampson, "Annual Report of the Utah Experimental Station, December 1913," 2, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0021, R4 History Collection.

broken by the darker green of fir and spruce." Work in 1914, explained Sampson, would include painting trim and porch posts white.[178]

2. **Laboratory** (#06128): Like the Director's house, the laboratory was started in 1913. Sampson described it as 30' square with four rooms: a 15' x 30' front office, a 15' x 17' laboratory, a 7' x 9' storeroom, and a 7' x 9' darkroom. Although it had a gable roof and beadboard ceilings, much of the laboratory's construction and exterior colors matched the Director's house. A stair led to a "particularly spacious," attic that could be finished for sleeping and living purposes. Sampson recommended construction of a "colonnade" to support the sagging office ceiling and to provide shelves for the GBES library.[179] In recent years, it has served as a museum and is now known as the Museum/Lab.

3. **Assistants' Residence**: Construction of this building "had barely started" by the end of 1913 due to delays in the delivery of building materials. Sampson explained the 28' x 30' structure, when complete, would have a kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, pantry, and front and back porches on the first floor. The second floor would contain two bedrooms, a bathroom, and an attic hall. A basement constructed of mortared stone would house coal storage rooms and a cast iron boiler that would heat the assistants' residence, the laboratory, and the greenhouse. He noted, "The house construction in general is practically identical to that of the Director's residence.[180] Later known as the **Dormitory**, this structure burned on September 30, 1935.[181]

4. **Barn:** This 32' x 18' barn, built in 1913, had three 4' x 6' single stalls and one 7' double stall, 3-foot wide "feed way," a 10' x 10' tack room, and a hayloft. Its roof extended 8 feet beyond the façade to provide an open-sided shelter. Sampson recommended two sides be enclosed "to prevent the snow from accumulating in quantities such as to make the shed practically useless as a shelter." As seen in a photograph, the barn had a catslide roof covered with wood shingles, board-and-batten siding, 4-pane and 6/6 windows, and a 4-panel wood door, and an attached 50'-diameter corral.[182] By 1955, the barn served as a tool shed.[183] It collapsed under a heavy snow load around 1983. The Forest Service removed the ruins in 1983 but its concrete foundation and floor remained until about 1997 when the Forest Service removed contaminated soil and developed a parking area (see Heritage Report No. ML-97-819).

5. **Greenhouse:** Although the GBES acquired materials for the greenhouse in 1913, its construction was postponed that year due to the "inability to put in the heating plant." According to Sampson, it would be about 17' x 40' with the interior divided into a cold bed compartment (with two ventilators) and a hot bed compartment (with five ventilators). A lean-to on one end would shelter earth bins. The gable roof would be built of 28 panels on each side, with each panel having seven 16" x 16" panes lapped one-quarter inch.[184] It would be three years, however, before the

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[178] Ibid., 3-4.
[179] Ibid., 4-5.
[180] Ibid., 9 and 13.
[181] "Improvement in National Forest Being Made by CCC Camp F-39," *Manti Messenger,* October 25, 1935, 1.
[182] Sampson, 10-11.
[183] Wendell M. Keck, *Great Basin Station: Sixty Years of Progress in Range and Watershed Research* (Ogden, UT: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station, 1972), 4.
[184] Sampson, 12.

greenhouse was erected in 1916.[185] It became known as the Temp House in 1933 when the Forest Service converted it to living quarters for summer assistants following a plan prepared by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols.[186] Although identified as a contributing feature when listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Greenhouse is now gone.

Director Sampson, in his 1913 report, proposed additional buildings including a cookhouse, a blacksmith/carpenter/tool shop, and a woodshed. Whether or not his wishes came to fruition is unknown but the GBES certainly received additional improvements. Before the New Deal period, these included the following.[187]

6. **Shop Building/Oil & Gas House** (#06135): This 24' x 12' oil and gas house was built in 1917 of logs, which would have provided better protection against possible explosions.

7. **Alpine Cabin** (#06123): Built in 1914, this log house is about five miles up Ephraim Canyon Road from the main compound. It is a one-story building with unusual details, notably the hip roof with flared eaves and the exposed rafter tails cut with a bird's mouth pattern. The three-room house is now vacant.

8. **Alpine Garage**: The garage, which no longer exists, was next to the Alpine Cabin.

9. **Ephraim Watershed A Building** (#06140): This structure helped researchers monitor sediment and stream flow. It is about 4½ miles from the main compound, up the Ephraim Canyon Road and just before the Alpine Cabin. It houses an open tank that catches and measures sediment and runoff from the watershed upstream. The one-story building has a gable roof, novelty siding, one entry door, and one 6/6 double-hung window. It reportedly was built in 1914 but a historic photo of a sediment and stream gaging station suggests it or the Watershed B Building was significantly remodeled, likely during the New Deal era. The Forest Service no longer uses it for experimental purposes.

10. **Ephraim Watershed B Building** (#06141): Located south of the Alpine Cabin, this structure is identical to the Ephraim Watershed A Building.

11. **Palmer House/3-Car Garage** (#06136): Original plans for this building called for a two-bay garage but, during its construction in the 1920s, the plan was reversed and a third bay was added. The second floor served as a dormitory, leading to its nickname of "The Palmer House," after a now historic and famous hotel in Chicago.[188] In 1995, Snow College converted the garage space to a classroom.

The CCC development period of the 1930s resulted in significant landscaping and additional facilities. A Forest Service newsletter reported:

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[185] Nelson W. Knight, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Great Basin Research Station Historic District, Heritage Report No. ML-96-777, 1996," MLNF Heritage Office

[186] Keck, 4; and George L. Nichols, "Remodeling of the Greenhouse Into Dwelling," no date, Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

[187] Much of the following information is from McDonald, "Proposed Plans to Mitigate the Adverse Effect of Proposed Renovations to South House, Great Basin Research Station," and Knight, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Great Basin Research Station Historic District."

[188] Keck, 4.

> The Station is now in process of being completely repainted through the cooperation of the Manti National Forest in furnishing a CCC paint crew under the direction of Mr. Frank Cheney. Preparations are also under way to provide adequate facilities for the large group of range research men who will attend the range seminar for two weeks in July. These preparations include providing a large meeting hall, a "tent city" for housing, and the provision of two complete kitchens and dining rooms.[189]

Records indicate the following improvements were constructed during the New Deal period:

12. **End House** (#06124): The CCC built this R4 Plan 1F house in 1933. It is a 1½-story, Colonial Revival residence that regional architect George L. Nichols designed.

13. **South House** (#06127): In 1934, the CCC completed this Colonial Revival dwelling following R4 Plan 8, another George Nichols design. To accommodate and feed large groups, in 1993 Snow College remodeled the interior and constructed a large deck on the rear elevation.

14. **Garage** (#06134): Following R4 Plan 23, the CCC constructed this one-car garage/storeroom in 1934. It is not a non-standard plan, not an R4 Plan 23 design as stated in the 1996 National Register Nomination.

15. **Tennis Court**: In 1934, the CCC built a concrete tennis court, which now serves as a basketball and volleyball court. A wood pergola shades a wood bench next to the court, which is west of the main compound.

16. **Historic Amphitheater:** Also constructed in 1934, this amphitheater follows R4 Plan 107, Type 2 and is just north of the tennis court. It has a concrete stage with rows of plank seats on log supports.

17. **Modern Amphitheater:** A small, modern amphitheater is just north of the Museum/Lab (#06128).

18. **Lodge** (#06126): The CCC erected this mess hall and dormitory in 1936 to replace the Assistant's Residence (Dormitory) that burned in 1935. An H-shaped plan that follows R4 Plan 10A, it has board-and-batten, shiplap, and shingle siding. At this time, no other buildings of this standard plan are known to exist in Region 4.

19. **Tent Frames:** A 1937 plan shows three tent frames north of the Laboratory, between the Greenhouse ("Temp House" by then) and a clearing for the CCC tent camp. A fourth tent frame stood just northeast of the East House. The 1996 National Register Nomination identified two tent frames north of the Greenhouse, one of which had served as a CCC kitchen, and determined they were contributing features. Nevertheless, only one tent frame remained as of 2012.

20. **Shower House** (#06142): The Shower House is an R4 Plan 73B structure that Harry W. Caughlin and George L. Nichols designed in 1939 for "tent and cabin camps." It was built that same year for $1,200.[190] Clad with lap siding, it has a central breezeway that separates a wing with four toilets

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[189] "Branch Station Opened," *Daily News–Intermountain Region*, May 25, 1939, 1.

[190] "Outline of Work Accomplished, Section of Improvements, Engineering, Region Four, U.S. Forest Service, 1939," 13, George Nichols Collections, MS 78, Stewart Library Special Collections, Weber State University.

from a wing with three showers. Although the original plan called for a small wing on the rear for a private toilet and shower, it appears this shower house was constructed without it. CCC enrollees reportedly used the shower house, which retains an incredibly high degree of integrity despite its poor condition. Original building elements include the plumbing fixtures, a coal-fired boiler, and a hot water tank. At this time, no other buildings of this standard plan are known to exist in Region 4.

21. **Central Site Features:** The center of the main compound contains several historic features, including a flagpole, stone bench, and stone drinking fountain. The latter two features do not appear in 1916 photographs but do show up on a 1937 site plan and in 1930s photos, thus suggesting the CCC may have built them. A small wooden structure, designed and painted to match the site's historic buildings, sits next to a non-historic information board. Its little gable roof lifts off to provide access to the interior but its function is currently unknown. A long, rectangular metal box shelters a decorative hose rack that rises from a concrete enclosure set in the ground. It is a unique feature that likely dates to the earliest years of the GBES.

22. **Pit Latrines:** As of 2012, at least three R4 Plan 70 latrines exist on site, although all are in poor condition and no longer serving as outhouses. One stands on the north side of the Shop Building/Oil & Gas House (#06135) in the Main Compound. Two are located near the Alpine Cabin.

The following buildings and structures are or were associated with the GBES. Their construction dates are unknown.

23. **Stream Gaging Stations:** At least four of these diminutive, wood-framed structures are visible from the Ephraim Canyon Road between the main compound and the Alpine Cabin. Their construction and detailing is typical of the Forest Service's New Deal-era architecture. Others likely exist.

24. **Service Complex Buildings:** A 1970 report referred to three areas forming the GBES: the Headquarters Complex, the Alpine Cabin area, and "a small service complex, consisting of a greenhouse and storage units, near the National Forest boundary."[191] This was the Major Flat site that heritage staff determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register (see Heritage Report No. ML-88-934). Its buildings included a greenhouse, a cold seed storage building, and a toilet, all of which dated to 1965.[192]

25. **Other Features:** The GBES includes other features such as weather instruments and stations, exclosures, signs, and fences.

## *Manti Dwelling Site*

The Forest Service purchased a 0.43-acre site in Manti, located at 100 South 170 East (T18S, R2E, S12), from Leslie J. Anderson in 1959. An R4 Plan 21A garage/storeroom was built in 1962 and Valley Builders, Inc. constructed an R4 Plan 171A(R) dwelling in 1964.[193] According to a 1985 facilities master plan, the

[191] "Establishment Report for the Great Basin Experimental Range," 15.
[192] McDonald, "Proposed Plans to Mitigate the Adverse Effect of Proposed Renovations to South House," 5.
[193] James M. Usher, Regional Engineer, to Chief, Division of Operation, September 30, 1964; F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Manti Dwelling 0215, January 1966, and Historical Record for Buildings, Manti Garage & Storeroom, January 1966, both in 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.

garage/storeroom (#0304, formerly #1306) originally served as a warehouse for the District. After the dwelling (#0215, formerly # 1131) was constructed and the Manti and Ephraim districts were consolidated, it became a garage for the dwelling's occupant.[194] The Forest Service sold the property in 2010 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

## *Moroni Guard Station*

The Moroni Guard Station (Heritage Site No. ML-4951) is the only administrative site on the San Pitch Division, a unit of the Uinta National Forest that the MLNF manages. The GLO withdrew 48.4 acres for the station on January 23, 1907 and the District Forester approved another 32 acres on December 3, 1910. When Dan Pack mapped the proposed administrative site in 1907, he indicated the 48 acres were necessary for a ranger's pasture. He also tied the site's corner to the "Moroni stockmen's cabin" 35 feet to the northwest and to a nursery just outside the site boundaries. His labeling of the site as the "Moroni Cabin Station" suggests the Forest Service was already using a cabin there–perhaps the stockmen's cabin.[195]

The 1907 and 1910 withdrawals covered land in Section 29 of T14S, R2E but the Moroni Guard Station cabin currently exists in Section 21 of that township. A 1920 forest map shows the station in Section 29 while a 1927 map places it in Section 21.[196] An undated "Building Data Sheet" stated the cabin was in Section 29 near Buck Hollow and indicated the cabin was to be relocated "to new site adjacent to proposed road."[197] It is not clear if these discrepancies reflect an early surveying error or if the cabin was actually moved.

Current facilities records provide a construction date of 1944 for the **Moroni Guard Station Cabin** (#0217, formerly #1133 and #10601) but a 1913 map of the Uinta National Forest identifies the Moroni Ranger Station with a symbol used for developed ranger stations. Additionally, physical evidence suggests the cabin was built before 1944. The one-room, 14' x 16' cabin is not a standard design. It is a side-gabled structure with a stone foundation and a symmetrical façade. Its beadboard walls and ceilings, along with the wall-mounted tracks for its sliding windows, point to a pre-1930s construction date. More refined than the Forest Service's basic shelters of the early 1910s, it likely was built in the 1920s as funds for ranger dwellings became more available. However, its 6-pane windows and 5-panel wood door (now replaced) are typical of Region 4's buildings constructed or rehabilitated during the New Deal era. Without additional data, the estimated construction date at this time is c.1920.

Staff reports provide clues to the cabin's use. In 1970, the regional architect noted that the Moroni Guard Station "is not being used enough to justify. We found spiders and hornets' nests inside; floors are not level; and the inside and outside needs [*sic*] to be painted. All in all, this does not appear to be the type of facility we should require our crews to stay in." The report concluded by recommending that the Forest Service embark on an extensive renovation effort or dispose of the station.[198] In 1985, another inspector proposed to demolish the cabin, "as its useful life is over, and the building has basically been

[194] "Sanpete Ranger District Facilities Master Plan," 1985, 2-3, File: "7300 Buildings and Other Structures, Facilities Master Plan," Sanpete Office.
[195] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907.
[196] Grazing Maps Atlases, R4 History Collection.
[197] Building Data Sheet, no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.
[198] Wilden W. Moffett to the Record, Sept. 11, 1970, File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.

abandoned."[199] Summer work crews or fire crews used the Moroni Guard Station that year, prompting other staff to suggest relocating the cabin two miles north to the Cool Spring area, which would be developed with two trailer pads, electrical power, a toilet and sewage system, and a generator building.[200] The MLNF never realized the proposal and condition surveys in 1990 and 1995 recommended painting, cabinet shelf replacement, chimney replacement, and other repairs to the cabin.[201]

A 1977 document described a fiberglass vault toilet at the Moroni Guard Station and the MLNF engineering files contain color photos of it, possibly taken around 2003.[202] The MLNF's current building inventory includes the Moroni **Pit Toilet** (#0421, formerly #06187), a 20-sf structure with a construction date of 1930, but no toilet building has been located. It reportedly collapsed under a snow load.[203]

## *Mt. Baldy Ranger Station*

The 160-acre Mt. Baldy Ranger Station, located at 9,500 feet elevation in Sections 19 and 20 of T19S, R4E, was approved on March 22, 1909 and withdrawn on December 15, 1961. The Mt. Baldy district ranger, Parley Christiansen, used this site in Twelve Mile Canyon as his summer headquarters. In 1910-11, he oversaw Chris Stenberg's construction of a three-room dwelling (29'-6" x 31'-6") and a barn. Christiansen referred to the house's plan "in the building book," suggesting it may have been a standard Washington Office plan. Indeed, a c.1933 sketch of the floor plan shows similarities to WO Plan 5, a T-shaped form with two porches.[204] When completed, the sawn log house had a metal roof, rough lumber floors, and a "planed" lumber ceiling.[205]

In 1933, the Forest Service carried out significant improvements to the site. The dwelling was "reconstructed" with novelty siding, a wood-shingle roof, an interior finished with Firtex, and a bathroom. Additionally, the kitchen gained a linoleum floor while the pine floors in the bedrooms were varnished. Costs totaled nearly $2,237. Other work that year included the construction of an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom for $1,074. It was built with a stove in the storeroom to accommodate snow surveyors and other employees working in the area during winters.[206] An R4 Plan 11 barn, built in 1933 for $2,076, replaced the old barn that was sold on June 20, 1934.[207] It matched the other two buildings with novelty siding painted white, a green roof, and Nile green trim. Other site improvements included a new pasture

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[199] Jed B. Parkinson, Technical Structural Survey for Moroni Guard Station, File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.
[200] "Sanpete Ranger District Facilities Master Plan," 3.
[201] Carl Anderson, Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, Moroni Guard Station, October 15, 1990, and October 19, 1995, File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.
[202] Sewer System Condition Survey Checklist, Moroni Guard Station, May 12, 1977; and undated photos, both in File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.
[203] Carl Anderson, personal communication with Richa Wilson, October 25, 2012.
[204] Lily C. Larson, "History of Parley Christiansen," 1968, edited by Floyd L. Larson, http://www.geocities.ws/phillott/Parley.htm, accessed April 4, 2012; and various documents in Files: "7300 Buildings, Mt. Baldy Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1123," Sanpete Office. Note that two files exist with this name. One was a closed file taken from the MLNF SO.
[205] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mt. Baldy Ranger Station," File: "7300 Buildings, Mt. Baldy Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1123," Sanpete Office.
[206] Ibid.
[207] Ibid.; F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Mt. Baldy Barn, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Mt. Baldy Barn No. 1335," Sanpete Office.

fence and a septic tank. The ranger station was not landscaped, as it sat on the top of a ridge surrounded by native flowers and conifers.[208]

The roof of the barn (#1335) collapsed during the winter of 1968-69, prompting an inspection of the site in August 1969. At that time, Forest Service personnel still used the dwelling (#1123) and the garage had become a bunkhouse/storeroom (#1319). However, engineering staff believed that the remaining house and garage could also collapse under heavy snows. Beyond reconstruction and maintenance, the only other remedy was their removal.[209]

By 1985, the dwelling was gone and the bunkhouse/garage, the only remaining structure, was scheduled for removal once trailer pads were constructed.[210] However, district staff claimed work crews needed to occupy the site because of recent flooding and landslide damage in the area. They proposed to remodel the garage/bunkhouse to accommodate six people or to construct a new bunkhouse.[211] In 1989, Regional Forester J.S. Tixier recommended revoking the 1961 withdrawal, and the bunkhouse garage was burned down in late 1992.[212]

**Mt. Baldy Ranger Station Dwelling, c.1933**

[208] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mt. Baldy Ranger Station."
[209] Report of Unserviceable, Lost, or Damaged Property, July 9, 1969, File: "7300 Buildings, Mt. Baldy Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1123"; Harry C. Rickard, Assistant Engineer, to Harry L. Siebert, Forest Engineer, September 3, 1969, and Harry Rickard, "Mt. Baldy Guard Station Building Study," c.1969, File: "7300 Buildings, Mt. Baldy Administrative Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[210] Jed B. Parkinson, "Preliminary Project Analysis for Mt. Baldy Guard Station Rehabilitation, April 18, 1985," File: "7300 Buildings, Moroni Guard Station," Sanpete Office.
[211] "Sanpete Ranger District Facilities Master Plan," 3.
[212] J.S. Tixier to James M. Parker, September 28, 1989, File: "Withdrawal Reviews Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO; Carl Anderson, personal communication with Richa Wilson, October 25, 2012.

## *Mt. Pleasant Dwelling Site*

At a cost of $12,900, the Forest Service bought a house for the Mt. Pleasant ranger from Bryant and Lucille Lamb in 1962. It included a 100' x 225' lot in Mt. Pleasant at 175 South 400 East. The two-bedroom, brick-and-block house (#1111) was built in 1955 with plaster walls and a partially finished full basement. Eventually the Federal Land Exchange, Inc. (FLEX), a third-party land exchange group, held a special use permit for the property and the MLNF negotiated with FLEX for an exchange.[213] The Forest Service exchanged the property in 1978.

## *Pinchot Guard Station*

The Pinchot Guard Station was approximately five miles east of Mayfield in Section 32 of T19S, R3E. Newspaper articles from the 1930s refer to it as the Twelve Mile Forks Ranger Station. The Mt. Baldy District Ranger originally used the site as a spring and fall camp, relying on a tent and a 4' x 4' sheet iron box to store grain, hay, food, and other camp supplies. In 1932, the Forest Service bought a small building "that had been constructed under special use on this area." It burned down that same year, perhaps after road workers left a fire going in the "improvised stove."[214]

Soon thereafter, a spike camp from CCC Camp F-12 (on the Fishlake National Forest) constructed three buildings at the site, which was adjacent to the Forks Campground. The R4 Plan 5 cabin, built in 1933 for $1,786, departed from the standard plan in that the back storeroom was partitioned to provide a clothes closet. The diminutive dwelling had drop siding and was painted white with green trim and a Nile green roof. Its interior had Firtex walls finished with plastic paint as well as varnished floors and trim. The second building, an R4 Plan 24 garage built in 1933, cost $689 and matched the house's exterior colors.

In a 1934 inspection memo, Forest Service architect George L. Nichols refers to the Pinchot Guard Station as the "12-Mile Fork Ranger Station," reflecting its location near Twelve Mile Creek. He described the cabin and garage as "first class" and noted that Ranger Cox, the Mt. Baldy District Ranger, used the station about 80-90 days per year, usually early in the spring and very late in the fall. Since Cox kept two or three horses on site, Nichols recommended construction of an R4 Plan 14 fly shed.[215] At a cost of $324, in 1935 the CCC built the fly shed about one quarter mile northwest of the cabin and garage.[216] Also in 1935, enrollees from Mayfield Camp F-39 constructed a spring development and an amphitheater, improved the grounds, and erected an enclosure for game studies.[217]

To protect these investments, the Forest Service approved the 240-acre Pinchot Guard Station as an administrative site on January 12, 1942 and PLO 2564 withdrew it on December 15, 1961. Nevertheless, the need for the buildings was short-lived. By 1956, the Forest Supervisor claimed they no longer needed the Plan 5 cabin to administer the Manti Ranger District because the ranger used "either the Mt. Baldy G. S. or the Clay Spring G. S. to better advantage" and the Pinchot G. S. was "usually by-passed in favor of the

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[213] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings and Other Structures, Mt. Pleasant Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1111," Sanpete Office.

[214] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Pinchot Ranger Station," c.1936, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Pinchot G.S.," MLNF SO.

[215] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, May 21, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.

[216] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Pinchot Ranger Station."

[217] "Improvement in National Forest Being Made by CCC Camp F-39, *Manti Messenger,* October 25, 1935, 1; "Mayfield CCC Camp Is Active On Many Important Projects," *Manti Messenger,* December 6, 1935, 1.

other two."[218] Following the agency's trend of recycling buildings, the Forest Service moved the fly shed to the Ephraim Warehouse Site around 1954.[219] The cabin, relocated to the Baker Ranger Station in 1956, was joined with a Plan 11 barn from the Park Guard Station and remodeled as a dwelling for the Baker assistant ranger.[220]

By 1966, the Forest Service had moved the R4 Plan 24 garage, reportedly to the "entrance of Pinchot Campground."[221] It was known as the Pinchot Storage Building (#1320) by 1985 and district staff recommended eliminating it by declaring it surplus or moving it to "the new warehouse/horse pasture site" for use as a hay storage or barn.[222] District staff burned it down in late 1992.[223]

## *Twelve Mile Forks Ranger Station*

See Pinchot Guard Station.

## *Other Administrative Sites*

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files in the Region 4 Regional Office in Ogden, Utah and from land classification atlases in the MLNF Supervisor's Office.

### Blue Meadow Ranger Station

Located approximately eight miles southeast of Manti in Section 6 of T19S, R4E, the 160-acre Blue Meadow Ranger Station was withdrawn by the GLO on February 18, 1908 and revoked on June 26, 1928. About 20 years ago, longtime employee Carl Anderson found remnants of a wood foundation that may have belonged to a ranger cabin.[224]

### Ephraim Cattlemen's Association Stock Corral Site

Erastus Rasmussen donated a 0.25-acre site for a stock corral to the Forest Service on December 17, 1941. The property, located west of Ephraim in Section 5 of T17S, R3E, transferred to Alonzo Hansen, et. al., and the Spring City Cattle Association via a quitclaim deed on January 23, 1970.

### Fairview-Milburn Cattle Association Corral Site

The town of Fairview donated this 0.42-acre site to the Forest Service on January 6, 1942 for use as a corral. It was located on Lot 3, Block 41, Plat A of the Fairview City Survey (T14S, R4E, S2). In 1985, the Forest Service generated some controversy by proposing to dispose of the site. Orangeville resident Armond H. Peterson supported the corral's removal because it allegedly posed a safety risk to children and was an eyesore. According to him, the WPA built the corral to "process the shipping of livestock to the Armed Forces." He also wrote,

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[218] George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 24, 1956, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.
[219] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Manti–Paint and Flammable Storage Building, January 1966, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[220] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 16 and 18; George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Foreman Allred and Ranger Thomas, July 2, 1956, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office
[221] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Pinchot R.S. Garage, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Pinchot Ranger Station Storage Bldg. No 1320," MLNF Eng Office.
[222] "Sanpete Ranger District Facilities Master Plan," 4.
[223] Carl Anderson, personal communication with Richa Wilson, October 25, 2012.
[224] Ibid.

> After WW II was over the city of Fairview tore down Fairview's corral as it was not needed, the Fairview-Milburn Cattlemen's Association was formed, and thru the help of a Forestry Ranger that was once stationed in Ephraim, Utah they were permitted to use said corral by purchasing a use permit for it's [*sic*] use each year. The other corrals that were built thru out Utah were disposed of about ten years ago and this piece of property in Fairview seems to have been removed from the disposal list of property.[225]

The Fairview mayor, claiming the local cattle association used and maintained the facility, advocated retention of the property or its return to the town of Fairview.[226] In late 1986, the Fairview-Milburn Cattle and Horse Association purchased the property.

### Manti Stock Association Corral Site

In 1943, Milton S. and Rozella L. Harmon donated the one-acre Manti Stock Association Corral Site to the Forest Service. It was located in Manti in Section 1 of T18S, R2E. On March 30, 1979, the Forest Service transferred, by means of an exchange deed, the property to the Security Title Company of Southern Utah.

### Mount Pleasant Administrative Site

The Forest Service purchased this 20-acre site (T14S, R4E, S34) in 1964 from Burt Seely. Located just north of Mount Pleasant, it remained undeveloped until the MLNF sold it in 2011 under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

### Rees's Valley Ranger Station

According to longtime employee Carl Anderson, the Rees's Valley Ranger Station existed on the San Pitch Division during its tenure with the Uinta National Forest. He found evidence of an old fence, weather station, and building location in T15S, R2E, S21.[227]

### Spring City Corral Site

In 1941, Henry L. Acord donated the 0.23-acre Spring City Corral to the Forest Service. The tract, located adjacent to Spring City in Section 28 of T15S, R4E, subsequently transferred to Alonzo Hansen, et. al., and the Spring City Cattle Association via a quitclaim deed on January 23, 1970.[228]

### Twelve Mile Creek Ranger Station

On January 28, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture sent a list of seven ranger station sites on the Manti Forest Reserve to the Department of the Interior requesting their withdrawal. The legal location (Sections 20 and 29 of T19S, R4E) of the 120-acre Twelve Mile Creek Ranger Station, identified only as "Station 6," was among them. The Secretary of the Interior withdrew all seven sites on February 2, 1907.[229] The Willow Swamp Administrative Site and Twelve Mile Creek withdrawals were revoked October 21, 1918.

According to district employee Carl Anderson, an archeological survey (completed for a timber sale) found the former Twelve Mile Creek Ranger Station in Section 20. They identified a flat area that may have been

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[225] Armond H. Peterson to Regional Forester, July 1, 1985, File: "6400 Property, FY-85," Closed Files, Sanpete Office.
[226] Eddie L. Cox to Reed Christensen, June 11, 1985, File: "6400 Property, FY-85," Closed Files, Sanpete Office.
[227] Carl Anderson, personal communication with Richa Wilson, October 25, 2012.
[228] "Lands Withdrawn, Donated or Purchased for Administrative Sites–Manti-LaSal National Forest."
[229] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907; Secretary to The Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 2, 1907, File: "2860 Withdrawal from Mineral Entry, Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO. (Hereafter cited as Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.)

the cabin location and part of a wooden sign. Upon further research, Anderson determined the Forest Service used the site from about 1909 to 1915. The ranger decided to move the station to the Mt. Baldy Ranger Station site because it had a better spring.[230]

### Unnamed Administrative Sites

Land classification maps from the 1910s show unnamed administrative sites in the following locations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T16S, R5E, S4 | T18S, R3E, S12 | T19S, R3E, S26 [231] |
| T16S, R5E, S8 | T18S, R4E, S16 | T20S, R3E, S14 (two sites shown in this section) |
| T16S, R5E, S10 | T18S, R4E, S19 | |

[230] Carl Anderson, personal communication with Richa Wilson, October 25, 2012.

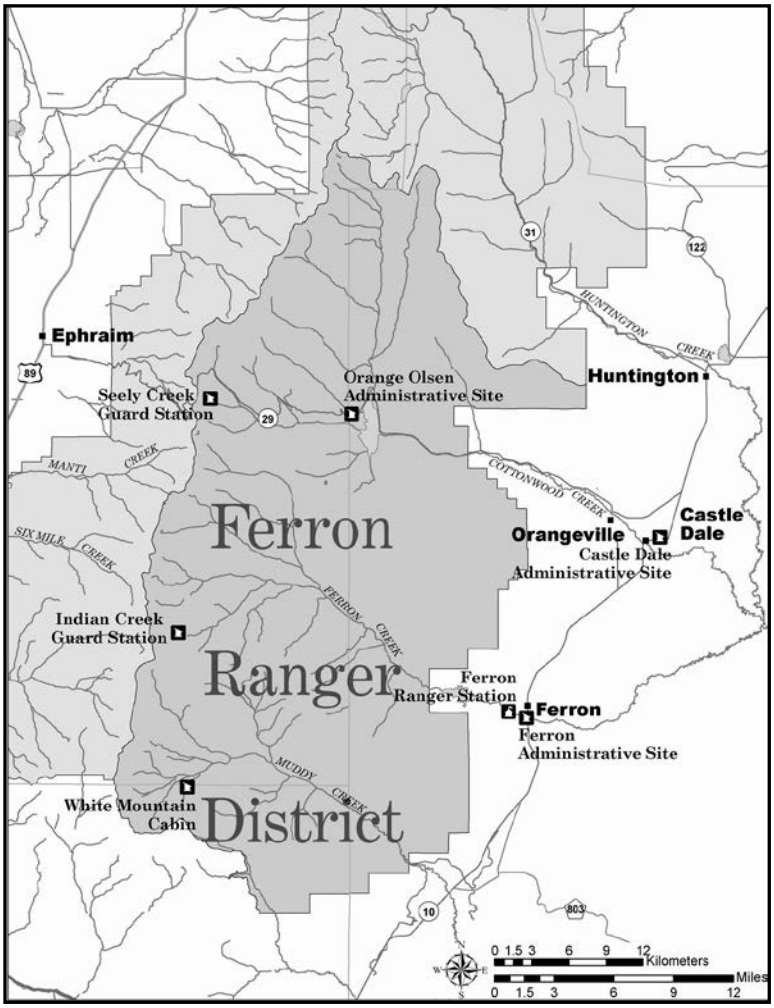
[231] Ibid. According to Anderson, this had a building known as the Cowboy Cabin that the Twelve Mile Cattlemen's Association used under permit and eventually burned it down.

# Chapter 7: Ferron Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Ferron Ranger District began as the Clay Springs Ranger District, one of the Manti National Forest's first units. Renamed in 1941, it grew southward in 1972 when the Manti Ranger District's eastern portion was added. It also expanded northward with the elimination of the Castle Dale Ranger District, formerly known as the Joes Valley District. Although most of the Castle Dale District land transferred to the newly created Price Ranger District, the southern part, including its former headquarters at Upper Joes and Castle Dale ranger stations, went to the Ferron District.[232]

The Ferron Ranger District now encompasses the southeast end of the Manti Division. Its boundary abuts the Price Ranger District to the north, the Sanpete Ranger District to the west, and the Fishlake National Forest to the south. Since 1994, one ranger has managed the Ferron and Price ranger districts.[233]




[232] Dave Prevedel, personal communication with Richa Wilson.

[233] "District Rangers: Manti and Manti-La Sal National Forest"; Ira Hatch, personal communication with HRA, July 29, 2004.

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

David H. Williams, the Clay Springs district ranger from 1903 to 1933, initially worked from the town of Emery and the Clay Springs Ranger Station. The CCC's construction of the Indian Creek Guard Station in 1933 gave his successor, Ernst Jorgensen, a new summer headquarters.[234] Jorgensen, beginning in 1934, also worked from the town of Ferron even though his family remained in Manti.[235] Ferron's position as a district headquarters solidified in 1936 when the CCC developed a ranger station there and Ranger Harmel M. Peterson arrived as its first occupant. The district office remained at the Ferron Ranger Station until the late 1960s when staff began working from leased facilities. These included buildings at 50 North Main (from at least 1971 through 1983) and 98 South State Street (from at least 1989 until 1993).[236] The district headquarters then moved to its current building at 115 West Canyon Road, less than a block from the historic Ferron Ranger Station.[237]

**Ferron Ranger District Office, 1967**

The Joes Valley district ranger operated from the Upper Joes Valley Ranger Station in summers and from Orangeville in winters, likely from his home or a leased office. Sometime after 1941, Castle Dale replaced Orangeville as a district headquarters, perhaps around 1946 when the Castle Dale ranger dwelling was developed.[238]

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[234] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Indian Creek Ranger Station," c.1942, File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Creek Dwelling 06120," MLNF Eng Office.

[235] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ferron Ranger Station," c.1942, 104525 Gray Map Case, Ferron Office; J. W. Humphrey to Regional Forester, December 3, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.

[236] Forest Service Organizational Directories; John Niebergall, email to Richa Wilson, October 30, 2012. The office at 98 South State Street is documented with labeled photos in File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," and File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron District Office #1002," MLNF Eng Office.

[237] John Niebergall, personal communication with HRA, July 21, 2004; Carol Riding, Support Services Specialist, personal communication with HRA, July 20, 2004; *Vegetation Changes on the Manti-La Sal National Forest: A Photographic Study Using Comparative Photographs from 1902-1992* (Price, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1994), 120.

[238] The Orangeville Ranger Station appears on a 1941 map of the Manti National Forest.

# ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

## *Castle Dale Ranger Station*

On May 18, 1946, the City of Castle Dale donated a 0.53-acre parcel to the Forest Service for use as a ranger station. The tract (east ½ of Lot 4, Block 14) was at 390 East Main Street (T18S, R8E, S34). Soon thereafter, the City donated an adjacent 0.53-acre tract (north ½ of Lot 1, Block 14) on November 3, 1947.

Following post-war trends prevalent throughout Region 4, the Forest Service developed the new ranger station with recycled buildings by relocating two structures to the site in 1946. An R4 Plan 53 dwelling, built in 1933 at Upper Joes Valley Ranger Station, served as the core of the new Castle Dale **Dwelling** (#0203, formerly #1107). As funds became available, the District improved the diminutive building following plans developed by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols in 1954. Work included enlarging the master bedroom in 1954, adding a bedroom and a furnace room in 1958, and constructing a back bedroom in 1963.[239] The Forest Service cut the second building, an R4 Plan 23R garage, into two sections to relocate it from the Park Guard Station to Castle Dale. The **Garage** (#0308, formerly #1311) was built in 1934.[240]

**Castle Dale Ranger Dwelling, an altered R4 Plan 53**

Landscaping was a key component of early Forest Service administrative site designs and the Castle Dale station was no exception. In 1951, Reginald C. Pragnell developed a planting plan that called for a mix of honey locust, green ash, apple, and apricot trees, as well as various shrubs and flowers. A vegetable garden and pasture lay to the south of the ranger dwelling and garage. Pragnell also indicated the location of a proposed R4 Plan 13A barn that was never realized.[241]

As of 1971, the Castle Dale ranger still resided on the site but, with the 1972 creation of the Price Ranger District and the dissolution of the Castle Dale District, the station diminished in importance.[242] A 1990

[239] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Castle Dale Dwelling, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Dwelling," MLNF Eng Office; "Castle Dale Ranger Station Dwelling, Building No. 1107," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Admin. Site," MLNF Eng Office; George L. Nichols, "Revised Plan of Castle Dale Dwelling, Plan 53D Revised, 1954," Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

[240] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Castle Dale Garage, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Garage," MLNF Eng Office.

[241] Reginald C. Pragnell, "Planting Plan, Castle Dale Ranger Station," December 6, 1951, Historic Site Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

[242] Utilization Survey (Administrative Site), Castle Dale Ranger Station Adm. Site, 1971, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Admin. Site," MLNF Eng Office.

Facilities Master Plan identified it as surplus, even though the District was using it year round.[243] In 2011, the Forest Service conveyed the Castle Dale Ranger Station to the City of Castle Dale under the Townsite Act. Before its conveyance, heritage staff determined it was ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Report No. ML-10-1330).

## *Clay Springs Ranger Station*

On January 28, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture sent a list of seven sites proposed as ranger stations for the Manti Forest Reserve to the Department of the Interior. The 54-acre Clay Springs site, identified as "Station 1" and located in Sections 19 and 30 of T20S, R5E, was among them. The Interior Secretary subsequently withdrew the site on February 2, 1907.[244]

A c.1935 "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan" noted that the Clay Springs Ranger Station, located about 15 miles northwest of Emery, served as David H. Williams' headquarters.[245] Williams was a long-time ranger of the district, serving from 1903 until 1933. He reported in 1903 on a "slab enclosure" that he erected for $65 at the Clay Springs Ranger Station. He acquired the lumber–cull logs from an adjacent timber sale–and local stockman helped with construction.[246] Like most rangers, Williams likely resided at the site during field season, living and working in town the rest of the year. This was certainly the case by the early 1930s, when he had a Forest Service telephone line to his residence in Emery. At that time, he and visiting officers used the Clay Springs station "only to a limited extent" as an overnight stopping place.[247] (See cover for photo of the Williams family at the Clay Springs Ranger Station.)

In the early 1930s, improvements at the Clay Springs Ranger Station included an 80-acre pasture enclosed with a log-and-block fence, a corral, a small barn, a dwelling, and "an outside crude toilet." Costs for the barn and dwelling came to $51.56 and $576 respectively. The barn, described as a shed with four stalls, had a corrugated iron roof, a metal-lined oats bin, and no floor. The house, built in 1907 of sawn logs painted brown, had a green shingle roof. Its interior consisted of unfinished log walls with white window and door trim.[248] Photos taken in the 1960s indicate the Forest Service had improved the interior with beadboard on the walls and ceilings.[249]

The Clay Springs Ranger Station continued to diminish in importance after the District headquarters moved to a new ranger station in Ferron in 1936. Public Land Order 1267 revoked the site's withdrawal on February 27, 1956. Wes Carlson later recalled:

> In 1959 George Burnett and I rode the range with some local stockmen on allotments adjacent to the station which was not occupied. We all stayed overnight at the station. The building was in fair to poor condition, but surplus to our needs and Burnett suggested burning it because it was almost impossible to move from that location. The

[243] "Manti-LaSal National Forest, Facilities Master Plan," March 26, 1990, File: "7300 Buildings, Facilities Master Plan, Ferron District," Ferron Office.
[244] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907; Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.
[245] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Indian Creek Ranger Station."
[246] Haymond, 47 and 152.
[247] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Indian Creek Ranger Station."
[248] Ibid.
[249] Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO.

> stockmen declared that it was much better than houses they lived in in Emery. We took no further action.[250]

Despite the stockmen's preference for the Clay Springs dwelling, the Forest Service burned it down in the early 1960s.[251]

## *Ferron Ranger Station*

In late 1934, the City of Ferron offered the Manti National Forest a parcel of land (in T20S, R7E, S16) for development as a ranger station, noting it was large enough "for a dwelling, garage, barn, machine sheds and a large garden."[252] The Forest Supervisor, recognizing the potential to develop a station and a winter CCC camp, asked the Regional Forester to keep the offer in mind as New Deal funds became available.[253] By deed dated December 28, 1935, the Forest Service took possession of the 4.42-acre site at the southwest corner of State Street and Canyon Road (100 South).[254] CCC enrollees, presumably from Ferron Camp F-11, immediately started constructing buildings and, by the summer of 1936, the station had gained an R4 Plan 1 dwelling, an R4 Plan 51B office/storeroom, an R4 Plan 11 barn, an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, and an equipment shed. All but the latter, which was covered with corrugated metal, had novelty siding and wood-shingled roofs. They were painted white with light green roofs and Nile green trim and shutters.[255]

L. A. Conyers, an engineer with the CCC camp, suggested–and may have implemented–several modifications to the Ferron Ranger Station that were not particularly welcome. He drew up a landscaping plan that in 1936 drew criticism from Harold L. Curtiss, a landscape architect in the Regional Office. Curtiss remarked, "This plan should be drawn up in the approved form and in accordance with Regional policies and should bear the written approval of the Forest Supervisor." He recommended reducing the amount of lawn and using "a naturalistic planting of carefully selected masses of drouth [*sic*] resistant shrubs."[256] Regional architect George L. Nichols found the new buildings poorly placed on site and noted, "we must carefully plan our landscaping so that we will get good screening for the buildings."[257] This led Curtiss to develop a planting plan in 1937, relying on trees and bushes to do just that. Landscaping costs soared to $6,379.94, primarily because the alkaline soil made it "necessary to haul in great quantities of material and do much other heavy work." Other site improvements included a one-acre pasture, a corral, concrete walks, fences, and a flagpole.[258]

Over the years, the Ferron Ranger Station (Heritage Site No. ML-4955) lost its equipment shed but gained new buildings, while existing ones were remodeled to meet ever-changing needs. Following is a description of past and present buildings. Unless noted otherwise, information is from the "Descriptive

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[250] Wes Carlson wrote this note on a draft of this report dated October 19, 2012.
[251] Clay Springs Ranger Station Photo Page, File: "2360/7300 Historic Stations," MLNF Heritage Office.
[252] L. W. Petersen, et. al. to The Supervisor, Manti National Forest, November 19, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[253] J. W. Humphrey to Regional Forester, December 3, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[254] In 1964, the Forest Service purchased the site for $5.00 to overcome defects in the deed.
[255] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ferron Ranger Station."
[256] Harold L. Curtiss, Memorandum for Operation, May 14, 1936, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[257] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, July 1, 1936, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[258] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ferron Ranger Station."

Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ferron Ranger Station" and from the Forest Service engineering database (Infra).

Historic Buildings:

1. **Dwelling** (#0205, formerly #1112): The CCC built the house in 1936 for $3,710, following a modified version of the R4 Plan 1 dwelling. CCC Camp engineer L. A. Conyers recommended several changes, including the enclosure of the sun porch off the living room and the addition of a bedroom, furnace room, wash room, and drying room in the basement.[259] The decision to install a coal-fired furnace led to the elimination of the fireplace and its adjacent built-in bookcase. When regional architect George L. Nichols inspected the site in 1936, he noted the building was 90% complete and had a bedroom, storeroom, laundry, and coal/furnace room in the basement. He also wrote, "The ECW limit on this building has not been exceeded and for this and because of the fine job that they are getting generally, we wish to congratulate the Manti."[260]

   Upon completion, the dwelling had plaster walls at the basement and some halls, while the remaining walls were lined with Firtex. They were finished with plastic paint, a textured product, colored "tan with a golden tint" except at the bedrooms, which had a "pink tint." The basement walls were white and the oak floors and trim varnished.

   The house received numerous improvements over the years. Regional architect Wilden Moffett prepared a kitchen remodeling plan in 1968 that called for replacement of the cabinets and sink, installation of additional cabinets, expansion of the dining alcove, an acoustical tile ceiling, and new linoleum.[261] In 1977, he drew plans calling for replacement of the windows and installation of aluminum siding, soffits, fascia, gutters, and downspouts.[262] A contractor carried out the work later that year, covering the building's original novelty siding.[263] Quarters agreements indicate district ranger John Niebergall was the last ranger to live in the site, remaining there until approximately 1988. The District now uses the dwelling to house seasonal employees.

2. **Bunkhouse** (#0210, formerly #1117 and #1203): In 1936, the CCC finished an R4 Plan 51B office for $3,201. Like the house, it had Firtex walls and varnished hardwood floors. During his 1936 inspection, George Nichols noted the building would have a "used toilet and lavatory fixture" in its toilet room.[264] The small building became crowded by 1964 when it accommodated a ranger, assistant ranger, clerk, and forestry technician.[265] Staff moved to a leased facility in the late 1960s and the office was converted a bunkhouse, likely soon thereafter. (It was a bunkhouse by 1983).

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[259] L. A. Conyers, Engineer, to Regional Forester (Attn: George L. Nichols), February 5, 1936, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[260] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, July 1, 1936.
[261] Wilden Moffett, "R4 Plan 1, Scheme 28, Kitchen Remodel, Ferron Dwelling," 1968, Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.
[262] Wilden Moffett, "R4 Plan 1, Scheme 30, Ferron Dwelling Remodel, Aluminum Siding and Window Replacement," 1977, Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.
[263] D. C. Braegger, Contracting Officer, to Triple E, Inc., September 1, 1977, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[264] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, July 1, 1936.
[265] "Manti-Lasal Building Program, Ferron Ranger District, December 22, 1964," File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.

The front room became a bedroom while the back room served as a kitchen and a closet next to the restroom was plumbed to be a shower.

3. **Barn** (#0305, formerly #1308): The CCC likely helped build the R4 Plan 11 horse barn, which cost $2,151 when completed in 1936.[266] An exterior stair on the south was added in 1963 and replaced in 2004. By 1966, engineering records referred to the building as a "Barn-Warehouse," suggesting its horse stalls had been removed by then.[267]

4. **Garage:** (#0309, formerly #1312): This R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, completed behind the Dwelling for $1,664, accommodated two vehicles and provided firewood storage at one end. It had a chimney "so that if heat should become necessary it can be supplied with a stove or furnace." Indeed, a coal stove was in the storeroom by 1983. The CCC may have been involved with its construction as George Nichols noted it was nearly complete in 1936. As of 2003, the District stored signs and ATVs in the garage.

5. **Equipment Shed:** Although constructed with the other historic buildings in 1936, the equipment shed was not a Region 4 standard plan. George Nichols described it in 1937 as "Truck Trail Handbook Plan -1," referring to a Forest Service handbook governing road construction.[268] Built for $1,783 just south of the office, the equipment shed had corrugated metal siding and roofing, painted to match the other buildings at the station (white with Nile green trim and light green roofs). It had X-braced wood doors on its north side and Nichols stated, "Do not paint the crosses on the doors nile green, as they look too conspicuous."[269] The Forest Service dismantled and re-erected it in 1949 at the Price Yard, where it became the Price Equipment Shed.[270] In 1952, Reginald C. Pragnell drew a planting plan that called for the removal of the concrete pad on which the equipment shed had stood.

6. **Oil/Gas Shed** (#0332): Although the engineering database (Infra) provides a construction date of 1970 for this 20-sf building, it is clearly much older and may date to the CCC era (c.1936). The wood-framed, 4' x 5' structure has corrugated metal siding and a shed roof. It may be the building that appears in a 1961 photo of the barn. Its size and red paint suggests it may have served as a fire tool cache at some point. When a new flammable storage building was constructed in 2003, the shed was moved from near the southeast corner of the warehouse to its current location southwest of the warehouse.

<u>Existing Modern Buildings</u>:

1. **Three-Sided Storage Shed:** Situated along the south side of the garage, this small structure dates to c.2010 and is not currently listed in Infra.

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[266] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, July 1, 1936.
[267] "Station Improvement Maintenance Record," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Barn 0305," and F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Ferron R. S. (Barn-Warehouse), January 1966, MLNF Eng Office.
[268] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, June 14, 1937, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[269] Ibid.
[270] Robert H. Park, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 2, 1949, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yard Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; and "Supplemental Descriptive Sheet," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.

2. **Warehouse** (#0325, formerly #1342): The Mike Janssen Construction Company of Huntington erected this pre-engineered metal building in 1978.[271]

3. **Hay Shed 1** (#0331, formerly #1355): Four open-sided, shed-roofed hay sheds are located within the corrals south of the barn. Infra lists only one (#0331), which dates to 1989 and may be the shed in the east corral.

4. **Hay Shed 2:** Open-sided, shed-roofed structure in the west corral, built after 2004 (c.2009?).

5. **Hay Shed 3:** Open-sided, shed-roofed structure in the west corral, built after 2004 (c.2009?).

6. **Hay Shed 4:** Open-sided, shed-roofed structure in the west corral, built after 2004 (c.2009?).

7. **Pesticide Building** (#0336): This is one of two metal containers along the south fence and east of the Seed Storage building. It measures 10' x 14' and dates to 1986.

8. **Seed Storage** (#0337, formerly #1362): This round, pre-fabricated metal structure is along the south fence. "WESTEEL" is stamped on its corrugated metal siding above the door. The Forest Service engineering database provides a construction date of 1990 for the 15'-diameter, 177-sf structure.

9. **New Pesticide Building** (#0348): This 120-sf structure is one of two metal containers along the south fence and east of the Seed Storage building. It dates to 2001.

10. **Flammable Storage Building** (#0354): A post-and-rail fence encloses this 200-sf concrete block building that was constructed in 2003.

11. **File Storage Trailer (#0362):** The 300-sf trailer dates to 1980.

12. **Wildlife Storage Shed:** This c.2009 building, clad with T1-11 siding, is next to the Fuel Shed.

13. **Fuel Shed:** Like the adjacent Wildlife Storage Shed, this c.2009 building has T1-11 siding.

14. **LEI Storage Shed:** This metal storage container is along the south fence and immediately west of the Seed Storage Building.

15. **Fire Prevention Storage Shed:** This metal storage container is along the south fence and west of the LEI Storage Building.

16. **Metal Storage Container:** This metal storage container is along the south fence and immediately west of the Fire Prevention Storage Building.

Non-Existent Modern Buildings

1. **Oil & Gas Shed (#1356):** According to a 1996 building inventory form, this building may have been built in 1990. It no longer exists.

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[271] John Niebergall, District Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, March 15, 1979, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; and various documents in File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Warehouse 0325," MLNF Eng Office.

2. **Old Pesticide Building (#1361):** A 1996 building inventory described this as a modular fiberglass structure. It no longer exists.

## *Ferron Reservoir Administrative Site*

See Indian Creek Guard Station.

## *Indian Creek Guard Station*

The Secretary of Agriculture proposed the withdrawal of seven ranger stations on the Manti Forest Reserve in 1907. The legal location of the 40-acre Indian Creek Ranger Station (T19S, R4E, S22) was among them but it was listed only as "Station 2." Subsequently, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, all seven sites were withdrawn on February 2, 1907.[272] Later records occasionally refer to the site, which is 27 miles west of Ferron just off Forest Road 022, as the Ferron Reservoir Administrative Site.

During the early years of forest administration, rangers used the station occasionally as an overnight stop en route to the Clay Springs Ranger Station, which served as a district headquarters. A pasture fence, erected in 1925, "did not hold up well and the ranger maintained a steel box in which he kept grain for his horses and a limited supply of food and bedding." This situation changed during the New Deal period when the CCC constructed new buildings at Indian Creek and in Ferron. It allowed the ranger to use Ferron as his primary headquarters with Indian Creek serving as his summer headquarters. His accommodations at the latter became even more important with the increasing use of Ferron Reservoir after the Skyline Road was built and with the operation of a sawmill a few hundred feet from the station.[273]

A CCC spike camp, probably associated with Ferron Camp F-11, was southwest of the Indian Creek Ranger Station.[274] Enrollees from that camp were likely responsible for construction of the Indian Creek dwelling (R4 Plan 7) and garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 23) in 1933. Both buildings were clad with log-profile ("Shevlin") siding painted brown and accented with white and Nile green trim and moss green roofs. The dwelling's interior finishes included Firtex walls finished with light brown plastic paint (a textured product) and varnished floors and trim. The inside of the garage was unfinished with the exception of a concrete floor in the garage portion. Costs for the dwelling and garage came to $1,824 and $733 respectively. Other improvements included a pit toilet that was "a short distance north" of the garage, a 20-acre pasture with a log-and-block fence, and a "small enclosure east of the house." Due to its natural setting amid aspen, Engelmann spruce, and wildflowers, the district planned no landscaping beyond the planting of a lawn.[275]

As with other administrative sites, the Indian Creek Ranger Station underwent changes in subsequent decades. The **Dwelling** (#0406, formerly #1118 and #06120) received a bathroom in 1964.[276] The storeroom portion of the Garage, now called the **Storage Building** (#0409, formerly #1314 and #06132) became a bunkhouse before 1985.[277] The **Wood Shed** (#0412, formerly #1364 and #06139) appears to be much older than the 1985 date provided in current engineering records. Its construction and detailing are

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[272] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907; Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.
[273] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Indian Creek Ranger Station."
[274] Undated site plan of Indian Creek Ranger Station and CCC Spike Camp, File: "Manti-La Sal NF, Ferron RD, Indian Creek G.S.," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[275] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Indian Creek Ranger Station."
[276] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Indian Creek R.S. Dwelling, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Creek Dwelling 06120," MLNF Eng Office.
[277] Jed B. Parkinson, Technical Structural Survey for Indian Creek Bunkhouse, June 28, 1985, File: "7300 Buildings, Indian Creek Storage 06132," MLNF Eng Office.

characteristic of a 1930s-era building and it may have been built with the dwelling and garage in 1933. The other two buildings on site are not historic: a c.1975 plywood vault **Toilet** and a 1983 **Generator Building** (#0411, formerly #1354 and #06137, which provided electricity to three trailer pads.[278]

The MLNF uses the site, now known as the Indian Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. ML-4952) for volunteer housing and administrative storage. The Dwelling is available for public rental part of the year.

## *Joes Valley Guard Station*

See Orange Olsen Administrative Site

## *Lower Joes Valley Guard Station*

See Park Ranger Station.

## *Orange Olsen Administrative Site*

In 1955, the Bureau of Reclamation's construction of the Joes Valley Reservoir threatened to flood the Park Ranger Station (see below). Supervisor James O. Stewart suggested that the BOR finance the relocation of its improvements to a new location about a mile to the northwest. As a result, PLO 1391 formally withdrew a 112.12-acre (T17S, R6E, S31) on February 13, 1957 as the "Joes Valley Administrative Site," although the name was short-lived.[279] Located about 20 miles west of Castle Dale, the site indeed received its first structure from the Park Ranger Station. In 1963, the Forest Service relocated the 1933 R4 Plan 7 dwelling and converted it to a **Bunkhouse** (#0216, formerly #1132).[280] R & R Custom Buildings of Price, Utah constructed the second building, a two-bedroom **Dwelling** (#0602, formerly #1113), for $12,465 in 1965.[281] Forest Service architect William R. Turner had designed the 22' x 36' house in 1964, designating it as R4 Plan 178A.

The MLNF dedicated the newly developed site in 1966 as the "Orange Olsen Administrative Site" in memory of a former Manti employee. Olsen's roots extended back to the area's early settlers, including his maternal grandfather, Orange Seely, the namesake of the town of Orangeville. Olsen held many positions throughout Region 4 and was head of Region 4's Division of Wildlife in 1945 when he died in a plane crash while conducting elk surveys.[282]

The Forest Service erected additional improvements at the Orange Olsen Administrative Site over the years. These included a 1968 steel **Boat Storage Building** (#0344, formerly #1307), a 1980 **Prefab Warehouse** (#0323), a weather station, and a four-unit trailer park with a drain field. Others that once occupied the site are now gone: a **Pit Toilet** (#06162), a 1950 **Toilet** (#0417) disposed in spring 2010, a 1965 **Hydrology Storage Building** (#0319), and a 1980 metal **Generator Building** (#0352) disposed in spring 2010.[283] Remaining site features include a fire ring with benches near the trailer pads, a post-and-

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[278] "Manti-La Sal National Forest Facility Master Plan," 2003, 17, Facilities Design Group Office, Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. (Hereafter cited as "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003.)
[279] Lands Status Files, R4 LSO.
[280] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunk-House #1132, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunkhouse 0216," MLNF Eng Office.
[281] D. C. Braegger, Contracting Officer, to R & R Custom Builders, August 30, 1965, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Dwelling 0206," MLNF Eng Office.
[282] "Narrative–Orange A. Olsen," File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[283] 7300 Building Files, MLNF Eng Office; "Rejustification for partial retention of withdrawal for Joe's Valley (Orange Olsen) Administration Site," no date, Ferron Office.

rail corral, a wood loading dock, and an open storage area ("boneyard"). A flagpole and Orange Olsen memorial plaque stand near the Dwelling.

The MLNF had enclosed the Bunkhouse's porch for a bathroom addition by 1996 and, around 1999, replaced its wood roof shingles with metal roofing. Additionally the Dwelling received a new roof, a concrete ramp, and a remodeled bathroom for improved accessibility. Today, the Bunkhouse is nearly unrecognizable as a 1930s building due to these alterations, as well as the replacement of its windows and doors and a complete remodeling of the interior. The MLNF continues to use the Orange Olsen Administrative Site (Heritage No. ML-4948).

## *Park Ranger Station*

Forest personnel began using the Park Ranger Station, also known as the Lower Joes Valley Ranger Station, around 1919 after completion of the Straight Canyon Road and "the approval of the survey of the adjoining desert entries of Sarah and James C. Reynolds." Early accommodations were primitive, with the ranger relying on a frame tent while working in the area.[284] As of 1931, Ranger P.M.V. Anderson used a tent "near the Pete Johansen cabin" and kept his horses in an "improvised barn" near there. The setup was unsatisfactory and the Forest Supervisor proposed to build an equipment shed that the ranger could also use as an overnight stop.[285] He must have received authority, for Ranger Anderson completed a tool house/machine shed in November 1932.[286] A c.1935 document described it as a "storehouse in which a gasoline engine was originally installed." Two rooms at one end provided quarters for temporary laborers.[287]

**The Park Guard Station's 1932 equipment shed, later used as a garage-bunkhouse.**

In 1933, CCC Camp F-10 set up a tent camp on site and helped build administrative facilities: an R4 Plan 7 dwelling ($1,943), an R4 Plan 11 barn ($1,717), and an R4 Plan 23 garage/woodshed ($710).[288] The dwelling had Shevlin siding and wood roof shingles. Originally painted "brown with a moss colored roof," it and the other buildings were painted "a silver color and with a bright green roof" within a few years of construction. The house's interior had plastic paint on plaster walls, varnished floors and trim, and battleship linoleum in the kitchen.[289]

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[284] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Park Ranger Station."
[285] J. W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, June 9, 1931, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunkhouse 0216," MLNF Eng Office.
[286] "Much Road Work Has Been Done," *Manti Messenger,* November 25, 1932, 1.
[287] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Park Ranger Station."
[288] Ibid
[289] Ibid.

Photographs, taken soon after construction and in 1961, show two more buildings at the Park Ranger Station: an outhouse (apparently an R4 Plan 70 design) and the 1932 equipment shed that later served as a garage/bunkhouse. The latter had corrugated metal siding and roofing, a brick chimney, boxed eaves, two sets of swinging garage doors, and 6/6 double-hung windows.[290] The fates of these two buildings are presently unknown.

To protect Forest Service investments, the Regional Forester approved the 20-acre Park Ranger Station (T18S, R6E, S5) as an administrative site in 1942. At that time, the ranger used it as an early spring and fall headquarters.[291] The Park Ranger Station eventually superseded the Upper Joes Valley Ranger Station in importance due to its more central location and the limited access to Upper Joes Valley during winter. Forest officers had used the Upper Joes Station since 1907 because, at that time, no road went through Straight Canyon and because "floating" homestead claims encumbered the Lower Joes location.[292]

Although a formal withdrawal on December 15, 1961 expanded the station to 120 acres, the site had already seen decreasing use by personnel. The Forest Service relocated the garage to the new Castle Dale Ranger Station in 1946.[293] Then, in 1956, Forest Supervisor George L. Burnett wrote, "The Park G. S. site will be inundated in a few years when the Joe's Valley dam and reservoir are constructed. At that time the house and combination garage and bunkhouse [the old storehouse] should be moved to a site on Seely Creek already selected. The barn is no longer needed for this or the new site."[294] Indeed, the buildings were moved. The barn went to the Baker Ranger Station in 1956 where it became part of the assistant ranger's dwelling.[295] In 1963, the Forest relocated the dwelling about two miles northwest to the new Orange Olsen Administrative Site and remodeled it as a bunkhouse. [296] After the Forest Service abandoned the site due to the Joes Valley Reservoir construction, District Ranger John Niebergall in 1989 recommended revoking the Park Administrative Site withdrawal.[297]

## *Seely Creek Guard Station*

The Seely Creek Ranger Station, located about 15 miles west of Joes Valley Reservoir at nearly 10,000 feet (T17S, R4E, S25 and S26), was withdrawn as a 180-acre administrative site on November 22, 1907.[298] For several decades, it served as the summer headquarters of the Seely Creek Ranger District.

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[290] Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO; Historic Photographs Collection, R4 History Collection.

[291] Merrill V. Anderson, District Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, December 17, 1941, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Park R.S. (Lower Joe's Valley)," MLNF SO.

[292] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Park Ranger Station."

[293] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Castle Dale Garage, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Garage 0308," MLNF Eng Office.

[294] George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 24, 1956, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.

[295] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 16 and 18; George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Foreman Allred and Ranger Thomas, July 2, 1956, File: "Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.

[296] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunk-House #1132, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunkhouse 0216," MLNF Eng Office.

[297] Withdrawal Review Relinquishment Land Report for Upper Joes Valley, White Mountain, Stevens, and Park administrative sites, February 16, 1989, File: "Withdrawal Reviews Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO; Haymond, 176.

[298] As noted previously, historic Forest Service records use two spellings, Seely and Seeley, but most official records use the Seeley spelling when referring to the Seeley Creek Ranger District. John W. Van Cott, in his book *Utah Place Names*, traces the origin of the name to pioneer Wellington Seeley. The US Geological Survey has adopted Seely as the spelling for Seely Creek and Seely Creek Guard Station.

Supervisor A. W. Jensen emphasized the importance of building ranger cabins at several sites, including Seely Creek. Such cabins were to be "constructed of saw timber and in size 14 x 20 feet, 9 feet high, at a cost of $125 including a $13 stove."[299] The Seely Creek dwelling, built in 1907-08, is a 26' x 24' log structure that originally sat north of the present barn near the tree line.[300] In 1908, under the supervision of Ranger Joseph F. Anderson, L.B. Nielson and Walter Sorensen continued work on the cabin; Sorensen also erected a pasture fence.[301] A stable was constructed by January 1909 although its tin roofing had yet to be installed.[302]

Other improvements were not realized until the New Deal era. A 1933 memo, likely written by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols, recommended using ECW funds to build a barn and a garage/woodshed and to improve the dwelling by constructing a front porch floor and a new foundation and floor for the back porch. The writer also proposed to replace one of the two front doors with a window, install log siding, add standard kitchen cabinets like those designed for the R4 Plan 7 dwelling, paint and decorate the interior, reconstruct the existing fireplace to match those found in standard plans, paint the exterior with a standard paint scheme, and repair the yard fence.[303]

With the help of relief funds and possibly CCC labor, the Forest Service demolished the old stable, erected a log-and-block pasture fence, and made the following improvements:[304]

- **Dwelling** (#0413, formerly #06147 and #1125): A few years after its 1908 construction, an avalanche "broke the house down." It was reconstructed or remodeled at its present location in 1933-34. Work included the addition of log siding, a new fireplace in the sitting room, and new kitchen cabinets. The interior walls had Firtex wallboard finished with light brown or tan plastic paint. Battleship linoleum covered the kitchen floor while floors in other rooms were varnished. Physical evidence also proves the front façade was reconfigured by placing a door in the center and converting the original two doors to windows. The total cost of the house was $2,414.23.

  Recent preservation work included replacing the kitchen sink and cabinets with a countertop (no cabinets), replacing the kitchen's linoleum floor with linoleum or sheet vinyl, installing a wood-burning stove, and removing plywood from the walls and ceilings. The interior partitions are now 1x8 horizontal boards with a clear finish while the exterior log walls were left exposed; the beadboard ceilings and trim also have a clear finish.

- **Garage** (#0414, formerly #06149 and #1321): The R4 Plan 23 Garage/Storeroom was built in 1934 for $1,188.39 with a concrete floor in its garage portion. The storeroom provided extra sleeping quarters when needed. Recent preservation work included repairing damaged siding (taking some from the back of the barn), replicating the swinging doors (re-using restored strap hinges),

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[299] Haymond, 48.
[300] Various documents in File: "7300 Buildings, Seeley Creek Guard Station 06147," MLNF Eng Office.
[301] Joseph T. Anderson, "Expence on Cabin/Expence on Fence," September 19, 1908, and F. W. Reed, Acting District Forester, to A. W. Jensen, February 2, 1909, File: "7300 Buildings, Seeley Creek Guard Station 06147," MLNF Eng Office.
[302] A. W. Jensen, Supervisor, to District Forester, January 21, 1909, File: "7300 Buildings, Seeley Creek Guard Station 06147," MLNF Eng Office.
[303] [George L. Nichols?], Memo for Forest Supervisor–Manti, August 1, 1933, File: "7300 Buildings, Orange Olsen Bunkhouse 0216," MLNF Eng Office. (Hereafter cited as [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.)
[304] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Seeley Creek Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Seeley Creek Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.

and installing solar power equipment in the storeroom. Presently, wood for the Dwelling's heating stove is stored in the garage side.

- **Barn** (#0415, formerly #06150 and #1331): The barn, likely built in 1934 as part of the other construction work, is an R4 Plan 11 that cost $1,925.15. An adjacent pole corral allowed "horses to get out into the sunshine during the daytime, in the rangers [*sic*] absence." A 1991 heritage report noted that a mountain lion was living in the barn's hayloft.

- **Toilet**: A c.1935 Descriptive Sheet mentions a two-unit toilet but provides no details. In 1990, heritage staff recorded a 4'-0" x 4'-6" one-unit pit toilet. Photos suggest it was an R4 Plan 70 toilet (adopted in 1933) with a 4-panel wood door (gone by 1990) that may have been recycled from the house. The Forest Service removed the toilet, which had toppled by 2001, in recent years.

All buildings were clad with log (Shevlin) siding and painted brown with white and green trim and moss green roofs. A coal bin, built with log siding to match, existed on the east side of the garage as late as 2001 but is now gone.

Although other administrative sites received extensive landscaping, the Seely Creek Ranger Station did not due to the "solid limestone ledge" upon which it sat. According to one early report, "It has been extremely difficult to set posts for a yard fence . . . and the only chance to grow trees, or shrubbery on this site would be to blast a large hole and fill it with soil in which to plant trees, or shrubs."[305]

Now known as the Seely Creek Guard Station (Heritage Site No. ML- 3096, 42-SP-226), the site eventually lost its role as a summer headquarters.[306] By 1978, the Seely Creek Guard Station saw limited use and its buildings fell into disrepair.[307] The Utah SHPO approved a preservation plan prepared in 2002 and the Forest Service began implementing it in 2005 with the help of volunteers and the Traditional Building Skills Institute. With the installation of an accessible vault **CXT Toilet** (#06207) in 2006 and a photovoltaic power system (2009), the Dwelling has become a popular rental cabin.

## *Stevens Creek Guard Station*

Located approximately ten miles west of Ferron, the 80-acre Stevens Creek Guard Station (T19½S, R5E, S36) was approved on March 23, 1942. Public Land Order 2564, issued on December 15, 1961 expanded it to 100 acres. In a 1938 memo, Supervisor J. W. Humphrey explained that, "the first year on the CCC's we constructed a building on Stevens Creek, on the Ferron watershed, which we called a shelter, and which has been used by the Grazing Survey Crew and the Ranger during the early season."[308] Descriptions and an early photo suggest it was an R4 Plan 6 cabin.

Forest staff proposed several alterations to the Stevens Creek Guard Station soon after its development. In 1937, the ranger recommended moving the cabin to improve the culinary water supply. He suggested its relocation "down Stevens Creek to the present site of the Crusher. Approximately where the CCC

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[305] Ibid.
[306] Heritage Report No. ML-90-545 designated the station as Site No. ML-3087 but heritage staff later changed it to ML-3096. Chris Horting, fax transmittal to Richa Wilson, February 8, 2002.
[307] Claude R. Elton, Deputy Regional Forester, to Forest Supervisors, January 3, 1977 [1978], Binder: "USFS Historic Building/Admin Site Info," R4 Architectural Historian's Files. (Hereafter cited as Elton to Forest Supervisors, 1978.)
[308] J. W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Ranger District Trailer, Ferron, Utah (hereafter, location is referred to as Ferron Trailer).

gasoline pump now stands." He also noted, "There should be at least a garage, tool house and a pasture with the set up. This should be made a project for the Ferron CCC camp, with priority not too far down the line."[309] The following year, Ranger Peterson submitted a formal proposal to construct an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom and 400 rods of log-and-block fence, and to relocate the dwelling to the rerouted Ferron Canyon Road. Handwritten notes on his proposal indicate the Forest Service moved the one-room cabin in 1938 and, at an unknown date, a one-car garage was constructed.[310]

In the decades that followed, the Stevens Creek Guard Station apparently fell out of regular use. An undated memo noted that the garage, an R4 Plan 24 design built during the CCC program, was relocated to the Price Warehouse Yard in 1952 for use as a fire cache.[311] In 1978, staff proposed to destroy or relocate the vacant c.1933 cabin.[312] Instead, the Forest Service sold the 12' x 16' frame cabin in 1984 and the buyer removed it from the site.[313] With the original structures gone and no further administrative need for the site, Ranger John Niebergall recommended revoking the withdrawal in 1989.[314]

## *Upper Joes Valley Ranger Station*

On January 28, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture sent to the Department of the Interior a list of seven proposed site withdrawals for the Manti Forest Reserve ranger stations. The legal description of the 80-acre Upper Joes Administrative Site was among them (T16S, R6E, S15) although it was listed only as "Station 3."[315] The mother of Spring City resident Samuel L. Aiken had located it as a homestead entry but, according to a c.1935 document, she "had never put foot on the ground and as a result her claim was disapproved."[316] The Secretary of Interior withdrew the site, which was approximately 25 miles northwest of Orangeville in the Upper Joes Valley, on February 2, 1907.

The station first served as summer headquarters for J. W. Humphrey, who became ranger of the Joes Valley District (District 2) on April 18, 1906. Humphrey recalled that during his first year, he and his family lived in "a hog-proof enclosure" covered with a tarpaulin but, in 1907, he received $65 to build a cabin and buy a stove. Supervisor A. W. Jensen had emphasized the importance of building ranger cabins at the Upper Joes Valley and other locations. Rangers were responsible for building the structures, which were to be "constructed of saw timber and in size 14 x 20 feet, 9 feet high, at a cost of $125 including a $13 stove."[317]

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[309] [H. M. Peterson], Forest Ranger to Forest Supervisor, December 9, 1937, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer.
[310] H.M. Peterson, Project Work Inventory—Project Sheet, Stevens Creek Administrative Site, March 1, 1938, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer.
[311] "Supplemental Descriptive Sheet," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer.
[312] Elton to Forest Supervisors, 1978.
[313] Sale of Government Property, June 4, 1984, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer; Stevens Creek Guard Station Photo Page, no date, 104525 Gray Map Case, Fourth Drawer, Ferron Office.
[314] Withdrawal Review Relinquishment Land Report for Upper Joes Valley, White Mountain, Stevens, and Park administrative sites, February 16, 1989.
[315] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907.
[316] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Upper Joe's Valley Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Upper Joe's Valley R.S.," MLNF SO.
[317] Haymond, 48.

Records suggest Humphrey did just that, although by the 1930s it was described as a "one room log shack . . . in which the ranger resided for a number of years." The cabin received a second room and a finished attic for sleeping quarters in 1908 or 1909. Ranger Humphrey might have built the three-stall barn that dated to 1909.[318] He developed a 36' x 36' nursery at the station in 1907, enclosing and shading it with lath fencing and planted it with ponderosa pine seed from the Bessey Nursery in Halsey, Nebraska.[319]

A 1933 memo, possibly written by Forest Service architect George L. Nichols, recommended using ECW funds to build an R4 Plan 53 guard station and an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom at Upper Joes Valley. He noted, "Since the new station would be placed somewhat to the west and south of the present station, we would improve the water pressure considerably by this move. The present station is of practically no value and little or no advantage would result from raising [*sic*]. The present garage should be moved back out of sight and could be used for a woodshed or other storage purposes."[320]

**Upper Joes Ranger Station, no date**

Upon the writer's recommendation, an R4 Plan 53 dwelling ($3,280) and an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom ($1,186) were built in 1933. Departing from the standard plan, the house had a lower-pitched roof, a narrower bedroom, a wider kitchen, and a glass door from the kitchen to the exterior. Additionally, "The kitchen and bedroom were reversed from the original plan since the ranger's wife wanted the bedroom at the back of the building and the kitchen at the front so that the few visitors who passed that way could be seen from the kitchen where she spent most of her daylight hours." The interior was finished with plastic paint on plaster walls, varnished floors and woodwork, and battleship linoleum in the kitchen. The garage/storeroom also had plaster walls. Both buildings were clad with novelty siding and painted white with green roofs. Other improvements included a flagpole, a spring-fed water system and a cesspool (1933), a telephone line, a concrete walk from the dwelling to the garage/storeroom, a gravel driveway, and a pasture. An unusual yard fence, similar to those constructed at the Mammoth and Stuart guard stations, had panels with pine tree cutouts. Although the original log cabin was sold and removed, the 1909 barn and an attached corral remained after the site's redevelopment.[321]

Perhaps due to its inaccessibility during winter, the ranger abandoned the Upper Joes Valley Ranger Station as a summer station in favor of a year-round station in Castle Dale. This involved the relocation of

[318] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Upper Joe's Valley Ranger Station."
[319] Humphrey, "My Recollections of the Manti Forest," 1.
[320] [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.
[321] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Upper Joe's Valley Ranger Station"; Historic Photographs Collection, R4 History Collection.

the Upper Joes dwelling (R4 Plan 53) to Castle Dale in 1946.[322] As of 1960, the Plan 23 garage (#1128) served as a bunkhouse and a 12' x 16' storage building (#1340) existed on site. The latter appeared to be of 1930s vintage and may have come from another station.[323] A 1966 document noted it was "remodeled in 1933 from Garage to serve as Store-room" but other sources have yet to validate this.[324] A post-1972 document lists a barn (#1323) but does not indicate if it was the 1909 barn. By the 1980s, the site had fallen into disuse and the Forest Service offered the buildings for sale in 1986. After receiving no bids, the MLNF burned the structures on October 30, 1986.[325]

## *White Mountain Cabin Site*

LeGrand Olson, the Mt. Baldy district ranger, proposed a new administrative site in early 1954 as "an effective means of administration." He surveyed a proposed cabin site, noting the availability of an overnight horse pasture nearby. Suggesting the name of White Mountain for the tract, Olson wrote:

> I still believe the Mt. Baldy Dist. Is a one horse set up. Food and sleeping bag could be left here in order to provide overnite [*sic*] stopping place from horse travel from Baldy Ranger Station. The east portion of the District is within a days [*sic*] ride and return from this site.[326]

Per the Forest Service's request, the Bureau of Land Management approved the White Mountain Administrative Site (T20S, R4E, S34) as a replacement for the Clay Springs Ranger Station in 1954.[327] The latter, located three or four miles to the northeast had diminished in importance after the 1930s construction of the Ferron Ranger Station and Indian Creek Guard Station. While Clay Springs had been the district's summer headquarters, White Mountain merely served as a temporary field station. PLO 1736 formally withdrew the 80-acre White Mountain Administrative Site from mineral entry on September 27, 1958.

The Forest Service in 1954 relocated an R4 Plan 6 cabin from McEwan Flat to the tract, now known as the White Mountain Cabin Site (ML-4949), placing it on a new concrete foundation.[328] To date, research has yielded no records regarding an administrative site or facility at McEwan Flat, which is about 12 miles due northeast in T19S, R5E. A 1941 map of the Manti shows locations of the Forest's ranger stations, guard stations, and shelters but no such site appears at McEwan Flat. The one-room, 12' x 16' cabin is of a standard plan that Region 4 adopted in 1933. According to a 1985 facilities master plan, it dates to 1935 but a 1996 document lists its construction date as 1940.[329] Since graffiti (too obscene for reprinting) on

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[322] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Castle Dale Dwelling, January 1966, and 'Castle Dale Ranger Station Dwelling, Building No. 1107," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Admin. Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[323] Craig W. Rupp photograph, 1960, Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO.
[324] F. Fail, Historical Records for Buildings, Upper Joes Valley Guard Station and Upper Joes Valley Storeroom, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer.
[325] "Ferron Ranger District, Building & Numbers," and Report of Unserviceable, Lost, or Damaged Property, November 3, 1986, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Ferron R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[326] G. L. Olson, District Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, January 14, 1954, File: "2760 Withdrawals, White Mountain Administrative Site," MLNF SO.
[327] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, November 2, 1954, Withdrawal Review files, R4 LSO.
[328] L. Olson, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, September 14, 1954; F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, White Mt. Adm. Site, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, White Mountain Cabin #1130," Bill Broadbear's Files, MLNF SO.
[329] "Manti-LaSal National Forest Facilities Master Plan," March 25, 1985, 13, (hereafter cited as "MLNF Facilities Master Plan," 1985); 1996 building inventory forms, R4 Architectural Historian's Files.

the interior wall of the adjacent R4 Plan 70 pit latrine includes a date of July 14, 1936, the 1935 date is probably more accurate. The cabin and its latrine, which may have come from the same site, are typical of the Forest Service's New Deal architecture.

Forest Service employees used the White Mountain cabin occasionally during summer months but it suffered from vandalism and inaccessibility during winter months. A 1964 condition survey noted the presence of a wood stove and reported that vandals had broken the door lock, torn out screens, and depleted the fire extinguisher.[330] A few years later, a forest inspector deemed the **Pit Toilet** (no facility number) inadequate and recommended its replacement.[331] By 1978, the White Mountain **Cabin** (#0408, formerly #06122 and #1130) saw limited use and a 1985 facilities master plan recommended the elimination of its facilities since the "area is at a too high elevation so that it is not accessible until late in the spring and is snowed out early in the fall."[332]

According to Ferron Ranger District staff, local snowmobile clubs maintained the cabin as late as 2004.[333] Perched on the west side of a small stream, it faces northwest toward a meadow and has a wooden deck along its front façade. The pit toilet is in the trees, across the stream and toward the east. A rack or frame, consisting of four posts supporting a panel of rollers, is just west of the house. It likely supported a fire tool cache box that could be easily removed and transported.

## *Other Administrative Sites*

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files in the Region 4 Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and from land classification atlases in the Manti-La Sal Supervisor's Office.

### Beck Creek Guard Station

In a 1933 memo, a forest official–likely architect George L. Nichols–referred to a proposed Beck Creek Guard Station and stated, "At this point we studied several possible sites and decided on one which is familiar to Ranger Anderson." Mentioning a proposed improvement plan for the Beck Creek Guard Station, the writer recommended construction of an R4 Plan 6 guard station and a fly shed, both with log siding to blend with the conifer setting.[334] By August 1933, the Forest Service planned to use CCC enrollees from Joes Valley Camp F-10 to build "two log cabins with shelter for horses" on Beck's Creek along the Ephraim-Orangeville Road and at Bitter Creek, "just as you enter the Top along the Clay Dugway."[335] A 1941 map of the Manti National Forest shows the "Becks Cr. Shelter" north of the Seely Creek Guard Station in Section 13 of T17S, R4E. The fate of this station's building(s) is unknown.

### Bitter Creek Guard Station

While the Bitter Creek Guard Station does not appear on a 1931 forest map, it is on a 1941 map in Section 27 of T17S, R5E as the "Bitter Cr. Shelter." The Manti National Forest may have developed it soon after the 1933 submittal of a proposed improvement plan that recommended a house, a fly shed, and a corral.[336] In

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[330] Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, 1965, File: "7300 Buildings, White Mountain Cabin #1130," Bill Broadbear's Files, MLNF SO.
[331] Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, 1130 White Mtn. G.S., August 25, 1970, File: "7300 Buildings, White Mountain Cabin #1130," Bill Broadbear's Files, MLNF SO.
[332] Elton to Forest Supervisors, 1978; "Sanpete Ranger District Facilities Master Plan," 1985, 13.
[333] Carol Riding, Support Services Specialist, personal communication with HRA, July 20, 2004.
[334] [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.
[335] *Manti Messenger,* August 18, 1933, 2.
[336] [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.

August 1933, the Forest Service reported that it planned to use CCC enrollees from Joes Valley Camp F-10 to build "two log cabins with shelter for horses" on Beck's Creek along the Ephraim-Orangeville Road and at Bitter Creek, "just as you enter the Top along the Clay Dugway."[337] The house, if built, may have been an R4 Plan 6 cabin like the one suggested for the Beck Creek site (see above).[338] The Bitter Creek fly shed, an R4 Plan 14, was relocated in 1954 to the Price Yard where it is now the **Staff Storage** building (#0324).[339]

### Cottonwood Corral

This 0.38-acre site was at the junction of Cottonwood Canyon Road and State Route 29, in Section 7 of T18S, R7E. Jesse D. Peacock donated it to the Forest Service on February 18, 1947. According to a 1971 site utilization survey, the Forest Service used the corral in the spring to "tag and dye mark permitted cattle" and as a livestock holding facility.[340] On March 30, 1979, the Forest Service transferred, by means of an exchange deed, the site to the Security Title Company of Southern Utah.

### Lower Joes Valley Powder House

A 1932 newspaper article reported that Ranger P.M.V. Anderson constructed a powder house in Lower Joes Valley.[341] Its location is unknown at present.

### Snow Lake Administrative Site

Situated about ten miles east of Manti near Snow Lake and Skyline Drive, the 40-acre Snow Lake Administrative Site (T18S, R4E, S15) was approved as an administrative site on December 1, 1944. The withdrawal was released on July 2, 1952.

### Unnamed Administrative Sites

Land classification maps from the 1910s show unnamed administrative sites in the following locations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T16S, R5E, S1 | T17S, R4E, S23 | T19S, R4E, S26 (two sites in this section) |
| T16S, R6E, S19 | T17S, R5E, S9 | T19S, R5E, S17 |
| T16S, R6E, S21 | T17S, R6E, S25 | T19S, R5E, S35 |
| T16S, R6E, S3 | T19S, R4E, S3 (four sites in this section) | T20S, R4E, S20 |
| T16S, R6E, S8 | T18S, R4E, S12 | T21S, R5E, S23 |

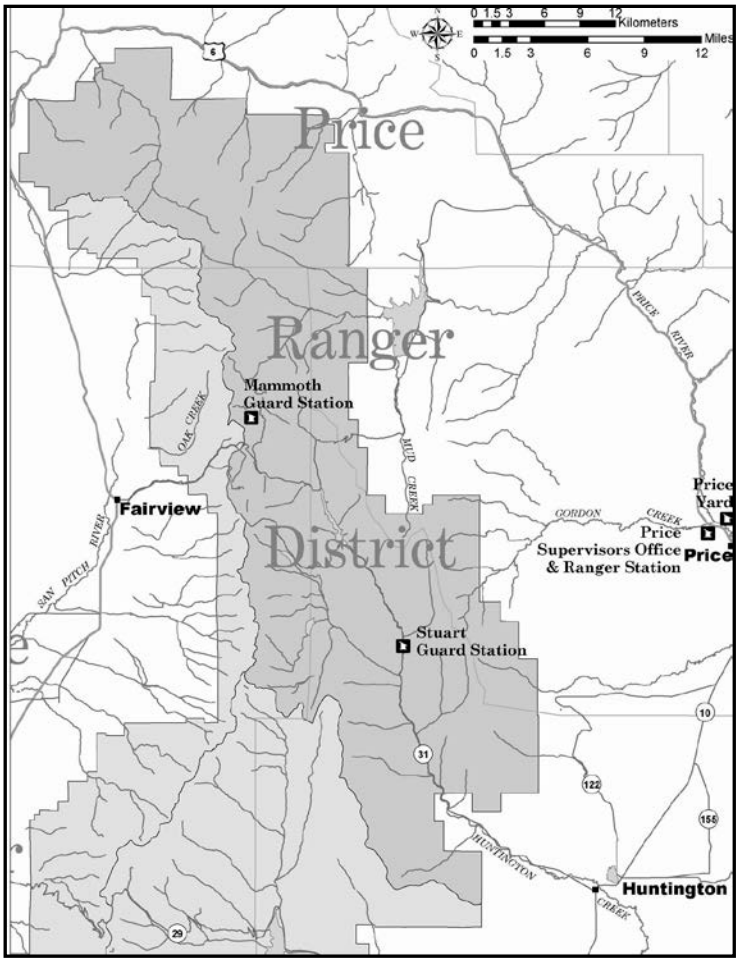
[337] *Manti Messenger,* August 18, 1933, 2.
[338] [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.
[339] Jed B. Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex of the Manti-LaSal National Forest, November 9, 1984," 2, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Price R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[340] Utilization Survey (Administrative Site), Cottonwood Corral, February 16, 1971, File: "7300 Buildings, Castle Dale Admin. Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[341] "Much Road Work Has Been Done," *Manti Messenger,* November 25, 1932, 1.

# Chapter 8: Price Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Price Ranger District encompasses the north and northeast end of the Manti Division. Its precursors include all or portions of the former Canyon View, Bear Creek, Mammoth, and Joes Valley districts. Canyon View, one of the Manti's first units, ceased to exist as a separate district in 1925. Around 1930, the Joes Valley district ranger began supervising rangers on the Bear Creek district, which became "a training district for rangers, who work from six months to ten months in securing practical experience in the work of a forest ranger."[342] In 1957, the Manti National Forest renamed the Mammoth and Joes Valley districts as the Mt. Pleasant and Castle Dale districts respectively.

The 1972 district consolidation led to the creation of the Price Ranger District from parts of the Mt. Pleasant and Castle Dale districts. (The remainder of the Mt. Pleasant district went to the Sanpete Ranger District while the Ferron Ranger District gained the southern portion of the Castle Dale district.) With this new configuration, Castle Dale ranger Ira W. Hatch took over the new Price Ranger District. The most recent administrative adjustment occurred in 1994 when one ranger began managing the Ferron and Price ranger districts.




## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Several former district headquarters are connected with what is now the Price Ranger District. The ranger of the Canyon View District worked from the Canyon View Ranger Station (summers) and Mt. Pleasant (winters). The Bear Creek Ranger Station and the town of Huntington served the Bear Creek Ranger District. The Mammoth district ranger used the Mammoth Ranger Station as his summer headquarters and operated from Fairview and then, by 1941, from Mt. Pleasant.

[342] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bear Creek Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Bear Creek Administrative Site," MLNF SO.

When Ira Hatch relocated to Price in 1972 to take over the new Price Ranger District, he occupied a leased building. A Forest Service newsletter reported, "So far, Ranger Ira Hatch feels he didn't do too well. He moved from a nice comfortable office in Castle Dale to a one room office (for five people) in Price. Hopefully, this situation will be remedied soon because GSA has been requested to locate office space on the highway between Price and Helper."[343] As of 1974 and 1976, the office was at 61 North 2nd Street but, by 1979, staff had relocated to 10 North Carbon Avenue, remaining there until 1985 when they moved to the new Supervisor's Office building at 599 West Price River Drive.[344] District and SO staff continue to occupy the leased facility at that address.

# ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

## *Bear Creek Ranger Station*

Ranger John Brockbank selected the Bear Creek Ranger Station's location for its convenience to his headquarters in Huntington seven miles away, and because it provided alfalfa for his horses and a "nice garden spot" for his family.[345] On the Forest Service's request, the GLO withdrew the 80-acre tract (T16S, R7S, S35) on April 2, 1908. It was within a 3,155-acre tract eliminated from the Forest in 1912 although, as public domain land, it retained its status as an administrative site.[346]

The station's improvements included a fenced pasture, an outhouse, a log barn with a board-and-batten roof and a lean-to stable, and a three-room cabin. The latter, which cost $387.42, was completed in 1909 with rough lumber vertical siding (whitewashed), matched pine flooring, interior wallboard, and a roof of "mineral surfaced shingles" painted green.[347] Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart, describing it in 1952, captured the tale of many early ranger stations:

> The dwelling was used many years as a summer headquarters by the forest ranger local to your nearby ranger district. The first ranger to occupy the station at Bear Creek was Mr. John P. Brockbank, a citizen of Huntington. Mr. Brockbank entered the Forest Service November 1, 1906 and resigned November 30, 1917. The dwelling was used between June 1 and October 31. Succeeding rangers made similar use of the dwelling. When its use as a summer headquarters was changed upon the development of better roads and truck transportation, the station became a field point at which temporary stops were made by field-going personnel of the Forest Service.[348]

The MLNF sold the Bear Creek dwelling in 1951 to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Huntington, leaving behind a fence, pit toilet, and "a dilapidated log barn." The group moved the cabin to 135 West 100 North in Huntington and renovated it as "a nice little sewing headquarters for the ladies."[349]

In 1961, the Forest Service determined the Bear Creek site withdrawal was no longer needed since it had only "sub-standard recreational developments" that were considered unsalvageable.[350] The BLM by 1962

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[343] *Intermountain Reporter,* no. 4 (March 1, 1974), 3.
[344] Bill Broadbear email to Richa Wilson, February 25, 2013.
[345] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bear Creek Ranger Station."
[346] Haymond, 35.
[347] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bear Creek Ranger Station."
[348] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Flora Jensen, May 27, 1952, cited in Haymond, 49.
[349] "Supplementary Descriptive Sheet," File: "2760 Withdrawals, Bear Creek Administrative Site," MLNF SO.

had transferred the former ranger station site to Emery County without notifying the Forest Service.[351] Consequently, the site withdrawal was revoked on December 6, 1962.

## *Canyon View Ranger Station*

The 40-acre Canyon View Ranger Station, located near Rolfson Canyon between Price and Mount Pleasant (T14S, R6E, S33), was approved on October 9, 1917 and released on February 5, 1936. It replaced the Willow Swamp Ranger Station, a site withdrawn in 1908 but abandoned due to lack of adequate water.[352] Carlyle Hood Ollerton, son of Ranger Seth Hood Ollerton, stated that his father worked at "what was then called the Canyon B Station."[353] Since Ollerton was the Canyon View district ranger from 1916 to 1922, the Canyon B and Canyon View stations were likely the same.

By the early 1930s, water from Rolfson Reservoir inundated the Canyon View Ranger Station's pasture and rose nearly to its dwelling. In response, the Forest Service abandoned the site and sold the Canyon View building–along with the original Mammoth ranger dwelling–to Grant Coates for $83.50.[354] The Lake Ranger Station, situated about one mile north, replaced it in 1933 as the administrative site in the area.[355]

## *Fish Creek Trailhead Site*

The Fish Creek Trailhead Site (identified in engineering records as the N. Skyline/Fishcreek TH, Site No. 34059) is in Section 34 of T11S, R5E. It is on the east side of Skyline Drive, about seven miles east of Indianola, and has two buildings: a 1999 **CXT Toilet** (#06208) and a **Warming Hut** (#06117, formerly #1316). The latter is a recycled R4 Plan 24 garage that was built in 1933 for $820 at the Lake Guard Station. When first constructed, it had drop siding painted white, Nile green trim, a light green wood-shingled roof, a gravel floor, and an unfinished interior.[356] The MLNF moved it to its present location at the Fish Creek Trailhead Site (Heritage No. ML-4957) sometime after 1996.[357] There, it was placed on a high concrete foundation and modified with a ramp to its side door, a Colonial-style replacement door that serves as the main entry, and a metal roof. Other alterations included the replacement of the original garage doors with a single person-door and wood panels, and finishing the interior with plywood.

## *Lake Guard Station*

The Manti National Forest developed the 90-acre Lake or Lake Fork Guard Station in 1933 to replace the Canyon View Ranger Station. The station, possibly with the help of relief funds and labor, gained an R4 Plan 5 dwelling and an R4 Plan 24 garage at costs of $2,127 and $820 respectively, along with a pit toilet. The house and garage–and likely the toilet–had drop siding painted white, Nile green trim, and light green roofs.[358] After Forest Service architect George L. Nichols inspected the buildings in May 1934, he

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[350] C.W. Rupp, Forester, to Regional Forester, October 3, 1961, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Bear Creek Administrative Site," MLNF SO.
[351] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Robert D. Nielson, BLM State Director, February 26, 1962, File: "Bear Creek Administrative Site, Revocation, PLO 2821, U-88362 Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO.
[352] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Lake RS," MLNF SO.
[353] Sanpete County Commissioners, 221.
[354] R.F.A. [Regional Fiscal Agent] to Forest Supervisor, April 8, 1937, and Statement and Certificate of Award, September 12, 1935, both in File: "Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.
[355] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."
[356] Ibid.
[357] 1996 building inventory form, File: "Fish Cr. Trailhead Warming Hut," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[358] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."

recommended construction of an R4 Plan 14 fly shed since horse flies were "extremely numerous."[359] It may have been built soon thereafter; it was certainly there by late 1941.[360] Other improvements included a 40-acre pasture, a spring development for culinary water, and a connection with the Joes Valley-Mammoth telephone line.[361]

The CCC's involvement with the buildings, if any, is unknown but enrollees did assist with landscaping the Lake Guard Station in 1936.[362] This occurred after a Huntington Reservoir water user group cut "a large canal, right through the front of the buildings." They were required to repair the damage by regrading and reseeding the banks and borrow pits and removing excavation materials.[363] Located near Lake Canyon southeast of Huntington Reservoir (T14S, R6E, S28), the Lake Guard Station received official approval as an administrative site on December 10, 1941 and was withdrawn on December 15, 1961.

**Lake Guard Station, 1961**

From its completion until 1987, employees used the Lake Guard Station to administer the north end of the Manti Division.[364] However, the Forest Service over several decades relocated the station's buildings as the need for the site diminished. In 1955, the Lake Fly Shed went to the Moab Ranger Station where it became a small office for the ranger. It now serves as the Moab **Tack Storage Building** (#0322). Rather than update deteriorating water and sewage systems, the MLNF moved the Plan 5 house (#1120) in 1987

[359] George L. Nichols, Chief Draftsman, Memorandum for Operation, May 21, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station, 0213," MLNF Eng Office.
[360] V. E. Tippets, DFR, to Forest Supervisor, December 1, 1941, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Lake R.S." MLNF SO.
[361] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."
[362] Haymond, 179.
[363] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."
[364] Leland A. Matheson, "Withdrawal Revocation Land Report for Lake Administrative Site, March 23, 1989," Withdrawal Review Files, R4 LSO.

to the Mammoth Ranger Station where it is known as the **Lake Dwelling** (#0212).[365] As mentioned above, the MLNF moved the garage (#1316) sometime after 1996 and recycled it as the **Fish Creek Trailhead Warming Hut** (#06117).[366]

## *Mammoth Guard Station*

The Mammoth Guard Station is about eight miles northeast of Fairview, Utah and one mile east of Skyline Drive along Forest Road 124. On November 7, 1908, the GLO withdrew the 76-acre site (T13S, R5E, S13 and T13S, R6E, S18), which locals called the Gooseberry Ranger Station, likely for its proximity to Gooseberry Creek or Reservoir.[367] It served as the district ranger's summer headquarters.

Deputy ranger Joseph N. Christiansen reported in September 1908 on the new Mammoth ranger dwelling. It was complete except for a foundation and he requested permission to hire a stonemason to construct one.[368] In a 1934 memo, Forest Service architect George L. Nichols described the structure as a three-room house with a tin roof and two porches, built around 1910 for $800 of "Native squared logs on a partial rock foundation." He also mentioned a barn ("built of native boards" and "of very cheap stockade construction"), a log garage/storeroom, and a sagging yard fence. In his opinion, the building group was laid out poorly while the house and barn were of a low standard. Nichols proposed to reconfigure the site with a new R4 Plan 53 dwelling and an R4 Plan 13B barn. He recommended retention of the garage/storeroom, which was well constructed and in possession of a mortared stone floor and a galvanized iron roof.[369] Ranger Ollerton had overseen its construction in the fall of 1932.[370]

In May 1934, the Regional Office authorized the redevelopment of the Mammoth Ranger Station per Nichols' recommendations with one exception. An R4 Plan 23 barn would replace the "unsightly" garage/storeroom that, although relatively new, would detract from the appearance of the building group. The CCC was to do the work.[371] Upon completion in 1934, the new buildings were clad with log-profile ("Shevlin") siding and painted brown with white trim and green roofs. Other improvements included a log-and-block pasture fence and concrete walks, and, in 1936, the CCC completed a telephone line, water system, and a yard fence.[372] The yard fence, now gone, had wood panels with pine tree cutouts like the yard fences at the Stuart and Upper Joes ranger stations. As part of the site's

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[365] A. J. Frandsen, Acting Forest Supervisor, to District Ranger, Sanpete R.D., June 17, 1987, File: "7300 Bldgs & Other Structures, FY-87," Closed Files, Sanpete Office; and "Engineering Quips," *Scoop News* [MLNF newsletter], 1987, File: "1630 Written Information, The Scoop–Schedule for 86, 97, 88, 89, 90, 91," Closed Files, MLNF SO.

[366] 1996 building inventory form, File: "Fish Cr. Trailhead Warming Hut," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.

[367] Sanpete County Commissioners, 222. Early newspaper articles found in Utah Digital Newspapers also mention the Gooseberry Ranger Station, occupied by the Mammoth ranger.

[368] J. N. Christiansen, Deputy Ranger, to A. W. Jensen, Forest Supervisor, September 24, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.

[369] George L. Nichols, Chief Draftsman, Memo, May 21, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.

[370] "Much Road Work Has Been Done," *Manti Messenger,* November 25, 1932, 1.

[371] Assistant Regional Forester to Forest Supervisor, May 22, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.

[372] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mammoth Ranger Station,"c.1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office; Haymond, 179.

redevelopment, in 1935 the Forest Service sold the original Mammoth dwelling–along with the Canyon View Ranger Station buildings–to Grant Coates, a resident of Mt. Pleasant, for $83.50.[373]

Although it began as the ranger's summer headquarters, the site eventually became a guard station for other staff, experiencing physical changes along the way. The R4 Plan 13B barn, built some distance southwest of the house for $1,009, was removed at an unknown date. According to a 1966 building inventory listing it as the Barn & Warehouse (#1332), employees used it for storage purposes only.[374] It apparently was gone by 1985 when the Forest Supervisor approved the MLNF facilities master plan.[375] Other buildings were placed on site, leaving the current Mammoth Guard Station (Heritage Site No. 3531, 42-SP-358) with the following administrative facilities:[376]

- **Lake Dwelling** (#0212, formerly #1120): The Lake Dwelling was constructed at the Lake Guard Station in 1933 for $2,127, possibly by the Civilian Conservation Corps. When completed, the R4 Plan 5 dwelling had drop siding and interior Firtex wallboard accented with battens. [377] In the early 1980s, the building received a new refrigerator, an LP storage tank (1981), as well as a range, heater, and lights, all powered by propane. According to a 1983 condition survey, it also had a freestanding Savoy (Auto Stove Works) cook stove, model #1899. Responding to changing administrative needs, the Manti-La Sal National Forest relocated the small building in 1987 to the Mammoth Guard Station, where it provided additional housing for crews working in the area.[378] During the winter of 2010-11, its roof collapsed under the weight of snow. A contractor repaired the dwelling in 2011, allowing seasonal employees to resume occupying it.

- **Mammoth Dwelling** (#0213, formerly #1121): This R4 Plan 53C dwelling was built for $3,305 in 1934. Upon completion, its interior had Firtex wallboard finished with "gold tint" plastic paint and varnished floors and trim. During summer months, seasonal employees occupy the house, which current engineering records refer to as the "Mammoth Guard Station."

- **Mammoth Storage Building** (#0311, formerly #1317): Built in 1934 for $1,149, this R4 Plan 23 structure had a concrete floor in its garage portion and an unfinished storeroom. By 1958, the MLNF used part of it as a bunkhouse[379] but, in 2003, staff deemed this use unsuitable due to the storage of flammable materials in the adjacent space. Accordingly, they proposed to use the entire building as a storage facility and to construct two or three trailer pads to accommodate seasonal employees. It now provides storage space for the district.

- **Mammoth Oil/Gas Shed** (#0329, formerly #1351): This former outhouse is similar to the R4 Plan 70, a standard design that Region 4 adopted in 1933. However, it has two holes, is slightly larger, and does not have the triangular screened openings in its gable ends. Unlike the Mammoth

[373] R.F.A. [Regional Fiscal Agent] to Forest Supervisor, April 8, 1937 and "Statement and Certificate of Award," September 12, 1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.
[374] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Mammoth R.S. Barn & Warehouse, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[375] "MLNF Facilities Master Plan," 1985, 17.
[376] Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mammoth Ranger Station."
[377] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."
[378] "Engineering Quips," *Scoop News* (MLNF newsletter), 1987.
[379] 1996 building inventory form, R4 Architectural Historian's Files.

Guard Station's other historic buildings, the c.1930 outhouse has novelty siding with a V-groove profile, suggesting it pre-dates them or came from another site. Shelves now line the interior.

- **Mammoth Generator Building** (#0351, formerly #1352): The generator building appears to date from the New Deal period (c.1935) but its origin is a mystery. Early records do not mention it but it was there by 1961 when a photo referred to it as a wood shed; a 1964 site plan labels it as a generator house.[380] It is also odd because two sides are clad with log (Shevlin) siding while the other two sides have drop siding. By 2003, the MLNF had determined the building was unneeded because solar panels provided power to the site.[381]

- **Mammoth Small Storage Building** (#0357): By 1999, district staff used this former plywood privy to store recreation-related items.[382] It may date to the 1970s.

- **Fiberglass Toilet:** This prefabricated structure, possibly dating to the 1970s also, stands amidst the trees just south of the Lake Dwelling. Heritage staff identified it in their 1999 research notes but did not address it in their final report.

- **Plywood Toilet:** A 1999 heritage report does not identify this building, which is southwest of the Mammoth Dwelling. Possibly constructed in the 1970s, it may have come from elsewhere on site or from another station.

Features documented during a 2011 site inventory include concrete walks, a yard fence, a weather station, solar panels within a log fence (late 1990s), and a circular log enclosure around a communications pole. A partially collapsed corral and a fire cache box are located south of the Mammoth Dwelling in an area where the 1934 barn may have stood. The fire cache box measure 3'-6" wide, 3'-0" deep, and 3'-7" high (from base to roof ridge). It has a wood door with strap hinges, 1x6 flush wood siding, a floor of spaced 1x6s, and a wood-shingled shed roof. Four round posts support the historic feature.

## *Price Yard*

Following the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests in 1949, the Forest Service sought a warehouse site in Price, the new location of the Supervisor's Office. After officials conferred with BLM officials in Price, Chief Lyle F. Watts requested the withdrawal of a five-acre parcel within a tract used by the BLM's Grazing Division.[383] The formal withdrawal of May 9, 1950 encompassed 6.25 acres in Sections 9 and 10 of T14S, R10E.

Following postwar trends, the Forest Service developed the Price Administrative Site with recycled buildings. Forest Supervisor Robert H. Park, anticipating the approval of the Price Warehouse Site, wrote in November 1949 that, "We brought two small Plan #6 buildings to the location and have them resting on temporary foundations. The corrugated metal equipment shed that was at Ferron was dismantled and re-erected at the site on temporary foundation." He viewed these as temporary buildings that would serve

[380] G. W. Carlson, Photo of Mammoth Guard Station Dwelling and Wood Shed, September 24, 1960, Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO; Mammoth R.S. Site Plan, December 2, 1964, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[381] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 25.
[382] Stan McDonald and Leigh Ann Hunt, "Determination of Effect of Proposed Renovations at The Orange Olsen and Mammoth Ranger Stations, Heritage Report No. ML-99-887," and accompanying research notes, MLNF Heritage Office.
[383] Lyle F. Watts, Chief, to Clawson, Director, June 23, 1949, File: "Price Warehouse Administrative Site PLO Unnumbered, 5-9-1950," Withdrawal Files, R4 LSO.

"until more substantial construction can be undertaken."[384] Although Park described the two small structures as Plan 6 types, all other evidence indicates one was an R4 Plan 6 guard station and the other an R4 Plan 14 fly shed (see below). The following, listed by facility number, are past and present buildings known to have existed at the Price Yard.

1. **Radio/Warehouse Shop** (#0302, formerly #1303): CCC enrollees, presumably from Ferron Camp F-11, developed the Ferron Ranger Station in 1936 with several buildings, including a non-standard equipment shed that cost $1,783.22.[385] George Nichols described it in 1937 as "Truck Trail Handbook Plan -1," referring to a Forest Service handbook governing road construction. When finished, the 24' x 38' equipment shed had corrugated metal siding and roofing, painted to match the other buildings at the station (white with Nile green trim and light green roofs). Regarding its X-braced wood doors on the north side, Nichols stated, "Do not paint the crosses on the doors nile green, as they look too conspicuous."[386] In 1949, the Forest Service dismantled and re-erected the equipment shed at the Price Yard.[387] A shed-roofed addition, ten feet deep, was constructed along its north elevation in 1965.[388] That, along with later alterations–including the removal of large sliding doors, and the installation of vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and replacement doors–have rendered the building unidentifiable as a 1930s structure.

2. **Pesticide and Seed Storage Building** (#0315, formerly #1329): Built in 1954 or 1955, the seed storage building was a metal structure with a concrete basement; the area of each floor was 240 square feet.[389] Located at the east end of the site, it was still there in 1985 but is now gone.[390] The MLNF may have removed it after placing the new Seed Storage structure on site in 1990.

3. **Seed Storage** (#0315, formerly #1329): This round, prefabricated metal structure dates to 1990.

4. **Fire Property Building** (#0318, formerly #1336): Built circa 1938, this R4 Plan 24 garage was relocated in 1952 from the Stevens Creek Guard Station to Price for use as a fire cache.[391] Measuring 14' x 24', it deviates from the standard design's 14' x 20' size.

5. **District Range Shop** (#0320, formerly #1341): This c.1935 former guard station, an R4 Plan 6 building that measures 12' x 16', is likely one that the Forest Service relocated to Price in 1949. It is between the Radio/Warehouse Shop #0302 and the Staff Storage Building #0324. A 1962 map

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[384] Robert H. Park, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, November 25, 1949, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yard Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[385] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ferron Ranger Station."
[386] George L. Nichols, Memorandum for Operation, June 14, 1937, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[387] Robert H. Park, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, September 2, 1949, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yard Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; "Supplemental Descriptive Sheet," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[388] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Price Warehouse-Shop, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yd Radio/Warehouse Shop and Road Crew Whse," MLNF Eng Office.
[389] Jed B. Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex of the Manti-LaSal National Forest, November 9, 1984," 1-2, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Price R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files. (Hereafter cited as Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex.")
[390] "Warehouse Site Plan, Price, Utah," 1962 and "Warehouse Site Plan, Price, Utah," 1971, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yard Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; "MLNF Facilities Master Plan," 1985, 2.
[391] "Supplemental Descriptive Sheet," no date, File: "7300 Buildings, Stevens Creek Shelter No. 1126," Box 54, Historical Files Permanent Records, Ferron Trailer.

labels it as the "office" but by 1971 it was the Staff Property Storage building, which should not to be confused with the adjacent structure now named the Staff Storage building.[392] It may have been built at either the Bitter Creek or Becks Creek guard station, both of which had Plan 6 guard stations that are now gone.

6. **Oil/Gas House** (#0321, formerly #1337): The CCC may have helped construct this R4 Plan 95A oil and gas house, which was built in 1939 at the Ephraim Administrative Site.[393] The Forest Service relocated it in 1954 to Price, where it continued to serve its original purpose for many years.[394] To date, surveys of historic Forest Service buildings have identified no other buildings of this design in Utah.

7. **Staff Storage** (#0324, formerly #1334): This 12' x 16' structure was a standard R4 Plan 14 fly shed, built at the Bitter Creek Guard Station (T17S, R5E, S27) sometime after 1933 when the regional architect prepared that site's improvement plan.[395] Records indicate it is one of the two buildings moved here in 1949, which Supervisor Robert Park mistakenly described as Plan 6 types. Early site plans of the Price Yard refer to it as the "Property Storage" (1962) and "General" (1971) building.[396] According to a 1984 facility master plan, "It had been used for storage by [the] Price Ranger District until 1982 when the SO (fire storage) switched buildings with the District for better use of space. Presently, it is used for storage by Supervisor's Office fire staff."[397] Now known as the Staff Storage building, the c.1935 structure stands between the District Range Shop #0320 and the District Shop #0360.

8. **Pesticide Building** (#0328, formerly #1347): This 16' x 18' standard building was constructed in 1989 of concrete blocks.

9. **Hay Shed** (#0335, formerly #1349): The MLNF stores recreation equipment and supplies in the 20' x 30' former hay shed, which was built in 1987.

10. **Price Yard Oil Rack** (#0345): As seen in a 1958 photo, this was a wood-framed structure with pier foundations, a gable roof, and no siding. Used for oil drum storage, it stood between the Staff Storage Building #0324 and the District Shop #0360.[398] It was there as early as 1957 but the MLNF demolished it around 1990.[399]

11. **District Shop** (#0360, formerly #0401 and #1304): This 22' x 105' building, relocated to the Price Yard in 1954, originally stood at the Ferron CCC Camp and likely dates to 1935 when permanent buildings were constructed there.[400] Early site plans of the Price Yard refer to it as the Vehicle

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[392] Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex," 3.
[393] "Outline of Work Accomplished, Section of Improvements, Engineering, Region Four, U.S. Forest Service, 1939," 10, George Nichols Collections, MS 78, Stewart Library Special Collections, Weber State University.
[394] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Price Oil House, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yd Oil/Gas House," MLNF Eng Office.
[395] [George L. Nichols?] to Forest Supervisor, August 1, 1933.
[396] "Warehouse Site Plan, Price, Utah," 1962 and 1971.
[397] Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex," 2.
[398] Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO.
[399] George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 22, 1957, File: "7300 Buildings, Price Yard Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; Bill Broadbear email to Richa Wilson, February 25, 2013.
[400] Historic Photographs Collection, R4 History Collection. Some engineering records confuse the District Shop #0360 and the Radio/Warehouse Shop #0302, stating the latter was relocated to the Price Yard in 1954. In fact, the Radio

Storage Building (1962) and the Mechanic Shop (1971).[401] A remodel in the late 1960s and early 1970s gave the fleet mechanic a restroom, an office, and a repair shop in the east end. After the mechanic relocated to a leased facility (270 West 100 North) in 1982, the SO began using it as a storage building.[402] It is drastically altered but, as seen in early photos, it originally was similar to the 1936 CCC-built vehicle and road equipment shed at the Bannock CCC camp, adjacent to the Bannock Ranger Station in Idaho (Caribou-Targhee NF).

**Ferron CCC Camp Building, now the Price District Shop**

12. **Road Crew Warehouse** (#0361, formerly #0402): Records suggest this is the former "Land Fill Warehouse #1344,"described in 1984 as a metal frame building constructed in 1974.[403] Current engineering records provide a construction date of 1974 for the Road Crew Warehouse, a prefabricated metal structure at the west end of the Price Yard. In early 1987, an MLNF newsletter reported:

> The building from the abandoned land fill site has successfully been moved to the upper yard in Price. Work has been accomplished using the road crew and at times of large concrete pours whatever engineering personnel available from the office. All that remains is to pour a concrete approach pad and complete the electrical wiring. The facility will provide a sheltered area for the completion of annual vehicle inspections and some vehicle maintenance, as well as a sheltered area for temporary storage.[404]

13. **Canopy:** This non-historic metal structure is between the Road Crew Warehouse #0361 and the Oil/Gas House #0321.

14. **Metal Shed:** This diminutive metal building stands on the north edge of the site, behind the District Range Shop #0320.

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Warehouse Shop #0302 was moved to Price in 1949, so it is likely the 1954 date applies to the relocation of the District Shop #0360.

[401] "Warehouse Site Plan, Price, Utah," 1962 and 1971.

[402] Parkinson, "Facility Plan for the Supervisor's Office Warehouse Complex," 2 and 5.

[403] Ibid., 4.

[404] "The Scoop," January 1987, 3, File: "1630 Written Information, THE SCOOP–Schedule for 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91," Closed Files, MLNF SO.

15. **Fly Shed:** A 1958 photo portrays a corral around this shed-roofed structure, which was open on one side.[405] It no longer exists on site.

The Price Yard (Heritage No. ML-4950), located at 901 North 1100 East, continues to serve the Supervisor's Office and, since the 1970s, the Price Ranger District. In addition to its 12 buildings and structures, the site also features a three-pen metal corral, a concrete oil and gas rack, four trailer pads, and a chain link property fence.

## *Stuart Guard Station*

The Stuart Guard Station is a gem among historic Forest Service administrative sites. Located along State Highway 31 about 22 miles northwest of Huntington, it is a beautifully restored station that interprets the Forest Service and CCC history. In June 2012, the MLNF nearly lost it during the Seely Fire.

Ranger J.F. Anderson relocated a cabin in 1905 to the Stuart site, at that time known as the Nuck Woodward Ranger Station for its location at the juncture of Huntington Creek and Nuck Woodward Canyon. As one historian wrote, "Apparently Anderson had made a deal for one of two existing cabins to be moved by a private party. In payment for the moving, the private party would receive the remaining cabin. Anderson was allowed $25 for expenses and the purchase of a stove, to be spent by June 1."[406]

The fate of Anderson's cabin is unknown; the CCC may have removed it when they redeveloped the station in 1933 with an R4 Plan 53C dwelling, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 pit toilet.[407] Forest Supervisor J. W. Humphrey in January 1934 provided more information about the facilities. He expected the house to exceed the $2,500 building limit "because of the distance from Huntington and from the CCC Camp from which the men came to do the work. The early transfer of Camp F-11 caused us to complete the building with IMPNIRA funds," which was more expensive than if contracted. He claimed the dwelling was "badly needed" because forest officers had been using a tent that, since it could not be locked, resulted in loss of property. Additionally, Humphrey wrote, the ranger required a station at this location due to the large number of visitors in Huntington Canyon.[408]

Humphrey received authority to go over budget on the dwelling and, by the time the station was completed, it had numerous improvements. Foremost was the house, built with CCC labor for $3,292. It had Firtex wallboard finished with light tan plastic paint, varnished wood floors and trim, and shutters with the "usual pine tree pattern." The garage received a concrete floor and a shingle roof but no interior finishing. Although historic records provide no details on the pit toilet, it is an R4 Plan 70 design likely built with the other two buildings in 1933. All buildings were clad with drop siding painted white with Nile green trim and light green wood-shingled roofs. Other features constructed during this time included a rail fence with pine tree panels, concrete walks, a spring development, a septic tank, a telephone line, and two pastures, one in a meadow below the station and one up Nuck Woodward Canyon.[409] After a 1936

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[405] Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO.
[406] Haymond, 48.
[407] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Stuart Ranger Station," c.1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Stuart Guard Station 06118," MLNF Eng Office.
[408] J. W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, January 8, 1934, File: "7300 Buildings, Stuart Guard Station 06118," MLNF Eng Office.
[409] "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Stuart Ranger Station."

inspection, architect George L. Nichols described the unusual fence, which resembled the Mammoth and Upper Joes ranger station fences, as "over-done" and "conspicuous" with its white paint."[410]

By 1941, the site's name changed to Stuart Ranger Station.[411] The 190-acre tract (T15S, R7E, S8 and S9) was approved formally as an administrative site on January 20, 1945 and PLO 2564 withdrew it from mineral entry on December 15, 1961. In recent years, more facilities were added, although they are outside of the historic core and are designated as a separate administrative site (Stuart Warehouse Site).

As part of the Huntington and Eccles Canyon Scenic Byway development, the Forest Service rehabilitated the Stuart Guard Station (Heritage No. ML-3215, 42-EM-2331) in 1997-99. The dwelling, now known as the **Visitor Center** (#0405, formerly #06118 and #1127), serves as a visitor contact station with informational materials, interpretive displays, and a replica of an early ranger's office. The **Garage** (#0416, formerly #06161 and #1322) houses displays of CCC life and work, while the unused **Pit Toilet** (#0422, formerly #06188) stands as a reminder of earlier days.

## *Other Administrative Sites*

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files in the Region 4 Regional Office and from land classification atlases in the Manti-La Sal Supervisor's Office.

### Bennion Guard Station

The Bennion Guard Station appears on a 1941 map of the Manti National Forest. It was located in Section 35 of T11S, R7E.

### Gentry Ranger Station

The 80-acre Gentry Ranger Station, approved on September 1, 1908, was southwest of Price near Gentry Mountain and in Section 14 of T15S, R7E. In 1941, the forest supervisor wrote, "We had a small pasture on Gentry mountain for a few years. When the ranger district was discontinued, we abandoned this pasture."[412] Consequently, the withdrawal was released on January 9, 1952.

### Iceberg Ranger Station

See Ollerton Administrative Site.

### Miller's Flat Ranger Station

Like a number of early administrative sites that were approved and soon thereafter released, the 240-acre Miller's Flat Ranger Station had a short existence with approval on January 29, 1908 and release on April 5, 1909. Straddling the Sanpete-Emery County line near today's Miller Flat Reservoir, it covered land in Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10 of T15S, R6E.

### Ollerton Administrative Site

Lands status records suggest the Ollerton Administrative Site started out as the 10-acre Iceberg Ranger Station, which was approved for administrative use on June 25, 1921. It was near Skyline Drive in Section 26 of T11S, R5E, about nine miles due west of Scofield Reservoir. A cabin's construction date is unknown

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[410] George L. Nichols, "Memorandum for Operation, July 1, 1936," File: "7300 Buildings, Ferron Administrative Site," Ferron Office.
[411] J. W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, April 22, 1941, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Stuart R.S.," MLNF SO.
[412] Ibid.

but by 1953, the Supervisor considered it dilapidated and planned to destroy it.[413] Apparently, the station also had a barn because the Forest Service planned to finish its conversion to a dwelling in FY1961.[414]

A Public Land Order dated December 15, 1961 formally withdrew the Ollerton Administrative Site as a 120-acre tract to include the old Iceberg cabin. It was a short-lived action as the forest officers realized they could not develop water at the site.[415] As a result, the Spring Ridge Administrative Site was withdrawn on August 6, 1963 to take its place and the Ollerton site withdrawal was revoked on September 11, 1963. The fate of its buildings is presently unknown.

### Ranger Station No. 4

See Rolfson's Canyon Administrative Site.

### Ranger Station No. 5

On January 28, 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture requested approval of seven ranger stations on the Manti Forest Reserve. One was a 160-acre site, merely listed as "Station 5" and located in Section 32 of T14S, R6E. The Secretary of the Interior approved all seven sites on February 2, 1907.[416] Barely a year later, the Station No. 5 withdrawal was revoked on February 24, 1908.

### Ranger Station No. 7

Ranger Station No. 7 was one of seven sites proposed for the Manti Forest Reserve on January 28, 1907. The Secretary of the Interior approved the 40-acre tract, located in Section 8 of T13S, R6E, on February 2, 1907.[417] A year later, the site withdrawal was revoked on February 24, 1908. The following month, Forest Supervisor A. W. Jensen mentioned it as "a site withdrawn in district No. 7," which suggests that the ranger stations proposed for withdrawal in 1907 were numbered to correspond with the ranger district numbers. Jensen suggested replacing it with a more suitable tract and, consequently, the Mammoth Ranger Station, located nearby, became the summer headquarters of District No. 7.[418]

### Rolfson's Canyon Administrative Site

The Interior Secretary withdrew the Rolfson's Canyon Ranger Station (T15S, R6E, S5) on February 2, 1907. Also known as Ranger Station No. 4, the 160-acre site withdrawal was revoked on February 20, 1908.[419]

### Spring Ridge Administrative Site

In 1957, the MLNF constructed a barn at the proposed Spring Ridge Administrative Site. Located about 15 miles northeast of Fairview in Sections 22 and 27 of T11S, R5E, the 80-acre tract replaced the nearby Ollerton Administrative Site, which had an inadequate water supply. Development plans in 1962 included converting the barn to a garage and storeroom, fencing an 80-acre pasture, and installing an administrative trailer. To protect the site, the Department of the Interior withdrew the site from mineral

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[413] James O. Stewart, F.S., to Regional Forester, March 12, 1953, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO.
[414] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Forest Supervisor, February 4, 1960, Binder: "USFS Historic Building/Admin Site Info," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[415] George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 21, 1962, and Edward P. Cliff, Chief, to Manager, District Land and Survey Office, June 29, 1962, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Ollerton G.S.," MLNF SO.
[416] Secretary of Interior to GLO Commissioner, January 23, 1907; Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.
[417] Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.
[418] A. W. Jensen, Supervisor, to The Forester, March 14, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Mammoth Guard Station 0213," MLNF Eng Office.
[419] Secretary to GLO Commissioner, February 2, 1907.

entry on August 6, 1963. The only improvement by 1990 was a cement pad. A 1990 Facilities Master Plan recommended construction of a water system, pit toilet, horse corral, and pasture, and reconstruction of the road to the site.[420]

### Willow Swamp Ranger Station

The 160-acre Willow Swamp Ranger Station was located in Section 33 of T14S, R6E. Upon the recommendation of Ranger Ernest Winkler, the GLO withdrew the site on February 27, 1908.[421] Ranger David Williams helped construct a telephone line between the Willow Swamp and Joes Valley ranger stations in 1911.[422] The station's water supply eventually proved inadequate for administrative needs so the Canyon View Ranger Station near Rolfson Creek was withdrawn to replace it. The Willow Swamp withdrawal was revoked on October 21, 1918.

### Unnamed Administrative Sites

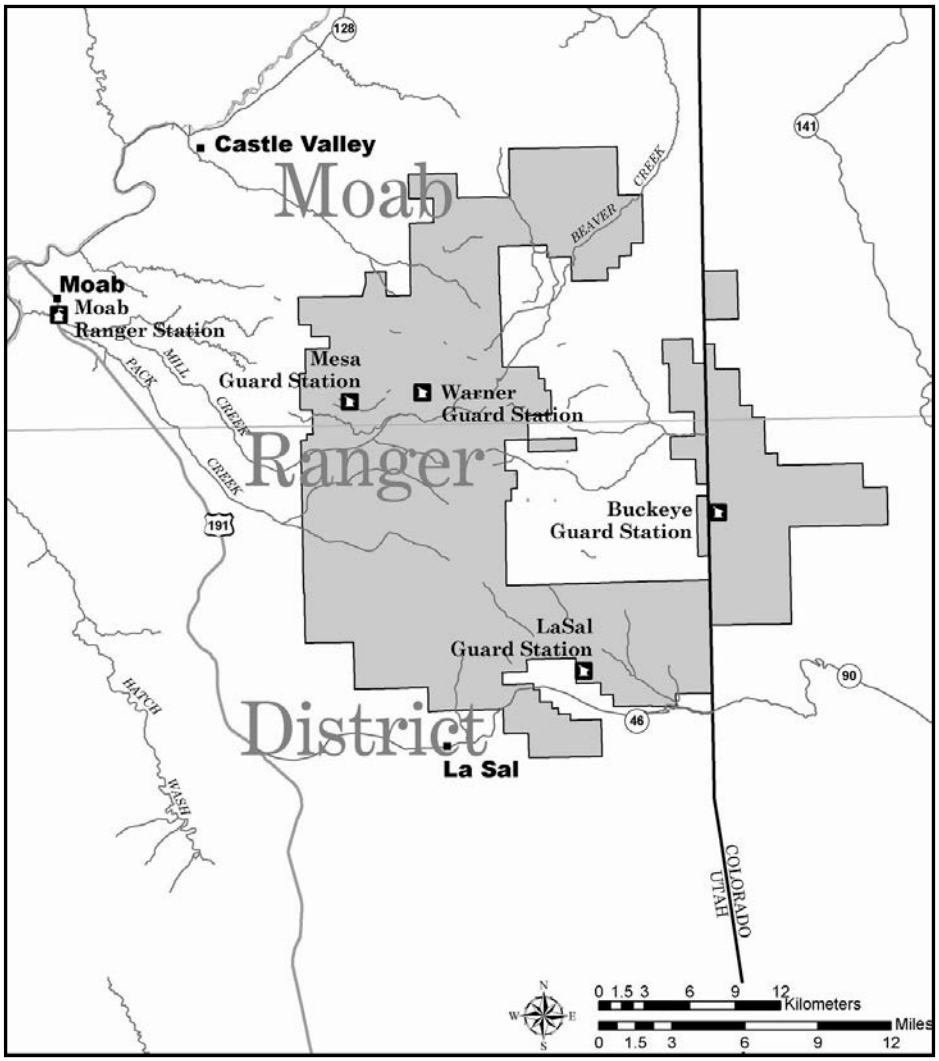
Land classification maps from the 1910s show unnamed administrative sites in T13S, R6E, S6 (two sites); T13S, R6E, S32; and T15S, R6E, S2.

[420] Frank J. Welch, Assistant Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1962, and George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, May 21, 1962, both in File: “2760 Withdrawals, Spring Ridge Administrative Site,” MLNF SO; “MLNF Facilities Master Plan,” 1990, 19.
[421] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Lake Ranger Station."
[422] David H. Williams, excerpts of transcribed work diary, November 1, 1911, File: “Williams, David H.,” MLNF Heritage Office.

# Chapter 9: Moab Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Today's Moab Ranger District embraces the boundaries of the original La Sal Forest Reserve. Following the consolidation of the Monticello and La Sal national forests in 1908, the original reserve became the North Division of the newly formed La Sal National Forest. Beginning in 1910, forest officials managed the Division as two districts: the Mesa Ranger District (District 1) and the La Sal Ranger District (District 2).[423] The two merged in 1925 as the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District (District 1), which was renamed the Moab Ranger District in 1957.[424] During the mid-1990s, the Moab and Monticello districts entered into a joint management relationship and began sharing some administrative functions. Since 1996, one ranger has managed both districts.




[423] Godfrey, Section 4.0, p. 5.

[424] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest"; Forest Service Organizational Directories.

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Supervisor's Office in Moab, located in the Cooper Martin building on Main Street from 1906 to 1940, likely provided workspace for all La Sal National Forest rangers during winter months. Additionally, the Mesa district ranger used Moab as his winter base and the Warner and Mesa ranger stations as his summer headquarters. In contrast, the La Sal district ranger used the La Sal Ranger Station year round. When the two districts consolidated in 1925, the La Sal Ranger Station retained its status as a year-round facility until 1927 when the ranger began working from Moab in the winter. Three years later, Moab became the Mesa-La Sal District's yearlong headquarters.[425]

After the WPA built the La Sal Supervisor's Office in Moab, the Mesa-La Sal district ranger likely worked from there. The Forest Service converted this building a few years later to a ranger dwelling/office but, by 1946, officials deemed this an undesirable situation and recommended leasing a separate office for the ranger elsewhere.[426] Indeed, by 1953 ranger Q. David Hansen occupied a 144-sf room in a commercial building at the corner of Main and 100 North streets. The Forest Supervisor complained in 1954 about the high rent and blamed it on the shortage of office space due to a uranium mining boom. With the lease set to expire, Hansen relocated to "newly completed quarters" at 54 East 100 North in May 1955.[427] The Supervisor said the Moab District office in 1962 was on the second floor of a poorly signed building a block from Main Street.[428] This may have been in the Pure Oil Building, where the Moab District Ranger leased office space in 1966.[429]

Forest Service directories list 164 South Main Street as the Moab Ranger District headquarters in 1974 and 1976. According to other documents, district staff moved in 1972 into the Payne office building at 466 South Main Street, sharing space with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service and NPS continued to occupy that building until March 1985 when both agencies moved to the Hartford Building at 100 West 200 South.[430] In 1999, the Moab staff reoccupied the Moab Administrative Site after the ranger dwelling was converted back to its original use as an office.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### *Buckeye Park Ranger Station & Buckeye Administrative Site*

Two separate administrative sites on the Manti-La Sal held the name "Buckeye," with the first often referred to as the Buckeye Park Ranger Station and the second as the Buckeye Administrative Site. Buckeye Park is located in Utah on the La Sal Mountains' east side, in the southeast quarter of Section 16 in T27S, R26E. Records are somewhat ambiguous as to when it was approved as an administrative site but the Forest Service recommended it for withdrawal on August 15, 1906. One source described Buckeye Park as a "thorn to the USFS" due to the agency's inability to utilize it fully:

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[425] [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District.

[426] B.A. Anderson and C.E. Favre, "Inspection–LaSal," September 23, 1946" 14, File: "Monticello Ranger District, 1940–1949," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

[427] "Moehler Bros. Sell Main St. Lots To Sander, Inc.," *Times Independent,* April 16, 1953, 1; James C. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, June 18, 1954, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Moab R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files; "Forest Service Into New Office Quarters," *Times Independent,* May 19, 1955, 1.

[428] Adrian E. Dalton, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, December 17, 1962, File: "5420 Purchases, Donations, Mt. Pleasant Administrative Site, Burt Seeley," Closed Files, MLNF SO.

[429] "Federal Building Approved for Moab," *Times Independent,* March 10, 1966, 1.

[430] Various documents, File: "6440 Real Property, Moab Office," Closed Files, MLNF SO; *Intermountain Reporter,* No. 17, September 1, 1972, 10.

> The Secretary approved the withdrawal January 24, 1907, and in 1911 the USFS took the matter up with the State since it was located on State school land and the USFS had fenced the pasture in 1910. The State Land board could not exchange the area for other lands and the USFS were [*sic*] advised to lease the area from the State . . . . In June 1914 Supervisor Humphrey leased 150 acres for 5 years. The Courand [*sic*] Bros. constructed improvements including two log houses on the land and in 1917 Ranger Mellenthin recommended that the Service purchase one of the houses for use as a Ranger Station.[431]

According to other information, the 150.30-acre Buckeye Park Ranger Station was approved on March 26, 1914 and released 24 years later on March 10, 1928. As early as 1907, Forest Supervisor Orrin C. Snow mentioned that appropriated monies were available to construct a ranger station at Buckeye Park.[432] There is no evidence that the Forest Service constructed a facility at the site, but, per ranger Mellenthin's recommendation noted above, in 1917 the agency purchased one of the Couraud Brothers structures for $200. It was reportedly constructed in 1916 as part of sawmill operation.[433] Until 1923, the Forest Service leased the dwelling for $1.00 per year but, after the state raised its leasing rate sometime in the 1920s, the La Sal NF continued to use it without a formal rental agreement.[434] At some point, the state tract passed into the private ownership of L. G. Franklin and subsequently to John B. Colombo in 1938.[435]

In 1922, forest official Ernest Winkler described the sawn log house at Buckeye Park as "one of the best finished R.S. houses I have seen in District." He commented on its four rooms, front porch, back porch, and interior woodwork of yellow pine.[436] Around 1937, ranger Owen DeSpain noted the dwelling had doors, cornices, and railings painted white, and a painted shingled roof. In addition to the four rooms and two porches, it had a small storeroom. The interior consisted of matched and beaded yellow pine partitions, varnished trim and doors, and matched yellow pine floors. At that time, the ranger used the house as a temporary summer station to administer "that part of the district lying in Colorado." DeSpain's description indicates that, in addition to the $200 purchase price, the Forest Service invested $204.78 into the house in fiscal year 1935.[437]

The Forest Service terminated its lease with the state for the pasture portion of the Buckeye Park Ranger Station on December 31, 1925.[438] By then the La Sal NF was using national forest lands for pasturage, a situation formalized when the Forest Service withdrew 75 acres on December 12, 1927. This new Buckeye Administrative Site was adjacent to and east of Buckeye Park but was across the state line in Colorado (Sections 2 and 3 of T48N, R20W). A subsequent withdrawal in 1955 (PLO 1176) increased the second

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[431] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[432] Orrin C. Snow to the Forester, November 30, 1907.
[433] Owen M. DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Buckeye Ranger Station, La Sal National Forest," c.1937, File: "Buckeye Ranger Station," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office. Sources imply that Couraud Brothers was a sawmill company, though this is unclear. Also, some sources replace Couraud for Courand. It is unclear which spelling is correct.
[434] DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Buckeye Ranger Station"; T.H. Van Meter, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, September 25, 1956, File: "Buckeye Ranger Station," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.
[435] [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District.
[436] Ernest Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0001, R4 History Collection.
[437] DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Buckeye Ranger Station."
[438] T.V. Pearson, Acting Assistant District Forester, to State Land Commissioner of Utah, December 15, 1925, R4 Architectural Historian's Files.

administrative site's size to 99.35 acres, all within the state of Colorado. About 33 acres, irrigable by a ditch that fed Buckeye Reservoir, were suitable for pasture.[439]

Throughout the 1950s, Forest Service officials discussed several options regarding the old Buckeye Park Ranger Station building, including formalizing a lease with the existing property owner, relocating the building (purportedly only a 100-foot move to the new administrative site), or trading it for the construction of a new facility on the new Buckeye Administrative Site.[440] Finally, in 1957, Forest Supervisor George L. Burnett concluded that, "since the building was not worth moving and no trade was possible [because of regulation prohibitions], we are clearing our investment records of the building through an appropriate journal voucher."[441]

With the loss of the old Buckeye Park dwelling, the Forest Service tentatively planned to build a new facility at the Buckeye Administrative Site during the 1959 fiscal year.[442] Instead, by 1964 crews occupied a 1950s trailer under a crude wooden shelter.[443] In July 1978, the Forest Service replaced the trailer with a 14' x 60' mobile home, capable of housing eight people, under an improved trailer shelter.[444] Engineering records listed 1969 as the construction date of the **Trailer** (#0218, formerly #40104, #1133 and/or #1134) and identified an associated 100-sf **Storage Shed** (#0327, formerly #40105 and #1345) built in 1970 and a 16-sf pit **Toilet** (#0419, formerly #06185) of indeterminate age.[445]

According to the forest's 1990 Facility Master Plan, district fire crews frequently used the Buckeye Administrative Site to respond to wildfires in the Sinbad Ridge and Carpenter Ridge areas.[446] By 2004, timber crews occasionally used the structures for administrative purposes.[447] Nevertheless, the MLNF recommended decommissioning of the three buildings because they were rarely used and/or in poor condition.[448] The Forest Service removed them in 2010.

## *La Sal Ranger Station*

The Forest Service withdrew 201.09 acres (T28S, R25E, S22) for the La Sal Ranger Station on August 27, 1908, a little over a month after the La Sal and Monticello national forests were combined. The site is about 38 miles southeast of Moab and seven miles from what was then the La Sal post office. By August 1909, S. T. Hibbs had completed a two-room dwelling that would serve as the ranger's year-round

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[439] DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Buckeye Ranger Station"; [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District "; James O. Stewart, F.S., to Ranger Hansen, September 6, 1955, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Buckeye Administrative Site," MLNF SO.

[440] T.H. Van Meter, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, September 21, 1956; T.H. Van Meter, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, September 25, 1956; David Hansen to Forest Supervisor, January 15, 1953; all in File: "Buckeye Ranger Station," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

[441] George L. Burnett, F.S., to Regional Forester, October 24, 1957, File: "Buckeye Ranger Station," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

[442] T.H. Van Meter, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, October 30, 1957, File: "Buckeye Ranger Station," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.

[443] Harry L. Siebert, photograph of "crew trailer," 1964, Historic Photographs Collection, MLNF SO.

[444] Bill Broadbear email to Richa Wilson, February 25, 2013.

[445] "MLNF Facilities Master Plan," 1985, 5; "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 33.

[446] "MLNF Facilities Master Plan," 1990, 20.

[447] Melinda Schmidt, personal communication with HRA, July 29, 2004.

[448] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 33.

headquarters. The Forest Service expected the barn to be completed before the snow began that year.[449] Indeed, the La Sal National Forest expended $105 on it in fiscal year 1910, supplemented with $47.50 worth of improvement in fiscal year 1912.[450] (The c.1937 "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, La Sal Ranger Station" claims the house and barn were built in 1912 but that may be the year they were capitalized in real property records.) Finally, the Forest Service spent about $19 in fiscal years 1919 and 1920 to construct a privy.[451]

In 1915, forest official Homer Fenn deemed the La Sal cabin a "disgrace to the Service" but Ernest Winkler, another official, described the house in 1922 as having two nice rooms with a fireplace, burlap walls, and a "factory ceiling." He also noted the hay barn was arranged well and the site, in general, was "neat and orderly."[452] The house received an additional $140 worth of improvements in fiscal year 1925.[453]

**La Sal Ranger Station, 1937**

A c.1937 document provided more details about the site, noting the costs for the 14' x 28' two-room dwelling totaled $798. The 32' x 27' barn, built for $575, had four horse stalls, a storeroom, and a corrugated iron roof. Other improvements included a well (dug in 1929), a yard fence, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet (built in 1940 for $36). A fenced pasture seeded in alfalfa died in 1934 due to drought.[454]

These facilities served as the headquarters for the La Sal Ranger District and, after 1925, as the year-round base for the consolidated Mesa-La Sal Ranger District. Beginning in 1927, the ranger relocated to Moab during the winter and, in 1930, began operating from there year round. This action changed the La Sal Ranger Station to a field station for personnel working in the area.[455]

As seen in a 1937 photo, the original La Sal dwelling was a rectangular, front-gabled structure with a full-width, shed-roofed front porch. By 1946, the station was badly deteriorated and needed paint. "It is non standard and shacky," wrote B. A. Anderson and C. E. Favre in an inspection report, who went on:

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[449] "Forest Service Notes," *Grand Valley Times,* July 9, 1909, 4; "Forest Service Notes," *Grand Valley Times,* August 27, 1909, 1; "Forest Service Notes," *Grand Valley Times,* July 15, 1910, 1.
[450] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[451] Ibid.
[452] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester"; Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.
[453] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[454] Ibid.; "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, La Sal Ranger Station," c.1937, File: "7300 Buildings, La Sal Guard Station Dwelling 0202," MLNF Eng Office.
[455] [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District.

> The porch is falling apart as are the window casings etc. There isn't a gate around the place that isn't haywired and opened by brute strength. With the La Sal station located at a key position for performing work in that part of the district and constantly occupied by crews and the ranger enough attention has not been paid to maintenance. The forest should put a high priority on the replacement of the present improvements in any construction program. What is needed is a two room cabin, combination garage and two stall barn and corral.

The report also suggested the need for the Forest Service to gain water rights, since water was supplied merely "thru some rancher's generosity."[456]

The original La Sal Ranger Station buildings no longer exist. The MLNF may have removed them in 1960-61 when it erected a one-bedroom dwelling to the south.[457] This **La Sal Guard Station Dwelling** (#0202, formerly #1103) is a standard R4 Plan 169 designed by regional architect William R. Turner in 1958. Four years after its construction, an inspector noted that district personnel rarely used the dwelling and that the water pumping system did not work. He recommended relocating the house to the Buckeye Administrative Site.[458] Despite plans in the 1970s to do so, the house remains in its original location.[459] District staff still use the La Sal Guard Station (Heritage No. ML-4953) for administrative purposes.

## *Mesa Ranger Station*

Approved as an administrative site on November 28, 1919, the 58-acre Mesa Ranger Station (T26S, R24E, S30) replaced the inaccessible Warner Ranger Station as the headquarters for District 1. Located south of Castleton and southeast of Moab, the site enjoyed easier access along the Pack Creek-Castleton Road.[460] The Forest Service began constructing the Mesa ranger dwelling in 1919 but had to delay work for a year until a portion of the road was finished.[461] Rangers W. E. Tangren and Carroll J. Meador, along with John W. Sullivan, finished building the “commodious cabin” in 1920-21.[462] Its costs totaled $1,567, a somewhat exorbitant amount attributed to high transportation costs.[463] Soon thereafter, forest official Ernest Winkler visited the station and noted the sawn log structure had a stone foundation and interior partitions made of boards.[464] Around 1938, ranger Owen DeSpain described the house as having "three large rooms

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[456] Anderson and Favre, 14.
[457] "Manti-LaSal Building Program," December 23, 1964, File: “7300 Buildings, Moab Ranger Station Administrative Site,” Moab Ranger District Office (hereafter, location is referred to as Moab Office); Jed B. Parkinson, Technical Structural Survey for LaSal Administrative Site, May 14, 1985, File: “7300 Buildings, LaSal Guard Station Dwelling 0202,” MLNF Eng Office.
[458] H.L. Siebert, “Manti-LaSal Building Program,” December 23, 1964, File: “Manti-La Sal N.F., Monticello R.D., General,” R4 Architectural Historian’s Files.
[459] Wayne Parker to W. H. Boley, September 9, 1974, File: “7300 Buildings, LaSal Guard Station Dwelling 0202,” MLNF Eng Office.
[460] “New Ranger Station,” *Times Independent,* March 11, 1920, 8.
[461] Charles DeMoisy, Jr., Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, March 10, 1921, File: “Mesa Dwelling #1124,” 1680 History Files, Heritage Office, Monticello Office (hereafter, location is referred to as Monticello Heritage Office).
[462] “New Ranger Station,” *Times Independent,* March 11, 1920, 8; “Building New Ranger Station on Wilson Mesa,” *Times Independent,* November 18, 1920, 1; and “Looking Backward,” *Times Independent,* January 30, 1941, 4.
[463] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest"; Charles DeMoisy, Jr., Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, March 10, 1921.
[464] Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.

and a store room." Exterior walls were covered with "sawed log siding." The structure was unpainted except for light green shingles and doors, and white window frames and trim.[465]

The Mesa dwelling, a "massed plan, pyramidal roofed" house type,[466] follows the Washington Office's Plan 12, a standard design for a three-room Ranger's Cabin distributed in 1908.[467] Its log construction, size, hip roof, chimney placement, porch and fenestration patterns are identical to those portrayed in the building plans. It has two entry doors, a large kitchen/dining room on one side, and two smaller rooms on the other. The only notable difference is that the closet and pantry shown in the standard plan are combined to form one large pantry in the Mesa dwelling.

**Mesa Ranger Station, 1937**

Other early improvements at the Mesa Ranger Station included a fenced, 58-acre horse pasture and a gravity-flow water system (completed in 1924) that supplied the station and the pasture. In late 1932, the La Sal National Forest received relief funds to construct warehouses to store road equipment at the Baker, Kigalia, and Mesa ranger stations. While Baker and Kigalia received such structures, research yields no indication that the Mesa Ranger Station did.[468] However, in 1936, ERA laborers made significant repairs to the fence while relief funds allowed $261 worth of upgrades to the house and the construction of a new outhouse (fiscal year 1934).[469] The latter is a standard R4 Plan 70 toilet that replaced a 1921 privy.[470]

In a reversal of its *raison d'être*, the Mesa Ranger Station lost its status as a summer headquarters when a new Warner Ranger Station was constructed in 1934.[471] It became a guard station and, in 1941, Albert Maxwell secured a special use permit to use the dwelling and pasture "in connection with handling permitted stock on the La Sal National Forest."[472] As of 1943, Maxwell and his wife occupied the dwelling and hosted several visitors.[473] Inspectors B. A. Anderson and C. E. Favre reported in 1946 that "the cabin is

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[465] Owen M. DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mesa Ranger Station," File: "7300 Buildings, Mesa Dwelling #1124," MLNF Eng Office.
[466] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses,* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 100.
[467] USDA Forest Service, "Bills for Material Accompanying Standard Plans for Buildings on Ranger Stations," 1908.
[468] "News Notes From Over La Sal National Forest," *Times Independent,* October 6, 1939, 1 and "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* December 8, 1931, 2.
[469] DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mesa Ranger Station."
[470] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[471] [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District.
[472] "Special Use Permit, Mesa Ranger Station and Pasture, Maxwell, Albert," August 4, 1941, File: "7300 Buildings, Mesa Dwelling #1124," MLNF Eng Office.
[473] *Times Independent,* July 22, 1943 and August 12, 1943.

in a bad state of repair and would be abandoned but for the request of a cattle permittee to use it for his herding." They recommended allowing the permittee to continue using the cabin "until an opportune time comes up to wreck it without incurring the ill will of the permittee. There will be no need to replace the Mesa cabin as crews can use the Warner station."[474] A decade later, Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart suggested to Ranger Q. David Hansen a similar course of action, whereby the Forest Service would halt the issuance of additional special use permits and then sell or destroy the old cabin.[475] Nevertheless, the MLNF allowed the Utah Department of Fish and Game to use the Mesa Guard Station under a special use permit beginning October 17, 1958 and ending around 1986.[476]

The Mesa Guard Station (Site No. ML- 3244, 42-GR-2582) remained vacant after 1986 and the MLNF recommended decommissioning of the **Dwelling** (#0214, formerly #1124) and **Pit Toilet** (#0420, formerly #06186).[477] To date, the Forest Service has taken no action and the buildings suffer from severe deterioration.

## *Moab Administrative Site*

The headquarters of the La Sal National Forest occupied the second floor of Moab's Cooper Martin building from that building's completion in 1906 until 1940.[478] Concerned about rising rents caused by the booming mining business, La Sal forest officers sought other options for the Supervisor's Office and considered relocating to Monticello. As an incentive to keep the La Sal officials in town, the city of Moab and Grand County in 1939 facilitated the acquisition of a parcel from Mitchell Melich and Clara Savage to the Forest Service. The tract, located at 62 East 100 North, consists of 1.1 acres in Lot 4, Block 17 of the Moab Townsite (T26S, R21E, S1).[479] In exchange, acting Regional Forester C. N. Woods promised "a minimum of development at this site which will include a Forest Supervisor's office building, a storehouse, and a garage and equipment building."[480] That same year, the Forest Service applied to the WPA for the construction of an office, residence, gas house, shop, and garage/storeroom.[481]

The WPA built the office during the summer of 1940 at a cost of $8,000 and the local newspaper described it as a "handsome structure" with "ample space."[482] One Forest Service report, however, described the project as "a lot of headaches" and complained about the WPA labor and foreman. With the "patience and perseverance" of forest personnel, the office was complete enough to allow staff to

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[474] Anderson and Favre, 15.
[475] James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor, to Ranger Hansen, March 1, 1955, File: "Mesa Dwelling #1124," 1680 History Files, Monticello Heritage Office.
[476] David M. Moon, Memorandum to File, September 18, 1963, File: "Mesa Dwelling #1124," 1680 History Files, Monticello Heritage Office; "Relinquishment Withdrawal Review Land Report," June 26, 1989, R4 LSO; Raymon W. Carling, District Ranger, to John Livesay, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, August 22, 1986, File: "7300 Buildings, Mesa Dwelling #1124," MLNF Eng Office.
[477] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 32.
[478] "Forest Service In New Building," *Times Independent,* September 12, 1940, 1.
[479] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Office 0102," MLNF Eng Office and File: "5420, Purchases, Donations, Moab Adm Site, Clara Savage," Closed Files, MLNF SO.
[480] C. N. Woods, Acting Regional Forester, to L.L. Taylor, Board of County Commissioners Chairman, December 20, 1938, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Office 0102," MLNF Eng Office.
[481] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, April 1, 1939; and Works Progress Administration Project Proposal, December 27, 1939, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[482] "Forest Service In New Building," *Times Independent,* September 12, 1940, 1.

move in on September 9, 1940.[483] A WPA crew also completed the shop/garage in 1941 and landscaping was expected to be done by that fall.[484]

The color scheme of both buildings deviated from Scheme #4, the standard white and green palette deemed suitable for ranger stations in towns. Under Scheme #5, which allowed custom colors for buildings near rock outcrops, cliffs, or in "doubtful cases," the new facilities had red cedar siding to be compatible with the red rock terrain surrounding Moab. It is not clear if the siding was also painted, or if only the trim and roof were but the colors did not turn out as planned, leaving Regional Office inspectors, locals, and other people with objections. Accordingly, the Forest Supervisor received instructions to paint the buildings white and apply Nile green paint only to the window sash as "simplicification will give greater appeal to buildings of this type."[485]

Unforeseen circumstances, specifically World War II and subsequent staff and budget cuts, caused the Forest Service to consolidate administrative units and postpone further development of the Moab site. After the La Sal and Uinta national forests temporarily merged in 1945, Moab lost its designation as a Forest headquarters and Provo served as the joint supervisor's office. Since then, even with the consolidation of the La Sal and Manti forests, the Moab Administrative Site (Heritage No. ML-3388, 42-GR-2924) has continued to serve as a district administrative site. Its buildings, listed by facility number, include the following:

- **Office** (#0102, formerly #1122): In 1933, Forest Service architect George L. Nichols designed a standard building for Supervisor's Offices throughout Region 4. Designated as R4 Plan 54, its front façade and certain details invoked the previously popular Neoclassical Revival Style. When Nichols and Harry W. Caughlin altered the plan in 1940, they modified the interior to improve circulation and changed exterior details. This new R4 Plan 54C omitted the corner boards, water table, drop siding, boxed eaves, and gable end treatment found on the older design. Lap siding, board shutters, exposed purlins and rafter tails, and staggered rake lines at the gable ends hinted at early Ranch Style homes. It is not clear if Nichols and Caughlin developed this design specifically for the Moab site and/or if it was intended to replace the older R4 Plan 54 design as the regional standard.[486]

  Constructed in 1940 by the WPA, the R4 Plan 54C building in Moab first served as the La Sal NF's Supervisor's Office (SO). When the SO transferred to Provo in 1945, the Forest Service converted it into a dwelling for the Mesa-La Sal district ranger. It was intended to double as the ranger's office until district staff could occupy part of a proposed federal building in Moab, a move that apparently never materialized.[487] According to a 1946 inspection report, initial funding for the conversion was exhausted before an outside entrance could be constructed for the one room designated as the ranger's office. Consequently, visitors had to pass through the ranger's living

[483] "1940 History of the La Sal National Forest," 2.
[484] "La Sal Forest News," *Times Independent,* May 29, 1941, 1.
[485] Vern L. Despain, A.A.R.F, to Forest Supervisor, September 21, 1942, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Office 0102," MLNF Eng Office.
[486] Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.
[487] Hunt, "The Moab Ranger District Office Remodelling [*sic*], Heritage Report No. ML-99-0831," 1999, 4, MLNF Heritage Office.

room to his office. Because of this, the inspectors advocated renting office space in downtown Moab "where forest business could be divorced from the home."[488]

The ranger's residence received upgrades in the 1950s and 1960s including a modern furnace, window air conditioner, closets and cupboards, and a half bath. As of 1984, it provided temporary housing to newly arrived personnel. The Moab Ranger District found it necessary to convert it back to an office in 1999, a project that required additional interior modifications.[489] It has provided office space for district personnel since then.

- **Office Annex** (#0103, formerly #1301/1109). The WPA built a shop/garage in 1941 and, by the 1950s, the Forest Service had remodeled part of it as a bunkhouse with a bathroom and kitchen. On July 30, 1955, a fire on an adjoining property spread to the building, burning it to the ground.[490] Using the original R4 Plan 33A-1 building plans and the existing foundation, the Forest Service reconstructed the 24' x 40' structure in 1956. In 2000, the agency remodeled the shop/bunkhouse to provide additional office space and renamed it the Office Annex.[491]

- **Fire Cache** (#0301, formerly #1302): This former road equipment shed was built in 1933 in the rear of Moab's public library lot. A newspaper described the building at that time as a 20' x 40' structure clad in corrugated iron.[492] In 1946, inspectors commented on the "old warehouse" located a block or two from the Moab Ranger Station and, two years later, the Forest Service relocated it to the Moab compound.[493] Known previously as the warehouse and now as the Fire Cache, the un-insulated building underwent significant renovations in 1983 to improve energy efficiency.[494] Work included the replacement of its original corrugated metal siding and roofing with aluminum siding and composition shingles.

- **Tack Storage Building** (#0322, formerly #1338): Perhaps following the recommendation of a 1946 inspection report, by 1954 the Mesa-La Sal District Ranger rented a 144-sf office a half block away from the Moab Administrative Site. It was expensive, however, and Forest Supervisor James C. Stewart lobbied the Regional Forester to relocate a two-horse barn from the Manti Division to the Forest Service site for use as an office.[495] His request granted, the MLNF relocated an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, built around 1934, from the Lake Guard Station to the Moab compound in 1955. Plans to

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[488] Anderson and Favre, 14.
[489] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 29.
[490] Q. David Hansen, District Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, August 2, 1955, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Office Annex 0103," MLNF Eng Office; "Hope To Rebuild Garage Lost In $150,000 Blaze Saturday," *Times Independent,* August 4, 1955, 1.
[491] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 30.
[492] "To Build Warehouse," *Times Independent,* April 20, 1933, 8.
[493] Anderson and Favre, 14; Ivan Sack, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 29, 1948, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Fire Cache 0301," MLNF Eng Office.
[494] Reed C. Christensen, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, "FA&O Construction Program Memorandum of 1/8/82," February 2, 1982, File: "7300 Buildings, FY-82," Sanpete Office; Hunt, "The Moab Ranger District Office Remodelling [*sic*]," 4-5.
[495] James O. Stewart to Regional Forester, June 18, 1954, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Ranger Station Administrative Site," Moab Office.

expand this "Little Office" never materialized and, in 1964, staff reclassified it as a storage building.[496] Since at least the 1990s, it has been called the Tack Storage Building.

- **Pesticide Storage Building** (#0341, formerly #1373): This metal container dates to 1970.
- **Storage Shed** (#0347): Built in 1998, this kit shed provides storage for recreation staff.
- **Flammable Storage Building** (#0355): The 10' x 20' storage shed was built in 2003 of concrete blocks.
- **Avalanche Shed** (no facility number): This prefabricated structure was placed on site in 2009.
- **Oil Shed (#1339):** This 10'-9" x 12'-2" metal shed was erected around 1979.[497] A 1985 Facilities Master Plan described it as a 131-sf structure and recommended it be upgraded for pesticide storage. It was removed sometime after 1999, likely when the Flammable Storage Building was constructed in 2003.

## *Warner Guard Station*

When the Forest Service withdrew the Warner Ranger Station on January 24, 1907, it embraced approximately 62.5 acres near Warner Lake in the western La Sal Mountains. Forest Supervisor Orrin C. Snow reported that a "stake and rider fence" enclosed the withdrawn land, which was in Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 of T26S, R24E.[498] In the following decades, forest officials discovered that the withdrawal description (including the legal description) did not accord with topography on the ground. A subsequent 60-acre withdrawal on September 26, 1958 (PLO 1736), also included an incorrect legal description, leaving out the Warner Ranger Station dwelling, which was in Section 21, though partially overlapping with the 1907 withdrawal.[499]

The Warner Ranger Station, known locally during its early years as the Wilson Mesa Ranger Station, gained its first building, a log cabin, in the summer of 1907 along with a pole corral and a nursery.[500] Although forest officers proposed to build the three-room WO Plan 12 dwelling, they received approval for a one-room, 14' x 16' cabin following WO Plan 1. Completed for $137.90, the small house had an elaterite roof.[501] Arthur Loveridge and Heber Christensen may have erected it, according to a newspaper article that reported they built "some cabins at the ranger station on Wilson mesa" in 1907.[502]

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[496] Hunt, "The Moab Ranger District Office Remodelling [*sic*]," 4; F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Moab Storage Shed, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Tack Storage 0322," MLNF Eng Office.
[497] Lynn Bennett, et. al., Technical Structural Survey, Moab Oil Shed, April 13, 1983, File: "7300 Buildings, Moab Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[498] Orrin C. Snow to the Forester, November 30, 1907, File: "7300 Buildings, Warner Guard Station Dwelling 06121," MLNF Eng Office.
[499] "Relinquishment and Partial Retention/Relinquishment Withdrawal Review Land Report for U-42842–Warner Administrative Site and U-012576–Warner Administrative Site in Grand County, Utah," June 26, 1989, File: "Withdrawal Reviews Manti-La Sal N. F.," R4 LSO. These acreage figures do not add up to the original withdrawn acreage, which should be 120.5 as opposed to 120.05.
[500] Orrin C. Snow to the Forester, November 30, 1907.
[501] Cost Estimates, File: "7300 Buildings, Warner Guard Station Dwelling 06121," MLNF Eng Office. Elaterite is a dark brown mineral hydrocarbon found in Utah and sometimes called elastic bitumen.
[502] "40 Years Ago This Week," *Times Independent*, June 12, 1947, 4.

**This c.1914 photo of a ranger dwelling on the Moab Division may be the original Warner Ranger Station.**

Forest Supervisor Snow reported in 1907 that half of a $100 appropriation for the Buckeye Park Ranger Station was diverted to construct the Warner dwelling since the $30 earmarked for that purpose was inadequate to pay the non-agency workers needed to complete the project. He described the cabin as "12' x 14' with two doors and three windows" and noted it was built with lumber salvaged from old bunkhouses at an abandoned mill site. Forest Guard Taylor, possibly Ed Taylor, contributed 12 days toward the station's construction. Accommodations were Spartan at first. "The cabin," wrote Snow, "has not been supplied with a stove nor ranger table, or dishes, but the purchase of these articles will be left until near the close of the present fiscal year with a view to using for this purpose any unexpended moneys of our several allotments."[503] The following year, a one-room log addition was constructed.[504]

By 1915, a forest inspector described the Warner dwelling as a two-room shack "inadequate and unfit for the use of the Rangers and their families." He noted the lack of a foundation, the rotted state of the sill logs, and the "cloth lining and ceiling, which presents excellent shelter for mountain-rats."[505] Upon his recommendation, the La Sal National Forest received funds by 1917 to improve the Warner Ranger Station.[506] These plans apparently were unrealized for forest official Ernest Winkler, visiting the station in 1922, described the two-room dwelling as a log shack with a floor in poor condition and walls lined with green burlap. He deemed it suitable for summer camping but nothing more.[507]

The introduction of New Deal programs brought significant changes to the Warner Lake area. The first CCC camp on the La Sal National Forest, Camp F-20, was established in the spring of 1933 at the Warner Ranger Station, although CCC members had to camp at Dill's Knoll on Brumley Creek until enough snow

[503] Orrin C. Snow to the Forester, November 30, 1907.
[504] R. Emesnard(?), Acting Chief, to John Riis, October 6, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[505] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[506] "Forest Plans Many Improvements for Year," *Grand Valley Times*, June 29, 1917, 1.
[507] Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.

had melted to allow them to get to the Warner site.[508] The CCC in 1933-34 redeveloped the Ranger Station with an R4 Plan 7 dwelling for $406, an R4 Plan 24 garage for $454, an R4 Plan 70 ("similar") toilet for $36, a yard fence, and a corral.[509] The original cabin served as the CCC blacksmith shop until crews removed it in 1935.[510]

In the late 1930s, Ranger Owen DeSpain described the new and improved Warner Ranger Station as having a "pole and log and block fence" that enclosed a 50-acre pasture and a gravity-flow system that watered the lawn. The dwelling, he noted, had "drop siding walls and wall board for interior finishing." It and the garage were painted white with Nile green trim and had shingled roofs stained green.[511] With these improvements, the Warner Ranger Station assumed most of the functions of the older Mesa Ranger Station to the southwest, providing summer accommodations for the ranger who stayed in Moab during winters.

The **Warner Guard Station Dwelling** (#06121, formerly #1129), while described as an R4 Plan 7, departs from the standard design. At 14 feet wide, it is narrower than the 18' x 32' building plan and it has no windows on its front façade. The **Pit Toilet** (no facility number), with its 4-panel door (possibly recycled from the old cabin) and rectangular screened opening, also differs slightly from the standard R4 Plan 70 toilet. The **Garage** (#0410, formerly #06133, #40301, and #1324) appears to follow the R4 Plan 24 design.

Now known as the Warner Guard Station (Heritage No. ML-4956), the site has enjoyed continuous use since its construction. The MLNF has altered the dwelling to meet evolving needs, including the installation in 1964 of a hot water tank, shower, butane tank, and new linoleum.[512] A 1985 engineering survey noted a propane refrigerator, range, and water heater, and described plans to repair plumbing and the station's septic tank and drain field.[513] The introduction of a restroom to the dwelling led to the abandonment of the pit toilet even the small building still exists. While the District still uses the site for administrative purposes, the public may rent the dwelling through the Forest Service's recreation rental cabin program.

## *Wilson Mesa Ranger Station*

See Warner Ranger Station.

## *Other Administrative Sites*

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Region 4 Lands Status Files, Forest Service Regional Office and [Leland Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

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[508] "First Group Arrives for La Sal National Forest Camp," *Times Independent,* May 25, 1933, 1; "25 Local Men Called into Forest Work at Warner Camp," *Times Independent,* June 1, 1933, 1.
[509] Owen M. DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Warner Ranger Station," File: "7300 Buildings, Warner Guard Station Dwelling 06121," MLNF Eng Office; [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[510] [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, 15.
[511] DeSpain, "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Warner Ranger Station."
[512] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Warner R.S. Dwelling, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Warner Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1129 & Warner Garage #1334," Moab Office.
[513] Jed B. Parkinson, Technical Structural Survey for Warner Guard Station, October 1, 1985, File: "7300 Buildings, Warner Guard Station Dwelling 06121," MLNF Eng Office.

### Castleton Ranger Station

Supervisor Bergh hoped to establish the headquarters of District 1 (the former Mesa Ranger District) about two miles from Castleton on a tract that "was occupied by Iowa Smith and is the land in Lower Pin Hook which was finally patented by Norman D. Hershey." However, the Regional Office did not approve of Smith's offer to sell his ranch for $2,000 and denied this proposed Castleton Ranger Station. By 1940, the homestead was deserted.

### Cold Spring Administrative Site

On January 15, 1912, the Forest Service approved this 74.30-acre site (T26S, R24E, S17) but released it on March 10, 1928. It was about two miles northwest of the Warner Ranger Station.

### Coyote Administrative Site

Within a month after the 160-acre Coyote or Coyote Creek Administrative Site was approved on May 8, 1908, La Sal Forest Supervisor John Riis released it on June 3, 1908. It was in Sections 34 and 35 of T28S, R24E, an area just north of La Sal, Utah and now outside the Forest boundary.

### Geyser Pass Administrative Site

Located in the La Sal Mountains, the 30-acre Geyser Pass Administrative Site was approved on October 27, 1911 and released on April 1, 1930. It was about 3.5 miles southeast of the Warner Ranger Station, in Section 31 of T26S, R25E and Section 36 of T26S, R24E.

### Medicine Lake Administrative Site

The Medicine Lake Administrative Site was at the head of La Sal Creek and just east of La Sal Pass, in Section 26 of T27S, R24E. Along with a number of other administrative sites on the La Sal National Forest, this 50-acre site was withdrawn on January 24, 1907. It was released 20 years later on June 26, 1928.

### Murphy Administrative Site

Located just west of La Sal Pass, the 75-acre Murphy or Murphy Spring Administrative Site (T27S, R24E, S28) was withdrawn by the GLO on January 24, 1907. The withdrawal was subsequently revoked on June 26, 1928.

### North Pasture Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew the 50-acre North Pasture Administrative Site on January 24, 1907 and revoked it that same year on December 17 at the request of La Sal Forest Supervisor Orrin Snow. It was in Section 1 of T26S, R24E, about two miles due north of Mt. Waas.

### Pack Creek Administrative Site (Picnic Area)

The Pack Creek Administrative Site (T27S, R23E, S24) was approved on May 15, 1918. Despite its designation for administrative use, the Forest Service allowed Boyd Hammond to use it as a pasture under a special use permit and then developed it as a picnic area in 1937.[514] The 120-acre site (five acres of which were developed) on the west side of the La Sal Mountains was rehabilitated in 1958 and 1959. In 1960, Forest Supervisor George L. Burnett recommended to Regional Forester Floyd Iverson that an additional 115 acres was necessary to accommodate projected increases in visitor use through 1975. However, Iverson modified this acreage figure, requesting the retention of 40 acres and withdrawals on

[514] Handwritten note on [DeSpain?], Untitled history of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District.

December 15, 1961 and August 28, 1962 reduced the Pack Creek Picnic Area accordingly. A 1989 withdrawal report recommended the relinquishment of all but five acres.

### Spring Creek North Division Administrative Site

On October 6, 1908, the GLO withdrew 140 acres (T25S, R24E, S31) for the Spring Creek North Division Administrative Site, about one mile southeast of Castleton, but revoked the withdrawal on June 26, 1928. In 1957, Forest Supervisor George L. Burnett recommended retention of the isolated parcel as "trading stock" even though the BLM accidentally issued a patent for the tract, believing that it was unreserved public lands. Final resolution of this issue came in 1962 when the Forest Service decided to drop the case. According to J. M. Herbert, Recreation and Lands Division Chief, the Forest Service "frequently ask[ed] BLM to transfer land under their jurisdiction to the USFS without transferring other lands to them and they have been willing to do so, therefore, we believe it desirable to consider the case closed."

### State Line Administrative Site

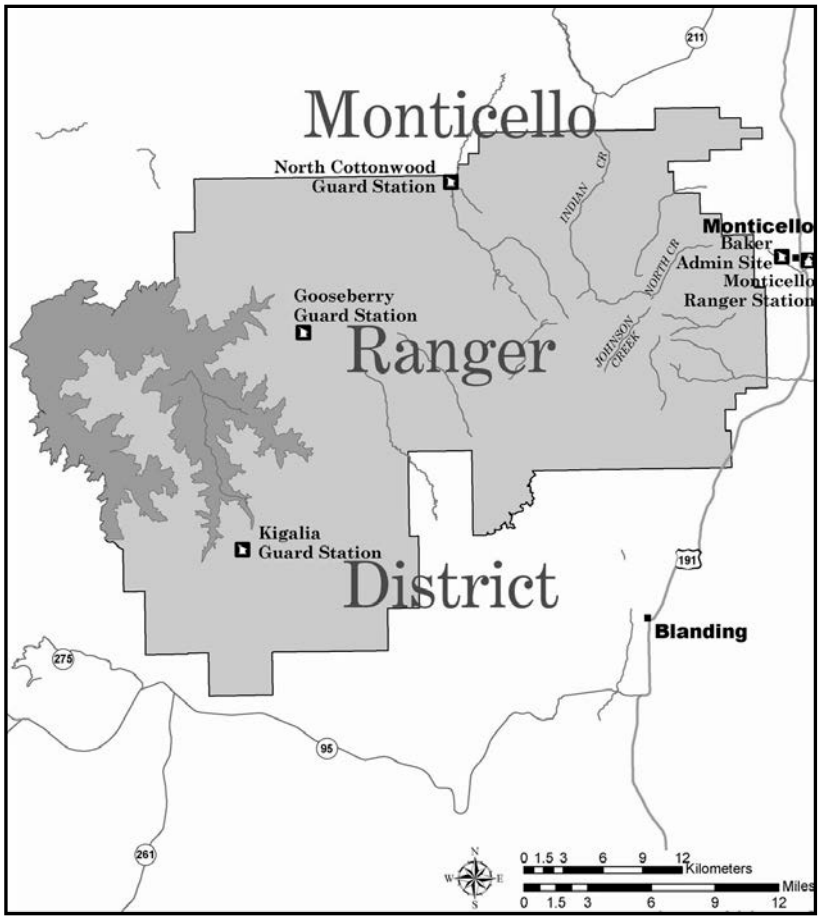
Situated near the Utah-Colorado border about five miles west of Paradox, the State Line Administrative Site was approved on March 17, 1916. All 208.18 acres of this site (T28S, R26E, S16) were released on March 10, 1928. Prior to a 1915 survey of the area, L. H. Waggoner and F. T. Talbert squatted on the tract. Following the survey, they continued to reside at what was known as Frank White's pasture by "special use" for an unspecified period.

# Chapter 10: Monticello Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Today's Monticello Ranger District encompasses the short-lived Monticello Forest Reserve. Following the consolidation of the Monticello and La Sal national forests in 1908, the original reserve became the South Division of the newly formed La Sal National Forest. Beginning in 1910, forest officials managed the Division as three districts:

> District 3 (Baker) was the range north of Bull Dog draw and north from top of mountain and east from Indian Creek. District 4 (Grayson) was south and west of Bull Dog and south of Notch including the Allen Canyon drainage. District 5 (Cottonwood) was north of the Notch following the rim from Hammond Canyon north to head of Cottonwood thence follow rim east to West Mountain, thence north on west side of Indian Creek.[515]




In 1915, the Cottonwood Ranger District was eliminated as an administrative unit and its land split between the Baker and Grayson districts.[516] The Grayson Ranger District was renamed Blanding in 1927 to reflect the change of the neighboring town's name.[517] Following wartime trends addressing a shortage of personnel and funds, the La Sal National Forest consolidated the Baker (Monticello) and Blanding ranger districts on May 10, 1943 to form the enlarged Monticello Ranger District under one ranger.[518] During the mid-1990s, the Moab and Monticello districts entered into a joint management relationship whereby the districts shared some administrative functions. Since 1996, one ranger has been in charge of both districts.

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[515] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[516] Ibid.
[517] Forest Service Organizational Directories.
[518] "Change of Position For Forest Ranger," *San Juan Record,* November 12, 1944, 1.

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The names of the Baker and North Cottonwood ranger stations reflected their status as headquarters of the Baker and Cottonwood ranger districts. On the Grayson Ranger District, the ranger used the Bulldog (Grayson) Ranger Station as his winter headquarters. The Kigalia Ranger Station served as the summer headquarters until 1943 when the Forest Supervisor requested Blanding be designated the year-round station. Although the ranger spent equal parts of the field season at Kigalia, Gooseberry, and "camping out in the field," his office work remained in Blanding where he also maintained a home year-round. The Regional Office approved his request.[519]

When the Monticello District absorbed the Blanding District in the mid-1940s, the Baker Ranger Station prevailed as headquarters. Its status diminished somewhat in the 1950s when district personnel relocated to a building adjoining the Monticello post office at Main and 200 South streets.[520] In subsequent decades, the district staff continued to occupy leased offices. They moved into a new Federal Building in 1968, sharing the structure with the National Park Service, Selective Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Housing Administration.[521] The District continued to share space with several agencies until at least 1975, and from at least 1974 the office address was 185 North 100 East.[522] In 1984, staff relocated to 496 East Central Street, remaining there to this day.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### *Baker Ranger Station*

For over a century, the Baker Ranger Station has served as a significant and continuously operating base for ranger district work. It evolved over the decades to meet staff and project needs, losing and gaining facilities and land in the process. The GLO first withdrew the site, known originally as the North Creek Administrative Site and consisting of 80 acres (T33S, R23E, S35), on May 25, 1907.[523] It grew with two additions, each encompassing 80 acres (T33S, R23E, S26 & S35), on June 17, 1908 and July 23, 1912. Portions of these withdrawals were revoked in the 1960s and 1980s.

The Baker Ranger Station has seen several periods of development. The first began in 1907 when Acting Forest Supervisor John Riis initiated construction of a residence and stable with a budget of $160 for buildings and $158 for fencing. By June 1908, rangers of the Monticello Forest Reserve had nearly completed a frame house with two 14' x 14' rooms and planned to build a proposed three-room addition, thus providing accommodations for up to four rangers.[524] (Another 1908 memo described the two rooms as 12' x 12' and indicated the three additional rooms would each be 10' x 15'.)[525] With help from assistant

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[519] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 10, 1943; and John N. Kinney, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, La Sal, March 12, 1942, both in History Files, Storage Room, MLNF SO.
[520] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 16.
[521] *Intermountain Reporter* No. 9 (March 1, 1968), 5; *Intermountain Reporter* No. 27 (July 5, 1968), 4.
[522] *Intermountain Reporter* No. 6 (August 6, 1974), 13.
[523] Russell P. McRorey, Director of Lands, to Regional Forester, February 25, 1969, R4 LSO.
[524] Orrin C. Snow, Forest Supervisor, to The Forester, June 17, 1908, and "Floor plan for addition to present living quarters at the Baker ranger station," February 24, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[525] A. T. Mitchelson, Acting Chief, to John Riis, July 30, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.

ranger Lawrence Adams and a Mr. Small, work continued throughout that year and the addition was complete by September 1908.[526]

Riis requested approval in 1908 of his sketch plan for a proposed 12' x 20' barn, noting that he received authorization to spend $217 on it and a corral. With that amount, he concluded, he could not construct a barn from the Forest Service's set of standard plans. Riis's design included two single stalls, a double stall/saddle room, and a hayloft. He suggested a floor of one-inch boards, a shingle roof, and board-and-batten siding.[527] The Chief of Engineering in Ogden approved his design but recommended the floors be of two-inch boards.[528] The barn's construction was nearly complete at the end of 1908, and its cost eventually totaled $298. Other improvements included a pasture fence (in FY 1908 for $175), a corral (in FY 1909 for $34), and eventually a privy (in 1922 for $22).[529]

Despite the previous mention of accommodating four rangers, it appears Jack Palmer, the Baker District Ranger from 1908 to 1918, first occupied the house. When Forest Supervisor Henry A. Bergh visited the station in 1910, he was not impressed and likened its condition to that of "a construction camp, as for instance, a ditch camp, reservoir camp or logging camp where the buildings are only erected to be used temporarily." Bergh went on:

> Nothing had a permanent appearance; not even the fence would hold out the stock. There was no cellar to store vegetables during the winter. No protection to store hay in any quantity; no place for grain or pack outfit; water had to be packed in for almost a quarter of a mile. The house is built on the side of a hill where the upper side of the building sits down under the ground about eight inches or a foot. When it rains the water rushed down against the lumber and sometimes through the door into the house onto the floor. The floor was made of rough green lumber and after it dried out the cracks between the boards are from 1/2 to 1 inch wide. The lower side of the house is open except for some boards being loosely nailed up. When the wind blows, the rugs and carpets spread upon the floor to keep as much warmth as possible from escaping, during the winter, rise and lower with each gust of wind. There is no ceiling in the house; only cheese cloth or muslin being put up which fabric, however, only adds to the appearance of the place and not that it retains any heat in the rooms. Really, I would think those little children, of which there are four, would freeze.[530]

Shortly thereafter, and ostensibly in response to Bergh's appraisal, Ranger Palmer received $445 to repair the cabin and barn.[531] During the winter of 1910-11, the house received a stone foundation, a new floor and ceiling, roof shingles, and a 28' x 10' porch. A cellar and granary were also constructed.[532] One visiting

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[526] Various documents, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[527] John Riis, Acting Forest Supervisor, to Chief of Engineering, September 18, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.
[528] Acting Chief to John Riis, September 21, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.
[529] John Riis, Forest Supervisor, to J. W. Palmer, December 31, 1908, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office; [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[530] H.A. Bergh, Forest Supervisor, to District Forester, September 13, 1910, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[531] H.A. Bergh, Forest Supervisor, to J. W. Palmer, September 22, 1910, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.
[532] H.A. Bergh, Forest Supervisor, "Cost Record, Baker Ranger Station Repairs," c.1911, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office.

officer described the station in 1915 as having "a good frame dwelling house with four or five rooms, a large barn, corrals, eight or ten acres of alfalfa and about 100 acres of pasture."[533] Early photos of the house portray it as a cross-wing building with board-and-batten siding, a porch set in the front ell, 2/2 windows, and a lean-to extension on the back.[534] In 1930, the dwelling received a bathroom, described as "a much needed addition since the Baker station is occupied the year round."[535]

Relief funds and labor allowed a makeover of the entire Baker Ranger Station during a second development phase, which began with the construction of a road equipment warehouse in 1932-33. In October 1934, twenty-five men from Moab CCC Camp PE-214 set up a spike camp at the Baker Ranger Station where, by the following January, they erected a corral and a yard fence, nearly completed an R4 Plan 1 ranger dwelling, and started on an R4 Plan 51 office.[536]

The Baker site proved suitable for a permanent CCC camp and enrollees led by Lieutenant Shelby began constructing camp buildings adjacent to the ranger station in July 1935.[537] The proximity of this Indian Creek Camp F-41 allowed CCC crews to continue work on administrative improvements, including the implementation of a landscaping plan that Forest Service recreational planner George Martin developed in 1936.[538] The local newspaper reported in April 1936 that several enrollees were "framing the ground around the lawn, with the (so called) 'Flag stones,' purposely gathered by the boys from places around the mountains." The station was "taking on a different look from what it formerly was" and was expected to be "a beautiful sight in San Juan county."[539] A year later, most of the enrollees had relocated to Moab but a spike camp remained to construct a concrete foundation under the warehouse, finish landscaping work, and replace the ranger station's water line with larger pipe.[540] The Baker Ranger Station retains most of its New Deal buildings, which included the following.[541]

- **Warehouse (#0313, formerly #1325):** In late 1932, the La Sal National Forest received relief funds to construct warehouses to shelter road equipment at the Baker, Kigalia, and Mesa ranger stations. After purchasing materials from the Bonneville Lumber Company at Green River, a Forest Service crew with the assistance of Supervisor A. C. Folster began constructing the 24' x 42' Baker warehouse in December 1932.[542] Following Folster's plan, they completed it in 1933 for $715. In 1937, enrollees from Camp F-41 constructed a foundation under the structure; they may have poured the concrete

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[533] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[534] Corinne Roring, "Ranger Stations of San Juan Photo Essay," *Blue Mountain Shadows: The Magazine of San Juan County History*, 10 (Summer 1992), 42.
[535] "The La Sal Salvo Tells Forest News," *San Juan Record,* November 13, 1930, 1.
[536] "CCC Camp Now at Baker Station," *Times Independent,* October 25, 1934, 1; "Many Projects Keep Camp PE-214 Busy, *Times Independent,* January 31, 1935, 1.
[537] "First Group of CCC Men Arrive Here," *Times Independent,* July 11, 1935, 1. See Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," and the supporting IMACS site form for details about the CCC camp.
[538] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 8.
[539] "CCC Projects," *San Juan Record,* April 9, 1936, 1; "Ranger Station Project," *San Juan Record,* April 30, 1936, 1.
[540] "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* March 25, 1937, 4.
[541] Unless noted otherwise, information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Baker Ranger Station," c.1939, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Admin Site," MLNF Eng Office; [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest"; and H.L. Siebert, "Manti-Lasal Building Program," December 23, 1964, File: "Manti-La Sal N.F., Monticello R.D., General," R4 Architectural Historian's Files.
[542] "News Notes From Over La Sal National Forest," *Times Independent,* October 6, 1939, 1; "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* December 8, 1932, 2.

floor also.[543] Clad in corrugated metal, the warehouse gained full-length, 8-feet addition on its north side around 1993.

- **Dwelling (#0201, formerly #1102):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 1 Colonial Revival dwelling in the winter of 1934-35 at a cost of $10,894.[544] Two bedrooms were finished on the attic level in 1952.[545] Six years later, a first floor bedroom was enlarged and a stairway replaced the attic ladder, following a standard design (R4 Plan 1, Scheme 12) by the original architect George L. Nichols. Alterations in 1966 included the installation of aluminum replacement windows, aluminum siding, kitchen cabinets, carpet, plywood paneling, and a gas furnace.[546]

- **Garage (#0307, formerly #1310):** The CCC constructed this two-car R4 Plan 20 garage in 1936 for $1,307 with items recycled from the original house.[547] The 20' x 24' wood-framed building now provides storage space for district staff.

- **Office (#1202):** The CCC helped construct an R4 Plan 51 office in the winter of 1934-35 for $1,908, using Celotex taken from the original dwelling. Varnished woodwork provided contrast with the ivory-painted wallboard. After some years, the Forest Service converted it to a bunkhouse (likely when the district staff moved to a leased office in the 1950s) and later, in 1967, hired South House Movers to relocate it to the Gooseberry Guard Station where it remains today.[548]

- **Barn (#0314, formerly #1326):** With the help of relief funds and the CCC, the Baker Ranger Station gained an R4 Plan 11 barn at a cost of $1,981 in fiscal year 1935. Enrollees from Camp F-41 poured concrete in the 18' x 30' barn in June 1937, which suggests that it had no floor for a time.[549] In 1980, the District removed horse stalls and enlarged the tack room.

- **Powder House:** ECF and Forest Service funds totaling $356 facilitated the construction of the "Indian Creek Powder and Cap House" in fiscal year 1937. Although an Indian Creek Guard Station existed elsewhere on the Monticello Division, the building appears to be the existing 7'x7' concrete structure at the Baker Ranger Station. Set into the hillside, north of North Creek and west of the barn, its name reflected its association with the Indian Creek Camp F-41, which housed CCC enrollees who worked on road and trail projects. A local newspaper reported on its 1937 construction by the CCC, claiming it would "enable the southern half of the La Sal forest to get powder and caps at Monticello instead of going to the forest service magazine at Moab."[550] In an interesting case of adaptive reuse, District staff

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[543] "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* March 25, 1937, 4; "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* June 17, 1937, 1.
[544] "Dwelling at Ranger Station Is Finished," *San Juan Record,* February 21, 1935, 8.
[545] Julian R. Thomas, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, November 9, 1952, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Dwelling 0201," MLNF Eng Office.
[546] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Baker (Monticello) R.S. Dwelling, January 1966; Lynn Bennett, et. al., Technical Structural Survey, Baker R.S. Dwelling, April 27, 1983, both in File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Dwelling 0201," MLNF Eng Office.
[547] "Ranger Station Project," *San Juan Record,* April 30, 1936, 1; Ivan Christensen, Forest Ranger, to Supervisor, December 18, 1935, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker R.S. Garage 0307," MLNF Eng Office.
[548] Don T. Nebeker, District Ranger, to Mr. South, South House Movers, April 13, 1967, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[549] "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* June 17, 1937, 1.
[550] "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* June 10, 1937, 1.

used the cellar-like building in the 1950s to house beaver before releasing them on the Forest.[551] (As early as 1939, the La Sal National Forest cooperated with other area agencies to transplant beaver.)[552] A heritage report (ML-89-518) mistakenly refers to the powder house as a springhouse.

Immediately following the World War II, Ranger Julian Thomas lobbied to relocate the Monticello Ranger District office from the Baker site to Monticello, citing difficulty in traveling to and from the area during the winter. He identified a 125' x 150' lot in town available for $200 and suggested the town of Monticello might help to purchase it.[553] Such a transaction never occurred but, in the 1950s, District staff relocated to a site adjoining the post office at Main and Second South in Monticello.[554]

**Assistant Ranger's Dwelling at Baker Ranger Station, 1958**

Despite the move, the Baker Ranger Station remained an important administrative site. It eventually entered a third development phase as the Forest Service built more facilities to accommodate increasing numbers of employees, including an assistant ranger and seasonal staff. The need for additional storage space also led to the construction of even more buildings. Some of these newer facilities are on the hill above and east of the 1930s group of buildings. Others are between the historic core and the former CCC camp to the west.

Now known as the Baker Administrative Site (Heritage No. ML-3019, 42-SA-20965), the former ranger station continues to support the Monticello Ranger District's administration of forest lands. The structures that date from the post-war period to the present include the following, although there may have been more.

<u>Buildings and Structures in the Historic Core:</u>

- **Gas/Oil Shed (#0312, formerly #1318 and #50403):** Current engineering records incorrectly provide 1961 as the Gas/Oil Shed's construction date, likely because a 1966 document listed 1961 as the "appraisal date."[555] Physical evidence supports an earlier date. The 10'-6' x 12'-6" building does not appear on the 1936 improvement plan or in a 1940 photo of the compound but was there in 1946 when the ranger wrote that "the addition of a Gas and Oil house and a Bunk house to our buildings at

[551] E. Stoker, K. Russell, and L. A. Hunt, IMACS Site Form for ML-3019, Baker Ranger Station, 1993, 11 (hereafter cited as Baker Ranger Station IMACS Form).
[552] "Plans Made For Beaver Transplanting," *San Juan Record,* May 18, 1939, 1.
[553] W. L. Hansen, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, 4 April 1946, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[554] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 16.
[555] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Monticello R.S. Gasoline & Oil House, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Gas/Oil Shed 0312," MLNF Eng Office.

Baker Ranger Station" required adjustments to the station's power meter. The Forest Service may have relocated it from the adjacent CCC camp, placing it on its tall, concrete foundation. It certainly exhibits features that suggest it is a c.1935 camp building rather than a standard Forest Service administrative facility. For example, it has flush wood siding rather than drop siding as found on the other historic Baker buildings.

- **Fire Tool Cache Box:** Log posts support this cache box, which measures 4'-1" wide x 5'-6" deep and 4'-4" high to its roof ridge. It has plywood doors, 6" board siding, corner boards, wood shingles, and exposed rafter tails. Don Evans of Monticello helped build it in 1954, later recalling that Ranger Julian Thomas received an award for his idea of constructing these fire caches.[556]

Buildings and Structures West of the Historic Core:

- **Recreation Shed** (#0334): District staff store recreational supplies, ATVs, snowmobiles and other equipment in this 800-sf structure, designed by Tuff Shed, Inc. of Denver and built in 1999.[557]

- **Paint/Pesticide Building** (#0339, formerly #50402): This split block building started as an 8' x 8' pesticide storage building constructed in 1993. A later addition doubled its size and replaced the Old Paint Shed.

- **New Fire Cache** (#0350): This 520-sf building, constructed in 2002, houses supplies for the fire program. Current engineering records describe it as a 20' x 26' wood-framed structure with wood siding and asphalt roof shingles.

- **New Flammable Storage Building** (#0359): This 280-sf, concrete block building, built in 2004, meets modern requirements for storing flammable materials.

- **Fuels Bay:** This red, prefabricated metal structure, built in 2009, resembles a large carport.

Buildings and Structures East of the Historic Core:

- **Bunkhouse Garage/Fire Cache** (#0303, formerly #1305): Harold E. Nielsen of Ogden, Utah constructed an R4 Plan 23A-1 garage in 1961 for the assistant ranger's vehicle.[558] It was located adjacent to the assistant ranger's house described above. The assistant ranger's move to the Upper Uranium Dwelling, a newly acquired house in Monticello, precipitated the first relocation of the 14' x 30' garage to the Upper Uranium Dwelling Site in 1970.[559] Following Forest Service trends of recycling buildings, in 1988 the agency moved it a second time back to the Baker Ranger Station and, in 1998, converted it from a garage to a fire cache.[560]

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[556] Baker Ranger Station IMACS Form, 12.
[557] Tuff Shed, Inc.,"TS-3 Standard "Garage" Unit," Building Plans, November 19, 1998, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Rec Shed 0334," MLNF Eng Office.
[558] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Monticello A/R Garage, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Bunkhouse Gar/Fire Cache 0303," MLNF Eng Office.
[559] Lynn Bennett and Donald J. McGuire, Technical Structural Survey, Monticello Asst. R. Garage Building, April 27, 1983, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Bunkhouse Gar/Fire Cache 0303," MLNF Eng Office.
[560] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 40.

- **Bunkhouse** (#0219): Built in 1996, this 2,588-sf building provides quarters for eight people. Trailer pads were constructed in October 1996 to accommodate additional housing near the bunkhouse.[561]

- **Engine Bay:** Another prefabricated metal structure, this garage-type building was constructed in 2009.

Buildings and Structures That Have Been Removed:

- **Old Bunkhouse:** The only records of this building are a ranger's 1946 letter (mentioned above) and a 1962 photograph. The latter portrays it as a small, possibly one-room, front-gabled cabin on a concrete foundation. It had horizontal wood siding, 6-pane wood windows (installed vertically), and a brick chimney with a tall metal extender. Like the Gas/Oil Shed, it may have been a former CCC Camp F-41 building. Its fate is unknown.

**Old Bunkhouse, Baker Ranger Station, 1962**

- **Old Pesticide Shed/Boneyard Storage Building** (#0330, formerly #1353?): A 1993 heritage report identified this as an 8' x 10' building in the pole yard, which was on the site of the former CCC camp. It was a wood-framed structure with a gable roof, two swinging doors on the west end, one 6-pane window, and no foundation.[562] It existed as late as 2003 but is now gone.[563] Photos portray it as a front-gabled wood structure with a wood shingles, a 6-pane wood window (installed vertically) on one side, and exposed rafter tails. Two elevations have log-profile ("Shevlin") siding but a third appears to have flush or clapboard siding. One gable end has a pair of 5-panel double doors, offset from the center. Most of these features are typical of Forest Service buildings constructed in the 1930s.

- **Old Paint Shed** (#0356, formerly #1359): According to the 1993 heritage report, this "new paint shed" was an 8' x 8'metal "tuff shed," heated to prevent paint from freezing.[564] Engineering records describe it as a 150-sf prefabricated metal shed placed on site in 1980 and now disposed.

- **Assistant Ranger's Dwelling/Bunkhouse** (#1104): Following post-war trends, the MLNF built an assistant ranger dwelling from two recycled buildings in 1956-57. Situated east of the historic compound, it consisted of an R4 Plan 5 office from the Pinchot Guard Station (Sanpete Ranger

[561] Clyde Lay, et. al., "Facility Field Review, Manti-LaSal National Forest, October 15-18, 1996," History Files, MLNF Heritage Office.
[562] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 29.
[563] "MLNF Facility Master Plan," 2003, 40.
[564] Baker Ranger Station IMACS Form, 10.

District) and an R4 Plan 11 barn from the Park Guard Station (Ferron Ranger District).[565] Cal Spaun's design for the consolidated buildings placed the barn in front with new walls to define a living room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second. The Plan 5 structure, situated as an ell on the back, contained a bathroom, utility room, and bedroom.[566] Modifications included large windows that the ranger did not find favorable. In June 1957 he wrote, "Much has been said about the folly of so many gorgeous windows in the Asst. Ranger's dwelling. To adequately dress them up will take some thot [*sic*] and ingenuity." He recommended purchasing shades, which were cheaper than drapes.[567] The building may have ceased to be a single-family dwelling when the assistant ranger occupied the Upper Uranium Dwelling in town (by 1964). It became a bunkhouse by the late 1960s until the MLNF condemned it in 1989.[568] The Forest Service demolished it around 1996 when a new bunkhouse was built.

## *Blanding Guard Station*

After the Indian Service, through the Department of Interior, declared a 15-room brick dormitory in Blanding as surplus, the La Sal National Forest sought to acquire it for use as a ranger's office and residence. The Regional Office authorized Supervisor Heywood to take custody of the property (T36S, R22E, S27) in August 1942. A week later, Heywood wrote that only one room would serve as the ranger's office and the City of Blanding, which had no building, desired to use the rest. He also noted the presence of a woodshed and an oil house on the tract. When questioned why the building could not be used as a residence as intended, he responded that the building was too large, required expensive repairs, and would be costly to heat.[569]

After some red tape, the City of Blanding received a permit to occupy the building beginning February 1, 1943. The consolidation of the Monticello and Blanding districts that same year led to the Forest Service's decision to dispose of the building soon thereafter. Some officers hoped to retain part of the land for equipment storage, as well as the woodshed, gas house, and corral.[570] In 1946, B. A. Anderson and C. E. Favre inspected the site. Their report noted that

> . . . steps have been taken by the forest to release the two story, twelve room brick building used as a guard station at Blanding. This building had been used by the Indian Service for a school and had been transferred to the Forest Service. With the release of this building back to the Department of the Interior we are relieved of a building that it would have been impossible to have maintained. A standard guard station, however, is needed at this point and plans for its construction should be kept in mind.[571]

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[565] George L. Burnett, Forest Supervisor, to Foreman Allred and Ranger Thomas, July 2, 1956, File: "7300 Buildings, Baker Barn 0314," MLNF Eng Office.
[566] Cal Spaun, "Converting Plan #5 & Plan #11 Into Asst. Ranger Dwelling," Historic Building Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.
[567] Ranger Olson to Forest Supervisor, June 12, 1957, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.
[568] Maintenance Condition Survey Checklists, 1967 to 1989, File: "7300 Buildings, Monticello Asst. Ranger Dwelling No. 1104," MLNF Eng Office.
[569] Various documents, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Blanding A.S.," MLNF SO.
[570] Ibid.
[571] Anderson and Favre, 15.

Records regarding the Blanding site are scant so it is not clear if the Forest Service disposed of part of the tract in 1946. In 1956, the agency transferred whatever was left of the Blanding Administrative Site to the San Juan School District.[572]

## *Bulldog Ranger Station*

See Grayson Ranger Station.

## *Gooseberry Guard Station*

The Forest Service, on September 25, 1908, established the Gooseberry Ranger Station with 50 acres in T34S, R19E, S13 and 160 acres in T34S, R20E, S18. A withdrawal on December 15, 1961 (PLO 2564) reduced the total area to 160 acres. Situated on the north end of Elk Ridge, Gooseberry provided a base for rangers conducting administrative tasks in the area, such as monitoring the surrounding Babylon and North Cottonwood grazing allotments. Besides its key location between the Babylon and North Cottonwood areas, the Gooseberry site probably looked attractive because it possessed good pastureland.

Improvements at the Gooseberry Ranger Station included a pasture fence (built in FY 1912 for $325), a corral (built in FY 1914 for $14), and a cabin (built in 1919 for $296).[573] Forest official Ernest Winkler, writing in his diary about a 1922 visit to the site, observed a "one room cabin no floor unfinished. This cabin should be comfortably furnished for camping purposes. Roof tin inefficient."[574] A 1989 archeological survey identified remnants of a 38' x 41' stone foundation that may have supported the small dwelling that, as seen in a 1930 photo, was a front-gabled structure made of logs.[575] In FY 1926, the site gained a yard fence ($43) and a privy ($48).[576]

Leveraging New Deal relief funds, the Forest Service built an R4 Plan 4 cabin in FY 1934-35 to replace the older one.[577] A Descriptive Sheet, likely prepared soon after its construction, stated there were no other improvements while erroneously referring to the new one-room cabin as an R4 Plan 7 design. At that time, its interior wallboards were unpainted but the woodwork was varnished. The exterior was white with window sills and porch "trimmings" painted olive green. The wood-shingled roof was the standard green color.[578] Now known as the Little Gooseberry Cabin or **Gooseberry Dwelling #2** (#0220, formerly #1116), the guard station was modified in 2000 with a bathroom addition on the rear, a ramp to its front porch, and a metal roof.

South House Movers, a company from Cortez, Colorado, moved an R4 Plan 51 office (by then converted to a bunkhouse) from the Baker Ranger Station to the Gooseberry station in 1967.[579] Constructed in 1935, it

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[572] Murray R. Butler to Manti-LaSal, March 6, 1956, File: "2760 Withdrawals, Blanding A.S.," MLNF SO.
[573] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest"; "With Our Exchanges," *Times Independent,* October 23, 1919, 7.
[574] Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.
[575] Leigh Ann Hunt, et. al., IMACS Site Form, Gooseberry Guard Station (ML-3020), 1993, 6, MLNF Heritage Office.
[576] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[577] Ibid. Although a 1993 IMACS form supporting Heritage Report No. ML-98-0518 suggests the CCC constructed the R4 Plan cabin, research for this report yielded no primary documentation of CCC involvement.
[578] "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Gooseberry Ranger Station," File: "Facilities: Moab and Monticello Ranger District," 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.
[579] Don T. Nebeker, District Ranger, to Mr. South, South House Movers, April 13, 1967, 7300 Buildings Files, MLNF Eng Office.

is known as the Big Gooseberry Cabin or **Gooseberry Dwelling #1** (#0209, formerly #1116A, #1148, and #1202).

Other facilities at Gooseberry include a **Gas/Oil Shed** (#0310, formerly #1313) and **Admin Toilet #1** (#0403, formerly #06040 and #1223). The Forest Service's engineering database provides construction dates of 1961 and 1960 for these two buildings but physical evidence shows they are much older. The estimated construction date of the Gas/Oil Shed is circa 1930. Its construction and materials are similar to those of other storage-type buildings erected just before the CCC era on the Manti-La Sal and throughout Region 4. Like the 1932 road equipment warehouses constructed at Kigalia and in Moab, as well as on other forests, it has corrugated metal cladding and is not of a standard plan. Although the Washington Office issued a few standard plans in 1908, they did not include utilitarian structures associated with automobiles, leading rangers to rely on local building traditions. It was not until 1933 that Region 4 began developing standard designs for utilitarian buildings, including the R4 Plan 95 gas houses beginning in 1935. The Gas/Oil Shed may be original to the Gooseberry Guard Station or the Forest Service may have moved it from another administrative site or even a CCC camp. It housed a gas pump before the removal of underground fuel tanks in 1989.[580]

The outhouse is clearly an R4 Plan 70 design, adopted in Region 4 in 1933 and built throughout the Region during the New Deal era. The Forest Service likely constructed it with Dwelling #2 in 1935. In 1991, it was relocated from just northwest of the Gas/Oil Shed to its current location southwest of Dwelling #2.[581] Other site features include a fire cache box (2'-3" wide x 4'-6" deep x 3'-6" high) supported by log posts, a hand pump at the well head, a fuel tank, solar panels surrounded by a fence, and a corral.

Forest Service employees seasonally use the site, now designated the Gooseberry Guard Station (ML-3020, 42-SA-20966).

## *Grayson Ranger Station*

The Grayson Ranger Station, also known as the Bulldog Ranger Station, was a district headquarters for the Grayson (later Blanding) Ranger District. The first site by this name encompassed 140 acres in Sections 2 and 11 of T36S, R22E, about three miles north of Blanding. The Forest Service approved it on November 2, 1911 but released it on January 4, 1912 because the land in Section 2 was state land.

The second Grayson Ranger Station, approved March 6, 1912, was a 160-acre tract near Bulldog Canyon in Sections 8 and 17 of T35S, R23E. There, the Forest Service constructed a ranger dwelling (FY 1912-13), a privy (for $15 in FY 1913), a barn (for $341 in FY 1913-14), a pasture fence (for $400 in FY 1912), a corral (for $14 in FY 1914), and a yard fence (for $73 in FY 1926).[582] In a 1915 inspection report, Assistant District Forester Homer E. Fenn confirmed the station's grandeur, including its large barn and 160 acres of enclosed pasture. He also noted the questionable circumstances that surrounded its construction under the watch of former Forest Supervisor Henry A. Bergh:

> This station is one of Bergh's star performances. It has six fairly large rooms, is lathed and plastered and has commodious closets, pantry, etc. It cost the Government approximately $1400. Funds in excess of $650 were secured, so I was told, by collecting money direct from the sale of timber to local sawmill operators [one of Bergh's rangers

[580] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 26.
[581] Hunt, et. al., IMACS Site Form, Gooseberry Guard Station, 7.
[582] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

> reported the same device had been used to finance Bergh's chicken coops] and by the diversion of funds allotted for drift fences and other improvement projects. The father of the girl with whom Bergh has been charged with improper relations, was employed as a common laborer on this project at $5.00 per day . . . during the entire course of construction. He was also employed in the same capacity and at the same rate of pay at other projects, including the Cottonwood Ranger Station.[583]

By 1921, forest officers considered exchanging the Bulldog Ranger Station for property in Blanding. Given its recent construction, their reason is unclear–perhaps Ranger Marion P. Hunt simply preferred to live in Blanding. Although nothing happened in this regard, the station eventually fell into disuse. The Forest Service tore down the barn in 1939 and salvaged the lumber to construct toilets in recreational areas.[584] The Forest Service retained the site as a pasture, however, and ERA workers rebuilt the pasture fence in 1937.[585] Its importance likely diminished further after the Monticello District absorbed the Blanding Ranger District in 1943.

**Construction of the Grayson Ranger Station, c.1912**

## *Indian Creek Guard Station*

The Indian Creek Guard Station, approved as an administrative site on October 30, 1932, initially consisted of 16 acres on the east end of the Monticello Ranger District (T34S, R22E, S9). PLO 2564 expanded the withdrawal to 160 acres on December 15, 1961 but another PLO, published on August 8, 1962, reduced it to 60 acres.

The Indian Creek Guard Station, not to be confused with a site by the same name on the Ferron Ranger District, received a pasture fence in 1932. In 1933, Leslie Foy, T. B. Foy, Albert Reed, and Boyd Wilson constructed a log cabin. Due to its remoteness, they had to walk in, cut the logs on site, and transport doors and windows by packhorse.[586] As elsewhere on the forest, the CCC played a role at the Indian Creek

[583] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[584] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[585] "What's Doing on the Forest," *Times Independent,* June 24, 1937, 8.
[586] "Ranger Station Completed," *San Juan Record,* October 26, 1933, 1.

site, building a fence in 1934 and 1935 and completing a telephone line in 1937.[587] In 1944, the District constructed a "box . . . covered with tin" for storage of oats and tools.[588] Improvements in 1961 consisted of a gas house in addition to the one-room guard station.[589]

The Forest Service burned down facilities at the Indian Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. ML-3594, 42-SA-24581) in 1966. An outhouse existed as late as 1989 but, by the time heritage staff surveyed the site in 2000, only the cabin's concrete foundation remained.[590]

## *Kigalia Guard Station*

Located on the southern end of Elk Ridge, the Kigalia Guard Station (T36S, R19E, S9) derived its name from a Navajo man who lived in the vicinity and watered his sheep at what would become the station's spring in the late 1880s.[591] On November 24, 1908, a GLO order withdrew 144 acres for the Kigalia Ranger Station, allowing the ranger to monitor grazing by the Scorup-Somerville cattle operation and to administer various timber and grazing projects.[592]

La Sal officials sought to construct a ranger station at Kigalia soon after its withdrawal. A February 17, 1909 memorandum estimated the cost of building a two-room (14' x 28') Plan 4 log cabin at $425.40.[593] Given the early date of this memo, the structure would have been a Washington Office Plan 4 rather than a Region 4 Plan 4 cabin, as the latter was not designed until 1933. Supervisor John Riis requested a bid from Albert Burr for the log dwelling, providing specific details about its construction. It was, he directed, to have hewn logs, "outside walls well plastered with mud," an interior chimney of stone, and an "elaterite" roof.[594] Records suggest Riis was unsuccessful. A 1915 inspection report described the Kigalia Ranger Station as having only a fenced pasture.[595]

Construction of additional improvements finally commenced in 1916 when a local paper reported that forest guard Mel Stewart cut off two toes while felling trees for a ranger station in the South Elk Mountains.[596] In 1917, ranger Lewis T. Quigley wrote about the delivery of building materials for a cabin, suggesting it was completed that year.[597] Forest official Ernest Winkler described it in 1922 as a two-room

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[587] Robert L. Day, Mineral Withdrawal Review, Land Report for Revocation, Indian Creek Administrative Site, April 2, 1986, File: "Indian Creek Administrative Site," Monticello Office; [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

[588] John E. McDonald, "1944 History, South Division, La Sal National Forest," n.d., Monticello Office Files.

[589] Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Val B. Richman, BLM State Supervisor, January 19, 1961, Withdrawal Review Files, R4 LSO.

[590] Deborah K. Johnson, Partial Retention/Relinquishment Withdrawal Review Land Report, June 1, 1989, Withdrawal Review Files, R4 LSO; Leigh Ann Hunt, "North Creek Timber Salvage, Heritage Report No. ML-00-0895," 2000, 4, MLNF Heritage Office.

[591] Alden N. Brewer, "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Kigalia Ranger Station," c.1938, File: "7300 Buildings and Other Structures," MLNF Eng Office.

[592] Departmental Order of November 24, 1908, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N. F.," R4 LSO; Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 3.

[593] Untitled document, February 17, 1909, "7300 Buildings, Kigalia Dwelling 06163," MLNF Eng Office.

[594] John Riis, Supervisor, to Albert Burr, October 4, 1909, File: "7300 Buildings, Kigalia Dwelling 06163," MLNF Eng Office. Elaterite is a dark brown mineral hydrocarbon found in Utah and sometimes called elastic bitumen.

[595] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."

[596] Brewer, "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Kigalia Ranger Station"; "Cuts Off Toes With Axe," *Grand Valley Times,* August 11, 1916, 1.

[597] Lewis T. Quigley, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, September 1, 1917, File: "7300 Buildings, Kigalia Dwelling 06163," MLNF Eng Office.

log house with an attic. He also wrote, "Quite comfortably furnished except needs plastering–nice yard fence. Surroundings neat and clean. Used for summer station. Tin roof painted floors–toilet."[598] The cabin received further enhancements in 1930 when Ranger Marion Hunt hired Ben F. Redd to construct a porch on the Kigalia cabin.[599] Other features constructed at the Kigalia Ranger Station included a corral (in FY 1920 for $24), a privy (in FY 1922 for $28), and a yard fence (in FY 1931 for $38). The site gained a tool house in 1924 that allowed the ranger to store his tack equipment inside rather than "outside under the big blue."[600]

The sudden availability of New Deal funds and labor made possible the redevelopment of Kigalia, which served as the summer headquarters of the Blanding District Ranger.[601] Several improvements were realized and others were merely proposed, as detailed in a 1938 Descriptive Sheet and a site improvement plan (approved 1940).[602] In addition to the existing flagpole, two pastures, and a yard fence, existing and proposed features included:

- **Kigalia Dwelling** (#0418, formerly #0211 and #1119): This R4 Plan 7 guard station was constructed in fiscal year 1935 for $1,520 of "regular" Forest Service funds.[603] Although some have speculated that the CCC may have built it, records indicate no relief funds (e.g., ImpNIRA, ERA, CCC, WPA, ECF) were expended.[604] The building differed from the standard R4 Plan 7 design in that it had a kitchen and bedroom in the front and a living room in the back. It was painted white with olive green trim and a green, wood-shingled roof. The doors and interior woodwork were varnished while the kitchen walls were painted a cream color. The wallboard of the living room was unpainted. The 1940 site plan recommended the addition of a shower and a toilet to this combination office/dwelling. Over the decades, the Monticello Ranger District made minor alterations, including painting the interior wood trim and replacing the wood-burning cook stove with a wood-burning heater and a gas range in 1973. By 1996, the full-width front porch was enclosed. A Forest Service preservation team rehabilitated the Kigalia Dwelling but it burned down on November 25, 2007.

- **R4 Plan 1 Dwelling:** The inclusion of this proposed structure on the 1940 site plan, just northeast of the Plan 7 office, reflects Kigalia's stature as a district headquarters, albeit a summer station. Plan 1 dwellings were typically reserved for a ranger and his family. It was never built at Kigalia.

- **Garages.** The 1940 site plan proposed a location for an R4 Plan 26 Garage/Storeroom and portrayed an existing garage to be moved. The latter was constructed in fiscal years 1929-30 at a cost of $237.[605] The date of its removal is unknown.

- **Warehouse** (#0316, formerly #1330 and #50602): In late 1932, the La Sal National Forest received relief funds to build road equipment warehouses at the Baker, Kigalia, and Mesa ranger stations. After purchasing materials from the Bonneville Lumber Company at Green River, the Forest

[598] Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.
[599] "Blanding Department," *San Juan Record,* July 24, 1930, 1.
[600] "What's doing on the La Sal Forest," *Times Independent,* October 16, 1924, 5.
[601] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 10, 1943, History Files, Storage Room, MLNF SO.
[602] Brewer, "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Kigalia Ranger Station"; and "Improvement Plan, Kigalia Ranger Station," 1940, Historic Site Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.
[603] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[604] Ibid.
[605] Ibid.

Service began constructing the Baker warehouse in December 1932.[606] In 1933, a similar building, described as a 20' x 40 structure clad in corrugated iron, was built at the rear of Moab's public library lot.[607] Completion of the Kigalia warehouse likely occurred around the same time. A 1940 document states it was built for $405.38 in fiscal year 1925 but archival evidence suggests this was a mistake.[608] Additionally, a 1966 building record provides 1933 as its construction date.[609] Shown as a barn on the 1940 site plan, the c.1933 warehouse is clad with corrugated metal as were other early Region 4 warehouses before the Regional Office developed standard plans.

- **Toilets:** As noted above, the Kigalia Guard Station received a privy in fiscal year 1922. At least two pit latrines sat north of the Plan 7 building by 1940 when the ranger declared, "the toilets need moving." Although the Forest Service engineering database provides 1960 as the construction date for **Toilet #1** (#0404, formerly #06041), it is clearly an R4 Plan 70 toilet. These standard plans were typically built during the New Deal construction program (1933-42). The Kigalia toilet likely was erected with the guard station in 1935. It was relocated in 1991 from its pit on the cabin's north side to the south side where it was placed on a toilet vault. When heritage staff reported on the site in 1993, a second privy of a later design, stood north of the cabin but is now gone.[610] The Forest Service added a modern toilet building (**Kigalia CXT Single # 06220**) in 2010.

- **Pump House:** A 1989 heritage report referred to this as a simple, metal-roofed structure "slightly below the cabin next to the permanent spring."

- **"Old Log Hut":** The 1940 site plan proposed the removal of this diminutive building, which was likely the 1924 tool house given that the original Kigalia cabin was removed in 1935. A 1946 inspection report suggested that the "old station building now used as a catch-all for miscellaneous oddments should be torn down and stored junk gotten rid of. There is too much of a reluctance on almost all forests to get rid of old buildings."[611] The date of its removal is unknown.

Despite these New Deal-era improvements, Kigalia officially ceased serving as the ranger's summer headquarters in 1943 when the Forest Supervisor requested Blanding be designated the year-round station. Although the ranger spent equal parts of the field season at Kigalia, Gooseberry, and "camping out in the field," his office work remained in Blanding where he also maintained a home year-round. The Regional Office approved the request and Kigalia became a guard station for Forest Service employees working in the area.[612]

In the mid-1950s, the Forest Service and the GEO-Engineering Company of Grand Junction, Colorado wrangled over the legitimacy of the Kigalia site withdrawal because the company had allegedly staked mining claims there. Because of these disputes, and because it wanted the site boundaries to be more

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[606] "News Notes From Over La Sal National Forest," *Times Independent,* October 6, 1939, 1; "News From Over La Sal National Forest," *Times Independent*, December 1, 1932, 1; and "La Sal Salvo," *San Juan Record,* December 8, 1932, 2.
[607] "To Build Warehouse," *Times Independent,* April 20, 1933, 8.
[608] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[609] F. Fail, Historical Record for Buildings, Kigalia R.S. Equipment Shed, January 1966, File: "7300 Buildings, Kigalia Ranger Stn. Equip. Shed," Monticello Office.
[610] Hunt, "Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation," 25.
[611] Anderson and Favre, 15.
[612] L. D. Heywood, Forest Supervisor, to Regional Forester, March 10, 1943; and John N. Kinney, A.R.F., to Forest Supervisor, La Sal, March 12, 1942, both in History Files, Storage Room, MLNF SO.

accurate, forest officers requested an additional withdrawal, and, in 1958, PLO 1736 superseded the 1908 withdrawal by extracting 160 acres.[613]

Presently, the Kigalia Guard Station has three buildings: the warehouse, the historic toilet, and the modern vault toilet. Other features include the concrete foundation of the 1935 dwellings, a dilapidated corral, and a fire tool cache. The latter is a 4'-1" x 5'-6 ½ " box painted red and sitting on log posts. It has flush, 6" wood siding, 1x3 corner boards, exposed rafter tails, and a wood-shingled roof painted green. Currently, gas cans are stored inside.

## *Monticello Uranium Drive Dwellings*

In 2010, the Forest Service sold two dwellings in southwest Monticello (Section 36 of T33S, R23E) after determining they were not eligible for listing on the National Register due to a loss of integrity.[614] The story of those houses on Uranium Drive lies in uranium and vanadium mining, an activity that began on the Colorado Plateau in the late 19th century. As with other mineral extraction efforts, mining of these ores followed boom and bust cycles. One such bust lasted from 1923 until the early 1940s when World War II increased the demand for vanadium for hardening steel and uranium, mainly for the Manhattan Project.

These activities led to the construction of the Monticello Mill, a facility designed to process vanadium ore. The Vanadium Corporation of America (VCA) built the mill just southeast of town beginning in February of 1942. The Monticello Mill experienced its first closure in 1944, the first of several in successive years. The Federal government declared the mill and its related facilities as surplus in 1947 and sought to dispose of them. In January of 1948, the War Assets Administration approved the sale of the Monticello mill complex (referred to in historical documents as Plancor 293) to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), an agency established in 1946. The AEC implemented successful incentives to increase uranium mining, a program that led Charles A. Steen to discover the successful Mi Vida mine in 1952, thus altering the economy of San Juan County.

To accommodate this new surge in mining, the AEC hired the Walker-Lybarger Company to remodel the Monticello Mill for improved recovery rates of uranium and vanadium. The AEC also acquired land in 1949 to develop as a new housing area for workers. In 1949, the Walker-Lybarger Company constructed the first houses at the new site, just northwest of the original "staff townsite" as noted in the *San Juan Record* on December 22:

> During the summer thirteen new homes were constructed to house the personel [*sic*] in the southwest part of town, opening up a new section that has since been included in the town limits. The homes are all modern, are surrounded by grounds all prepared for landscaping. They add much to the appearance of that section of town.

The new AEC Housing Area was representative of post-war worker housing. Driven by Monticello's housing shortage, the AEC and its private contractors were compelled to construct homes for its employees quickly and inexpensively. These needs are apparent in the efficient site layout and by the houses' materials, simple designs, and minimal detailing. The development consisted of 26 houses, the largest of which was the "staff house." The rest were single-family dwellings following three, possibly four, floor plans. For variety, some were built as mirrored plans. The remaining 13 houses were erected in

[613] Various documents in File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F," R4 LSO.
[614] See Heritage Report No. ML-08-1234 for full references and additional information on these two houses.

following years, until at least 1954, most likely by the Walker-Lybarger Company. All 26 houses were there by 1957, when several acquired carport additions.

Despite these extensive developments, uranium mining in San Juan County decreased sharply after 1958 when large uranium deposits were discovered in New Mexico and Wyoming. The AEC decided to withdraw from Monticello and closed the mill on January 1, 1960. From 1960 through 1963, dwellings in the AEC Housing Area were sold or transferred to agencies.

### 249 Lower Uranium Dwelling (Lower Dwelling)

The three-bedroom house at 249 Lower Uranium Drive was built in 1952–likely by the Walker-Lybarger Company–and designated House 23.[615] It is on the south side of Lower Uranium Drive and adjacent to houses of the same design. Records indicate the carport was added to the house around 1957. The Forest Service acquired the house and its 0.158-acre site (ML-4575) from the AEC in 1963 for $4,000.

The first Forest Service occupant is unknown. Beginning in September 1964, the MLNF allowed a BLM employee to live in the house under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The BLM and Forest Service terminated the MOA after he vacated the premises in November 1965 and, by 1966, it became the "timber staff dwelling." A forester lived there in 1968, remaining until at least 1972 but, as of 1983, the house was unoccupied. Although the MLNF declared the house as excess in 1992, officials decided to keep it so it could be used in a land exchange. In 1989, the **Lower Uranium Dwelling** (#0204, formerly #1114) became a bunkhouse for seasonal employees and served in that capacity until its sale in 2010.

### 216 Uranium Dwelling (Upper Dwelling)

The Walker-Lybarger Company likely constructed this 1954 house.[616] Designated as House #7, it is at 216 West Uranium Drive, on the northwest corner of 200 West and West Uranium Drive. In 1960, the AEC declared the dwelling to be surplus and the MLNF took possession of it and its 0.258-acre site (ML-4574) for $6,000. Forest Service records refer to the residence as the assistant ranger's dwelling (in 1964 and 1966) and the timber staff dwelling (in 1970 and later). The Monticello Ranger District relocated a standard garage (R4 Plan 23A) to the site from the Baker Ranger Station in 1970. The 14' x 30' structure did not remain on the Uranium Drive property for long. In 1988, the Forest Service moved it back to the Baker Ranger Station where it remains today as the **Baker Bunkhouse Garage/Fire Cache (#0303)**. In 2010, the Forest Service sold the **Upper Uranium Dwelling** (#0207, formerly #1110).

## *North Cottonwood Guard Station*

President William H. Taft's executive order of March 3, 1913 withdrew the Cottonwood Ranger Station as the year-round headquarters for the Cottonwood Ranger District and a nursery. Under Supervisor Henry A. Bergh, the La Sal expended "considerable money" on a stone house, fencing, dams, ditches, and reseeding.[617] Construction of the two-room house began in fiscal year 1912 and ended in fiscal year 1914 for a total cost of $900; other improvements included a pasture fence (in FY 1912 for $100), a privy (in FY 1915 for $12), and a water system.[618] Despite these investments, the site served primarily as a guard

[615] Some early records refer to it as 141 Uranium Drive and 199 Lower Uranium Drive. The former is attributed to street renumbering and the latter to error.
[616] Some early records refer to it as 118 Uranium Drive, which may be attributed to street renumbering.
[617] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[618] Ibid.

station, for in 1915, the Cottonwood Ranger District was eliminated as an administrative unit and its land split between the Baker and Grayson districts.[619]

In his 1915 inspection report, Assistant District Forester Homer E. Fenn noted that Forest Guard Stewart occupied the Cottonwood Ranger Station. This may have been Mel Stewart who, in 1916, cut off two toes while cutting house logs for the Kigalia Ranger Station. Fenn described the station:

> The improvements on this Station consist of a two-room stone house, about 14x32, a fairly good fenced pasture, and about four or five acres in corn, potatoes and alfalfa. Corn and hay are being raised for the use of the Rangers and guards during the spring and fall months, when grass is not available. The Station is well situated and will be used considerably, although no officer is permanently stationed there at present. The telephone line from Monticello to the Station, which is now under construction, will be of considerable assistance and will add considerable [*sic*] to the value of the Station from an administrative standpoint.[620]

Forest officer Ernest Winkler visited the site in 1922, commenting on the two-room dwelling's plaster walls, lack of a ceiling, and furnishings (typewriter, desk, telephone set, and filing case). He assessed the house as comfortable for camping.[621] By 1940, however, the station was "one of the most dilapidated areas on the forest."[622] Its abandonment led eventually to a revocation of the site withdrawal on February 27, 1957 (PLO 1267). During the early 1960s, large numbers of hunters occupied the dwelling and the privy burned down at an unknown date.[623]

The Cottonwood Ranger Station, now identified as the **North Cottonwood Interpretive Site Guard Station** (#06131), has walls composed of two wythes (vertical courses) of stone, with the internal wythe being rubble masonry and the exterior wythe consisting of rough stone blocks. The station possessed a plastered interior with a wooden floor, and had a roof composed of logs, perpendicular decking, and tarpaper and clay soil.[624]

**North Cottonwood Ranger Station, no date**

[619] Ibid.
[620] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[621] Winkler, Diaries, May 25, 1922.
[622] [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."
[623] Lee A. Bennett, "Grazing MOU Compliance, Heritage Report No. ML-96-772," 1996, MLNF Heritage Office.
[624] Donald Hartley to Leigh Ann Hunt, January 19, 1994, including "Inspection Report and Rehabilitation Recommendations for the North Cottonwood Ranger Station," MLNF Heritage Office.

Boy Scouts attempted to protect the site in 1987 by hauling away hunters' debris and reinstalling an exterior door, and digging a ditch to divert water around the foundation.[625] By 1998, the guard station was near collapse. According to Region 4 archaeologist Joe Gallagher:

> The original roof had partially collapsed, windows and doors were missing, the chimney had been totally dismantled and partially assembled as a bear proof food cache, the floor in each of the two rooms was full of holes, interior plaster was largely gone in one room and cracked and separating in the main room . . . the cabin sat at the foot of an alluvial fan which had piled more than 2 feet of debris against the exterior rear wall of the cabin.[626]

With assistance from the Nature Conservancy and Passport in Time volunteers, Gallagher restored the Cottonwood Guard Station. Work included roof replacement, re-plastering of interior walls, repointing the exterior masonry, reconstruction of the chimney from a historic photograph, and floor replacement.[627] Although the Monticello Ranger District intended to rent the North Cottonwood Ranger Station to the public, it remains vacant.

## *Other Administrative Sites*

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Region 4 Lands Status Files, Forest Service Regional Office and [Leland Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

### Babylon Ranger Station

The Forest Service approved 40 acres for the Babylon Ranger Station on September 19, 1908 but released it on April 1, 1930. The site (T35S, R19E, S26) is about three miles northeast of the Kigalia Guard Station. In 1915, Homer Fenn reported:

> At present the Babylon Pasture is leased to the Franklin J. Adams outfit for a horse pasture. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Franklin J. Adams is using a cook stove in his cabin, which was purchased two years ago by [Supervisor] Bergh for use at the Kagalia [Kigalia] Ranger Station. I understand that Adams hauled the stove up to his cabin at Bergh's request, to be kept there until a Station house is built at Kagalia.[628]

### Brigham Young Administrative Site

On December 19, 1911, the Forest Service approved the Brigham Young Administrative Site, located above Mormon Pasture in Section 10 of T34S, R20E. Forest officers never used the site, which led to its release on March 10, 1928.

### Camp Jackson Administrative Site

The Camp Jackson Administrative Site (T34S, R22E, Section 22), west of Abajo Peak and near Camp Jackson Reservoir, was approved on April 27, 1912 and released on February 8, 1954. A 1953 letter from

[625] Lee A. Bennett, "Grazing MOU Compliance, Heritage Report No. ML-96-772."
[626] Joe Gallagher, personal communication with Richa Wilson, August 2004.
[627] Ibid.
[628] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."

Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart to the Regional Forester explained the site was "used in bygone days as a pasture."[629]

### Chimney Ranger Station

Nearly 25 years after he served as the La Sal National Forest's supervisor, J. W. Humphrey wrote about his time on that forest. He recalled the grazing conditions "in the head of Brushy Basin and near the Chimney Ranger Station withdrawal" were not bad.[630]

### Cliff Dweller Administrative Site

On October 11, 1910, the District Forester approved 154.8 acres for the Cliff Dweller Administrative Site. In fiscal year 1912, the La Sal National Forest expended $60 on a pasture fence there. Officers made the site available under special use permits to L .H. Redd (1912-18) and Hanson Bayles (1918 until at least 1940). Described in 1953 as a pasture, the tract was released on February 2, 1954.[631]

### Dark Canyon Administrative Site

The Regional Forester approved this 84-acre site, located in Dark Canyon (T34S, R19E, Section 33), on either July 7, 1916 or August 9, 1916, depending on the source consulted. A 1916 newspaper article referenced the Forest Service's report on the proposed administrative site when describing it as "excellent pasture, entirely fenced in by cliffs, except at the narrow mouth. The writer also commented on a log cabin, once used by cowpunchers, a short distance away.[632]

Dark Canyon permittees utilized the site under a special use permit. As of 1953, there were no improvements because, as Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart explained, "the old buildings once there were cut by excessive floods and washed away. The fences have completely rotted away." Consequently, he recommended releasing the site, which occurred on February 8, 1954.[633]

### Deer Basin Administrative Site

The Forest Service approved the 69.90-acre Deer Basin Administrative Site (T33S, R22E, S9) on November 29, 1910 but released it along with other sites on March 10, 1928.

### Johnson Creek Administrative Site

The 23.5-acre Johnson Creek Administrative Site, located in Section 30 of T34S, R22E, was approved on either December 15, 1911 or February 15, 1911, depending on which source is consulted. In fiscal year 1911, the La Sal National Forest expended $300 on a pasture fence.

### Mormon Pasture Administrative Site

Mormon Pasture is a few miles south-southwest of North Cottonwood Ranger Station and just north of the Maverick Point Visitor Information Site. A Mormon cattle company, organized in 1887, used it as a summer pasture and established a dairy there in 1889. The Forest Service also found the area useful. Although lands records provide no indication this site was ever withdrawn, the symbol for a ranger station

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[629] James O. Stewart, F.S., to Regional Forester, February 27, 1953, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO.
[630] J. W. Humphrey to Supervisor Heywood, December 10, 1940, 1680 History Files, Monticello Office.
[631] James O. Stewart, F.S., to Regional Forester, February 27, 1953, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO.
[632] "Interesting Reports on Proposed Ranger Stations," *Grand Valley Times,* May 5, 1916, 1.
[633] James O. Stewart, F.S., to Regional Forester, March 19, 1953, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO.

is shown in T34S, R20E, S10 on a 1913 map.[634] By 1915, the La Sal National Forest had developed the "Mormon Pasture Ranger Station" with a fenced pasture.[635] Forest Service personnel still used the station in 1924, at which time it has a telephone line.[636]

### Mud Spring Administrative Site

The GLO withdrew the Mud Spring (or Springs) Administrative Site (T33S, R23E, S31), located approximately five miles west of Monticello, on August 27, 1908. Along with a number of other administrative sites, this 40-acre withdrawal was released on June 26, 1928.

### Robertson Administrative Site

The Forest Service approved the 30-acre Robertson Administrative Site (T34S, R22E, S4) on September 19, 1908 and released it on March 10, 1928. It was about eight miles west of the Baker Ranger Station.

### Spring Creek Administrative Site

Located in Section 9 of T33S, R23E, the Spring Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on June 18, 1908 and released on April 24, 1930. Forest Supervisor John Riis, reviewing lands for elimination from the La Sal National Forest, described it as a "flat, open creek bottom land which can be easily irrigated and put into hay or grain. As an administrative site it is necessary to the Service."[637] It was about four miles northwest of Monticello. Even though the 80-acre parcel was outside the forest boundaries, it had National Forest status. Nevertheless, the BLM sold the parcel, issuing a patent in June 1956 to Monticello resident F. Bennion Redd. To resolve the error, the Forest Service proposed the BLM transfer 80 acres of BLM-administered land in the Blanding watershed to the Forest Service. After five years of inaction, forest officials stopped pursuing the matter.

### Verdure Administrative Site

On July 17, 1908, the GLO withdrew 160 acres in Sections 27 and 34 of T34S, R23E for the Verdure Administrative Site. Forest Supervisor Henry Bergh recommended the relinquishment of the site in 1913 but, a year later, Supervisor Humphrey requested an addition. Humphrey further asked that the site be renamed Reannex Ranger Station. The Region apparently denied both requests. In 1952, Regional Forester C. J. Olsen stated "no improvements remain on the site and no further use or need can be foreseen."[638]

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[634] "Monticello Division, La Sal National Forest, Utah," 1913, Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0124-003, R4 History Collection.
[635] Fenn, "Memorandum for the District Forester."
[636] Peterson, 228.
[637] John Riis, "Boundary Report," 1909, Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0125-005, R4 History Collection.
[638] C. J. Olsen, Regional Forester, to Chief, March 31, 1952, File: "Revocations Manti-La Sal N.F.," R4 LSO; [Heywood], "Historical Information, La Sal National Forest."

# Chapter 11: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the MLNF's historic administrative facilities constructed before 1963, which corresponds to the 50-year age requirement for National Register listing. 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 MLNF had at least 113 administrative sites before 1963. Most were withdrawn officially from public entry; others were not. Many were administrative pastures or tent camps but 54 are known to have had buildings. Using a conservative estimate of four buildings per site on average (e.g., house, latrine, fly shed or barn, shed), we can deduce the MLNF had approximately 216 historic buildings. Of those, less than one-third (32.4%) still exist.

### *Geographic Distribution*

The numbers of administrative sites with pre-1963 facilities that remain on the MLNF's administrative units range from two (Sanpete Ranger District) to five (Ferron Ranger District).

**Sites with Facilities Over Age 50**

| Ranger District | Sites | Pre-1963 Facilities |
|---|---|---|
| Sanpete | 2 | 17 |
| Ferron | 5 | 14 |
| Price | 4 | 15 |
| Moab | 4 | 10 |
| Monticello | 4 | 14 |
| **TOTAL** | **19** | **70** |

The **Sanpete Ranger District** does not represent the norm in terms of administrative sites. First, it retains no sites that formerly served as district headquarters, nor does it have any New Deal-era guard stations. Second, it has only two sites: the remote Moroni Guard Station (a single building constructed before the 1930s) and the Great Basin Experiment Station (GBES, now under special use permit as the Great Basin Environmental Education Center). The GBES development, with its 16 buildings and assorted site features, is significantly larger than most administrative sites in Utah.

The **Ferron Ranger District, Price Ranger District,** and **Monticello Ranger District** are similar in their numbers of sites and facilities, which nearly match the MLNF's average of 3.8 sites and 14 facilities per district. Each also retains a historic district headquarters (Ferron, Mammoth, and Baker) along with sites developed in the 1930s as guard stations. The Price Ranger District is unique for having the Price Yard, a site developed to serve the Supervisor's Office.

The **Moab Ranger District** has only 10 facilities on four sites. Most are on the Moab Administrative Site, which served a short time as a Supervisor's Office in the 1940s.

## *Temporal Distribution*

As explained in Chapter 1, temporal boundaries span from 1905 to 1962. 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 MLNF has no facilities from this era.

1908-1932 Forest Service buildings constructed during this time are associated with early Forest Service management of public lands and typically rely on vernacular building types. On the MLNF, 18% of the surveyed facilities were built in this period. Most are found at the Great Basin Experiment Station. All but one, the Mesa Guard Station, retain enough integrity to be eligible for National Register listing.

1933-1942 This is the richest period, thanks to relief funding and labor made available during the Great Depression. Buildings constructed during this time are typically associated with New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. They often embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and planning. Of the 70 facilities surveyed, 54 (77%) date to this period.

1943-1946 Resources of this phase are often associated with the military. Some are surplus buildings that the Forest Service acquired after World War II. None of the MLNF's existing facilities were constructed during this period, although some were rehabilitated or relocated to meet changing facilities needs.

1947-1962 This era marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning with an emphasis on portable and pre-fabricated buildings. With the initiation of Operation Outdoors, some facilities were constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s to support recreation functions and to accommodate a burgeoning workforce. Only three of the MLNF's surveyed facilities date to this period and all are on the La Sal Divisions.

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 | 1947-1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanpete | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Ferron | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Price | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Moab | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Monticello | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **13** | **54** | **0** | **3** |

## *Statements of Significance*

Properties developed or used by the Forest Service for administering and managing National Forest lands 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 in 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:

> 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. Resources considered significant under this theme may be eligible under Criterion A.
>
> Architecture**.** Distinct periods of architectural development occurred within the Forest Service. 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 can be classified as Historic Designed Landscapes, particularly those from the 1933-42 period when many planting plans were designed and implemented. Those that clearly illustrate characteristic landscape design principles may be eligible under Criterion C.

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 (1963) will end 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 is usually not eligible for listing if the site as a whole has been altered significantly. Exceptions like the Kigalia Warehouse and the Price Yard Gas/Oil House warrant individual determinations of eligibility because of their important historic associations or building types.

Fifteen of the surveyed administrative sites have facilities that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Four are eligible as historic districts. Of the 70 facilities constructed before 1963, 55 are eligible either individually or as contributing resources in a district. This amounts to 79%, which is the highest percentage of eligible facilities when compared to other surveyed forests in Region 4. The high rate is due in large part to the Great Basin Experiment Station and its 16 eligible facilities. Without that site, the percentage of eligible buildings would drop to 72%.

**Eligibility of Pre-1963 Facilities by Ranger District**

| Ranger District | Total | Eligible/Contributing | Not Eligible/ Non-Contributing* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sanpete | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| Ferron | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| Price | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Moab | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Monticello | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| **TOTAL** | **70** | **55 (79%)** | **15 (21%)** |

*Buildings constructed after 1962 in an eligible district are considered non-contributing but they are not included in this table.

To date, old facilities on nine national forests in Region 4 have been surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. The average rate of eligibility is 66% although the percentage dips as low as 44% on the Dixie National Forest.

**Comparison with Other Region 4 Forests**

| Forest | Sites | Total Facilities | Eligible Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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%) |
| Bridger-Teton National Forest | 32 | 75 | 58 (77%) |
| Salmon-Challis National Forest | 76 | 254 | 194 (77%) |
| **Manti-La Sal National Forest** | **19** | **70** | **55 (79%)** |
| **TOTAL** | **327** | **1,113** | **735** |

## 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 the site, some of which include archeological surveys. While efforts were made to identify all reports, it is possible that some were missed.

# *SANPETE RANGER DISTRICT*

## Great Basin Experiment Station

**ML-3187, 42-SP-274**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06123 | GBEEC Alpine Cabin | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06124 | GBEEC End House | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06125 | GBEEC East House | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06126 | GBEEC Lodge | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06127 | GBEEC South House | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06128 | GBEEC Museum/Lab | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06134 | GBEEC Garage | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06135 | GBEEC Shop Bldg/Oil/Gas House | 1917 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06136 | GBEEC Palmer Garage | c.1925 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06140 | GBEEC Ephraim Watershed A Building | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06141 | GBEEC Ephraim Watershed B Building | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06142 | GBEEC Shower House | c.1939 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | GBEEC Tent Frame | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | GBEEC Alpine Pit Latrine 1 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing* |
| n/a | GBEEC Alpine Pit Latrine 2 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing* |
| n/a | GBEEC Pit Latrine | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing* |

**The National Register Nomination does not identify these structures but, given their association, ages and integrity, they are contributing resources.*

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

| | |
|---|---|
| ML-88-934 | Evaluation of Intermountain Station Facilities (also designated as BS-88-560) |
| ML-93-656 | Proposed Plans to Mitigate the Adverse Effect of Proposed Renovations to South House, Great Basin Research Station |
| ML-93-662 | Great Basin Station Sewer Line Construction/Cultural Resource Evaluation of an Historic Refuse Dump at the Great Basin Research Station |
| ML-93-622a | Archeological Monitoring of New Sewer System Installation and Data Recovery at an Historic Dump at the Great Basin Research Station |
| ML-96-777 | National Register Nomination |
| ML-97-819 | Contaminated Soil Removal, Great Basin Research Station |

Heritage staff determined in 1988 that the Great Basin Research Station (GBES) is historically significant. Subsequent heritage reports and the Utah SHPO reiterated this finding and, in 1996, the "Great Basin Research Station Historic District" was listed on the National Register. According to the National Register Nomination, it is significant under Criteria A ("as one of the two U.S. government research stations generally acknowledged to be the birthplace of scientific range management") and C ("as an excellent example of U.S. Forest Service standard architectural designs and of building work constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the period 1933-1936"). Areas of significance are Agriculture, Conservation, Social History, and Architecture, and the period of significance is 1912-1945. The nomination also identified 21 contributing resources including 13 buildings, the tennis court, amphitheater, flagpole, stone bench, water fountain, and an archeological site.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The GBES is still worthy of National Register listing, given its high level of integrity and important historic associations.

**Recommendations**

The 1996 National Register Nomination appears to rely on secondary sources, rather than primary sources and a site survey. It contains several errors and omissions. The nomination should be amended to include accurate and thorough information from primary sources, and to update the status of existing buildings. For example, the greenhouse and a tent frame, both identified as contributing resources, are gone. Other features such as pit latrines, the weather instruments and stations, stream-gaging stations, exclosures, and signs should be surveyed and addressed in the amended nomination. Most are likely contributing resources.

The property was listed as a non-contiguous district consisting of the Headquarters Complex and the Alpine Cabin area. This approach only focuses on the main buildings and does not consider other significant parts of the larger GBES landscape. Consider evaluating the station as a Cultural Landscape with boundaries that include all related resources. It may also qualify as a National Historic Landmark, which may make it eligible for Saving America's Treasures grants and other funding.

## Moroni Guard Station

**ML-4951**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0217 | Moroni Guard Station Cabin | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

None

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Moroni Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register because of its association with public lands management and conservation efforts during the Forest Service's early years. Additionally, it is one of few remaining Forest Service buildings constructed before the New Deal period and, as such, represents the agency's reliance on vernacular architecture in an era before Region 4 developed standard designs. The cabin, which retains high integrity, is eligible under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance is c.1920. If future research yields a construction date and a definitive period of use, the period of significance should be adjusted accordingly.

# *FERRON RANGER DISTRICT*

## Ferron Ranger Station

**ML-4955**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0205 | Ferron Dwelling | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0210 | Ferron Bunkhouse | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0305 | Ferron Barn | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0309 | Ferron Garage | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0332 | Ferron Oil/Gas Shed | c.1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| n/a | Ferron 3-Sided Storage Shed | c.2010 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0325 | Ferron Warehouse | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0331 | Ferron Hay Shed #1 | 1989 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #2 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #3 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #4 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0336 | Ferron Pesticide Building | 1986 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0337 | Ferron Seed Storage Building | 1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0348 | Ferron New Pesticide Building | 2001 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0354 | Ferron Flammable Storage Building | 2003 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0362 | Ferron File Storage Trailer | 1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Wildlife Storage Shed | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Fuel Shed | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron LEI Storage Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Fire Prevention Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Metal Storage Container | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**
None

**Determination of Eligibility**
The Ferron 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. As a former district headquarters, it played a vital part in the early administration of the Manti National Forest. It is also important for its associations with the Civilian Conservation Corps, a key component of the nationally significant New Deal program. Despite some alterations, the compound retains the character-defining features required to illustrate these historic themes and portray its identity as a historic Forest Service administrative site. The period of significance begins with its construction in 1936 and ends in the late 1960s when district staff shifted to a leased office. Five of its 21 buildings are contributing resources: the Dwelling, Bunkhouse, Barn, Garage, and Oil/Gas Shed. The other buildings/structures are non-contributing resources. Important site features that also contribute to the site's historic character include the pasture, corrals, fences, sidewalks, and landscaping.

## Indian Creek Guard Station

**ML-4952**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0406 | Indian Creek Dwelling | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0409 | Indian Creek Storage Building | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0412 | Indian Creek Wood Shed | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0411 | Indian Creek Generator Building | 1983 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| n/a | Indian Creek Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

None.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The three historic buildings at the Indian Creek Guard Station retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They have the ability to convey the historic themes for which it is significant including Conservation (for its role in Forest Service administration of public lands), Social History (for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps), and Architecture (as a highly intact example of Forest Service architecture developed during the New Deal era). The station is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C with 1933 as the period of significance. This period should be extended to the year when it ceased to serve as the ranger's summer headquarters, if that year can be determined. The Generator Building and Toilet are not eligible because they are less than 50 years old.

## Orange Olsen Administrative Site

**ML-4948**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0216 | Orange Olsen Bunkhouse | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0206 | Orange Olsen Dwelling | 1965 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0323 | Orange Olsen Prefab Warehouse | 1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0344 | Orange Olsen Boat Storage | 1968 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-99-0887 Determination of Effect of Proposed Renovations at the Orange Olsen and Mammoth Ranger Stations

In 1999, heritage staff concluded the Orange Olsen Administrative Site was not eligible for listing on the National Register because "None of the 1960 era buildings are considered to be historic. With its move from its original location to a setting surrounded by structures clearly of a more modern age, and with additions and alterations, the bunkhouse lost its integrity as a historic structure and its identity as the earlier Park Ranger Station."

**Determination of Eligibility**

The site is not eligible for listing because it lacks the ability to convey the historic theme for which it might be significant (Conservation). Its only historic building is altered drastically and retains no integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling. The other buildings, which are not historic, do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Seely Creek Guard Station

**ML-3096, 42-SP-226**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0413 | Seely Creek Dwelling | 1908 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0414 | Seely Creek Garage | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0415 | Seely Creek Barn | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 06207 | Seely Creek CXT Toilet | 2006 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-90-0545 Seely Administrative Site Documentation
ML-05-1148 Seely Guard Station Rehabilitation

Heritage staff determined the site to be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A, C and D, and the Utah SHPO concurred on March 29, 1991.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Seely Creek Guard Station retains high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the Forest Service role in conservation of national forest lands and as an intact example of New Deal architecture. The areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. Since the property does not retain integrity from the 1907-08 construction phase, the Period of Significance begins in 1934 with the site's redevelopment. This period should be extended to the year the ranger ceased using it as a summer headquarters, if future research reveals that year. The three historic buildings are contributing resources but the prefabricated toilet building is not because it is relatively new.

## White Mountain Cabin Site

**ML-4949**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06122 | White Mountain Cabin | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | White Mountain Toilet | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

None

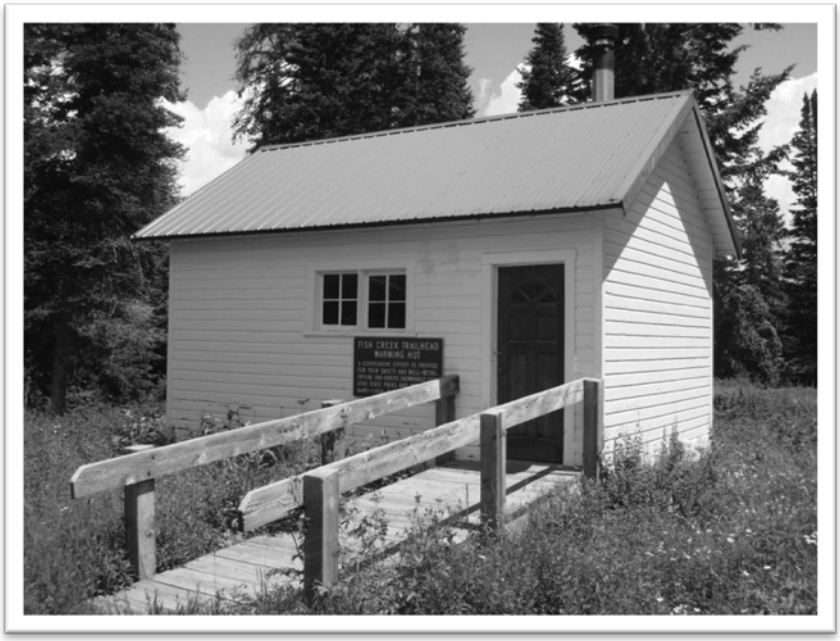
**Determination of Eligibility**

The White Mountain Cabin Site, with its two historic buildings, is eligible for listing on the National Register. It represents the Forest Service trend of recycling buildings to meet changing administrative needs and its personnel's reliance on small stations while working in the field. The buildings also illustrate Region 4's effort during the New Deal period to standardize building practices and create a unified architectural image. The site is eligible under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. If future research proves that the buildings were constructed with New Deal funds and/or labor, it will also be eligible in the area of Social History. The period of significance begins with its c.1935 construction date and ends 50 years ago (1962) per *National Register Bulletin* guidance.

# *PRICE RANGER DISTRICT*

## Fish Creek Trailhead Site

**ML-4957**




| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06117 | Fish Creek Trailhead Warming Hut | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 06208 | Fish Creek Trailhead CXT Toilet | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**
None

**Determination of Eligibility**
The Fish Creek Trailhead Site buildings are not eligible for listing on the National Register. The CXT Toilet is relatively new and the Warming Hut no longer retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. Its relocation from a developed administrative site to a trailhead along the Skyline Drive, along with subsequent alterations, diminishes its ability to convey its original historic use, character, and associations.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Mammoth Guard Station

**ML-3531, 42-SP-358**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0212 | Lake Dwelling | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0213 | Mammoth Dwelling | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0311 | Mammoth Storage Building | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0329 | Mammoth Oil/Gas Shed | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0351 | Mammoth Generator Building | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0357 | Mammoth Small Storage Building | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Mammoth Fiberglass Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Mammoth Plywood Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-81-256 Development of Sanitary Facilities, Mammoth Guard Station
ML-99-887 Mammoth Ranger Station Site Evaluation

Staff surveyed the site in 1981 but did not evaluate it until 1999. At that time, they determined the station was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with the Dwelling, the Storage Building, the Lake Dwelling, the Generator Shed, and the Gas and Oil Shed as contributing resources.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Mammoth Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register for its role in the administration of the nation's forests, its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and as an intact example of a New Deal compound that represents Forest Service standard designs and site planning principles of that era. Despite some alterations, it retains enough integrity of location, design, setting, materials,

workmanship, feeling, and association to illustrate the historic themes for which it is significant. It is eligible as a district under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance is 1933, which corresponds to the Lake Dwelling's construction. This should be extended to the year the ranger ceased using it as a summer headquarters, if future research reveals that year. The site's five historic buildings are contributing resources and the three c.1970s buildings are non-contributing resources. Although the Lake Dwelling and possibly the Oil/Gas Shed were relocated, they represent the Forest Service's habit of moving Forest Service buildings to meet administrative needs–an important historic trend in national forest management. The fire tool cache box is also an important site feature.

## Price Yard
**ML-4950**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0302 | Price Yard Radio/Warehouse Shop | 1936 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0318 | Price Yard Fire Property Building | c.1938 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0320 | Price Yard District Range Shop | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0321 | Price Yard Oil/Gas House | c.1939 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0324 | Price Yard Staff Storage | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0360 | Price Yard District Shop | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0315 | Price Yard Seed Storage | 1990 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0328 | Price Yard Pesticide Building | 1989 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0335 | Price Yard Hay Shed | 1987 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0361 | Price Yard Road Crew Warehouse | 1984 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| n/a | Price Yard Open Storage | ? | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| n/a | Price Yard Metal Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**
None.

**Determination of Eligibility**
The Price Yard as a whole is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to a loss of integrity. Five of its six historic buildings have been altered, some historic buildings and site features have been removed, and six new buildings have been introduced. These acts have rendered the site incapable of portraying its historic association as a Forest Service administrative site developed during the first years of the consolidated Manti-La Sal National Forest. Although the overall site is not eligible, the Oil/Gas House is individually eligible under Criterion C as a highly intact example of an R4 Plan 95A gas house. For a utilitarian building, it portrays a level of refinement with its symmetry, massing, and

pedimented portico. To date, surveys of historic Forest Service buildings have identified no other buildings of this design in Utah. Although it was moved, the relocation of administrative facilities is an important Forest Service trend. Additionally, the building is at a site similar to its original one in Ephraim and it retains high integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Its period of significance is c.1939 and Architecture is the area of significance.

## Stuart Guard Station

**ML-3215, 42-EM-2331**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0405 | Stuart Guard Station Visitor Center | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0416 | Stuart Visitor Center Garage | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0422 | Stuart Pit Toilet | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-93-660 Stuart Guard Station Inventory

ML-96-781 Determination of Effect of Proposed Renovations and Preservation Maintenance at the Stuart Guard Station

In 1993, heritage staff determined the Stuart Guard Station was eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C and possibly Criterion A because of its association with early Forest Service administration of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. In 1996, the MLNF consulted with the Utah SHPO about the proposal to remove a tree to serve as the National Holiday Tree in Washington, DC.[639]

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Stuart Guard Station is a highly intact example of a seasonal work station used by Forest Service personnel beginning in the 1930s. It is significant for its associations with the conservation of public lands and the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is also important as a fine example of Region 4's standard architectural designs during the New Deal era. The areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1933 with its construction and ends 50 years ago (presently 1962) per *National Register Bulletin* guidance. The stone retaining walls are important site features that contribute to the station's historic character.

[639] Janette S. Kaiser, Forest Supervisor, to Max Evans, Division of State History, September 25, 1996, File: "2360 CRM Report No. ML-93-0660, Stuart Guard Station Inventory," Heritage Office, MLNF SO. No report number is assigned to this letter.

# *MOAB RANGER DISTRICT*

## La Sal Guard Station

**ML-4953**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0202 | La Sal Guard Station Dwelling | 1961 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**
None

**Determination of Eligibility**
Despite its association with the Forest Service, the La Sal Guard Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site no longer retains its original buildings, which were so important in the administration of the La Sal Division's south end. Consequently, it has low integrity for that historic period. The existing dwelling, while it has relatively high integrity, has a rather weak association with Forest Service administration of public lands, having seen minimal and sporadic use since its construction in 1961. Unlike the original La Sal house, it did not serve an important role in the La Sal Division's management. Although it is representative of the original standard design despite some modifications, it does not adequately meet National Register Criterion C as "an important example (within its context) of building practices of a particular time in history."

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Mesa Guard Station

**ML-3244, 42-GR-2582**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0214 | Mesa Dwelling | 1921 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0420 | Mesa Pit Toilet | 1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-93-0676 Evaluation of Mesa Guard Station

In 1993, Forest Service staff identified the Mesa Guard Station as eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Mesa Guard Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register because it does not retain adequate integrity to convey its important historic associations. The loss or deterioration of site features (e.g., fences, flagpole) and the overgrowth of plant materials over many decades have diminished its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The two remaining buildings have suffered decreased integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to deterioration. The removal of character-defining features such as the dwelling's front porch and windows and the toilet's door have resulted in a loss of integrity, as has the installation of T1-11 plywood siding.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Moab Administrative Site

**ML-3388, 42-GR-2924**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0102 | Moab Office | 1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0103 | Moab Office Annex | 1956 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0301 | Moab Fire Cache | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0322 | Moab Tack Storage | c.1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0341 | Moab Pesticide Storage Building | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0347 | Moab Storage Shed | 1998 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0355 | Moab Flammable Storage Building | 2003 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Moab Avalanche Shed | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-99-0831 The Moab Ranger District Office Remodelling [*sic*]

As part of a 1999 proposal to re-convert the Moab house into an office, heritage staff evaluated the Moab Administrative Site and determined the office was eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. However, staff considered the adjoining yard and outbuildings to be ineligible due to modifications and lack of cohesive planning. The Utah SHPO concurred that the office is eligible but made no comment on the eligibility of the site or other buildings (Barbara L. Murphy, Preservation Planner, to Glenn P. Casamassa, District Ranger, April 1, 1999).

**Determination of Eligibility**

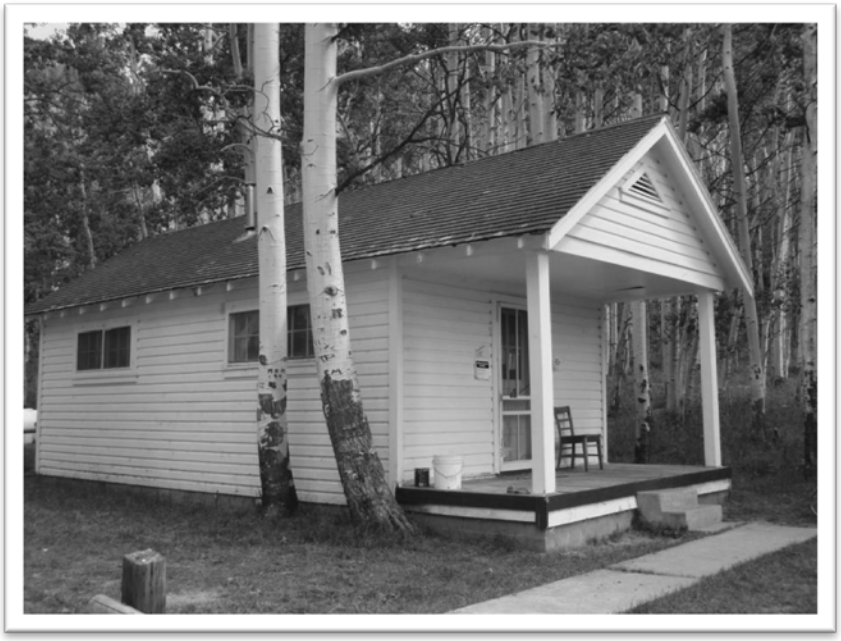
As a whole, the Moab Administrative Site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because of low integrity resulting from changes to its spatial layout and three of its four historic

buildings. The Office Annex retains few of its original features, including the garage doors that reflected its utilitarian use as a shop. The Fire Cache is no longer recognizable as the road equipment building it once was, thanks to the replacement of its corrugated metal cladding and roofing. The Tack Storage Building has been modified and no longer reflects its original use as a shelter for horses. Although the relocation and conversion of buildings has been a Forest Service trend historically, in this case the c.1934 building was moved to a setting very different from its original one at the rural Lake Guard Station. It does not clearly reflect the historic associations for which the Moab Supervisor's Office and Administrative Site was significant.

The fourth historic building, the Moab Office, is individually eligible for listing because, despite some modifications, it retains its character-defining features and illustrates its association with Forest Service management of public lands and the Works Progress Administration (Criterion A). It is also an intact example of transitional Forest Service architecture reflecting a shift from the agency's reliance on Period styles to "modern" and less ornate styles of the mid-twentieth century that culminated in the Ranch Style. The Office is also important for its role as the La Sal National Forest's headquarters and for its association with the Works Progress Administration. Accordingly, the areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture, while the period of significance spans from 1940 (construction date) to 1945 (when it ceased to serve as the forest headquarters).

## Warner Guard Station

**ML-4956**



| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06121 | Warner Guard Station Dwelling | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0410 | Warner Garage | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | Warner Pit Toilet | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-96-793 Warner Lake GS Plumbing Installation

The 1996 heritage report is a letter from heritage staff that does not address eligibility.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Warner Guard Station, with its three buildings, is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. Two of its areas of significance, Conservation and Social History, reflect its association with Forest Service management and conservation of public lands and the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is also significant in the area of Architecture as an intact example of a New Deal-era administrative site that reflects the Forest Service's architectural development and site planning principles of the time. The period of significance is 1934, which corresponds to the buildings' construction dates. This should be extended to the year the ranger ceased using it as a summer headquarters, if future research reveals that year. Overall, the site has high integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Its buildings retain integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The corral and flagpole are important features that contribute to the site's historic character.

# *MONTICELLO RANGER DISTRICT*

## Baker Administrative Site

**ML-3019, 42-SA-20965**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0201 | Baker Dwelling | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0303 | Baker Bunkhouse Garage/Fire Cache | 1961 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0307 | Baker R.S. Garage | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0312 | Baker Gas/Oil Shed | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0313 | Baker Warehouse | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0314 | Baker Barn | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Powder House | 1937 | Eligible/Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 0219 | Baker Bunkhouse | 1996 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0334 | Baker Recreation Shed | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0339 | Baker Paint/Pesticide Building | 1993 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0350 | Baker New Fire Cache | 2002 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0359 | Baker New Flammable Storage Building | 2004 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Engine Bay | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Fuels Bay | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Horse Shelter | 2011 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

| | |
|---|---|
| ML-89-0518 | Monticello Administrative Site Evaluation, updated in 1993 |
| ML-93-0692 | Baker Bunkhouse Replacement |
| ML-93-0692a | Archaeological Evaluation and Test Excavation at the Baker Administrative Site |
| ML-93-0694 | Baker Station Warehouse and Barn Modifications |

In the 1993 update to Report No. ML-89-0518, heritage staff determined the Baker Administrative Site is eligible for listing on the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C. Only four buildings were considered contributing to the district's significance: the Garage (0307), Gas/Oil Shed (0312), Warehouse (0313), and Barn (0314). The remaining six buildings were deemed ineligible due to recent dates of construction or a lack of integrity. In a letter dated April 1, 1994, Barbara Murphy of the Utah SHPO concurred with the determination. James L. Dykman, also with the Utah SHPO, concurred on February 17, 1994 and July 18, 1994 that the removal of the old bunkhouse, formerly the assistant ranger's dwelling, would have no adverse effect because it was ineligible.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The historic core of the Baker Administrative Site is eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C for its association with Forest Service administration of public lands (Conservation), the Civilian Conservation Corps (Social History), road development (Transportation), and as a representative example of a Forest Service design principles (Architecture). As a whole, the historic compound retains enough integrity to portray its important historic associations as a 1930s Forest Service ranger station developed with New Deal funds, labor, and prevailing design trends. Six of the site's 15 buildings are contributing resources: the Dwelling (0201), Garage (0307), Gas/Oil Shed (0312), Warehouse (0313), Barn (0314), and Powder House. Although the Dwelling may lack individual distinction due to alterations, it contributes to the district because it is an important part of the compound's spatial relationships and it retains its original massing and form, making it recognizable as an R4 Plan 1 dwelling. The Warehouse and Powder House supported extensive road construction by the CCC and other relief crews, and made access to public lands easier for many purposes. The fire tool cache box, stone retaining walls and steps, and the corral are important features that contribute to the district's historic significance.

## Gooseberry Guard Station

**ML-3020, 42-SA-20966**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0209 | Gooseberry Dwelling #1 | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0220 | Gooseberry Dwelling #2 | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0310 | Gooseberry Gas/Oil Shed | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0403 | Gooseberry Admin Toilet #1 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-89-0518 Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation, updated in 1993
ML-99-0877 Gooseberry Guard Station Additions

Forest Service staff surveyed the Gooseberry Guard Station in 1989 but made no determination of eligibility. The 1993 revision of that report indicated Dwelling #2 and Toilet #1 were eligible for listing on the National Register. In a letter dated April 1, 1994, Barbara Murphy of the Utah SHPO concurred with the determination. A 1999 report, prepared for the proposed addition to Dwelling #2, declared that building to be eligible under Criteria A and C. The other buildings were deemed ineligible and the "overall compound and landscape . . . to be not contributing to the eligibility."

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Gooseberry Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site as a whole retains high integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Its four historic buildings, all of which are contributing resources, clearly illustrate the associations for which it is significant. These include Forest Service management of public lands in southern Utah, the influence of New Deal funds and labor on government operations, and the standard architecture of the Forest Service's Intermountain Region. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. The period significance begins in

1935 and ends 50 years ago (presently 1962) per *National Register Bulletin* guidance. The station's rural nature and features such as the corral and fire cache box contribute to its historic character. Despite some alterations, the buildings retain their character-defining features and are clearly recognizable as products of their time. The relocation of Dwelling #1 represents a century-old Forest Service trend of adaptive use dictated by budget constraints. While its integrity of location is low, it retains many of its exterior character-defining features and is readily identifiable as a Forest Service design of the 1930s.

## Kigalia Guard Station

**ML-4954, 42-SA-20967**

| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0316 | Kigalia Warehouse | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0404 | Kigalia Toilet #1 | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| *Non-Historic Buildings* | | | |
| 06220 | Kigalia CXT Single Toilet | 2010 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-89-0518 Monticello Administrative Sites Evaluation, updated in 1993

In 1993, heritage staff evaluated five buildings at the Kigalia Guard Station: a cabin, a warehouse, a pump house, and two outhouses. Of these, the dwelling and the R4 Plan 70 latrine were deemed eligible for National Register listing. In a letter dated April 1, 1994, Barbara Murphy of the Utah SHPO concurred with the determination.

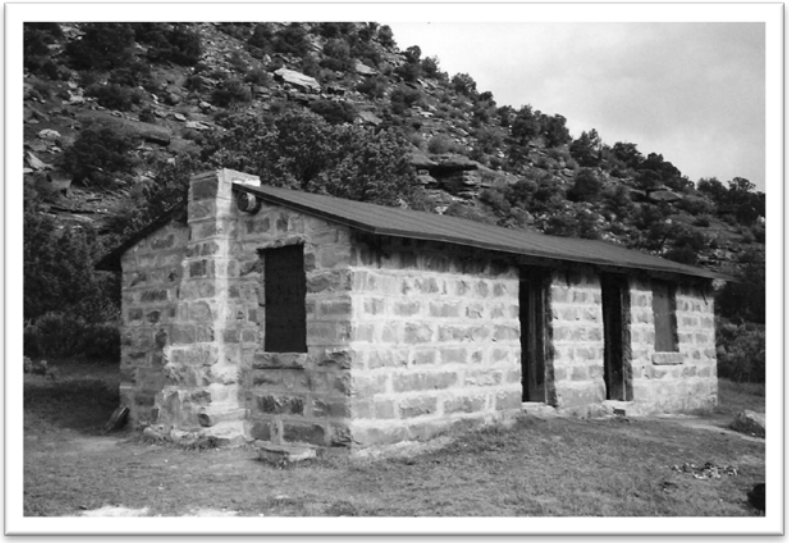
**Determination of Eligibility**

The Kigalia Guard Station site is not eligible for listing due to diminished integrity. It has lost its original, pre-New Deal buildings, as well as the 1935 dwelling. While Toilet #1 is historic, it was auxiliary to the house; alone, it does not adequately illustrate the site's early use as a guard station.

Although the site as a whole is ineligible, the Warehouse is individually eligible. Constructed with relief funds, and possibly with relief labor, it is an intact example of a building type introduced during the 1930s in Region 4: the road equipment warehouse. Such buildings supported extensive road construction such as the Kigalia-Gooseberry Road, often by the CCC and other relief crews, and improved access to public lands for many purposes. Such transportation features also transformed the way the Forest Service administered the nation's forests, marking a transition from a reliance on horses to increased use of automobiles and mechanized equipment, and paving the way, sometimes literally, for district consolidations. The Kigalia Warehouse, unlike the Moab warehouse (now Fire Cache), has very high integrity. It is eligible for listing under Criterion A with Conservation, Social History, and Transportation as the areas of significance. The period of significance is c.1933, which corresponds to its construction date.

## North Cottonwood Guard Station

**ML-3119, 42-SA-23120**



| No. | Building Name | Date | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06131 | North Cottonwood Interpretive Site Guard Station | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

ML-96-0772 Grazing MOU Compliance
ML-98-0835 North Cottonwood Station Restoration Project and Cottonwood Road Inventory

Forest Service staff surveyed the North Cottonwood Guard Station in 1996 and identified the guard station building and the remains of a privy, corral, access road, and pasture fences. Reinforcing the 1994 assessment of Don Hartley, historical architect with the Utah SHPO, their report determined the building is eligible for listing on the National Register. In 1998, the heritage staff proposed to restore the North Cottonwood Guard Station and, in a related report, determined it was eligible under Criteria A and C. James L. Dykmann of the Utah SHPO concurred in a September 22, 1998 letter.

**Determination of Eligibility**

Weather prevented a re-survey of the project area as part of this project. However, data and verbal confirmation with Manti-La Sal staff indicate no significant changes to the site have occurred. Based on available information, the North Cottonwood Guard Station building is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C with 1914 as the period of significance. It is significant in the area of Conservation for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands. It is also important in the area of Architecture as a sensitively restored building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of vernacular construction relying on locally available materials and labor. It has high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Recommendation**

Conduct a new survey and update the Utah SHPO and Forest Service survey forms.

# Appendix A: Evaluation Summary List

## Sanpete Ranger District

**Great Basin Experiment Station, ML-3187, 42-SP-274**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06123 | GBEEC Alpine Cabin | 1914 | Listed on National Register |
| 06124 | GBEEC End House | 1933 | Listed on National Register |
| 06125 | GBEEC East House | 1914 | Listed on National Register |
| 06126 | GBEEC Lodge | 1936 | Listed on National Register |
| 06127 | GBEEC South House | 1934 | Listed on National Register |
| 06128 | GBEEC Museum/Lab | 1914 | Listed on National Register |
| 06134 | GBEEC Garage | 1934 | Listed on National Register |
| 06135 | GBEEC Shop Bldg/Oil/Gas House | 1917 | Listed on National Register |
| 06136 | GBEEC Palmer Garage | c.1925 | Listed on National Register |
| 06140 | GBEEC Ephraim Watershed A Building | 1914 | Listed on National Register |
| 06141 | GBEEC Ephraim Watershed B Building | 1914 | Listed on National Register |
| 06142 | GBEEC Shower House | c.1939 | Listed on National Register |
| n/a | GBEEC Tent Frame | c.1933 | Listed on National Register |
| n/a | GBEEC Alpine Pit Latrine 1 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | GBEEC Alpine Pit Latrine 2 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | GBEEC Pit Latrine | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Moroni Guard Station, ML-4951**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0217 | Moroni Guard Station Cabin | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |

## Ferron Ranger District

**Ferron Ranger Station, ML-4955**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0205 | Ferron Dwelling | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0210 | Ferron Bunkhouse | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0305 | Ferron Barn | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0309 | Ferron Garage | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0325 | Ferron Warehouse | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0331 | Ferron Hay Shed #1 | 1989 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0332 | Ferron Oil/Gas Shed | c.1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0336 | Ferron Pesticide Building | 1986 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0337 | Ferron Seed Storage Building | 1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0348 | Ferron New Pesticide Building | 2001 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0354 | Ferron Flammable Storage Building | 2003 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0362 | Ferron File Storage Trailer | 1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron 3-Sided Storage Shed | c.2010 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Fire Prevention Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Fuel Shed | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #2 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #3 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Hay Shed #4 | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| n/a | Ferron LEI Storage Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Metal Storage Container | ? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Ferron Wildlife Storage Shed | c.2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Indian Creek Guard Station, ML-4952**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0406 | Indian Creek Dwelling | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0409 | Indian Creek Storage Building | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0411 | Indian Creek Generator Building | 1983 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0412 | Indian Creek Wood Shed | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | Indian Creek Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |

**Orange Olsen Administrative Site, ML-4948**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0206 | Orange Olsen Dwelling | 1965 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0216 | Orange Olsen Bunkhouse | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0323 | Orange Olsen Prefab Warehouse | 1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0344 | Orange Olsen Boat Storage | 1968 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Seely Creek Guard Station, ML-3096, 42-SP-226**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0413 | Seely Creek Dwelling | 1908 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0414 | Seely Creek Garage | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0415 | Seely Creek Barn | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 06207 | Seely Creek CXT Toilet | 2006 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**White Mountain Cabin Site, ML-4949**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06122 | White Mountain Cabin | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | White Mountain Toilet | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

## Price Ranger District

**Fish Creek Trailhead Site, ML-4957**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06117 | Fish Creek Trailhead Warming Hut | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 06208 | Fish Creek Trailhead CXT Toilet | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Mammoth Guard Station, ML-3531, 42-SP-358**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0212 | Lake Dwelling | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0213 | Mammoth Dwelling | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0311 | Mammoth Storage Building | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0329 | Mammoth Oil/Gas Shed | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0351 | Mammoth Generator Building | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0357 | Mammoth Small Storage Building | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Mammoth Fiberglass Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Mammoth Plywood Toilet | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Price Yard, ML-4950**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0302 | Price Yard Radio/Warehouse Shop | 1936 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0315 | Price Yard Seed Storage | 1990 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0318 | Price Yard Fire Property Building | c.1938 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0320 | Price Yard District Range Shop | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0321 | Price Yard Oil/Gas House | c.1939 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0324 | Price Yard Staff Storage | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0328 | Price Yard Pesticide Building | 1989 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0335 | Price Yard Hay Shed | 1987 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0360 | Price Yard District Shop | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| 0361 | Price Yard Road Crew Warehouse | 1984 | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| n/a | Price Yard Open Storage | ? | Ineligible/Non-contributing |
| n/a | Price Yard Metal Shed | ? | Ineligible/Non-contributing |

**Stuart Guard Station, ML-3215, 42-EM-2331**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0405 | Stuart Guard Station Visitor Center | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0416 | Stuart Visitor Center Garage | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0422 | Stuart Pit Toilet | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |

## Moab Ranger District

**La Sal Guard Station, ML-4953**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0202 | La Sal Guard Station Dwelling | 1961 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Mesa Guard Station, ML-3244, 42-GR-2582**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0214 | Mesa Dwelling | 1921 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0420 | Mesa Pit Toilet | 1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Moab Administrative Site, ML-3388, 42-GR-2924**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0102 | Moab Office | 1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0103 | Moab Office Annex | 1956 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0301 | Moab Fire Cache | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0322 | Moab Tack Storage | c.1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0341 | Moab Pesticide Storage Building | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0347 | Moab Storage Shed | 1998 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0355 | Moab Flammable Storage Building | 2003 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Moab Avalanche Shed | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**Warner Guard Station, ML-4956**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06121 | Warner Guard Station Dwelling | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0410 | Warner Garage | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a | Warner Pit Toilet | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

## Monticello Ranger District

**Baker Administrative Site, ML-3019, 42-SA-20965**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0201 | Baker Dwelling | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0219 | Baker Bunkhouse | 1996 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0303 | Baker Bunkhouse Garage/Fire Cache | 1961 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0307 | Baker R.S. Garage | 1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0312 | Baker Gas/Oil Shed | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0313 | Baker Warehouse | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0314 | Baker Barn | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0334 | Baker Recreation Shed | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0339 | Baker Paint/Pesticide Building | 1993 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0350 | Baker New Fire Cache | 2002 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 0359 | Baker New Flammable Storage Building | 2004 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Engine Bay | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Fuels Bay | 2009 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Horse Shelter | 2011 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Baker Powder House | 1937 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Gooseberry Guard Station, ML-3020, 42-SA-20966**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0209 | Gooseberry Dwelling #1 | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0220 | Gooseberry Dwelling #2 | 1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0310 | Gooseberry Gas/Oil Shed | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0403 | Gooseberry Admin Toilet #1 | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

**Kigalia Guard Station, ML-4954, 42-SA-20967**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0316 | Kigalia Warehouse | c.1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 0404 | Kigalia Toilet #1 | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 06220 | Kigalia CXT Single Toilet | 2010 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

**North Cottonwood Guard Station, ML-3119, 42-SA-23120**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06131 | North Cottonwood Interpretive Site GS | 1914 | Eligible/Contributing |

# Appendix B: Historic Administrative Sites

## BY NAME

| Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Babylon Ranger Station | 9/19/1908 | T35S, R19E, S26 |
| Baker Administrative Site | 5/25/1907 | T33S, R23E, S35 |
| Bear Creek Ranger Station | 4/2/1908 | T16S, R7E, S35 |
| Beck Creek Guard Station | | T17S, R4E, S13 |
| Bennion Guard Station | | T11S, R7E, S35 |
| Bitter Creek Guard Station | | T17S, R5E, S27 |
| Blanding Guard Station | 8/15/1942 | T36S, R22E, S27 |
| Blue Meadow Ranger Station | 2/18/1908 | T19S, R4E, S6 |
| Brigham Young Ranger Station | 12/19/1911 | T34S, R20E, S10 |
| Buckeye Guard Station | 12/12/1927 | T48N, R20W, S2 & 3 |
| Buckeye Park Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 | T27S, R26E, S16 |
| Bulldog Ranger Station | *See Grayson Ranger Station* | |
| Camp Jackson Ranger Station | 4/27/1912 | T34S, R22E, S22 |
| Canyon View Ranger Station | 10/9/1917 | T14S, R6E, S33 |
| Castle Dale Guard Station | 4/8/1947 | T18S, R8E, S34 |
| Chimney Ranger Station | | |
| Clay Spring Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 | T20S, R5E, S19 & 30 |
| Cliff Dweller Ranger Station | 10/11/1910 | T34S, R21E, S22, 23 & 27 |
| Cold Spring Ranger Station (MLNF) | 1/15/1912 | T26S, R24E, S17 |
| Cottonwood Corral | 2/26/1946 | T18S, R7E, S7 |
| Coyote Ranger Station | 5/8/1908 | T28S, R24E, S34 & 35 |
| Dark Canyon Guard Station | 7/7/1916 | T34S, R19E, S33 |
| Deer Basin Ranger Station | 11/29/1910 | T33S, R22E, S9 |
| Ephraim Cattlemen's Assn. Stock Corral | 12/17/1941 | T17S, R3E, S5 |
| Ephraim Warehouse Site | 6/5/1939 | T17S, R3E, S4 |
| Fairview-Milburn Corral Site | 1/6/1942 | T14S, R4E, S2 |
| Ferron Ranger Station | 12/28/1935 | T20S, R7E, S16 |
| Ferron Reservoir Guard Station | *See Indian Creek Guard Station* | |
| Fish Creek Trailhead Site | | T11S, R5E, S34 |
| Gentry Ranger Station | 9/1/1908 | T15S, R7E, S14 |
| Geyser Pass Ranger Station | 10/27/1911 | T26S, R25E, S31; T26S, R24E, S36 |
| Gooseberry Guard Station | 9/25/1908 | T34S, R20E, S18 |
| Grayson Ranger Station | 3/6/1912 | T35S, R23E, S8 & 17 |
| Great Basin Experiment Station | 1912 | T17S, R4E, S20 |
| Iceberg Ranger Station | *See Ollerton Administrative Site* | |
| Indian Creek Guard Station (D2) | 2/2/1907 | T19S, R4E, S22 |
| Indian Creek Guard Station (D5) | 10/30/1932 | T34S, R22E, S9 |
| Joe's Valley Ranger Station | *See Orange Olsen Administrative Site* | |
| Johnson Creek Administrative Site | 12/15/1911 | T34S, R22E, S30 |
| Kigalia Guard Station | 5/27/1954 | T36S, R19E, S9 |
| La Sal Guard Station | 8/27/1908 | T28S, R25E, S22 |

| Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Lake Ranger Station | 12/10/1941 | T14S, R6E, S28 |
| Lower Joe's Valley Ranger Station | *See Park Ranger Station* | |
| Mammoth Guard Station | 11/7/1908 | T13S, R5E, S183 |
| Manti Dwelling Site | 8/12/1959 | T18S, R2E, S12 |
| Manti Stock Assn. Counting Corral | 2/8/1943 | T18S, R2E, S1 |
| Medicine Lake Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 | T27S, R24E, S26 |
| Mesa Guard Station | 11/29/1919 | T26S, R24E, S30 |
| Miller's Flat Administrative Site | 1/29/1908 | T15S, R6E, S3,4,9,10 |
| Moab Administrative Site | 4/8/1939 | T26S, R21E, S1 |
| Monticello Lower (Uranium) Dwelling Site | 6/20/1963 | T33S, R23E, S36 |
| Monticello Upper (Uranium) Dwelling Site | 10/3/1960 | T33S, R23E, S36 |
| Mormon Pasture Administrative Site | | T34S, R20E, S10 |
| Moroni Guard Station | 1/23/1907 | T14S, R2E, S21 |
| Mt. Baldy Ranger Station | 3/22/1909 | T19S, R4E, S19 & 20 |
| Mt. Pleasant Dwelling Site | 3/7/1962 | T15S, R4E, S2 |
| Mud Spring Ranger Station | 8/27/1908 | T33S, R23E, S31 |
| Murphy Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 | T27S, R24E, S28 |
| North Cottonwood Guard Station | 3/3/1913 | T33S, R21E, S8 |
| North Pasture Administrative Site | 1/24/1907 | T26S, R24E, S1 |
| Ollerton Administrative Site | 6/25/1921 | T11S, R5E, S26 |
| Orange Olsen Administrative Site | 2/13/1957 | T17S, R6E, S31 |
| Pack Creek Admin Site (Picnic Area) | 5/15/1918 | T27S, R23E, S24 |
| Park Ranger Station | 2/25/1942 | T18S, R6E, S5 |
| Pinchot Guard Station | 1/12/1942 | T19S, R3E, S32 |
| Price Yard | 5/9/1950 | T14S, R10E, S9 & 10 |
| Ranger Station No. 5 | 2/2/1907 | T14S, R6E, S32 |
| Ranger Station No. 7 | 2/2/1907 | T13S, R6E, S8 |
| Rees's Valley Ranger Station | | T15S, R2E, S21 |
| Robertson Ranger Station | 9/19/1908 | T34S, R22E, S4 |
| Rolfson's Canyon Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 | T15S, R6E, S5 |
| Seely Creek Guard Station | 11/22/1907 | T17S, R4E, S25/26 |
| Snow Lake Ranger Station | 12/1/1944 | T18S, R4E, S15 |
| Spring City Corral | 8/2/1941 | T15S, R4E, S28 |
| Spring Creek North Division Admin Site | 10/6/1908 | T25S, R24E, S31 |
| Spring Creek Ranger Station | 6/18/1908 | T33S, R23E, S9 |
| Spring Ridge Administrative Site | 7/30/1963 | T11S, R5E, S22 & 27 |
| State Line Ranger Station | 3/17/1916 | T28S, R26E, S16 |
| Stevens Creek Ranger Station | 3/23/1942 | T19.5S, R5E, S36 |
| Stuart Guard Station | 1/20/1945 | T15S, R7E, S8 |
| Twelvemile Creek Ranger Station | *See Pinchot Guard Station* | |
| Upper Joe's Valley Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 | T16S, R6E, S15 |
| Verdure Ranger Station | 7/17/1908 | T34S, R23E, S27 & 34 |
| Warner Guard Station | 1/24/1907 | T26S, R24E, S21 |
| White Mountain Cabin Site | 9/22/1958 | T20S, R4E, S34 |
| Willow Swamp Ranger Station | 2/27/1908 | T14S, R6E, S33 |
| Wilson Mesa Ranger Station | *See Warner Guard Station* | |

| Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Unknown | | T15S, R6E, S2 |
| Unknown | | T17S, R4E, S23 |
| Unknown | | T20S, R3E, S14 |
| Unknown | | T18S, R4E, S12 |
| Unknown | | T20S, R4E, S20 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R5E, S1 |
| Unknown | | T21S, R5E, S23 |
| Unknown | | T13S, R6E, S6 |
| Unknown | | T19S, R5E, S35 |
| Unknown | | T13S, R6E, S32 |
| Unknown | | T17S, R6E, S25 |
| Unknown | | T17S, R5E, S9 |
| Unknown | | T19S, R3E, S26 |
| Unknown | | T18S, R4E, S16 |
| Unknown | | T18S, R4E, S19 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R6E, S8 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R5E, S10 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R5E, S8 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R5E, S4 |
| Unknown | | T18S, R3E, S12 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R6E, S19 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R6E, S21 |
| Unknown | | T19S, R4E, S26 |
| Unknown | | T16S, R6E, S3 |
| Unknown | | T19S, R4E, S3 |
| Unknown | | T19S, R5E, S17 |

## BY LOCATION

| Location | Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date |
|---|---|---|
| Unknown | Chimney Ranger Station | |
| T11S, R5E, S22 & 27 | Spring Ridge Administrative Site | 7/30/1963 |
| T11S, R5E, S26 | Ollerton Administrative Site | 6/25/1921 |
| T11S, R5E, S34 | Fish Creek Trailhead Site | |
| T11S, R7E, S35 | Bennion Guard Station | |
| T13S, R5E, S183 | Mammoth Guard Station | 11/7/1908 |
| T13S, R6E, S32 | Unknown | |
| T13S, R6E, S6 | Unknown | |
| T13S, R6E, S8 | Ranger Station No. 7 | 2/2/1907 |
| T14S, R10E, S9 & 10 | Price Yard | 5/9/1950 |
| T14S, R2E, S21 | Moroni Guard Station | 1/23/1907 |
| T14S, R4E, S2 | Fairview-Milburn Corral Site | 1/6/1942 |
| T14S, R6E, S28 | Lake Ranger Station | 12/10/1941 |
| T14S, R6E, S32 | Ranger Station No. 5 | 2/2/1907 |

| Location | Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date |
|---|---|---|
| T14S, R6E, S33 | Canyon View Ranger Station | 10/9/1917 |
| T14S, R6E, S33 | Willow Swamp Ranger Station | 2/27/1908 |
| T15S, R2E, S21 | Rees's Valley Ranger Station | |
| T15S, R4E, S2 | Mt. Pleasant Dwelling Site | 3/7/1962 |
| T15S, R4E, S28 | Spring City Corral | 8/2/1941 |
| T15S, R6E, S2 | Unknown | |
| T15S, R6E, S3,4,9,10 | Miller's Flat Administrative Site | 1/29/1908 |
| T15S, R6E, S5 | Rolfson's Canyon Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 |
| T15S, R7E, S14 | Gentry Ranger Station | 9/1/1908 |
| T15S, R7E, S8 | Stuart Guard Station | 1/20/1945 |
| T16S, R5E, S1 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R5E, S10 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R5E, S4 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R5E, S8 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R6E, S15 | Upper Joe's Valley Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 |
| T16S, R6E, S19 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R6E, S21 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R6E, S3 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R6E, S8 | Unknown | |
| T16S, R7E, S35 | Bear Creek Ranger Station | 4/2/1908 |
| T17S, R3E, S4 | Ephraim Warehouse Site | 6/5/1939 |
| T17S, R3E, S5 | Ephraim Cattlemen's Assn. Stock Corral | 12/17/1941 |
| T17S, R4E, S13 | Beck Creek Guard Station | |
| T17S, R4E, S20 | Great Basin Experiment Station | 1912 |
| T17S, R4E, S23 | Unknown | |
| T17S, R4E, S25/26 | Seely Creek Guard Station | 11/22/1907 |
| T17S, R5E, S27 | Bitter Creek Guard Station | |
| T17S, R5E, S9 | Unknown | |
| T17S, R6E, S25 | Unknown | |
| T17S, R6E, S31 | Orange Olsen Administrative Site | 2/13/1957 |
| T18S, R2E, S1 | Manti Stock Assn. Counting Corral | 2/8/1943 |
| T18S, R2E, S12 | Manti Dwelling Site | 8/12/1959 |
| T18S, R3E, S12 | Unknown | |
| T18S, R4E, S12 | Unknown | |
| T18S, R4E, S15 | Snow Lake Ranger Station | 12/1/1944 |
| T18S, R4E, S16 | Unknown | |
| T18S, R4E, S19 | Unknown | |
| T18S, R6E, S5 | Park Ranger Station | 2/25/1942 |
| T18S, R7E, S7 | Cottonwood Corral | 2/26/1946 |
| T18S, R8E, S34 | Castle Dale Guard Station | 4/8/1947 |
| T19.5S, R5E, S36 | Stevens Creek Ranger Station | 3/23/1942 |
| T19S, R3E, S26 | Unknown | |
| T19S, R3E, S32 | Pinchot Guard Station | 1/12/1942 |
| T19S, R4E, S19 & 20 | Mt. Baldy Ranger Station | 3/22/1909 |
| T19S, R4E, S22 | Indian Creek Guard Station (D2) | 2/2/1907 |
| T19S, R4E, S26 | Unknown | |

| Location | Site Name | Withdrawal or Acquisition Date |
|---|---|---|
| T19S, R4E, S3 | Unknown | |
| T19S, R4E, S6 | Blue Meadow Ranger Station | 2/18/1908 |
| T19S, R5E, S17 | Unknown | |
| T19S, R5E, S35 | Unknown | |
| T20S, R3E, S14 | Unknown | |
| T20S, R4E, S20 | Unknown | |
| T20S, R4E, S34 | White Mountain Cabin Site | 9/22/1958 |
| T20S, R5E, S19 & 30 | Clay Spring Ranger Station | 2/2/1907 |
| T20S, R7E, S16 | Ferron Ranger Station | 12/28/1935 |
| T21S, R5E, S23 | Unknown | |
| T25S, R24E, S31 | Spring Creek North Division Admin Site | 10/6/1908 |
| T26S, R21E, S1 | Moab Administrative Site | 4/8/1939 |
| T26S, R24E, S1 | North Pasture Administrative Site | 1/24/1907 |
| T26S, R24E, S17 | Cold Spring Ranger Station (MLNF) | 1/15/1912 |
| T26S, R24E, S21 | Warner Guard Station | 1/24/1907 |
| T26S, R24E, S30 | Mesa Guard Station | 11/29/1919 |
| T26S, R25E, S31; T26S, R24E, S36 | Geyser Pass Ranger Station | 10/27/1911 |
| T27S, R23E, S24 | Pack Creek Admin Site (Picnic Area) | 5/15/1918 |
| T27S, R24E, S26 | Medicine Lake Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 |
| T27S, R24E, S28 | Murphy Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 |
| T27S, R26E, S16 | Buckeye Park Ranger Station | 1/24/1907 |
| T28S, R24E, S34 & 35 | Coyote Ranger Station | 5/8/1908 |
| T28S, R25E, S22 | La Sal Guard Station | 8/27/1908 |
| T28S, R26E, S16 | State Line Ranger Station | 3/17/1916 |
| T33S, R21E, S8 | North Cottonwood Guard Station | 3/3/1913 |
| T33S, R22E, S9 | Deer Basin Ranger Station | 11/29/1910 |
| T33S, R23E, S31 | Mud Spring Ranger Station | 8/27/1908 |
| T33S, R23E, S35 | Baker Administrative Site | 5/25/1907 |
| T33S, R23E, S36 | Monticello Lower (Uranium) Dwelling Site | 6/20/1963 |
| T33S, R23E, S36 | Monticello Upper (Uranium) Dwelling Site | 10/3/1960 |
| T33S, R23E, S9 | Spring Creek Ranger Station | 6/18/1908 |
| T34S, R19E, S33 | Dark Canyon Guard Station | 7/7/1916 |
| T34S, R20E, S10 | Brigham Young Ranger Station | 12/19/1911 |
| T34S, R20E, S10 | Mormon Pasture Administrative Site | |
| T34S, R20E, S18 | Gooseberry Guard Station | 9/25/1908 |
| T34S, R21E, S22, 23 & 27 | Cliff Dweller Ranger Station | 10/11/1910 |
| T34S, R22E, S22 | Camp Jackson Ranger Station | 4/27/1912 |
| T34S, R22E, S30 | Johnson Creek Administrative Site | 12/15/1911 |
| T34S, R22E, S4 | Robertson Ranger Station | 9/19/1908 |
| T34S, R22E, S9 | Indian Creek Guard Station (D5) | 10/30/1932 |
| T34S, R23E, S27 & 34 | Verdure Ranger Station | 7/17/1908 |
| T35S, R19E, S26 | Babylon Ranger Station | 9/19/1908 |
| T35S, R23E, S8 & 17 | Grayson Ranger Station | 3/6/1912 |
| T36S, R19E, S9 | Kigalia Guard Station | 5/27/1954 |
| T36S, R22E, S27 | Blanding Guard Station | 8/15/1942 |
| T48N, R20W, S2 & 3 | Buckeye Guard Station | 12/12/1927 |

# Appendix C: Relocated Buildings

| Original Location | Original Name | Date Moved | Moved To | Name Changed To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker RS | Baker Asst. Ranger Garage | 1970 | Upper Uranium Dwelling Site | Upper Uranium Dwelling Garage (returned to Baker R.S. in 1988) |
| Baker RS | Baker Office | 1967 | Gooseberry G.S. | Gooseberry Dwelling 1 #0209 |
| Bear Creek RS | Bear Creek Dwelling | 1951 | 135 W 100 North Huntington, UT | Huntington DUP Meeting House |
| Lake GS | Lake Dwelling | 1987 | Mammoth G.S. | Lake Dwelling #0212 |
| Lake GS | Lake Fly Shed | 1955 | Moab A.S. | Moab Tack Storage Bldg. #0322 |
| Lake GS | Lake Garage | c.1996 | Fish Creek Trailhead | Fish Creek Trailhead Warming Hut #06117 |
| Park GS | Park Barn | 1956 | Baker R.S. | Baker Assistant Ranger Dwelling (disposed) |
| Park GS | Park Dwelling | 1963 | Orange Olsen A.S. | Orange Olsen Bunkhouse #0216 |
| Park GS | Park Garage | 1946 | Castle Dale R.S. | Castle Dale Garage #0308 (sold) |
| Pinchot GS | Pinchot Dwelling | 1956 | Baker R.S. | Baker Assistant Ranger Dwelling (disposed) |
| Pinchot GS | Pinchot Fly Shed | c.1954 | Ephraim Warehouse Site | Ephraim Paint & Flammable Storage Bldg. #1320 (disposed) |
| Pinchot GS | Pinchot Garage | By 1966 | Pinchot Campground | Pinchot Storage Bldg. #1320 |
| Stevens Creek GS | Stevens Creek Garage | 1952 | Price Yard | Price Fire Property Bldg. #0318 |
| Upper Joes Valley RS | Upper Joes Dwelling | 1946 | Castle Dale R.S. | Castle Dale Dwelling #0203 (sold) |
| Upper Uranium Dwelling Site | Upper Uranium Dwelling Garage | 1988 | Baker R.S. | Baker Bunkhouse Garage/Fire Cache #0303 |
| Ephraim Whse Site | Ephraim Gas and Oil House | 1954 | Price Yard | Price Oil/Gas House #0321 |
| Bitter Creek GS | Bitter Creek Fly Shed | 1954 | Price Yard | Price Staff Storage Building #0324 |
| Ferron RS | Ferron Equipment Shed | 1949 | Price Yard | Radio/Warehouse Shop #0302 |
| Ferron CCC Camp | Vehicle and Equipment Bldg.? | 1954 | Price Yard | District Shop #0360 |
| Bitter Creek GS or Becks Creek GS? | Plan 6 Dwelling | 1949 | Price Yard | Price District Range Shop #0320 |
| Moab Library | Moab Warehouse | 1948 | Moab A.S. | Moab Fire Cache #0301 |

# Appendix D: Timeline

| | |
|---|---|
| 1849 | Sent by Brigham Young, Mormon settlers establish the town of Manti. |
| 1853-1870 | Conflicts with the Ute Indians, including Walker's War and the Black Hawk War, preclude much white settlement in central Utah. |
| 1854 | John E. Rees and John Price discover coal in what would become Sanpete County. |
| 1855 | Mormon settlers establish a settlement at Moab known as the Elk Mountain Mission, but it is later abandoned. |
| 1859 | Captain John Macomb, chief topographical officer of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, conducts a survey north of Monticello. |
| 1862 | U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is established. |
| 1870s | The first timber is cut on what would become the Manti National Forest. |
| 1874 | Coal mining commences in Coal Canyon, close by Huntington Canyon. |
| 1875 | Organization of the American Forestry Association |
| 1876 | F. V. Hayden leads a government survey into the Abajo Mountains. |
| 1878 | Congress passes the Timber Cutting Act, allowing access to timber on public mineral lands. |
| 1879 | Mormon settlers conduct the Hole in the Rock Expedition to southeastern Utah to settle the San Juan region. |
| 1880 | Members of the Hole in the Rock Expedition reach the present site of Bluff. |
| 1881 | The Division of Forestry is established in the USDA |
| 1885 | Sheep begin grazing in Ephraim Canyon. |
| 1886-1890 | The railroad comes to Sanpete County, placing a strain on timber resources in the area. |
| Mid-1880s | Mining begins in southeastern Utah. |
| 1880s | Mormon settlement occurs around Monticello and Verdure. |
| 1880s-1900 | Numerous floods pervade the Manti area. |
| 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 GLO 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 | 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. |
| | The first telephone line to the area that would become the La Sal National Forest is constructed. |
| 1898 | July 1: Gifford Pinchot succeeds Bernard Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry. |
| | The GLO 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.

1900 Nearly 500,000 sheep graze in the Manti area, along with 15,000 cattle.

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.

Manti citizens, in an attempt to control flooding, close 8,800 acres in Manti Canyon to grazing and appoint Nephi Ottesen to enforce the closure.

1903 May 29: President Roosevelt establishes the Manti Forest Reserve.

1904 July: Adolph Jensen, the first Manti forest supervisor, moves his headquarters from Manti to Ephraim.

Robert R. V. Reynolds surveys the La Sal Mountains to see whether the creation of a forest reserve is justified.

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.

Publication of the first Forest Service manual, the *Use Book*, which codifies laws, regulations, and standards for forest reserve administration, occurs.

R. B. Wilson examines the Blue Mountains to see whether the creation of a forest reserve is justified.

1906 January 18: Presidential proclamation adds 193,280 acres, from Fairview Canyon to Spanish Fork Canyon, to the Manti at the request of Fairview citizens.

January 25: Presidential proclamation establishes the La Sal Forest Reserve is established in Utah and Colorado. Orrin Snow, the first supervisor, establishes his headquarters first in Castleton and then in Moab.

June 11: Homestead Act is passed, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.

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.

February 6: Monticello Forest Reserve is established.

December 12: 101,398 acres are added to the Monticello Forest Reserve for a total of 315,668 acres.

The Forest Service's three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts, with District 4's headquarters established in Salt Lake City.

Grazing land on the Manti Forest Reserve is divided into individual allotments.

1908 Forest Service begins offering forestry training for rangers at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan.

June 18: The Vernon and Payson forests are combined with part of the Fillmore National Forest to form the Nebo National Forest, which includes the San Pitch Division.

July 2: Executive Order 908 combines the Monticello and La Sal forests under the name La Salle National Forest. The forest is split into two divisions: the North Division and the South Division.

December 1: The Forest Service's six inspection districts are reorganized 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.

The first timber survey on the Manti National Forest occurs.

The La Salle National Forest is changed back to the La Sal National Forest.

1910 January 7: President Taft fires Gifford Pinchot and appoints Henry S. Graves as Chief.

The Big Blowup: catastrophic fire season in Idaho and Wyoming

An act is passed authorizing the president of the United States to reserve public lands for irrigation or water power sites.

A congressional act classified 3,155 acres at the point where Huntington Canyon Creek intersected the forest boundary line as irrigation lands, eliminating the site of the Bear Creek Ranger Station.

The Forest Service establishes the Office of Grazing Studies to conduct research into range growth and characteristics.

December: The La Sal National Forest is reconfigured as five ranger districts.

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.

Forest Service officials select the site for the Great Basin Experiment Station on the Manti National Forest.

The Forest Service conducts a timber reconnaissance of the La Sal National Forest.

1912 Congress allows forests to spend 10 percent of their receipts on roads within or adjacent to forest boundaries.

The Utah Experiment Station (later known as the Great Basin Experiment Station and the Great Basin Experimental Range) is established near Ephraim, Utah.

President Taft adds 17,765 acres to the Manti National Forest.

1913 Presidential proclamation transfers 57,560 acres of the Manti National Forest to the Fishlake National Forest and adds 49,140 acres to the Manti forest.

1914 An executive proclamation adjusts the La Sal National Forest, eliminating 36,222 acres in Utah and 2,880 acres in Colorado, and adding 131,892 acres for a net addition of 92,790 acres

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.

July 1: Executive order transfers 58,280 acres (the San Pitch Division) of the Nebo National Forest to the Manti.

Forest Service Branch of Research is established.

The La Sal National Forest's Cottonwood Ranger District is eliminated and its lands assigned to the Baker and Grayson districts.

1916 The first Forest Service campground is constructed on Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon.

1917 U.S. enters World War I.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 9,457 acres east and north of Fairview are added to the Manti National Forest. |
| 1918 | The name of the Utah Experiment Station is changed to the Great Basin Experiment Station. |
| | 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. |
| 1921 | The Bear Creek Ranger District is created on the Manti National Forest. |
| 1922 | Congress passes an act allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries. |
| 1923 | The San Pitch Division is transferred from the Manti to the Uinta National Forest. |
| 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. |
| | First wilderness area is established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico. |
| | The Mesa and La Sal ranger districts on the La Sal National Forest are handled as one district. |
| 1925 | The Mesa and La Sal ranger districts on the La Sal National Forest are combined formally as the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District. |
| | The Manti's seven districts are reduced to six when the Canyon View Ranger District is combined with other districts. |
| | A proclamation adds 1,760 acres in the area near Clear Creek to the Manti. |
| 1927 | The Grayson Ranger District on the La Sal National Forest is renamed the Blanding Ranger 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. |
| | Woodruff-McNary Act is passed, providing money for more land purchases. |
| 1929 | Districts are renamed regions to avoid confusion with ranger districts. |
| | The stock market crashes, plunging the United States into the Great Depression. |
| 1930s | Expanding deer and elk herds cause forage problems on the Manti and La Sal national forests. |
| 1930 | The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is established, becoming the umbrella organization for experiment stations including the Great Basin Experiment Station. |
| | The Bear Creek Ranger District is designated a training district under the Joes Valley ranger's supervision, leaving the Manti National Forest with five full-fledged districts |
| 1933 | 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. |
| | 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. |
| | The first CCC camps on the MLNF are established: Joe's Valley Camp F-10 and Ferron Camp F-11 on the Manti National Forest and Warner Camp F-10 on the La Sal. |
| 1934 | Taylor Grazing Act is passed, ending unregulated grazing on national forests. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Gooseberry CCC Camp F-28 is set up on the Manti National Forest. |
| 1935 | April 8: Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act is passed, permitting funding and operation of CCC camps. |
| | Works Progress Administration is created from the Works Division of FERA. |
| | The Soil Erosion Service is transferred to the USDA and becomes the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). |
| | Mayfield CCC Camp F-39 is established on the Manti and Indian Creek CCC Camp F-41 is set up on the La Sal. |
| 1937 | June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps. |
| 1938 | Vanadium mines begin to be worked extensively on the La Sal National Forest. |
| 1940 | The WPA constructs a new supervisor's building in Moab for the La Sal National Forest. |
| 1941 | December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; US declares war. |
| | The Clay Springs Ranger District is renamed the Ferron Ranger District. |
| 1942 | July: CCC program is shut down and camps are closed. |
| 1943 | The Forest Service proposes consolidating the La Sal and the Uinta national forests. |
| | The La Sal's Blanding and Monticello districts are combined. |
| 1944 | The defense plant vanadium mill at Monticello is closed. |
| | The Forest Service examines the possibility of combining the La Sal National Forest with Region 2 forests in Colorado. |
| | November 14: The Uinta and La Sal forests are consolidated with headquarters in Provo, effective December 1. |
| 1945 | The Second World War ends. |
| 1945-1946 | The Blanding Ranger District on the La Sal National Forest is combined with the Monticello Ranger District. |
| 1945-1957 | The "Golden Age" of Utah coal mining occurs, including extensive working of mines on the eastern edge of the Manti National Forest. |
| 1946 | General Land Office and Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, are combined to form Bureau of Land Management (BLM). |
| 1946-1948 | Administration of the La Sal National Forest is temporarily transferred to the Uinta National Forest. |
| 1949 | The Manti National Forest's supervisor's office is moved from Ephraim to Price. |
| | November 28: The Manti National Forest and the La Sal National Forest are combined under the name Manti National Forest, effective July 1, 1949. |
| 1950 | A formal "marriage" ceremony is held in Joes Valley to celebrate the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal forests. |
| | September 19: The name of the Manti National Forest is changed to the Manti-La Sal National Forest. |
| 1950s-1960s | A uranium boom occurs on the La Sal Division of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. |
| 1957 | "Operation Outdoors," a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities, is implemented. |

The names of several ranger districts on the Manti-La Sal National Forest are changed: Mesa-La Sal becomes Moab; Mount Baldy becomes Manti; Seeley Creek becomes Ephraim; Mammoth becomes Mount Pleasant; and Joes Valley becomes Castle Dale.

1960 Congress passes the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act.

1964 Congress passes the Wilderness Act

1970 The Great Basin Experiment Station becomes the Great Basin Experimental Range.

1972 November 26: The five districts on the Manti side of the MLNF are reconfigured as the Sanpete, Ferron, and Price ranger districts.

1974 January: The Sanpete Ranger District begins managing the San Pitch Division, even though it remains part of the Uinta National Forest.

1989 Snow College enters into an agreement with the MLNF to convert the former Great Basin Experiment Station buildings into an environmental education center.

1994 One ranger begins managing the Ferron and Price ranger districts.

1996 One ranger begins managing the Moab and Monticello ranger districts.

# Appendix E: Personnel

The following lists of supervisors and rangers were gleaned from Forest Service directories, appointment records, alumni bulletins, correspondence, reports, and other documents including a 1993 document entitled "District Rangers: La Sal and Manti-La Sal National Forests," available in the 1680 History files of the Sanpete Ranger District Office. Another source is *Vegetation Changes on the Manti-La Sal National Forest: A Photographic Study Using Comparative Photographs from 1902-1992* (Price, Utah: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Manti-La Sal National Forest, 1994).

It is particularly difficult to identify the earliest rangers assigned to certain districts. Some districts may not have achieved 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. By the 1920s, Forest Service directories listed rangers and districts but these were printed sporadically and sometimes carried slightly outdated information.

Dates may not always be exact for several reasons. Some dates were reported by fiscal year rather than calendar year; others may reflect “effective” dates rather than the officers’ reporting dates.

## FOREST SUPERVISORS

### *Manti National Forest (1903-1949)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | Adolph W. Jensen |
| 1910-1911 | Charles L. Smith |
| 1911-1914 | Adolph W. Jensen |
| 1914-1919 | Bernard E. Mattsson |
| 1919-1941 | Joseph W. Humphrey |
| 1942-1945 | Allen C. Folster |
| 1945-1949 | Robert H. Park |

### *Monticello National Forest (1906-1908)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1906-1908 | Orrin C. Snow |

### *La Sal National Forest (1906-1949)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1906 | Willard Weld Clark |
| 1906-1908 | Orrin C. Snow |
| 1908-1910 | John Riis |
| 1910 | Ed Taylor (Acting) |
| 1910-1913 | Henry A. Bergh |
| 1913-1915 | Joseph W. Humphrey |
| 1915-1918 | Samuel B. Locke |
| 1918-1921 | Charles DeMoisy, Jr. |
| 1921-1923 | Edmund B. Spencer |
| 1923 | Lewis T. Quigley (Acting) |
| 1923-1926 | Orange A. Olsen |
| 1926 | Lewis T. Quigley (Acting) |
| 1927-1935 | Allen C. Folster |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1935-1937 | Sidney S. Stewart | |
| 1937-1944 | Leland D. Heywood | |
| *1944-1949* | *Administered by Uinta National Forest* | |

## *Manti-La Sal National Forest (1949-present)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1949-1951 | Robert H. Park | |
| 1951-1955 | James O. Stewart | |
| 1956-1962 | George L. Burnett | |
| 1962-1965 | Adrian E. Dalton | |
| 1965-1969 | Robert B. Terrill | |
| 1969-1974 | George F. McLaughlin | |
| 1974-1987 | Reed C. Christensen | |
| 1987-1994 | George A. Morris | |
| 1995-2000 | Jeanette Kaiser | |
| 2000-2003 | Elaine Zieroth | |
| 2003-2007 | Alice Carlton | |
| 2007-2008 | Howard Sargent | |
| 2008-2011 | Pamela Brown | |
| 2011-2012 | Elizabeth G. Close (acting) | |
| 2012-present | Allen Rowley (Acting) | Also supervisor of the Fishlake NF |

# DISTRICT RANGERS

## *Manti NF Rangers*

**CLAY SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT (1903-1941), FERRON RANGER DISTRICT (1941-PRESENT)**

*Some early documents refer to it as the Emery Ranger District because David Williams initially worked from Emery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1903-1933 | David H. Williams |
| 1934-1936 | Ernst Jorgensen |
| 1936-1943 | Harmel M. Peterson |
| 1943-1948 | Jack Buckhouse |
| 1949-1955 | George C. Whitlock |
| 1955-1958 | Wendell E. Frisby |
| 1958-1963 | Paul R. Leger |
| 1964-1971 | Vaughn E. Francis |
| 1971-1990 | John F. Niebergall |
| 1991 | John Healy |
| 1991-1994 | Ira W. Hatch |

*1994–one ranger begins managing the Ferron and Price districts*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1994-1998 | Charles J. Jankiewicz |
| 1999-2002 | M. A. Crockett Dumas, III |
| 2002-2009 | Mesia Nyman |
| 2010-present | Darren Olsen |

**JOES VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT (1903-1957), CASTLE DALE RANGER DISTRICT (1957-1972), PRICE RANGER DISTRICT (1972-present)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1903-1905 | E. H. Clarke |
| 1905-1906 | Arthur Jeffs |
| 1906-1911 | Joseph W. Humphrey |
| 1911-1920 | Hans A. Wickman |
| 1920-1921 | Byron A. Howard |
| 1921-1937 | Peter M. V. Anderson |
| 1937-1943 | Merrill V. Anderson |
| 1943-1950 | Mont E. Lewis |
| 1950-1953 | Max C. Green |
| 1954-1956 | Jerry W. Hill |
| c.1957-1958 | John K. Stithem |
| 1958-1961 | Donald H. Hooper |
| 1961-1965 | Rollo H. Brunson |
| 1965-1972 | Ira W. Hatch |
| *1972* | *Renamed the Price Ranger District and district boundaries realigned;* |
| 1972-1991 | Ira W. Hatch |
| 1991-1998 | Charles J. Jankiewicz |
| *1994* | *One ranger begins managing the Ferron and Price districts* |
| 1999-2002 | M. A. Crockett Dumas III |
| 2002-2009 | Mesia Nyman |
| 2010-present | Darren Olsen |

**CANYON VIEW RANGER DISTRICT (c.1906-1925)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1906, 1907 | Ernest Winkler? |
| 1916-1922 | Seth H. Ollerton |
| 1922-1925 | Merrill Nielson |

**BEAR CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1921-1929)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1921-1925 | Byron A. Howard |
| 1926-1929 | Albert B. Thomas |

**MOUNT BALDY RANGER DISTRICT (1903-1957), MANTI RANGER DISTRICT (1957-1972)**

*Also known as the Twelve Mile Ranger District*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1903-1917 | Parley Christensen | |
| 1918 -1939 | Edward P. Cox | |
| 1939-1943 | Mont E. Lewis | |
| 1943-1949 | Merrill V. Anderson | |
| 1949-1952 | Howard K. Foulger | |
| 1952-1957 | G. LeGrand Olson | |
| *1957* | *Renamed the Manti Ranger District* | |
| 1957-1962 | Joseph C. Downing | |
| 1963-1968 | Karl H. Haaser | |
| 1968-1972 | Charles R. "Dick" Allred | *also managed the Ephraim district beginning in 1971* |

**SEELEY CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (c.1903-1957), EPHRAIM RANGER DISTRICT (1957-1972)**

| | |
|---|---|
| c.1903-c.1918 | Joseph F. "Frank" Anderson |
| 1918-1920 | Orange A. Olsen |
| 1920-1940 | Wells Thursby |
| 1941-1943 | Vaughn E. Tippets |
| 1944 | Leslie Robinette |
| 1945-1951 | Ivan L. Dyreng |
| 1951-1958 | Merlin R. Stock |
| 1958-1963 | Harold L. Edwards |
| 1964-1966 | William F. Davis |
| 1967-1971 | G. LeGrand Olson |
| 1971-1972 | Charles R. "Dick" Allred |

**MAMMOTH RANGER DISTRICT (c.1907-1957), MOUNT PLEASANT RANGER DISTRICT (1957-1972)**

| | |
|---|---|
| c.1907-1920 | Charles Larsen Thorpe |
| 1920-1922 | Orange A. Olsen |
| 1922-1939 | Seth H. Ollerton |
| 1939-1940 | Aaron P. Christiansen |
| 1940-1958 | Wells Thursby |
| 1959-1972 | Martell Appelgate |

**SANPETE RANGER DISTRICT (1972-present)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1972-1977 | Charles R. "Dick" Allred |
| 1978-1989 | Bennet W. Black |
| 1989-2007 | Thomas H. Shore |
| c.2008-2009 | Marlene Depietro (Acting) |
| 2009-2012 | Jeff Gardner |
| 2012 | Steve Flinders (Acting) |

## *La Sal NF Rangers*

**MESA RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1925)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1910-1917 | Fred W. Strong |
| 1917-1921 | Wilford Emer Tangren |
| 1921-1925 | Lewis T. Quigley |

**LA SAL RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1925)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1907-1911 | Ed Taylor | |
| 1911 -1918 | Rudolph E. Mellenthin | |
| 1918-1920 | Ralph A. Taylor | |
| 1920-1921 | Carrol J. Meador | |
| 1922-c.1923 | Ralph A. Taylor | |
| 1923-1924 | Herbert E. Schwan | |
| 1924-1925 | Lewis T. Quigley? | In 1924, one ranger began managing the Mesa and La Sal districts |

**MESA-LA SAL RANGER DISTRICT (1925-1957), MOAB RANGER DISTRICT (1957-present)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 | Lewis T. Quigley? |
| 1926-1930 | S. Cooper Smith |
| 1930-1935 | Arthur J. Wagstaff |
| 1935-1948 | Owen M. DeSpain |
| 1948 | Thomas A. Phillips |
| 1948-1956 | Q. David Hansen |
| 1956-1958 | Robert B. Terrill |
| 1958-1961 | John K. Stithem |
| 1962-1965 | John L. Hougaard |
| 1965-1981 | Dahl M. Zohner |
| 1981-1987 | Raymon W. Carling |
| 1988-1996 | Jerrald B. Shaw |
| 1996-2003 | Glenn P. Casamassa |
| 2004-2007 | Lee D. Johnson |
| 2007-2008 | Katherine Foster (Acting) |
| 2008-present | Mike Diem |

**COTTONWOOD RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1915)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1913-1914 | Carl Stockbridge |

**GRAYSON RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1927), BLANDING RANGER DISTRICT (1927-1943)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1910-1914 | Sterling L. Colton |
| 1914 -1919 | Lewis T. Quigley |
| 1919-1937 | Marion P. Hunt |
| 1937-1940 | Alden N. Brewer |
| 1941-1943 | John E. McDonald |

**BAKER RANGER DISTRICT (1910 –c.1918), MONTICELLO RANGER DISTRICT (c.1918-present)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1907-1908 | John Riis | In charge of the Monticello Division |
| 1908-1918 | Joseph W. “Jack” Palmer | In charge of the Monticello Division, 1908-10 |
| 1919-1921 | Lewis T. Quigley | |
| 1921-1924 | Carrol J. Meador | |
| 1924-1925 | Hyrum A. Tangren | |
| 1925-1926 | S. Cooper Smith | |
| 1926-1927 | Robert H. Park | |
| 1928-1929 | Harry H. “Rip” Van Winkle | |
| 1929-1939 | Ivan Christensen | |
| 1939-1940 | Ralph Jensen | |
| 1940-1941 | John E. McDonald | |
| 1941-1943 | Ralph Jensen | |

*Absorbed the Blanding Ranger District in 1943.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1943-1944 | John E. McDonald |
| 1944-1957 | Julian R. Thomas |
| 1957-1966 | G. LeGrand Olson |
| 1966-1967 | Don F. Nebeker |
| 1967 | G. LeGrand Olson |
| 1967-1977 | Roy S. Verner |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1978-1980 | Bryant L. Christensen |
| 1980-1984 | Ron Dickemore |
| 1985-1987 | Robert Leon Day |
| 1987-1993 | Lee H. Bennett |
| 1994 | John S. Healy (Acting) |
| 1996-2003 | Glenn P. Casamassa |
| 2004-2007 | Lee D. Johnson |
| 2007-2008 | Katherine Foster (Acting) |
| 2008-present | Mike Diem |

# Appendix F: Personnel Biographies

The following are short biographies of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. They are provided to document various employees and to 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.

**Adams, Lawrence J.**
Adams arrived on the La Sal NF around 1908 to assist John Riis on the Monticello Division but left in the fall of 1909 to study civil engineering at the University of Utah. He resigned on May 14, 1910 and by the winter of 1921-22, was teaching at the high school in Parowan, Utah. In September 1922, Adams moved to Monticello where he planned to teach at the San Juan High School and run the music department. John Riis described Adams as "a jovial, song-loving boy from the western part of the State."

**Allred, Charles R. "Dick"**
A native of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Dick Allred served in the armed forces from January 1954 through December 1955. While attending Utah State University, he worked on the Cache NF and for the BLM. In 1961, upon receiving his degree in range management, Allred was hired as a range conservationist on the Teton NF. He transferred from that position in 1965 to the Manti-La Sal NF where he was an assistant ranger on the Ephraim District and ranger of the Manti District (April 7, 1968 to 1972). In 1971, he also took over the Ephraim district, paving the way for the 1972 district reorganization that left him as district ranger of the new Sanpete Ranger District (1972-77). He then moved to the Fishlake NF to serve as ranger of the Richfield District, a position he held from 1977 until retiring in 1989.

**Anderson, Joseph F. “Frank”**
Frank Anderson was hired as a ranger on the Manti NF in 1906, apparently working initially on the Seely Creek Ranger District until his dismissal in 1918.

**Anderson, Merrill V.**
Anderson first worked for the Forest Service in 1921, serving later as ranger of the Manti NF's Joes Valley (1937-43) and Mt. Baldy (1943-49) districts. He retired from the Forest Service on February 29, 1952 and lived in Manti, Utah until 1962 when he moved to Salt Lake City. Anderson passed away February 28, 1973 at his home in Salt Lake City.

**Anderson, Peter M. V.**
In 1921, Anderson was appointed as a ranger on the Manti NF. He transferred to the Kaibab NF in January of the following year but only remained one month. In March of 1922, he began working on the Manti again where he was a ranger on the Joes Valley Ranger District until 1937.

**Applegate, Martel**
Applegate, a native of Circleville, Utah, graduated from Utah State University and worked for the BLM and on the Dixie NF. He also served several years in the Navy. He worked on the Manti NF as assistant ranger at Monticello (last six months of 1958 and ranger of the Mt. Pleasant Ranger District (1959-72). He retired from his job as ranger conservationist on the Toiyabe's Bridgeport District on July 30, 1976 after serving 30 years with the Forest Service.

**Arrivee, David A.**
Appointed from Minnesota, David Arrivee came to Region 4 as a field assistant on the La Sal NF in 1911. He went on to work as a guard on the Kaibab (1911) and Payette (1912), and as a forest assistant at the Regional Office (3 months

in 1912) and Fishlake (1912-13). He was promoted on the Fishlake to forest examiner (1914) then to deputy forest supervisor (1915-18). Arrivee transferred to the Wasatch NF in 1918, leaving for one month to work at the Madison (Wisconsin) Laboratory. In 1920, he was forest supervisor of the Wasatch NF, remaining in that position until 1921 when he transferred to the Targhee NF as deputy or assistant forest supervisor until 1935. (According to an April 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*, he was the Wasatch deputy forest supervisor.) He then held various assignments in Region 9 and the Prairie States Forestry Project from 1935 to 1938) before returning to Region 4 as the Dixie's Navajo Lake District Ranger (1938-39). In 1940, he moved to a ranger job on the Weiser NF. Arrivee retired on December 31, 1948 and, as of 1952, was working as a scaler for Potlach Forest, Inc. and living in Lewiston, Idaho.

**Badger, Franklin**
Badger was a guard on the La Sal NF during the summer of 1911.

**Baker, Frederick Storrs**
Frederick Storrs Baker was a significant individual, not just within the Forest Service, but in the broader areas of forestry and academia. According to a 1966 memorial tribute by the University of California, Baker came from "sturdy New England stock." He was born June 3, 1890 and in 1908 attended an introductory forestry course at Milford, Pennsylvania (likely at Gifford Pinchot's own Grey Towers). While attending Colorado College (1908-12), he worked summers for the Forest Service until earning his degree as a forest engineer. Upon graduation in 1912, Baker received his appointment as a forest assistant in the R2 regional office and, while in that region, worked on the Pike NF. Beginning in 1914, he held positions as a forest examiner for the Manti NF, the Great Basin Experiment Station (GBES), and the Uinta NF. From 1924 to 1926, he was R4's assistant regional forester in charge of public relations. The second half of Baker's distinguished career played out at the University of California where he followed former GBES director, Dr. Arthur W. Sampson. There he joined the forestry staff in May 1926, teaching and conducting silvicultural research. In 1947, he became the School of Forestry's dean, holding that position until his retirement in 1956. Among his many credits are dozens of scientific articles and *The Theory and Practice of Silviculture*, an authoritative textbook published in 1934. After retirement, he continued research at a Forest Service natural reserve that, once acquired by the University, was renamed the Frederick S. Baker Forest. On January 1, 1965, Baker died in Berkeley at age 74.

**Baker, Howard C.**
Baker served in the US Navy (1919-21) and worked for the US Veterans Administration before joining the Forest Service in 1926 as a clerk on the Sawtooth NF. He later worked in the Regional Office, on the Shelterbelt Project, and on the Powell (1930-34), Wasatch (in 1936), and Dixie (1937-47) national forests as clerk or administrative assistant. In 1947, Baker transferred to the Manti NF as administrative assistant, remaining there until retiring in 1957. At age 66, Baker died in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1966.

**Balsley, Howard L.**
Balsley came to Moab from Pennsylvania in 1909 where he received an appointment as the first clerk of the La Sal NF, holding that position from June 1, 1909 to May 21, 1917. Homer Fenn, assistant district forester, praised him in a 1915 inspection report: "His standing in the community is most excellent. This is evidenced by the fact that he was elected Mayor of Moab over his own protest." Balsley served as a ranger from 1917 until his resignation on April 15, 1918 to work as a cashier at the Moab State Bank. He held that position until at least 1921. By the 1930s, Balsley was involved with the uranium and vanadium mining business with warehouses at Grand Junction, Montrose, Cisco, Thompson, Green River, and Moab. By 1955, the local paper regarded him as the "Dean of Moab's uranium men."

**Barnard, John**
Barnard began his career on the Fishlake as an assistant ranger in 1906 and was promoted to forest ranger in 1910. He transferred to the Manti NF (1914-16) then back to the Fishlake (1916-until at least 1924). He appears to have been the Gooseberry District Ranger there from 1920 to 1924. (His appointment record is a confusing; some dates may be off.) Barnard retired on January 3, 1928. In a picture appearing in the January 26, 1908 issue of the *Salt Lake Herald*, Barnard is identified as being a forest ranger on the Fishlake which conflicts with the 1910 date cited above.

**Baty, Muriel F.**
Baty was a temporary clerk on the La Sal National forest for a few months in 1930.

**Becraft, Raymond J.**
On May 22, 1916, Becraft received his appointment to the Forest Service as assistant ranger on the Manti NF. He worked there from 1916-18 as an assistant ranger, ranger, grazing assistant, and grazing examiner. He resigned on October 7, 1918 to teach range management at Utah State Agricultural College. In 1935, he became professor of forestry at the University of Idaho. Becraft returned to the Forest Service with an appointment to the Region 6 Regional Office in 1937. On September 6, 1938, Becraft killed his wife and 17-year-old son, and then committed suicide. Some thought his derangement may have resulted from head and spine injuries he received from a recent fall near Yakima, Washington while on duty.

**Bergh, Henry A.**
Bergh worked as forest supervisor on the Idaho (from at least 1908 until 1910) and the La Sal (January 1, 1910 to October 15, 1913) national forests. He is credited with making much progress in the early administration of the La Sal NF, including the designation of ranger district boundaries, construction of ranger stations, boundary surveys, grazing improvements, and telephone lines. But, as historian Charles Peterson wrote, "In spite of his achievements, he was a failure, indeed, he was a resounding failure." He left many projects unfinished and turned forest management for his personal gain. In 1913, he skipped town in response to charges of misconduct, including misappropriated funds and an improper relationship with a teenage girl. The charges and subsequent investigation by forest officers led to Bergh's dismissal from the Forest Service.

**Blair, Robert H.**
Blair was a ranger on the Manti NF when he resigned on November 7, 1911.

**Boren, Wilford W.**
On June 1, 1912, Boren was appointed assistant forest ranger on the La Sal NF.

**Bosen, Leland J.**
As of October 1937, Bosen was an assistant clerk on the Manti NF.

**Bothe, Hans**
Bothe was a clerk on the La Sal NF beginning July 22, 1922.

**Bower, Samuel E.**
The October 1957 issue of the "Old Timers' News" reported that Bower, "an early day forest assistant on the Manti, Wasatch and Uinta NFs between the years of 1912 and 1918, now living in Southern California near San Diego, has become a member. He also worked at the Pocatello Nursery and in the Regional Office at Ogden." The October 1912 *Field Program* reported he was appointed as a forest assistant on the Manti.

**Bowers, Matthew Arthur**
Bowers was an assistant ranger who worked on the Manti from at least 1911 until at least 1914, with winter furloughs during those years. In 1913 he worked from Scipio, Utah and the following year from Nephi, Utah.

**Bowman, Richard F. "Fred"**
Anative of England, Bowman was a clerk on the Sawtooth (1922 through at least 1930), La Sal (April 11, 1933 to April 30, 1935), Nevada, and Targhee national forests. Around 1958, he transferred to Region 6 after serving 22 years in Region 4. By 1961, he had remarried and returned to England where he planned to live permanently.

**Braman, Franke E.**
Braman was principal clerk on the La Sal from January to May 1943 when he transferred to the Salmon NF.

**Brewer, Alden N.**
A graduate of Utah State University, Brewer worked in Region 1 and on the Cache and Targhee national forests before reporting to the La Sal as ranger of the Blanding District. He held that position from September 10, 1937 until May 1, 1940, and then moved to the Cache as junior range examiner.

**Brockbank, John P.**
Brockbank, a native of Huntington, Utah, entered the Forest Service in 1906 and resigned November 30, 1917. He worked on what became the Bear Creek District Ranger on the Manti NF. On December 26, 1938, he died at his Salt Lake City home. He was 71 years old.

**Brown, Robert R.**
In 1950, Brown ("of Ephraim") played the "best man" in the shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He still worked on the Manti-La Sal in 1957.

**Brunson, Rollo**
Brunson, a native of Fillmore, Utah, worked as a forestry aide on the Fishlake's Fillmore and Salina ranger districts during the summers of 1953 and 1955. Between those assignments, he was a fire control aide on the Boise National Forest (1954). After earning his forest management degree and an Air Force commission from Utah State University in 1956, he received an appointment on the Dixie NF, and then served in the Air Force as a pilot (1956-60). Brunson returned to the Forest Service as assistant ranger on the Dixie's Panguitch Lake District (1960-61), then was promoted to district ranger in charge of the Manti-La Sal's Castle Dale District (1961-65), the Caribou's Idaho Falls District (1965-72), and the Dixie's Cedar City District (1972-87). Between 1973-88, he also served as a Class I Air Attack Boss. His final assignment was as timber-fire and planning staff officer on for the Dixie, a position he held from 1987 until his retirement in January 1992.

**Buckhouse, Jack**
From 1943 to 1948, Buckhouse was the Ferron District Ranger on the Manti NF.

**Burnett, George L.**
Oregon native George Burnett received his forestry degree from Oregon State College in 1934. He was a seasonal fire employee from 1931 until 1934 when he became a range management technician in Region 2. He also served as a CCC foreman, a ranger on the Gunnison NF beginning in 1935, and a ranger on the Montezuma NF from 1943 to 1945. Burnett transferred to the Trinity NF in California where he was a forestry staff officer (1945-47). Subsequent assignments included range management staff officer on the Modoc (1947-49) and Region 5's assistant chief of grazing (1949- 56). He also worked as supervisor of the Manti-La Sal NF (1956-62) and chief of Region 2's division of range and wildlife management (beginning in 1962).

**Buss, Paul A.**
Buss was a junior forester on the La Sal NF from July 15, 1935 to January 7, 1936.

**Butler, Albert N.**
The February 1962 issue of the "Old Timers News" reported that, "Albert N. Butler, administrative officer on the Fishlake Forest retired January 6. He entered duty on November 1, 1927 and served successfully on the Manti and Teton Forests, on the Shelter Belt project in Oklahoma, and later on the Sawtooth and Fishlake." He continued to reside in Richfield.

**Butler, Jim**
A graduate of Colorado A&M College, Butler began his Forest Service career in 1948 with a range survey crew on the Bridger NF. He was ranger of the Humboldt's Jarbidge District, the Nevada's White Pine District (1952-57), and the Boise's Mountain Home District. He had short tours on the Cache and Sawtooth. Butler also worked in the Regional Office's range management staff until 1961 when he was assigned to the timber management staff in charge of "Operation Pushover." From 1964 to 1976, he was staff officer for range, wildlife, and watershed on the Manti-La Sal NF. After seven years as regional energy development officer, Butler retired May 31, 1983 with 35 years of service. (*Intermountain Reporter*, May 1983)

**Carling, Raymon W.**
Carling was ranger on the Manti-La Sal's Moab District (1981-87) and the Wasatch-Cache's Ogden District (1989- 90).

**Carlson, George Wesley**
A native of Eaton, Colorado, Wes Carlson received his forestry degree from Colorado State University in 1943. From 1943 to 1945, he served in the military with the 10th Mountain Division, including a stint in Italy. Upon his discharge, he began working on an advanced degree but, after taking the junior forester exam, discontinued his studies to accept a position as forester on the Medicine Bow NF in Wyoming. It was the first of many three-year hitches. In January 1948, he transferred to the Intermountain Research Station in Ogden and his work on flood surveys took him to various parts of the country. Carlson's next assignments included assistant ranger appointments on the Cache (Ogden Ranger District, 1951) and Boise (Idaho City Ranger District, 1951-52). He then transferred to the Sawtooth where he was ranger on the Hailey (1952-54) and Ketchum (1954- 55) districts before becoming forest staff officer in Twin Falls for range, watershed, wildlife, and other resource groups for three years. In 1958, Carlson became assistant supervisor of the Manti-La Sal. He returned in 1961 to Ogden where he was in charge of the Region's multiple-use management program. His next assignment, from 1964 until October 1971, was as forest supervisor of the Challis. He then transferred to the Washington Office with the watershed management program where he focused on water rights. Carlson moved to Ogden a third time in 1974 as head of the R4 soil and water management division until retiring in 1977. Since then, he has resided part-time in Ogden, traveling around the country the rest of the year.

**Carlson, John D.**
Carlson was raised in Salt Lake Valley and during his youth worked on farms and ranches in Utah and Nevada. He served in the Navy for three years before going to Utah State University, graduating from there in 1960. Upon graduation, he joined the Forest Service. He was an assistant district ranger stationed in Moab until March 11, 1963 when he transferred to the BLM's Monticello district.

**Chandler, L. R.**
Chandler was principal clerk on the La Sal NF from August 1, 1927 to May 31, 1930.

**Charlton, Rushton H.**
Charlton was an inspector who examined the Manti area as a potential forest reserve before Albert Potter surveyed the area. (He estimated the number of sheep there in 1902, suggesting he may have been there the same summer as Potter). Charlton made recommendations about grazing on the Aquarius, Manti and Logan (1903-04) forest reserves. On July 24, 1903, he set up the staff of the Manti NF, which included Adolph Jensen as forest supervisor and three rangers: Beauregard Kenner (at Manti), Parley Christiansen (at Mayfield), and David Williams (at Ferron).

**Christensen, Bryant L.**
Christensen was ranger of the Dixie's Circleville District (1968-72), the Challis Ranger District (1973 until at least 1976), and the Manti-La Sal's Monticello District (1978-80).

**Christensen, Hanmer Merrill**
Hanmer Christensen was born on December 3, 1895 in Ephraim, Utah and attended school at the University of Montana. He received a summer job on the St. Joe NF as a smokechaser and lookout, and also maintained trails and telephone lines and planted trees. Christensen was appointed forest ranger assigned to the north end of the Manti NF in 1918 but left after three months to join the Army. When he returned in 1919, he received an appointment on the Fillmore NF as ranger of the Richfield (1920-21) and Belknap (1924-31) districts. He was ranger on the Beaver District from 1931 until his retirement on February 29, 1956. Christensen then worked for the Utah State Parks and Recreation Department for 2.5 years, serving as supervisor of the "This is the Place Monument" and in charge of Saltair. His son Reed Christensen and grandson Dave Christensen also worked for the Forest Service. The Region 4 History Collection contains Hanmer's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-121).

**Christensen, Ivan**
A native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College, Ivan Christensen joined the Forest Service in June of 1928 as a field assistant on the Ashley NF. He was 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.

**Christensen, Marlell L.**
According to the "Old Timers News" (February 1968, p.2), Christensen retired in 1967. His assignments included several years on the Minidoka NF in Burley, Idaho and the Nevada NF in Ely, Nevada. He also worked in the Regional Office division of Fiscal Control (1937- 1940). In 1944, he left the Uinta for a detail on the La Sal as a clerk. He transferred to the Dixie in 1955, where he was an administrative assistant as of 1958. He and his wife resided in Sandy, Utah after his retirement.

**Christensen, Reed C.**
Reed was born in Elsinore, Utah and spent his youth in Beaver. He attended Utah State University for two years before serving in Korea with the Utah National Guard, returning to get his bachelor's degree in 1954. Son of Forest Service officer Hanmer Christensen, Reed worked on the Okanogan for one year (1954-57) then returned to Utah State where he earned his master's in 1958. He then accepted appointments on the Malheur (1958-60) and on the Uinta as Spanish Fork district ranger (1960-64). Christensen was timber management staff officer on the Sawtooth (1964-67) before accepting a forester position in the Region 4 Division of Soil and Water Management (1967-68), followed by a stint as Multiple Use Coordinator (1968-69). He served as Supervisor of the Fishlake (1969-74) and Manti-La Sal (1974-87), retiring on May 1, 1987. He died August 15, 2001 at age 71. His son Dave is a third-generation Forest Service employee. The R4 History Collection contains Reed's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-020).

**Christiansen, Aaron Parley**
Aaron P. Christiansen, the son of ranger Parley Christiansen, was born July 17, 1889 in Ephraim, Utah. He joined the Forest Service on August 1, 1915 and worked as a guard (1915-16) and ranger (1916 until at least 1930) on the Uinta NF. He worked on the Uinta's Nebo District until 1939 when he transferred to the Manti National Forest as ranger of the Mammoth District (1939-40) . He then took an assignment as ranger of the Cache NF's Logan District (1940-50). Christiansen died in 1950.

**Christiansen, Joseph N.**
Christiansen was an assistant ranger on the Manti NF by September 1908. He resigned on June 30, 1910.

**Christiansen, Parley**
Born in Salt Lake City in 1857, Parley Christiansen worked as a policeman, constable, and city marshal in Ephraim, Utah, was a member of Utah's constitutional convention, and became a state representative in 1896. He became one of the first rangers on the Manti Forest Reserve beginning July 24, 1903 and worked from Mayfield, remaining in that position until he resigned on December 31, 1917 due to poor health. In 1920, he moved to Gunnison and, by 1921, was a Sanpete County Commissioner. In 1927, Christiansen relocated to Logan where he remained until his death on May 14, 1930. His son was Aaron Parley Christiansen, who also worked as a ranger in Region 4.

**Clark, Willard Weld**
Willard Weld Clark was born on January 17, 1879 in Lockport, New York. After he graduated from Cornell University, he worked for the Philippines Bureau of Forestry. While there, he also became involved in the local mining industry. Clark joined the Forest Service on October 23, 1905 and was sent to Arizona where he was promoted from forest assistant to assistant forest inspector. During his time in Arizona, Clark helped establish a Presbyterian church in Roosevelt. Clark was sent to Utah to inspect forest reserves in April of 1906 and, for a short time that year, was in charge of the La Sal NF. He returned to Washington, DC, but was sent back to Utah in March of 1907 to work on the Bear River NF. Shortly thereafter, Clark became the second supervisor of that forest. On April 22, 1908, he married Betsey Bamber and the following winter (1908-09), taught a forestry course at the Agricultural College of Utah (now Utah State University). The Forest Service career of Willard Clark was cut short when he died on Tuesday, July 20, 1909. His death was attributed to pneumonia, which developed after he fell on a saddle pommel while mounting his horse three days earlier. His remains were sent to New York for burial.

**Clarke, E. H.**
E. H. Clarke of Gunnison was the original ranger of the district covering Orangeville and Upper Joes Valley on the Manti NF. He worked in this capacity from September 1, 1903 until 1905 when he was placed in charge of the Salt

Lake Forest Reserve (although his title was "forest ranger"). Clarke was supervisor of both the Salt Lake and Wasatch forest reserves, operating from Murray and possibly Salt Lake City until 1908 when he transferred to the Regional Office as assistant chief of operations. He returned as supervisor of the Wasatch from 1910 until his resignation on March 31, 1914.

**Cloudman, Lulu**
In 1913, Cloudman was appointed clerk of the Manti. She resigned from the Forest Service in 1918.

**Colton, Sterling LeRoy**
Sterling Colton of Vernal, Utah was appointed assistant ranger on the La Sal NF on June 17, 1910. He was promoted to ranger in 1914 but died that year on July 11. He worked from the Bulldog (Grayson) Ranger Station suggesting he was in charge of the Grayson Ranger District.

**Corcoran, Alice**
For two weeks in 1934, Corcoran was an assistant clerk on the La Sal NF.

**Corporon, Vern R.**
Corporon graduated from Iowa State University with a degree in forest administration. In 1963, he transferred from the Manti-La Sal's supervisor's office to the Moab Ranger District where he became assistant ranger. He was also a member of the US Naval Air Reserve.

**Costley, Richard J.**
A native of St. Anthony, Idaho, Dick Costly graduated from Utah State University with a degree in biology. He also had a master's degree in ecology from the University of Illinois. For a month in 1936, Costley was a junior range examiner on the La Sal NF. In June 1937, he was a junior range examiner in the Regional Office, who supervised a grazing survey party on the La Sal. He transferred in 1939 from the Regional Office's "W.L. Dept" [wildlife department?] to the Logan Ranger District of the Cache NF. Costley joined the Navy and helped establish a Forestry Department for the military government of Korea. After that, he was moved to the WO to serve as assistant chief of the Division of Wildlife Management before becoming supervisor of the Allegheny NF. He next became assistant regional forester in Region 9 then returned to Washington to serve as the Secretary's Liaison to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. He then became a special assistant to Chief Edward Cliff and then the national director of recreation. Dick retired in May of 1971. It was thought at the time that he would become professor of landscape architecture at the University of Massachusetts.

**Cox, Edward P.**
Cox received his appointment to the Forest Service on April 1, 1916 as assistant ranger on the Manti and was soon promoted to ranger. In 1916, he transferred to the Nevada NF for one year but came back to the Manti in 1918 as ranger of the Mt. Baldy District, a position he held until 1939 when he transferred to the Uinta NF to take over the Nebo Ranger District. He retired in 1947 in Nephi, Utah. As of 1950, Cox had been working for the Thermoid Company, a manufacturer of automotive and textile products, for 2 1/2 years at their Nephi branch.

**Cox, Jr., Francis M.**
Francis M. Cox, Jr. was "restored to the rolls" as assistant ranger on the Manti in 1910, remaining in that position as of 1914. He was promoted to forest ranger on the Manti but resigned on March 31, 1918. As of 1921, he was ranching in Manti.

**Cuskelly, Simon L.**
"Buck" Cuskelly was born in Killdeer, North Dakota. He attended the North Dakota School of Forestry before graduating from Utah State University with a bachelor's degree in forestry. He spent three years (1943-46) in the Marine Corps during WWII serving in the Pacific Theater and achieving the rank of Captain. In his early years of Forest Service employment, Cuskelly was ranger of the Targhee NF's Heise district (1949-53) and the Dixie's Powell district (1953-55). Sometime between 1955 and 1957, he was in charge of range reseeding for the R4 division of range and wildlife. Cuskelly was the assistant supervisor of the Manti-La Sal until June 1, 1958 when he became supervisor of

the Fishlake NF, serving in that position until 1961 or 1962. He then transferred to the Washington Office as deputy director of internal audit and, four years later, returned to Ogden in 1966 as assistant regional forester of soil and water management. He retired on July 27, 1973. Cuskelly passed away on June 14, 1988 of a heart attack.

**Dalton, Adrian Elmo**
Dalta was born February 9, 1926 in Parowan, Utah and served in the US Army during WWII. After earning his degree from Utah State University, he began his Forest Service career at the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station in Arizona in 1950 after he graduated from Utah State University. He also held assignments on the Desert Range Experiment Station and the Fishlake (assistant ranger), Dixie (assistant ranger; Panguitch Lake ranger, 1957-59), Bridger, and Uinta (staff officer, 1960-62) national forests as well as in the Washington Office (assistant director, division of watershed management). Dalton served as supervisor of the Manti-La Sal (1962-65) and Lassen (until 1970) national forests. His next appointments included energy staff specialist in the Regional Office (1970-74), supervisor of the Caribou NF (beginning in 1974), and assistant regional director for range management (until 1977). He was R4's director of soil and water management from May 1977 until his retirement on February 20, 1981. At age 77, Dalton passed away March 12, 2003 in St. George, Utah.

**Davis, Marvin A.**
While he may have been on the La Sal NF for other periods, Davis is known to have served as ranger from April 19 to September 30, 1920.

**Davis, William Farrel**
Davis earned his degree in forestry and range science from Utah State Agricultural College and spent his Forest Service career in Utah. He was the Ephraim District Ranger on the Manti-La Sal from 1964 to 1966. He worked the last years of his career as a range improvement specialist in the R4 Regional Office (1971-87). Davis died at his home on March 13, 2007.

**Day, Robert Leon**
Bob Day was born June 24, 1944 in Ogden and graduated from Utah State University. He began his Forest Service career with temporary appointments in 1963, 1965, and 1966, after which he was a temporary employee of the National Park Service. In 1967, he was hired by the Angeles NF in California and later worked on the San Bernardino and Plumas before transferring to Region 4 as the Loa District Ranger on the Fishlake (1983-85). Day's final position was on the Manti-La Sal's Monticello District from 1985 until his death on September 26, 1987 after a prolonged fight with leukemia. Regional Forester Stan Tixier established a Bob Day award to recognize those who show the same kind of courage and integrity under adverse conditions as displayed by Mr. Day.

**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 on the Manila (July-December, 1910), Whiterocks (December 1910-16), and Lake Fork (1916-17) districts. He then transferred to the Humboldt NF as deputy forest supervisor in August of 1917, filling in for Supervisor Favre when he 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 (1921-25) and the Uinta (May 1925 to 1938). 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 in May of 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).

**DeSpain, Owen M.**
In 1929, DeSpain began his first assignment with the Forest Service as a seasonal on the Sawtooth. Later in the year, he was assigned to the Greenhorn Ranger District and then went to the Garfield Guard Station. He graduated from the Utah Agricultural College in 1932 with a B.S. in range management and by 1933 was a junior ranger examiner on the Wasatch. The following year, still a junior range examiner, DeSpain conducted a grazing survey of the North Division of the La Sal NF. On May 1, 1935, he became ranger of that forest's Mesa-La Sal District, a position he held until 1948. (For a short time in 1947, DeSpain was acting ranger of the Nebo Ranger District.) He also worked as ranger in Nephi (1948-?) and on the Cache NF's Logan District (1952-64). DeSpain was a recreation staff assistant in the Cache Supervisor's Office in 1964 until his retirement on June 30, 1972 after more than 40 years of service.

**Dickemore, Ron**
From 1980 to 1984, Dickemore was ranger of the Monticello District on the Manti-La Sal NF. He worked many years as the Caribou-Targhee's Palisades District Ranger, a position from which he retired.

**Doman, Everett R.**
Doman, born on July 27, 1912 in Welling, Alberta, Canada was a graduate of Weber County High School and Weber Junior College. In 1938, he graduated from Utah Agricultural College with a degree in wildlife management. Before joining the Forest Service, he held employment with the Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and the Utah Department of Fish and Game. He began his Forest Service career in 1943 as assistant ranger on the Dixie's Navajo Lake District and subsequently served as ranger on the Fishlake NF's Thousand Lake Mountain District (1944-45) and as the wildlife and range staff officer on the Manti NF. In 1949, he worked from Ephraim as range examiner for the Dixie, Fishlake and Manti forests. Doman transferred to Jackson Hole, Wyoming as the assistant supervisor of the Teton NF. He went to the Washington Office as assistant director of the Forest Service's division of wildlife management (1954-57) and then went to Alamogordo, NM as supervisor of the Lincoln NF (1960-70). Doman was promoted to assistant regional forester and director of range management, fisheries and wildlife in Region 5 (California) and ended his career as director of the division of wildlife management in Washington, D.C. After retirement, "Ev"returned to Ogden where he was active in the Intermountain Region's Old Timers Club and at most meetings would tell a joke to cap off the gathering. Doman passed on March 1, 2007 at the age of 94.

**Downing, Joseph C.**
Downing was ranger of the Manti Ranger District on the Manti-La Sal NF from 1957 to 1962.

**Dumas, III, M. A. Crockett**
Crockett Dumas, raised near the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina, received his forestry degree from the University of Montana in 1969. While working in Glacier National Park (1967-68), he started a backcountry program after the 1967 "Night of the Grizzlies" in which two women were killed and a man mauled. Dumas joined the Forest Service as a wilderness ranger on the Bridger NF (1968-69) before serving in Vietnam for 18 months. Upon his return to the US, he taught school for half a year and then worked on the Boise's Idaho City Ranger District (1972-75) and the Dixie's Escalante Ranger District (1975-83). In his words, he became a "consolidation ranger," moving to Region 1 to transform the St. Joseph NF into a ranger district of the Idaho Panhandle NFs (1983-90) and to Region 3 where he oversaw the consolidation of the Taos and Penasco districts into the Camino Real Ranger District of the Carson NF. While ranger of the latter, he received the Hammer Award for Reinventing Government and the 1998 "Innovations in American Government" award from the Ford Foundation and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government for his efforts in collaborative stewardship, after which he led public land management seminars around the country for Harvard. Dumas's last stint was as ranger of the Ferron and Price districts (1999-2002). He now owns Outlaw Trail Ranch Arabians, a horse-breeding outfit.

**Dunston, Clarence E.**
Dunston was the forest examiner who prepared a report on the proposed elimination of the Vernon Division of the Nebo NF in April of 1910. He was deputy forest supervisor of the Palisade (until 1911), the La Sal (for a brief time in 1911), and the Targhee (1911-12). In 1912 he left the Forest Service for a job with the "office of Indian Affairs."

**Dyreng, Ivan L.**
Born in 1894, Dyreng was a native of Manti, Utah who served in the Navy during WWI. He resigned from the Manti Hatchery Company after passing the ranger exam in 1928 then waited two years for an offer of year-round employment with the Forest Service before accepting a job. His first appointments were as district ranger on the Potts (1930-35) and Kingston/Austin (1935- 36?) districts of the Toiyabe NF. He transferred to the Fishlake NF on December 1, 1936 as ranger of the Thousand Lake (1936-38) and Salina (1938-?) districts. While he was ranger of the Manti NF's Seely Creek Ranger District (1945-51), Dyreng played the role of the Manti "groom" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. His next assignments were as ranger of the Caribou NF's Snake River District (1951-52) and Malad District (at least 1954 to 1959). After retiring on July 31, 1959, Dyreng lived in Ephraim, Utah. He passed away in 1979.

**Edwards, Harold L.**
Edwards, a native of Orem, Utah, earned a bachelor's degree in wildlife management and a master's degree in range management, both from Utah State University. Before joining the Forest Service, he worked as a rodman for the Bureau of Reclamation, a fire control aid on the Salmon NF (summer of 1951), the Utah Fish and Game commission (summer of 1952). In 1957, he received an appointment as a range conservationist for the Logan District of the Cache NF. He was promoted to ranger of the Manti-La Sal NF's Ephraim District (1958-63) and the Uinta NF's Strawberry District (1963-66) before transferring in 1966 to the Teton NF as range, watershed and wildlife staff officer. Following the consolidation of the Teton and Bridger NF's in 1973, Edwards served as the range management branch chief for the combined forests. He was assigned to the Regional Office range management staff in 1978 and retired from that position on January 3, 1984 with 33 years of federal employment.

**Eggett, Frank D.**
For a few weeks in 1936, Eggett was a junior clerk on the La Sal NF.

**Emery, Clifford D.**
As of 1922, Emery was a ranger on the Weiser NF. He resigned for a short time in 1923, but returned late that year as a clerk on the Boise NF. He held subsequent clerk positions on the La Sal NF (1926), Powell NF (1926-29), and Cache NF (November 1936 until January 1937). He then worked on the Payette NF and the Regional Office. Emery retired on May 31, 1956 in Ogden and died on January 25, 1960.

**Emmertson, Louis F.**
Emmertson started his job as a clerk on the La Sal NF on April 23, 1922.

**Erickson, Leon**
Beginning July 1, 1922, Erickson was a clerk on the La Sal NF.

**Everton, Wallace**
From 1939 to April 1942, Everton was a principal clerk on the La Sal NF. He left to join the army.

**Fifield, Muriel A.**
Fifield worked on the Wasatch NF in Salt Lake City before she became a clerk on the La Sal NF from January 1, 1926 to July 31, 1927.

**Folster, Allen C.**
Folster was born on September 8, 1888 in Ephraim, Utah and served an LDS mission in England for 26 months. He joined the Forest Service on April 1, 1917 and served as a ranger on the Manti (1917-18 - district unknown), the Fishlake (1918-20, 1921-25), and the Fillmore (1921) national forests. He was assistant supervisor of the Fishlake (beginning January 1, 1925) before holding supervisor positions on the La Sal (March 1, 1927 to May 16, 1935), Powell (1935-1941), and Manti (1942-45) national forests. Folster retired on May 31, 1945 due to failing eyesight. As of 1950, he resided in Salina, Utah but wintered in Arizona.

**Forsling, Clarence L.**
In 1914, Forsling was hired from Nebraska as a guard on the Manti NF. The following year, he transferred to the Cache NF, also as a guard. He was a grazing assistant in the Regional Office from 1915 until 1922 when he transferred to the Great Basin Experiment Station. Forsling became the station's director in 1924, remaining there until 1935 when he transferred to the Appalachian Station. He later became head of the USFS Division of Forest Research, followed by a stint as Director of the Grazing Service. He retired from the Department of Interior in 1953 while serving as a member of the Secretary's program staff.

**Foulger, Howard K.**
Bourn April 12, 1914 in Ogden, Foulger began his career in 1938 as an assistant technician with the Intermountain Experiment Station in Ogden. He obtained his degree in range management from Utah State University in 1939. Foulger was ranger on the Targhee NF's Heise District (1944-49) and the Manti-La Sal NF's Mt. Baldy District (1949-52). During the latter stint, Foulger played an usher in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He was the Manti-La Sal's assistant forest supervisor from 1953 until 1957 when he transferred to the R4 division of range management, followed by assignment as supervisor of the Dixie NF (1958-62). In 1963, Foulger went to the Region 1 Regional Office as assistant regional forester of range management and wildlife. He retired from his Missoula position in 1972 and passed away January 13, 1998 in Salt Lake City. The Region 4 History Collection contains Foulger's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4- 1680-92-0024-035).

**Francis, Vaughn E.**
Francis 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 1960-63, he was the assistant ranger for the Spanish Fork district. This was followed by stints as the district ranger for the Manti-La Sal NF's Ferron District (1963 or 1964 to 1971), the Ashley NF's Vernal District (1971-80), and the Caribou'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.

**Frisby, Wendell E.**
Wendell Frisby, born on May 4, 1920 in Payson, Utah, graduated from Utah State Agriculture College. While attending college (1945-50), he held a temporary job on the Kamas Ranger District. He went to graduate school and worked a year at Geneva Steel before receiving a full-time appointment with the Forest Service in 1950. Frisby worked on the Wasatch NF (1950-54) in timber marking, recreation, and the snow ranger program at Alta and Brighton. He then held several ranger positions on the Manti-La Sal NF's Ferron District (1955-58) and the Targhee's Swan Valley (1958-70) Teton Basin (1971-75), and Palisades (1975-76) districts. He retired from the Forest Service in 1976. He was a resident of Swan Valley, Idaho when he passed away on Thursday, August 25, 1994.The Region 4 History Collection contains Frisby's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4- 1680-92-0024-033).

**Germaine, Allan J.**
Germaine arrived on the La Sal NF from Ogden to begin work as an assistant ranger on May 1, 1925. Based at Grayson, he planned to help Ranger Hunt in administering District 4 (Grayson/Blanding Ranger District).

**Graves, Bob J.**
Bobby Jo Graves graduated from Oklahoma State University and worked on the Custer (as ranger) and Kootenai national forests in Montana. In Region 4, he was branch chief of range, wildlife and watershed on the Salmon and Manti-La Sal forests. He was a staff assistant in fire management in the Washington Office (1967-1971) prior to becoming branch chief of range, wildlife and watershed on the Salmon NF (until 1974). He and his wife Patsy served with the Peace Corps from 1974-1976 in Malaysia where he was a watershed forester at the Forestry Research Institute. He returned to the Forest Service as staff officer on the Manti La Sal (1977-c.1980), followed by a position as supervisor of the Humboldt (1980-88). After his 1989 retirement, Graves accepted a position as a watershed advisor in Indonesia for UN's Food and Agriculture Organization.

**Greaves, Milton P.**
On April 20, 1920, Greaves became assistant ranger on the Joes Valley Ranger District of the Manti NF. He was headquartered in Castle Dale, assisting Ranger Byron Howard. He resigned September 20 of that year to teach at the Castle Dale Junior High School.

**Green, Max C.**
Green was a ranger on the Joes Valley Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal NF from around 1950 to 1953. During his first year there, he played a flower girl in the shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. Green also served as Swan Valley district ranger on the Targhee (1955-56) and as a forest staff officer for range management in California and Utah. He was a member of the WO's internal audit staff before working 11 years as assistant director of range management in Region 1. Green retired in 1978 and passed away in Missoula on June 14, 2011.

**Griffin, Albert H.**
Griffin was a guard on the La Sal NF beginning June 1, 1911.

**Haaser, Karl H.**
While on the Manti-La Sal NF, Haaser served as ranger of the Manti District from 1963 until March 10, 1968 when he transferred to the Toiyabe as the Las Vegas district ranger.

**Hansen, Q. David**
Hansen, a native of Richfield, Utah and a World War I veteran, began his Forest Service career on the Kaibab in 1929. Two years later, he moved to Nevada where he served as ranger on the Humboldt, Nevada, and Toiyabe national forests in charge of the Jarbidge (1931-33), Mountain City (1935-40), Ely (1941-43), and Austin (1944-48) districts. In 1948, he transferred to Loa, Utah where he was a district ranger on the Fishlake NF before relocating later that year to the La Sal NF. There, he was in charge of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District (1948-56) and played the role of the La Sal "bride" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. In early 1956, Hansen went back to the Fishlake as the Loa district ranger and remained in Loa after retiring on March 1, 1964.

**Hardman, Al**
In 1915, Hardman joined the Forest Service as a guard on the La Sal NF.

**Harris, Howard D.**
According to a January 1917 *Field Program*, Harris received an appointment as a clerk on the Manti.

**Hatch, Ira W.**
In 1961, Hatch graduated from Brigham Young University with a degree in range science. His first assignment was on the Duchesne Ranger District of the Ashley, 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 Ranger District (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 Ranger District (1972-91). From 1991 to 1994, he was ranger of the MLNF's Ferron Ranger District.

**Headstein, Edward W.**
Headstein was a guard on the Manti NF in 1909 when he transferred to the Colville NF in Washington.

**Hedges, Horace E.**
Hedges began work as an assistant "Top. [topographer?] Aid" in the engineering division in 1924. He became a ranger on the La Sal NF in April of 1925 but resigned several days later. As of January 1937, Hedges was a CCC foreman assigned to personnel management with the job of perfecting CCC educational programs. He later worked in the Regional Office.

**Heywood, Leland D.**
Prior to entering the Forest Service, Heywood served in the armed forces during WWI where he was assigned to the 20th Engineers, a forestry regiment that served with the American Expeditionary force overseas. He joined the Forest Service on May 1, 1919 as the Powell NF's East Fork District Ranger, remaining there until March 4, 1936 when he became assistant forest supervisor on the Fishlake NF. He became supervisor of the La Sal NF from March 1, 1937 until 1944 when the forest was consolidated with the Uinta NF. At that time, he transferred to the Dixie as assistant forest supervisor, remaining there until at least 1945. After retiring on April 30, 1957, Heywood lived in Cedar City.

**Hill, Jerry W.**
Hill worked as a fire control aide on the Clearwater NF in Idaho in 1921 and held several positions on the Payette and Boise NF's until 1936. He left the Forest Service work at a post office in Boise from 1936 until 1947. After earning his master's degree in wildlife management from Utah State University in 1952, he returned to the Forest Service as ranger of the Cache NF's Randolph District (in 1953) and the Manti-La Sal NF's Joes Valley District (1954-56). Hill worked in Regional Office recreation and lands division from 1958 until his retirement on August 26, 1966.

**Hinkley/Hinckley, Orville C.**
"Hink" transferred from the Salmon NF to the La Sal NF on March 8, 1937 as the forest's ERA clerk. He remained there until May 1942 when he transferred to the Supply Division in Ogden.

**Hines, William T.**
Hines was a stenographer and clerk on the La Sal NF from October 9, 1936 until November 1, 1937 when he transferred to the Dixie.

**Hodson, Robert V.**
From August 1, 1933 to April 24, 1934, Hodson was an ECF/NIRA clerk on the La Sal NF.

**Hooper, Donald H.**
A native of Hooper, Utah and a graduate of Utah State University, Don Hooper worked on the Cache and Challis national forests. He was assistant ranger on the Challis Ranger District 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 (1967-71), and the Salmon NF's Salmon District (1971 until at least 1973). The Region 4 History Collection contains Hooper's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-043).

**Hougaard, John L. "Jack"**
Jack Hougaard was from Manti, Utah and a 1957 graduate of Snow College. In 1959, he earned his degree in range management from Utah State University and joined the Forest Service on June 10, 1959. He worked on the Manti-La Sal NF as a range conservationist on the Moab District, assistant ranger on the Moab and Monticello districts, and ranger of the Moab District (1962-65). His next assignments were on the Sawtooth as the Shake Creek district ranger (1965-69) and as a staff officer (beginning November 1969). He was the Regional Office multiple use coordinator in 1972 and later became a planner on the Sawtooth. He took a disability retirement around 1983.

**Houston, James G.**
Houston was on the Sevier NF in 1910 and served as the East Fork District Ranger from 1916 to 1918. According to some reports, he was the Harris Flat District Ranger from 1905-1916. He retired on April 9, 1919 and, as of 1921, was a rancher in Panguitch.

**Howard, Byron Anderson**
Byron Howard was born May 4, 1888 in Huntington, Utah. Records suggest he was a ranger on the Manti NF's Joes Valley District from 1920 until about 1921. Newspaper accounts indicate he also served as ranger of the Manti NF's Bear Creek District from 1920 until November 20, 1925 when he resigned to take up farming and livestock raising. Howard died on August 21, 1971 after an illness in a Logan hospital. His obituary described him as a former Forest Service ranger in Huntington Canyon; owner/operator of the Deer Creek Mining Company; a cattle rancher in Utah, Nevada, and Canada; a former county chairman and Democratic Party state senator.

**Humphrey, Joseph Will**
Born in 1879, Will Humphrey traveled in 1905 from his home in Salina, Utah to the Manti Forest Reserve headquarters in Ephraim to apply for a Forest Service position. On April 18, 1906, eight months after taking the ranger exam, he became assistant forest ranger for District 2 with headquarters in Orangeville. One of his first responsibilities (in 1907) was to take care of a nursery in Upper Joe's Valley. Humphrey remained on the Manti NF until 1911, when he transferred to the Cache NF as deputy forest supervisor. Two years later, he became forest supervisor of the La Sal NF, reporting in October 1913 although his formal appointment spanned from December 15, 1913 to June 1, 1915. His next assignments were as supervisor of the Sevier (1915-19) and Manti (1919-41) national forests. Humphrey retired on November 30, 1941. The Region 4 History Collection contains Humphrey's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-065).

**Hunt, Benjamin S.**
During the summer of 1937, Hunt was an administrative guard on the La Sal NF.

**Hunt, Marion P.**
Marion Hunt, born April 4, 1890 in Cardston, Alberta, Canada, was an early cattleman who went to the La Sal Mountains during the winter of 1907-08. He joined the Forest Service in 1918 as a guard and became the Grayson District Ranger on April 16, 1919. He was the oldest ranger on the forest when he resigned on September 1, 1928 due to ill health. Within a month, he rescinded his resignation and returned as the Grayson ranger until October 4, 1937. He passed away at his home in Bluff, Utah on October 24, 1938.

**Hurtt, Leon C.**
Hurtt was appointed grazing assistant on the Manti in 1914.

**Jeffs, Arthur**
Jeffs worked as a temporary guard in 1905 until 1906 on the ranger district covering Orangeville and Upper Joes Valley on the Manti NF. Because no actual ranger was in that area, he served in effect as a ranger for that year.

**Jensen, Adolph W.**
A graduate of Snow Academy and Brigham Young Academy, Jensen worked as a schoolteacher and principal. He got a law degree by completing correspondence courses and served as the Sanpete County Clerk. Hired in July 1903 as the first forest supervisor of the Manti Forest Reserve, Jensen was instrumental in implementing early forest management policies. In late 1903, he went to Washington to work with Gifford Pinchot and others in developing the first *Use Book*. Jensen served as the Manti supervisor during the periods of 1903-10 and 1911-14. Between those assignments, he was in the Regional Office as a law clerk and assistant to the solicitor, working on many trespass cases. Jensen transferred in 1914 to the Uinta NF as forest supervisor, remaining there until 1919 when he resigned to go into private law practice in Ephraim, Utah. He later became general counsel for the Regional Office. Jensen died at Ephraim on November 5, 1954 at age 83.

**Jensen, Hans E.**
Hans Jensen was described as a ranger on the Manti NF who resigned on July 31, 1910.

**Jensen, Ralph**
Raised in Malad, Idaho, Ralph Jensen graduated from the University of Idaho's school of forestry with a degree in range management. He worked on the La Sal NF as a junior range examiner (June 16, 1937 to April 16, 1939) and Monticello District Ranger (April 16, 1939 to 1943). During the latter assignment, he left to study at the University of California Berkeley for the winter of 1940-41. Jensen held additional ranger positions on the Boise NF's Lowman District (beginning in 1943) and the Sawtooth NF's Soldier District (in 1950 and 1951).

**Jensen, Jr., Ralph**
In 1937, Jensen was a junior range examiner conducting a survey of the South Division of the La Sal NF. He earned ranger positions on the La Sal's Monticello District (1939-44) and the Wasatch NF's American Fork District (1946-49).

**Johnson, Joseph**
The Ephraim newspaper (8/6/1903) reported Joseph Johnson of Huntington was one of five rangers hired for the newly created Manti Forest Reserve.

**Johnson, Morris**
In the spring of 1937, Morris Johnson of Moab accepted a clerical position on the La Sal NF supervisor's staff. He was only there about a month before resigning to work for the US Geological Survey.

**Johnson, Riley**
Johnson was appointed assistant forest ranger on the La Sal NF on October 1, 1912 but resigned on August 31, 1913.

**Jones, Cecil**
In 1940, Jones received an appointment as a guard on the La Sal NF.

**Jorgensen, Ernst**
Jorgensen was a ranger on the Dixie NF's Johns Valley District (from about 1927 to about 1933) and the Manti NF's Clay Springs District (1934-37).

**Keershaw/Kershaw, William H.**
Kershaw (or Keershaw) was appointed assistant ranger on the La Sal NF on June 1, 1912. Forest supervisor J.W. Humphrey later recalled that Blanding ranger Bill "Openshaw," likely a typographical or transcription error for "Kershaw." was traded for a Nevada ranger named Carl Stockbridge. (Stockbridge arrived on the La Sal in 1913.)

**Kelsen, Claude**
In 1912, Kelsen received his appointment as an assistant ranger on the Manti NF. The January 1913 *Field Program* reported he was furloughed.

**Kenner, Beauregard**
Born in Salt Lake City on December 20, 1863, Beauregard Kenner grew up in Manti. He also was among the first to discover coal in Salina Canyon and, for a number of years, operated a sawmill in Manti Canyon before he became one of the first rangers on the Manti Forest Reserve. Kenner received his appointment on July 24, 1903 and worked from Manti, Utah. From 1905 to 1906, he was the first supervisor of the Sevier NF, after which he went to the Fillmore Forest Reserve. Kenner was a second cousin of American composer Stephen C. Foster.

**Kenny, Luella Christensen**
Luella Kenny nee Christensen began work as a clerk on the Manti (1909-24), transferring for a brief time to the Fishlake in 1913. In 1924, she was assigned to Accounts, possibly in Salt Lake City or at the Regional Office. For many years, she worked for the Regional Office's Division of Range Management under Ernest Winkler then as the secretary for Regional Forester R. H. Rutledge. Christensen later worked for the Grazing Service in Washington, D.C, and then the Fish and Wildlife Service in Albuquerque, New Mexico, retiring from there on June 30, 1946. Soon thereafter, she and her husband opened a laundry and dry cleaning business in Pittsburg, California where she died July 9, 1963. She was the sister of Hanmer Christensen, who credited her with his interest in the Forest Service.

**Kooch, John G. "Jack"**
In the early 1900s, Jack Kooch arrived in the Island Park area of Idaho where he lived in the "old Arangee Hotel" just above the modern-day Ponds Lodge. According to Eileen Bennett, "It was also known as John Kooch Hostelry, and the North Fork Club." Kooch filed claims around the Henry's Lake Flats in 1904. He started his career in the Forest Service in 1925 as an assistant ranger on District 2 (Island Park) of the Targhee NF, a position he held until 1926. Thereafter, he was ranger on District 7 (Hawley Gulch), 1926-34; District 7 (Victor), 1934-35; and District 2 (Big Springs), 1936. At some point, Kooch transferred to the Weiser NF, where he was an assistant ranger. He achieved the rank of forest supervisor on the Weiser (1942-44), the Targhee (1944-46), the Salmon (1946-50), and the Payette (1950-57) forests. Kooch retired on March 31, 1957 and lived in Weiser, Idaho.

**Lafferty, Jacob B. "Jake"**
Lafferty was a deputy ranger on the Sawtooth for a short time in 1906 before transferring to the Weiser as a ranger. A few months later, in late 1906, he became that forest's supervisor, holding that position until he resigned from the Forest Service on March 31, 1920. He worked for the livestock commission and in real estate in Weiser by 1921. In 1933, Lafferty became a CCC Camp Superintendent and, during the period of 1941-50, he worked intermittently as a seasonal employee marking timber and scaling. In 1950, he was employed with the Producer Container Company of Weiser and his son was a ranger on the Challis Ranger District. Lafferty was living at Corte Madera, California with his son Paul and family in 1963 when he published his memoirs, a 53-page autobiography titled *My Eventful Years* (Weiser, Idaho: Signal American Printers, 1963). It had previously been published serially in *The American*. Lafferty passed away in San Rafael, California on May 24, 1965.

**Laird, Harold**
Laird was ranger of the Payette's Weiser District in 1990 when he retired with 34 years of service. He had also worked on the Manti-La Sal and Uinta national forests before transferring to the Payette.

**Leger, Paul R.**
Originally from Maine, Leger worked in Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, as well as on the Challis NF. He transferred from the Challis to the Manti-La Sal as the Ferron district ranger, serving there from 1958 to 1963.

**Lewis, Mont E.**
Born October 1, 1906 in Holden, Utah, Lewis earned his B.S. (1931) and M.S. (1936) degrees from the University of Idaho and completed some graduate work in range ecology and plant taxonomy at BYU. He began his Forest Service career in 1936 as a junior range examiner on the Manti National Forest. He still held that position in 1937. Advancing up the ladder, Lewis remained on the Manti as the Mt. Baldy district ranger (1940-43), and the Joes Valley district ranger (1943-50). He acted in the role of ring bearer in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. In the mid-1950s, he worked in the R4 division of range and wildlife and retired in 1971 as chief of the Branch of Studies and Training, Division of Range Management. After retirement, he was full-time curator of the Region 4 Herbarium, contributing a record 44,000 hours of volunteer service. He died May 17, 1997 at age 90 in Ogden.

**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 to May 16, 1939.

**Locke, Samuel B.**
A 1910 Yale graduate, Locke was appointed to Region 4 from Maine, working first as a forest assistant on the Salmon NF in 1910-12. He served as deputy forest supervisor on the Sawtooth (1912-15), forest supervisor of the La Sal (June 1, 1915 to May 16, 1918), and examiner on the La Sal (1918-19). He transferred to the Regional Office in 1919 where he took charge of the region's fish, game, and recreation program. While there, his official titles were forest supervisor (1919-21), examiner (1921-24), and associate forester (1924 until at least 1926). In 1938, Locke became regional director of federal wildlife work in the Biological Survey's Northeastern Region. He also served as president of the National Audubon Society.

**Long, Duncan M.**
Long was an assistant ranger on the La Sal NF for about a month in 1910 (September 29 to November 1).

**Lund, Elmo H.**
Lund was a clerk on the La Sal NF for a few weeks in 1935.

**Lyman, George**
From May 25 to November 1, 1942, Lyman worked on the Monticello Ranger District (La Sal NF) as an assistant guard, dedicating much of his time to telephone maintenance and range improvements.

**Mace, William M.**
Mace was an assistant ranger on the Kaibab (1909-11), Targhee (1912-13) and Wyoming (1913) forests. He was promoted to ranger on the Wyoming NF (1913-14), went to the Manti NF as a deputy forest supervisor (1914-16), then to the Dixie as forest supervisor (1916-26) and the Cache as assistant forest supervisor (1926-27). Mace worked as the Fishlake District Ranger from 1927 to 1929. He left the Forest Service in 1940 and worked at Hill Air Force Base from 1942 to 1952 at age 68. His brother was Charles Mace, a ranger on the Kaibab NF. The January 1965 "Old Timers' News" included the following obituary: "William M. "Bill" Mace, 80, died in Salt Lake City on November 15. He worked 31 years on the Wasatch, Fishlake and Dixie NFs, leaving the service in 1940. While serving as Forest Supervisor of the Dixie, he was president of the Cedar City Chamber of Commerce and active in obtaining national recognition for Cedar Breaks. He had been living with his daughters in Salt Lake City since his wife died in 1956. Mace recounted his education and career in a 7-page article published in the February 1960 issue of "Old Timers News."

**Maris, Harry B.**
Maris was a forest assistant assigned to the Salmon NF in 1910. He still held that tile in 1911 when he transferred from the Targhee to the La Sal in 1911, remaining there a few months before going to the Teton. By January 1916, he was a forest examiner on the Idaho NF, remaining there until resigning from the Forest Service in 1917.

**Mattsson, Bernard/Bannard E.**
The April 1912 *Field Program* reported that ranger Bernard Mattsson was transferred from the Manti to the Fishlake. In 1913, he returned to the Manti as deputy supervisor, rising to forest supervisor a year later. After resigning from that position in 1919, he devoted his time to ranching. Mattsson passed away on April 14, 1957 of a heart ailment at age 76. He was a brother of Carl A. Mattsson, retired forest supervisor of the Fishlake.

**Maughan, Roy H.**
Roy H. Maughan, an assistant clerk on the Fishlake NF, transferred in 1938 to the Challis NF. He was a clerk on the Manti beginning in 1949 and, in 1950 he played "the reverend" in the shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He left his position as clerk on the Manti-La Sal in 1956 to become a clerk at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden.

**McConkie, Faun Tanner**
Faun McConkie nee Tanner was a clerk on the La Sal NF from 1933 to 1934. She also wrote a history of Moab entitled *A History of Moab, Utah* (1937).

**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 apparently returned to the Forest Service because he served as ranger on the Uinta NF from the spring to fall of 1945. In 1950, at that time stationed at John Day, Oregon, he received a promotion as forest supervisor of the Fremont NF with headquarters in Lakeview, Oregon.

**McElwain, K. Franklin**
Frank McElwain graduated in 1960 from the University of Idaho with a degree in forest management. That same year, he joined the Forest Service as an assistant ranger on the Alpine Ranger District (Markleeville, CA) on the Toiyabe NF. He transferred a year later to the Carson Ranger District on the Toiyabe, serving as assistant ranger until 1965. He was promoted to ranger of the Malta District on the Sawtooth NF (1965-69) then went to the Cache's Ogden District as ranger (1969-72). From there, McElwain moved to the Manti-La Sal NF as staff officer for fire, timber, planning, recreation, and lands. After four years, in 1976, he was assigned to the Central and Southern Utah Interagency Coal Task Force as Forest Service liaison. Led by the USGS, the task force studied the availability of coal in those areas–a response to energy issues of the time. It included representatives from BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and five

Forest Service employees including McElwain, Ralph Roberts (vegetation specialist), Boyd Carpenter (responsible for recreation and visual impacts), Dan Larson (soil scientist), and Lee Foster (administrative assistant). In 1978, McElwain transferred to the Regional Office where he was in charge of dispersed recreation, wilderness, and winter sports. He went on a detail to the Wasatch-Cache NF as recreation/lands staff officer (circa 1987 for about 9 months), then returned to his job in the Regional Office. Around 1989, he returned to the Wasatch-Cache position as a permanent employee, retiring from there in 1991.

**McFarland, Scotty**
McFarland was employed as a guard on the La Sal NF in June 1925 when the local paper reported he had seen a brown bear at the La Sal Ranger Station.

**McLaughlin, George**
McLaughlin was born in Basin, Wyoming and in 1951 graduated from Montana State University. He served two tours in the US Marine Corps (1943-46 and 1952-53). McLaughlin began his Forest Service career in 1951 on the Lewis and Clark NF and held several positions in Region 1 before transferring to the Dixie NF supervisor's staff (1962-64). He also worked in the Regional Office's Division of Watershed Management (1964-65) and was the Toiyabe's deputy supervisor (1965-69). McLaughlin was the Manti-La Sal supervisor from 1969 until 1974 when he returned to the Regional Office to work on energy development and transmission matters.

**McLean, Forman T.**
In 1910, McLean was a forest assistant who transferred from the Salmon NF to the Manti NF. He was promoted to deputy forest supervisor of the Manti in late 1911 and, in 1912 he transferred from the Manti to the Utah Experiment Station as a forest assistant.

**Meador, Carroll J.**
Meador was a sergeant in the US Army for three years before joining the Forest Service as a ranger on the La Sal NF in 1920. He was in charge of the La Sal (1920-21) and the Monticello (1921-24) districts. By 1938, he owned the Meador Real Estate and Brokerage firm in Moab. He died April 14, 1978 at age 81.

**Mellenthin, Rudolph E.**
Born in Germany, Mellenthin studied art in Paris for two years. Drawn by the romanticism of the American West, he immigrated to the United States reportedly "to find the life which Russell and Remington have so artistically portrayed." Homer Fenn, assistant district forester, in 1915 wrote, "Nothing short of silver mounted spurs and bit, a gorgeous silk handkerchief around his neck, leather cuffs, riata and high crowned Mexican hat " would live up to Mellenthin's idea of the West. He may have worked in Montana before his employment on La Sal District of the La Sal NF staff as a guard (August 1, 1909 to December 31, 1910), an assistant ranger (March 1, 1911 to January 26, 1917), and ranger (January 26, 1917 to August 23, 1918). Mellenthin was killed on August 23, 1918 after tracking and confronting an army deserter. Walter Mellenthin, Rudolph's brother, was a ranger on the Targhee NF in the 1910s.

**Merrill, Edna Lee**
Merrill was a stenographer on the La Sal NF for a week in July 1935.

**Moore, George S.**
Moore entered the Forest Service as a guard on the La Sal NF in 1915 and was appointed assistant forest ranger on the Quinn Canyon Division of the Nevada NF in 1916. There, he held assignments on the White Pine (1921-28, 1933-39), Schell Creek, Baker, and Spring Valley (early 1930s) districts. Since 1935 he handled the administrative work on the White Pine and Quinn Canyon divisions. He retired August 31, 1939 due to a disability and lived in Salt Lake City.

**Moore Redd, Ethel**
Moore was a clerk on the La Sal NF from June 1, 1918 to 1922.

**Morris, George A.**
In 1987, George Morris replaced recently retired Reed Christensen as the Manti-La Sal forest supervisor, serving in that role until his retirement on September 29, 1994. He came from Region 2 where he was staff officer on the White River NF. A native of Pittsburgh, Morris received his forestry degree from Duke University (1962) and a master's in systems analysis from MIT (1971). He was ranger on the White River's Aspen Ranger District, served as R2's program analyst, and held various Job Corps positions on the Ouachita, Daniel Boone, and Nantahala forests in Region 8.

**Morse, Grace W.**
Morse began working on the La Sal NF in 1937. She was a junior stenographer there in 1939.

**Mower, Bessie**
As of 1949, Mower was a stenographer in the Manti NF Supervisor's Office.

**Nebeker, Don T.**
Born in Richfield, Utah, Nebeker attended Brigham Young University for one year, served two years in Korea then returned to BYU for one quarter before transferring to Utah State University. He was highly educated, graduating from there with a degree in range management and earning a master's degree in economics, public administration, and behavioral communication from the University of Montana. He later got his Ph.D. in natural resource administration, constitutional law, and behavioral science at Michigan State University. Nebeker was an assistant ranger on the Cache's Logan district for about 16 months before transferring to the Dixie as the Pine Valley District Ranger (1960-61). He then served as ranger on the Black Hills NF in Custer (for four years) before attending University of Montana. His next assignment was as ranger on the Manti-La Sal's Monticello District (1966-67), after which he held two positions (range administration and planning) in the Regional Office until 1973 when he went to Michigan State to complete coursework for his Ph.D. He earned that degree in Billings, Montana while working as associate program manager for SEAM (surface environment and mining). In 1976, Nebeker returned to Region 4 as the Uinta Forest Supervisor, remaining there until his retirement in 1991. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-079).

**Nichols, George Lee**
George Nichols was born on July 5, 1896 in Salt Lake City and served in the Army during World War I. According to his appointment record, Nichols was hired in the Forest Service's R4 headquarters (Ogden) as a draftsman "reinst. From Vet. Bureau." Unfortunately, no date is given for his appointment. 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.

**Nichols, Theodore B.**
Nichols was appointed from Iowa and worked as a guard on the Manti NF (1912-14). It appears he was sent to several units as a ranger within a short period. Personnel records show that from June 1915 until August 1918, he went to the Cache, the Sevier, the Grazing Division, back to the Cache, the Caribou, and then again to the Grazing Division. Nichols was appointed grazing examiner in 1918 but resigned the following May of 1919. He moved to Taber, Iowa.

**Niebergall, John F.**
Wisconsin native John Niebergall received his degree in forestry from Utah State University in 1954 then served as an Air Force pilot for three years (1954-57). He began his Forest Service career on the Dixie, first as a forester in Panguitch for a few months and then as assistant ranger in Cedar City (1957-59). Niebergall was ranger of the Caribou's Malad District (1959-62) and the Boise's Mountain Home District (1962-66). From 1966 until 1971, he was

involved with training and safety in Region 10's Regional Office (Juneau, AK). His final Forest Service assignment was as the Ferron District Ranger on the Manti-La Sal NF, a position he held from 1971 until his retirement in 1990.

**Nielson, Merrill**
Nielson was born in Ephraim, Utah on January 18, 1900 and grew up working on the family farm there. He became interested in the Forest Service and, beginning January 1921, took a three-month course at the University of Missoula on surveying and other practical skills. He took the ranger exam in October 1921 and received his first appointment as ranger of the Manti NF's Canyon View Ranger District from June 8, 1922 to March 12, 1925. When that district was consolidated with others, he transferred to the Uinta, working from a two-room office in Heber. He became ranger of the Spanish Fork District in November 1935 until at least 1958. Nielson retired on July 31, 1960 and lived in Spanish Fork, Utah. He died on March 19, 1980. The Region 4 History Collection contains Nielson's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-081).

**Ollerton, Seth Hood**
Ollerton joined the Forest Service on June 15, 1910 as an assistant ranger on the Nebo National Forest (a 1939 source states he was on the Nebo RD of the Uinta National Forest). He was an assistant ranger at Moroni (in April 1914). On August 1, 1916, he transferred to the Manti NF as district ranger of the Canyon View (1916-22) then Mammoth (1922-39) districts. He retired on June 30, 1939 and lived in Springville, Utah. Ollerton's son Carlyle (born 1917) recalled that around World War I, Seth was a ranger at Moroni and his district was west of that town. He then moved to Mount Pleasant around 1919. Around 1924, they moved from there to Fairview that, along with the Gooseberry (Mammoth) Ranger Station, served as his district's headquarters. Seth supervised CCC crews that built the new Gooseberry Dam and Skyline Drive.

**Olsen, Orange A.**
Olsen wrote an account of his work, published after his untimely death as a book titled *Elk Below!* (Stevens & Wallis, Inc., 1945). According to this thin volume, Orange was born October 10, 1890 with a twin named Henning. Both were named after their grandfathers, Orange Seely and Henning Olsen, who were Utah pioneers. His parents Abenadi and Hannah Seely Olsen raised him on a farm. Orange Olsen attended three years of high school at the Emery Stake Academy and, from 1910 to 1912, served his LDS mission in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. He worked as a clerk in the Castle Dale Cooperative store (two years) then as a bookkeeper for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. In 1915, Olsen married Aileen Brown of Salt Lake City in 1915 and took a correspondence course in law. His Forest Service career began in November 1917 as a clerk in the Manti Supervisor's Office at Ephraim. He remained on that forest as the Seely Creek District ranger (1918-20), Mammoth District ranger (1920-22), and deputy forest supervisor (1922). He then served as forest supervisor of the Lemhi (1922-23), La Sal (1923 to January 1, 1926), and Dixie (1926-31) forests. Olsen transferred to the Regional Office to head up the wildlife division in 1931 but died in a 1945 airplane crash while conducting an aerial count of elk on the Bridger NF. Olsen's significant contributions are well documented in his book.

**Olson, G. LeGrand**
A native of Glenco, Idaho, Olson was born January 20, 1908. He was a temporary employee on the Powell NF in 1929. After graduating in 1935 from Utah State University, he became a technical foreman with the CCC near Flagstaff, Arizona. From 1936 to 1940, he worked on range studies in New Mexico and Arizona then became district ranger at Pecos, New Mexico in November 1940, and later served as ranger at McGafty and Magdalena, New Mexico and Mesa, Arizona. His next assignments were as ranger on the Manti-La Sal's Mt. Baldy (1952-57), Monticello (1957-66, returning in 1967), and Ephraim (1967-71) districts. Olson retired in 1971 and died November 24, 1982. He is buried in the Franklin County, Idaho cemetery.

**O'Neal, Sonny J.**
After earning his degree in forest management from Arkansas A&M University in 1963, O'Neal began a 40-year career with the Forest Service. He served as assistant district ranger and district ranger on three national forests in Utah and as staff officer on the Caribou NF from 1964 to 1974. In 1970, he was assisting the Logan District Ranger on the Cache NF. He went to the Dixie NF as Escalante District Ranger from 1970 until at least 1973. His next appointments were as deputy supervisor of the Bridger-Teton (1980-82), supervisor of the Medicine Bow NF and

Thunder Basin National Grassland (1982-87), and supervisor of the Wenatchee then the Okanogan-Wenatchee (1987-2003). Although he retired in 2003, he served as volunteer project manager for Hurricane Katrina in 2005, assisting FEMA in allocating portable housing to coastal Mississippi hurricane victims. O'Neal died at age 67 on December 2, 2007.

**O'Neill, George Michael**
Mike O'Neill began work with the Forest Service as a clerk on the La Sal (1922-24) and Teton (1924-26) national forests. He transferred to the Regional Office to work in a similar position. He was senior clerk then executive assistant on the Wasatch NF (1926-42) before returning to the Regional Office as regional fiscal inspector (1942-44). O'Neill went back to the Wasatch as an administrative assistant in 1944, remaining there until he retired on June 30, 1958. He continued to reside in Salt Lake City until his death on May 21, 1965. His brother was Jack O'Neill, who also worked on the La Sal NF.

**O'Neill, John T. "Jack"**
Jack O'Neill was a forest clerk on the Manti until he transferred to the La Sal (November 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933). He also served on the Bridger, Salmon, Payette, and Boise forests before going to Ogden. He retired on April 23, 1965 from his position in the chief of Region 4's fiscal management branch. His brother Mike O'Neill was also a clerk on the La Sal NF.

**Oswald, Jr., Frances C.**
Oswald was a junior forester 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.

**Palmer, Joseph Ward "Jack"**
Jack Palmer was born in Vinton, Iowa on September 2, 1861 and received his education in dentistry in Iowa City. He moved to Colorado Springs to practice dentistry for several years then relocated in 1889 to Kremmling, Colorado where he took up a homestead. After proving up on it, he sold it and moved to Cripple Creek around 1898 to ranch and practice dentistry. Palmer took the ranger exam in Denver in 1907 and was hired as an assistant ranger on what is now the Roosevelt NF. In late 1908, he transferred to the La Sal NF as the Monticello district ranger behind John Riis. He helped construct the Baker Ranger Station, remaining there as ranger until his resignation on December 21, 1918. During his tenure, forest officers noted his delicate health, attributed to a respiratory condition, and his inability to perform hard labor. After resigning, Palmer was elected as clerk-recorder for San Juan County, serving several terms. In January 1927 he became manager of the Midland Telephone Company's office in San Juan County. His chronic illness forced him to resign a few months later and he moved to Jerome, Arizona. He died on November 16, 1933. A descendant, Jay Palmer, documented Jack Palmer's history in an article titled, "J. W. Palmer: The Banty Forest Ranger" (*Blue Mountain Shadows: The Magazine of San Juan County History* 10 (Summer 1992): 46- 53).

**Palmer, Lawrence J.**
According to his personnel record, Palmer was appointed from Nebraska and worked as a guard on the Manti (1914) and Caribou (1915) forests. In 1915, he was on the Sevier NF as a field assistant for a few months, and then transferred to the Cache NF where he worked as an assistant ranger (1915-16), ranger (1916-17), and grazing examiner (1917-18). Palmer left to join the Navy in 1918 but returned in early 1919 as the Region's grazing examiner. That year, he worked on the Cache and Humboldt forests and in the regional grazing office. He left the Forest Service on June 25, 1920 and moved to Unalakleet, Alaska for a job with the Biological Survey.

**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 in Nephi for several years before joining the Forest Service on the Ashley NF as ranger at Lonetree on May 1, 1925. Park transferred to the La Sal as ranger of the Monticello district on April 19, 1926, and then worked on the Kaibab NF (1927-37). There 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 on March 1, 1937, holding positions as the 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 25, 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 he 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.

**Parkinson, Dana**
Parkinson was appointed from Massachusetts and worked on a variety of Region 4 forests in many positions. From 1910 to 1912, he was a forest assistant on the Kaibab, Wasatch, Uinta, Nebo, and Boise forests. Some records indicate he acted in the capacity as a forest supervisor during this time. He remained on the Boise NF as a forest examiner (1913-14) and deputy forest supervisor (1914-17). Parkinson served as the Salmon NF supervisor from early 1917 until September 1918 when he left to join the Army. He returned in December as the La Sal NF supervisor but transferred five months later to the Wasatch. There he held the position of forest supervisor before becoming the senior administrative officer of the regional grazing division in 1925. The following year, Parkinson was promoted to assistant regional forester over lands and public relations. In 1936, he transferred to the Washington Office as chief of information and education. After retiring from that position in June 1955, Parkinson went to work for the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. until February 1968. He passed away in Bethesda, Maryland on April 3, 1971.

**Payne, Richard**
Payne's career started in 1940 with the Bureau of Reclamation in Spanish Fork, Utah but he left to serve in the Army during World War II. After his discharge, he joined Region 4's flood control section in the Division of Engineering, and then worked with the timber survey group. He interrupted his career to get a degree in forestry from Utah State University in 1955. Payne held positions as assistant ranger on the La Sal NF at Monticello, on the timber management survey crew at Ogden, and as ranger of the Teton's Black Rock District (another record states he was ranger of the Buffalo District from 1960 to 1961). After that, he headed up the regional timber survey crew in Boise. From 1966 until 1972, he was in charge of mensuration for Region 4 and was considered a pioneer in setting up new cruising methods and compilation of statistical analysis. Payne retired on October 13, 1972 after 33 years of service.

**Pelton, James L.**
James Pelton was the deputy supervisor of the La Sal NF from September 16 to December 1, 1910.

**Perry, Fredrick C.**
Perry was a clerk on the La Sal NF beginning July 18, 1921.

**Peterson, Harmel M.**
Peterson was a ranger on the Cache NF's Laketown Ranger District (1922-26) and Oxford-Elkhorn Ranger District (1926-29). He held at least two more ranger appointments, one on the Manti's Clay Springs District (1936-43) and the Fishlake's Clear Creek District (1943-52). After retiring in 1952, Peterson remained in Richfield, Utah.

**Peterson, John H.**
For a few months in 1935, Peterson worked as a clerk on the La Sal NF. He then went to the Powell NF, where he was employed as a clerk (in 1935 and 1936) and administrative assistant (in 1939, 1941-42). In 1961, he transferred from his position as administrative officer on the Sawtooth to the Humboldt. He retired on December 27, 1965 and lived in Brigham City, Utah.

**Phillips, John L. "Roy"**
Roy Phillips was in charge of the Lemhi's Antelope (by 1920 until 1924) and Little Lost River (1924-26) districts. He worked on the Salmon NF as ranger of the Leadore district from 1926 until his retirement on October 31, 1947. Phillips died in October 1967.

**Phillips, Thomas A.**
After graduating in 1940 or 1941 from Utah State University with a degree in range management, Phillips worked for the Department of Interior. He received an appointment with the Forest Service's Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, working there from October 1941 until joining the Army in January 1942. He served in the Middle

East for three years before returning to the Experiment Station. In July 1946, Phillips reported to the La Sal NF as assistant ranger on the Monticello Ranger District. For a short time in 1948, he was in charge of the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District. He was the Johns Valley District Ranger (Dixie NF) from 1950 until about 1954 when he became Randolph District Ranger (Cache NF). He also worked on the Sawtooth in a staff capacity. Phillips passed away in March 1993 in Twin Falls, Idaho.

**Powers, Florian Eugene**
Gene Powers was a native of Wallowa, Oregon who graduated from Oregon State in 1929. He spent the early part of his career on the Idaho and Targhee forests, serving as ranger at Krassel from 1933 to 1937. He worked many years on the Salmon, first as deputy supervisor (1944-60) and then as supervisor (c.1960-70). Powers retired on April 18, 1970. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history interviews (Accession Nos. R4-1680-95-0001-02-04 and R4-1680-92-0024-087).

**Quigley, Lewis Thomas**
Quigley was born in 1889 in Payson, Utah. He joined the Forest Service in 1914 and advanced up the career ladder on the La Sal NF where he was an assistant ranger (1914-16), ranger (August 11, 1916 to January 16, 1920), deputy supervisor (January 16, 1920 to 1924), senior ranger (1924 to January 1, 1926) and assistant supervisor (January 1, 1926 to February 28, 1927). Quigley was the La Sal's acting supervisor in 1923 and 1926. Records and newspaper accounts suggest he took charge of the Grayson Ranger District in 1914, remaining there until about 1919. He then took over management of the Baker (Monticello) district (1919-21) and the Mesa district (1921-25), holding the position of deputy supervisor at times. One ranger, most likely Quigley, managed the Mesa and La Sal districts in 1924, which formally merged in 1925. As of 1915, Assistant District Forester Homer Fenn regarded Quigley as the best ranger on the La Sal with potential to excel, despite his lack of education. However, he was released in 1927 due to "excessive use of liquor" but returned to Forest Service work in temporary capacities from 1933 to 1935. After leaving the agency in the 1940s, he resided in Payson, Utah. In 1943, Supervisor Heywood reported that Quigley, who had also been employed on the Fishlake and Bridger forests, died in a Salt Lake City hospital on March 4, 1943.

**Reynolds, Robert V.**
A prominent forest inspector/examiner, Reynolds' work was significant in the formation and configuration of Region 4's forests. Formally trained in forestry, he was based in Salt Lake City but prepared the examination reports for the east addition of the Sevier Forest Reserve (1903), the La Sal Forest Reserve (1904), and the Proposed Addition to the Cache NF (1908), among others. Reynolds filled in for E. H. Clarke as acting forest supervisor of the Wasatch NF beginning around March 1909 until 1910. He examined flood conditions on the Manti in 1910 and in 1911 wrote "Grazing and Floods: a study of conditions in the Manti NF, Utah," USFS Bulletin 91. In 1912, he inspected the Dixie NF to judge changes in boundary recommended by Supervisor Raphael.

**Riddle, Robert**
Ephraim native Bob Riddle received an associate in science degree from Snow College in 1964 and a degree in range management from BYU in 1966. He began working for the Forest Service as a range technician on the Manti-La Sal NF in 1965 and earned a permanent job as a range technician on the Fishlake NF after graduation. Riddle transferred to the Targhee NF as a range conservationist, working there for ten years before accepting his first ranger position on the Cheyenne District of the Custer NF. He was also ranger of the Bridger NF's Kemmerer District (1984-91) then the Uinta's Heber District (1991-99). Riddle retired in 1999.

**Riis, John**
John Riis, the son of noted social historian Jacob Riis, was born July 30, 1882 in Brooklyn, New York. Although he did not attend college, he was well read and educated. He set out for the West in 1902 finding his way to work on the Cunningham and Carpenter ranch at La Sal. Soon thereafter on February 28, 1907, he received his first Forest Service appointment as an assistant ranger. With that action, Riis was assigned to the Monticello Division of the La Sal NF. He was acting supervisor of the La Sal NF in the summer of 1908 and later that year was promoted to supervisor, holding that position until January 1910. The July 1910 *Field Program* states he was transferred from his La Sal supervisor position to the Targhee where he was a forest ranger. He worked briefly as a ranger on the Santa Barbara NF in southern California before returning to Utah as deputy supervisor of the Cache NF in 1910. On April 22, 1911, Riis left

that position and moved to the Deschutes NF where he worked as an assistant ranger until resigning on September 30, 1913 to become state deputy game warden. In 1914, he served as secretary in Bill Hanley's bids for the Oregon governorship and US senator. After Hanley lost both races, Riis sought reemployment with the Forest Service but had no luck. Riis left the West in late 1914 for Winston-Salem, North Carolina where he wrote numerous editorials and newspaper articles calling for forest protection. His attention to this topic led to a temporary appointment (1915-16) with the Forest Service in North Carolina. Riis then moved to Georgia to work as a superintendent at a utopian school (1916-18) then as manager of a plantation (beginning in 1918). By 1922, he was in Richmond, Virginia working as a newspaperman. He excelled as a writer and settled into this career until his death on September 28, 1946. In 1937, Riis wrote *Ranger Trails,* a book about his experiences in the Forest Service. Les Joslin reprinted the book in 2008, adding extensive biographical information about Riis.

**Roak, John C.**
By 1912, John Roak was a forest assistant on the Manti and, in 1914 he was promoted to forest examiner. He became a deputy supervisor and transferred from the Fillmore NF to the Idaho NF, effective May 25, 1917. In 1918, Roak was supervisor of the Kaibab and still held that position in 1921, working from Kanab, Utah.

**Robinette, W. Leslie**
Robinette's career in federal service included appointments as junior ranger examiner on the Fishlake NF, followed by ranger on the Manti NF's Seely Creek District (in 1944), and as a biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service (in 1947).

**Rogerson, _____**
In his book titled *Ranger Trails*, John Riis recalled a guard by the name of Rogerson on the La Sal NF.

**Rosenmond, Abraham R**
Rosenmond received his appointment as forest assistant on the Manti NF in 1911. He was placed in leave without pay status at the end of the year and by April 1912, his appointment was terminated.

**Rupp, Craig W.**
A native of Ashland, Pennsylvania, Rupp graduated with a degree in forestry from Pennsylvania State University. He served in the Navy during World War II and worked as a seasonal employee on the Boise NF. Rupp joined the Forest Service as a permanent employee in 1953, working as Fairfield district ranger on the Sawtooth (1956-60) and as a staff officer on the Manti- La Sal (1960-62). In 1962, he joined the Region 4's division of timber management as head of the timber sale section. Rupp then worked as forest supervisor of the Caribou NF from 1965 until at least 1968.

**Russell, Charles E.**
Russell was appointed to the Forest Service as a clerk on the Manti in 1916 and was a clerk on the Boise when he resigned on April 30, 1919 to work for the International Trust Company in Denver. Russell wrote an article for the "Intermountain Review Ranger" in July 1918 about a horseback trip through the painted desert.

**Ryder, Frank J.**
From at least 1915 (maybe earlier) to 1917, Frank J. Ryder was forest supervisor of the Palisade National Forest. This may be the same F. J. Ryder, an administrative assistant in the R4 Division of Engineering as of April 1921 who received a ranger appointment on the Sawtooth on May 19, 1909.

**Sargent, E. Frederick**
Before joining the Forest Service, Sargent served in the Medical Corps during World War I. His first Forest Service job was as the ranger of the Ashley NF's Lone Tree District (1927 until at least 1939). He was also ranger of the Caribou NF's Preston District (1939-45) and served on the Payette and Weiser, forests. 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 Lumber Company at Bishop, California, residing there until at least 1965.

**Sargent, Howard F.**
Sargent was born in Pontiac, Illinois in 1956 and graduated cum laude from the University of Illinois Urbana with a degree in forestry. He also received an MBA from Colorado State University. Sargent held field and management positions with the Forest Service since 1980, serving as deputy supervisor of the San Juan NF until October 2007, when he became supervisor of the Manti-La Sal NF. On June 7, 2008, Sargent died suddenly at the age of 51 while riding his bicycle in Durango, Colorado.

**Scholes, Harold B.**
Scholes began work as an administrative guard on the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District of the La Sal NF from June through September, 1937. At that time, he was a junior at Utah State's school of forestry.

**Schow, Alvin J.**
Schow became principal clerk on the La Sal NF in May 1942 but left to work on the Guayule Emergency Rubber Project from January until May 1943 when he returned to his position on the La Sal. He transferred to the Sawtooth on August 1, 1944 and also worked on the Cache and Idaho national forests. Schow became a contract specialist in the Regional Office in 1951 and retired on October 31, 1969 from his job as an accountant in the R4 Division of Fiscal Control. He died September 10, 1977 in Ogden.

**Schwan, Herbert E.**
On April 16, 1923, Schwan was appointed as a guard on the La Sal NF in charge of the La Sal Ranger District. He remained in that position until at least 1924 and likely was gone by 1925 when the La Sal and Mesa districts were consolidated under one ranger. By 1937, Schwan was head of range surveys and plans for Region 2.

**Scribner, Clayton W. T**
The son of Sid Scribner, a forest supervisor, Clayton joined the Forest Service in 1929 as a junior forester on the Manti NF. He also worked on the Payette NF before transferring to the Challis NF. There, he was district ranger of the Rapid River (1933-35) and Clayton districts (1935-36). On April 1, 1936, Scribner succeeded Felix Koziol as assistant forest supervisor on the Wasatch NF. His title was changed to assistant forester the following year. In April 1937, Scribner transferred to Washington DC as associate forester for Region 7's Division of State and Private Forestry. He resigned in 1938 to go into private business and died May 17, 1960 of a heart attack. At the time, Scribner resided in Exeter, California.

**Sevy, John Lowe "Jay"**
Jay Sevy received his degree in wildlife management from Utah State University in 1937. He was a district ranger on the Toiyabe NF, serving on the Potts (1937-38?), Kingston (1938-44) Mohawk/Reese River (1944-?), and Jefferson/Manhattan (1944-?) districts. (This conflicts with one record that states Jay Lowe Sevy was on the Fishlake as Clear Creek District Ranger in 1940.) He was promoted to assistant forest supervisor on the Manti-La Sal NF by 1951. Sevy then served as supervisor of the Bridger (1953-57) and Sawtooth (1957-63) national forests. While in the latter position, he died in 1963 of a heart attack at the age of 50. On August 20, 1973, a ceremony was held to dedicate naming of a peak in the Sawtooth Wilderness as "Sevy Peak." Jay Sevy was the father of Jay Sevy, Jr. who worked on the Bridger as Thayne District Ranger from 1968 until 1972. Ranger Tom Sevy was his brother and Judge John L. Sevy of Richfield was his father.

**Sheppard, Bessie A.**
Sheppard was appointed clerk on the Manti NF in late 1911. She resigned from that position in 1913.

**Shoemaker, David A.**
Shoemaker was appointed from Nebraska to Region 4 where he worked as a ranger on the Cache NF for a few months in 1917. He worked as grazing assistant on the Sevier NF (1917-18) then was promoted to grazing examiner in 1918. With this title, he was attached to the Regional Office grazing office, but transferred to the Manti NF for a few months in 1919. He became Inspector of Grazing in 1924 and transferred to the Washington Office a year later. A Region 4 newsletter reported on Shoemaker's death in at his home in Albuquerque: "Mr. Shoemaker was Assistant Regional Forester in charge of range management in Region 3. He had been ill since the latter part of last October and

had not been on official duty since that time. Though his condition was considered serious, it had been felt that he would gradually improve and that ultimately he would be able to return to work. 'Dave' as he was affectionately known by his many friends and associates was employed in Region 4 from February 1917 until July 1, 1924 at which time he transferred to the Washington office. He entered the Forest Service as a Forest Ranger on the Cache NF and was soon promoted to the position of Grazing Assistant and remained in Range Management assignments during his period of service in Region 4, serving in charge of range surveys and administrative range investigations and as assistant to the Chief of Grazing in Range Management. He was also in charge of range appraisal work in this Region." ("Daily News, Intermountain Region," May 21, 1938)

**Slagowski, Louis E.**
Slagowski, a sniper in the 102nd Infantry Division during World War II, held clerical positions in Ogden, Salt Lake City, Burley (Idaho), and Jackson before transferring to the Manti-La Sal as its clerk in 1956.

**Smith, Charles L.**
Smith was supervisor of several national forests including the Lemhi (1908), the Fishlake (1909-10), the Manti (1910-11), and the Palisade (1911-?). The January 1912 *Field Program* stated he was "restored to the rolls" and "engaged upon examination of lands for exchange with State of Idaho."

**Smith, Jesse**
In 1915, Jesse Smith was hired as a forest guard on the La Sal NF.

**Smith, S. Cooper**
Cooper Smith worked on the La Sal NF from May 4, 1925 to May 5, 1930 as ranger of the Monticello (1925-26) and Mesa-La Sal (1926-30) districts. He transferred to California in 1930 and, at some point, worked as the head of range management for Region 5.

**Snow, Orrin C.**
Orrin Snow was born April 6, 1884 in Thurber, Wayne County and attended Snow College and George Washington University. He was one of the first rangers on the Aquarius Forest Reserve, starting there in 1904 in the North Boulder area. As "Ranger In Charge" and, beginning July 1, 1907, as forest supervisor, he oversaw the La Sal (1906-08) and Monticello (1906-08) forest reserves. He served as the Sevier NF supervisor from July 1908 until he resigned on September 15, 1915. Snow reportedly was forced to resign for spending most of his time on his personal livestock operations and because the Forest Service prohibited officers from holding grazing permits beginning in 1915. He lived in Richfield, Utah where he ran a sheep operation. He died in a Salt Lake City hospital in November 1945.

**Sorensen, Marjorie**
For a couple of weeks in 1934, Sorensen was a clerk on the La Sal National Forest.

**Southwick, Glen W.**
Southwick 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 c.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 National Forests, the old Nevada National Forest, and the Uinta National Forest." 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.

**Spencer, Edmund B.**
Spencer joined the Forest Service in 1910, working on the Cache NF as a guard (1910), assistant ranger (1911-13), ranger (1913-15), and deputy supervisor (1915-16). In 1915, he transferred from the Monte Cristo district (with headquarters at Woodruff) to the Logan district. He entered the National Guard in 1916 and the US Army in 1917 or 1918. Spencer returned to the Cache NF in early 1919 and a year later was promoted to forest supervisor. He

transferred to the La Sal NF as forest supervisor from May 1, 1921 until his resignation on September 30, 1923. The local paper reported he planned to "engage in private business" in Logan, Utah. According to historian Charles Peterson, Spencer graduated from Boston Conservatory of Music with a specialty in piano tuning and had worked with the Thatcher Piano Company in Logan.

**Squires, John Fell**
Squires was born in Putney, England on April 5, 1846, the second of John and Harriet Squires' eight children. His family immigrated to Utah in 1853 after joining the LDS church. He was a barber for 35 years and a veteran of Utah's Blackhawk War before he became the first supervisor of the Logan/Bear River Forest Reserves (1903-07). In 1907, the 62-year old Squires asked for a release from this position due to his age. On March 16 of that year, he was relieved by Willard Weld Clark and became deputy forest supervisor. After Clark died in 1909, Squires served in his place until a new supervisor arrived. Later that year, he asked for and received a demotion from deputy supervisor to forest ranger. Squires resigned in September of 1911 but apparently could not stay away from the Forest Service. He was reinstated as a laborer the following February. He reportedly transferred in 1913 to the Regional Office, although this is not shown on his appointment record. After putting in some time there, Squires retired on May 15, 1917 at the age of 72. He died in 1932 at the age of 86.

**Stemple, Richard C.**
Stemple was born in Coleman, Michigan in 1924 and served in the Navy during World War II, receiving an honorable discharge in February of 1946. He earned a degree in forestry at Michigan State University and moved to Idaho in 1951 where he met his future wife, Eloise Cusick. They were married the following year in Seattle where he was employed by Boeing. Stemple began his 30-year career with the Forest Service in 1953. He was ranger of the Payette NF's Krassel District (1956-57), worked on the R4 timber management staff, and retired as the Boise NF's timber staff officer. At age 84, Stemple passed away on July 21, 2008 at his home in Meridian, Idaho.

**Stewart, Augustus L.**
During the summer of 1919, Stewart served as a forest ranger on the La Sal NF.

**Stewart, James O.**
Originally from Bonanza, Oregon, Stewart was born in 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. Stewart's first Forest Service appointment was as a grazing assistant on the Fillmore (1920-21, 1922-23) and Dixie (1921-22) forests. In 1923, he was promoted to grazing examiner and 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 (1930-36), Wyoming (1936-37), Payette (1937-40), Cache (1940-51), and Manti (1951-55) national forests. Stewart retired in 1955 but a year later was working with Utah State Agricultural College in Iran. He died in May 1977.

**Stewart, Mel**
In 1916, forest guard Mel Stewart cut off two toes while felling trees to construct a ranger station in the South Elk Mountains of the La Sal NF (likely the Kigalia Ranger Station). This may be the same "Guard Stewart" who stayed at the North Cottonwood Ranger Station during the summer of 1915. It may also be Isaac Melvin (Mel) Stewart, a former Forest Service employee and county commissioner who died at age 71 in 1949.

**Stewart, Sidney S.**
Stewart was a graduate of Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana and the University of Michigan. He worked as forest assistant on the Kaibab (1909-11) and La Sal (1911-13) national forests. In 1913, he went to the Salmon NF as deputy supervisor, remaining there until 1917 when he transferred to the Regional Office's silviculture branch as forest examiner. Stewart was supervisor of the Minidoka NF (beginning July 1, 1924) and La Sal (April 15, 1935 until February 28, 1937) national forests. In 1937, he transferred to the Wasatch NF as assistant supervisor and, by the time he retired on November 30, 1941, his title was associate forester. Stewart remained in Salt Lake City until his death on December 6, 1970 at the age of 90. He was buried in Ogden.

**Stithem, John K.**
Stithem, born and raised in Hotchkiss, Colorado, graduated from Colorado A&M University with a degree in forestry. He worked in Oregon and on the Dixie NF before he went to the Manti-La Sal NF. There, he was ranger of the Castle Dale (c.1957 to 1958) and Moab (1958-61) districts. This might be John Kenneth Stithem who was born September 24, 1924, served in the Navy during World War II, died on May 2, 2005, and is buried at Grand Junction, Colorado.

**Stock, Merlin R.**
Merlin Stock, son of Minidoka NF ranger Edwin E. Stock, was born October 15, 1908 in Georgetown, Idaho and spent most of his childhood in Oakley and at the Bostetter Ranger Station. He attended Oakley High School and University of Idaho. After serving a three-year LDS mission in Germany, he returned in 1933 to attend Utah State University where he received a degree in range management in 1935. He followed in the footsteps of his father and worked for most of his career on the Minidoka NF. One of Stock's first jobs was as a guard on the Raft River Division in 1927. He worked on a Region 1 survey crew in 1930 and, upon graduation received an assistant ranger position at Wisdom, Montana. As of 1939, Stock was ranger of the Madison River District of the Gallatin NF in Region 1. After seven years as a ranger in Region 1, he came to Region 4 to serve as ranger of the Minidoka's West Cassia Division (November 1944 to 1947) and the Albion Division (1947-51). Stock transferred to the Manti NF as ranger of the Seely Creek District (1951-58) but returned to the Minidoka as the Burley District ranger (1958-72). Stock retired from the latter position on March 31, 1972 with almost 39 years of service. At age 95, he died on December 30, 2003, at the Summerfield Manor in Orem, Utah. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history transcript (Accession no. R4-1680-92-0024-0101).

**Stockbridge, Carl**
Assistant forest ranger Stockbridge transferred from the Ruby NF to the La Sal NF in 1913 where he was stationed at the Cottonwood Ranger Station until resigning in 1914. Forest supervisor J.W. Humphrey later recalled, "Stockbridge was a gun toting cowboy from Texas. He had killed a man in Nevada, I think while in the Service."

**Stokes, J. Warrington**
"Warrie" Stokes graduated from Haverford College in Pennsylvania and earned his master's degree in forestry Yale University in 1911. He came to Region 4 as a forest assistant on the Targhee NF (1911-13) the was assigned as forest examiner to the Palisade NF (1913-14). His appointment record indicates he worked on many R4 forests from 1911 until 1917 when he became deputy supervisor of the Minidoka NF. Stokes transferred to Region 8 in the summer of 1918 but returned as the Minidoka's deputy supervisor in late 1919. In 1923, he transferred to the Boise where he was assistant forester until at least 1925. Stokes retired on September 30, 1946 due to failing eyesight and on March 13, 1977, died in Whittier, California at the age of 90. Stokes and Charles DeMoisy founded the Old Timers Club in Ogden in 1950. The R4 History Collection contains an oral history with Stokes (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-0100).

**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 at Duchesne on the Ashley NF, 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.

**Strong, Fred W.**
Described as "an eastern man," Strong was first appointed to the Forest Service in 1909 on the Caribou NF. He went to the La Sal as an assistant ranger beginning April 23, 1910 and was promoted to ranger on July 1, 1916. According to newspaper accounts, he was in charge of the Mesa Ranger District with headquarters at Warner Ranger Station. Strong resigned on January 25, 1917 to work in oil development in southeastern Utah. He also started *The Independent*, a newspaper in Grand County. Assistant District Forester Homer Fenn described Strong in 1915 as 6'-3" tall and 160 pounds, noting he was "high strung, nervous and sensitive as a thoroughbred racehorse, and capable of a high degree of efficiency if held in proper restraint." Forest supervisor J.W. Humphrey later recalled that Strong was

"a Scranton Clothing Salesman with a lot of pride in his ancestry, a fair education, a good mixer, and a man who hated field work, but like to work in the office."

**Strong, Robert W.**
Robert Strong worked with the Forest Service as early as September 1909 when he joined a regional survey party on the Monticello division. He became an assistant ranger for the La Sal NF on May 23, 1910. He may have been from Ogden because the *Grand Valley Times* (12/9/1910) reported he had been furloughed and was leaving for Ogden. The July 1912 *Field Program* reported he was placed in Leave Without Pay status and the January 1913 *Field Program* stated he resigned. For the next three years, he found "newspaper and railroad work" in Chicago. Strong returned to the La Sal on July 1, 1916, as a guard stationed at Indian Creek, and was promoted to ranger on November 16, 1917. By 1920, he was deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou NF until October 16, 1923 when he transferred to the Boise NF. Strong returned to the Caribou as a clerk on October 1, 1925. He transferred to Region 1 on October 25, 1926.

**Tangren, Hyrum A.**
A local newspaper reported that Tangren, who took the ranger exam in the fall of 1921, accepted a position as assistant ranger on the La Sal NF beginning April 1, 1922. The article noted, "His headquarters will be at Blanding and his district will take in the South Elk mountains," suggesting he worked on the Blanding Ranger District under Ranger Marion Hunt. He was appointed ranger of the Monticello Ranger District in 1924 but resigned on March 9, 1925 to accept a more lucrative position with the Ohio Oil Company in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

**Tangren, Wilford Emer**
W. Emer Tangren, born in Huntsville, Utah on December 12, 1886, was raised on a cattle and sheep ranch, likely around Moab where he spent most of his early life. He graduated from BYU Normal School and taught school before joining the Forest Service on February 1, 1917. He first worked as a ranger on the Mesa Ranger District of the La Sal NF (1917-21)* and then on the Fillmore's Beaver District (1922 to 1924 or 25). Tangren transferred to Salina on the Fishlake (1924 or 1925 until at least 1926), joined a grazing survey party on the Uinta NF, and around 1928, moved to Elko as assistant forest supervisor of the Humboldt NF. He returned to Utah as ranger for the Salt Lake and Grantsville districts (Wasatch NF) from 1935 until he retired on February 28, 1949 at the age of 62. Tangren, however, was not ready to quit working and became Utah's Assistant State Forester/Fire Warden. After seven years with the state, he retired a second time, enjoying his summer home near Panguitch Lake, Utah. Tangren was said to have had strong public relations skills and contributed his efforts toward education of the forest users.

*Some records state Tangren was on the La Sal District but this error may stem from his oral history transcript in which he said he started work as a ranger of the La Sal District on the La Sal NF. He likely meant the La Sal Division, as other documentary evidence places him on the Mesa district. Also, he claims he worked on the "north district of the La Sal" when Mellenthin was killed and a 1919 newspaper reported that Tangren was moving his headquarters from Warner to the new Mesa Ranger Station. A 1921 newspaper noted that he had worked on the north division of the La Sal forest since entering the Forest Service.

**Taylor, Ed**
Taylor was ranger of the La Sal District of the La Sal NF from November 20, 1907 until March 15, 1911. In late 1909, he went to Monticello to take over Lawrence J. Adams' work while Adams was studying in Logan for the winter. Taylor served as acting forest supervisor briefly in 1910 before returning to his previous occupation of stock operator in 1911. John Riis remembered him as "a hard-headed, hard-riding, bowlegged cowpuncher."

**Taylor, Ralph A.**
Taylor, a cowboy for the La Sal Livestock Company, also worked as ranger of the La Sal District of the La Sal NF from 1918 until January 5, 1920 when he resigned to go into the sheep business at Red Mesa, Colorado. He left the Taylor Brothers Sheep Company to return as a guard in charge of the La Sal District on July 1, 1922, remaining until c.1923.

**Terrill, Robert B.**
Terrill, a native of Blackfoot, Idaho and a World War II army veteran, received his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho in 1949. He worked on the Boise as a fire control guard (1949) and forester (1951) then

transferred to the Payette NF in 1953. He was an assistant ranger on the Sawtooth (1954-56), a ranger of the La Sal's Moab District (February 1, 1956 to 1958), staff officer for the Manti-La Sal (beginning in 1958), and supervisor of the Manti-La Sal (1965-69). Terrill transferred to the Washington Office in 1969 as assistant director of the Division of Watershed Management.

**Thomas, Albert B.**
Thomas joined the Forest Service on April 15, 1925 and was a ranger on the Bear Creek Ranger District 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.

**Thomas, Julian R.**
Julian Thomas was born in 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. In a 1984 interview, Thomas stated he was inspired by Ranger George Larsen to join the Forest Service. His first job in the agency began in the summer of 1932, when he worked on trails in the Uinta Mountains under Dean Phinney, the Granddaddy 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 Ranger District when Wellsville Mountain was added. In 1941, Thomas went to the Regional Office to work on range survey compilation for about four months then, in 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).

**Thomson, Reed**
Thomson, raised on an Idaho ranch, graduated from the Utah State Agricultural College with a degree in forestry. He joined the Forest Service as a temporary employee in 1936, working on trails on the Targhee and completing some range examination work in Idaho and Utah. He was a junior range examiner on the Manti NF in 1939, the same year he received a permanent appointment. In 1941, Thomson became ranger of the Baker Ranger District on the Nevada NF. His next positions were on the Dixie NF as the Escalante District Ranger (1947-60) and range management staff officer (1960-71). Thomson retired in 1971. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0024-108).

**Thorpe, Charles Larsen**
Thorpe was a guard (1907), assistant ranger (1907-08), deputy ranger (1908-10), and ranger (1910-20) on the Manti NF. During most of that time, he was in charge of the Mammoth Ranger District. After resigning on May 5, 1920, he went into the ranching and livestock business.

**Thorpe, Joseph L.**
Upon receiving his Forest Service appointment in 1912, Thorpe served as an assistant ranger on the Manti NF (1912-14) and a ranger on the Fishlake NF (1914-22). He resigned on January 31, 1922. He may have returned, however, as some records indicate he was district ranger of the Mountain Ranch Ranger District of the Fishlake NF from 1920 to 1924. After leaving the Forest Service, he served as city marshal in Ephraim and Salina and as deputy sheriff of Sanpete County. He passed away on September 26, 1956 in Salt Lake City at age 82.

**Thursby, Wells**
Thursby was born in 1896 in Ephraim, Utah and, during his teens, worked with his father and brothers in the sheep and cattle business. He also spent a year on the Mexican border with the Utah National Guard and, in 1918, enlisted in the 210 Engineers. Thursby graduated from Snow College and completed a special forestry course at Montana

State University (1919). He entered the Forest Service on May 15, 1920, gaining a position on the Manti NF as ranger of the Seely Creek (1920-40) and Mammoth (1941-58) districts. During that time, he played an usher in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. Thursby retired on January 31, 1959 and lived in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Following retirement, he became assistant state forester in charge of fire control. He died May 30, 1976 in Salt Lake City. The Region 4 History Collection has Thursby's oral history transcript (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-106).

**Tidestrom, Ivor**
Tidestrom was a Swedish botanist sent from Washington to investigate cattle deaths on the Manti NF. He worked in that area for three years. In 1925 he wrote a book titled *The Flora of Utah and Nevada* for the National Herbarium.

**Tippets, Vaughn E.**
Vaughn Tippets was born February 9, 1912 in Driggs, Idaho where he attended most of his school years. His family moved to Pocatello and he graduated from high school there. Around 1934 or 1935, he joined the Forest Service as a seasonal fire guard on the Bridger NF. After earning his forestry degree from the University of Idaho in 1936, he became the assistant camp director at the CCC camp at Alpine, Wyoming. He was as a junior forester on the Targhee NF's Ashton Ranger District (November 1936 to September 1938) and on the Payette NF (beginning September 1938). Tippets transferred to the Boise NF where he worked one winter on timber sale preparation (probably on the Cascade Ranger District). In 1939, he transferred to the Manti as assistant forest ranger. He was sent to a ranger training center in Joes Valley of the Manti NF and, from there, went to the Huntington Guard Station to work under the Joes Valley ranger. While on that forest, Tippets became ranger of the Seely Creek District (1941-43) but, after his wife died in childbirth, he moved back to Idaho to be closer to his parents who helped take care of his two children. He was ranger of the Targhee NF's Snake River District (1943-45), the Bridger NF's Afton District (1947- 57), and the Cache NF's Paris District (1957-73). According to his son David Tippets (also a Forest Service employee), when the Paris and Montpelier districts were consolidated, Vaughn became its first ranger until about a year before he retired on June 9, 1973. Vaughn passed away on March 5, 2007 at age 94.

**Turner, Bert**
In 1915, Turner was hired as a forest guard on the La Sal NF.

**Van Boskirk, Serrin S.**
A graduate of the University of Iowa, Van Boskirk was a forest assistant on the Pecos NF in 1914, and ranger on the Santa Fe (1914-15, 1916-17) and Gila (1915-16, 1917) national forests. He left for military service in 1917 but returned as a forest examiner at the Fort Valley Experiment Station in 1919. When he came to Region 4 in 1921, Van Boskirk was assigned to the Manti NF as assistant supervisor from 1922 until 1925 when he became senior clerk. He retired on October 31, 1947 and lived in Fort Pierce, Florida. He died there but, upon his request, his ashes were scattered along Miller's Flat Road in the Middle Mountain of Upper Joe's Valley (Manti-La Sal NF).

**Van Winkle, Harry H. "Rip"**
Van Winkle received his degree in forestry from the University of Montana in 1927. While attending school, he worked seasonally for the Forest Service on the Lolo, Kaniksu, Boise, and Targhee national forests as well as the Great Basin Experiment Station. He was in charge of the Targhee's Medicine Lodge District at Dubois in 1927, the same year he permanently entered the Forest Service as assistant compiler at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Later appointments included: guard on the La Sal NF (1928), ranger of the La Sal NF's Monticello District (summer 1928 to June 16, 1929), ranger of the Sawtooth NF's Pole Creek District (1930-31), and ranger of Targhee NF's Medicine Lodge District (1931-c.1936). Van Winkle was on detail with the Resettlement Administration from May 16, 1936 to April 16, 1937. In 1938, he transferred from his job as Pine District Ranger on the Boise NF to assistant forester on that forest. Van Winkle also served in the R4 Division of Recreation and Lands before transferring to the Teton NF as supervisor in 1957. He remained there until his retirement on December 27, 1963.Van Winkle died in Jackson, Wyoming on April 19, 1989 at the age of 87. The Region 4 History Collection contains transcripts of two of his oral history interviews (Accession nos. R4-1680-92-0024-0112 and R4-1680-92-0024-0111).

**Vance, Byron A.**
Vance was a guard on the La Sal NF beginning July 15, 1911. He worked on the north division.

**Verner, Roy Scott**
Verner, born October 12, 1932 in Baltimore, Maryland, moved with his family at age three to Moscow, Idaho. He graduated from Moscow High School in 1950 and in 1955 earned his degree in wildlife management from the University of Idaho. He served in the US Army from 1955 to 1957, attaining the office of first lieutenant. In 1958, Verner joined the Forest Service and held the position of ranger of the Targhee NF's Rexburg District (1961-67) and the Manti-La Sal NF's Monticello District (1967-77). In 1985, he retired from the Salmon NF. After suffering a heart attack, Verner died November 11, 1997 in Nampa and is buried in Caldwell, Idaho.

**Wagstaff, Arthur J.**
In early 1930, Art Wagstaff was a ranger on the Uinta NF. He worked as a senior forest ranger on the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District of the La Sal NF from July 1, 1930 to April 16, 1935 when he became assistant forest supervisor for the Uinta NF, remaining there until at least 1940. He also served as assistant supervisor on the Fishlake NF. By 1950, he was retired from the Forest Service and working in Salt Lake City for a life insurance company doing ranch appraisals. That company transferred him to Salt Lake City from Wyoming.

**Ward, Donnel J.**
A 1958 graduate of Utah State University, Ward held four ranger positions including those on the Humboldt NF's White Pine District (1958-64), the Uinta NF's Spanish Fork District (1964-68), the Cache NF's Preston District (1968-72), and the Caribou NF's Malad District (1972-79). He transferred to the Manti-La Sal NF in 1979, remaining there until his retirement in 1986.

**Whitlock, George C.**
Born in 1910 in Mayfield, Utah, Whitlock grew up around the Manti NF. After graduating from Utah State Agricultural College with a degree in botany in 1933, he joined the CCC and received an assignment to Company 959 in Lower Joes Valley. Not long after, the director of the Great Basin Experiment Station employed him to complete fieldwork on carbohydrates in plants. From 1934 to 1938, Whitlock worked on range surveys in Montana and in the Dakota drought area before going to the Dixie NF for a month to compile range survey data. From there, he was assigned as ranger to the Fishlake's Loa (Thousand Lake) District in December 1938. Whitlock served in the Navy for three years and was reassigned to the Thousand Lake district in 1947. He became ranger on the Ferron Ranger District of the Manti beginning in May 1949 and, in 1950, played a "flower girl" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He remained on the Ferron District until 1955 and, for a year afterwards, served as a mining examiner for the Manti-La Sal. In 1956, he transferred to the Boise NF as a mining examiner. Whitlock retired in 1969 while serving on the Payette.

**Wickman, Hans Andrew**
Assistant ranger Hans Wickman (1878-1946) transferred from the Fishlake NF to the Manti NF by late 1911. He was working from Castle Dale when he announced his retirement effective January 20, 1920. After 11 years with the Forest Service, he entered the ranching and livestock business. He passed away in Castle Dale, Utah.

**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 WO during the winter of 1912-13 and received his appointment as an assistant ranger on the Manti in 1913, working four years there on a survey crew. 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. (Source: Vernon J. Larson, "Manti Temple worker reflects on work on Manti Forest survey," *Manti Messenger*, April 2, 1970, 6.)

**Williams, David H.**
David Williams was born in Ephraim, Utah on May 31, 1872. He worked two years for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Before joining the Forest Service, he handled sheep (1899-1900), hauled lumber and worked at a sawmill as a ratchet tender (1901), and worked for cattleman Preston Nutter (1902-03). Williams was one of the first rangers on the Manti Forest Reserve, receiving his appointment on July 27, 1903. While on the Clay Springs Ranger District, he held the titles of assistant ranger (1903-05), deputy ranger (1905-08), and ranger (1908-33). He retired on May 31, 1933.

**Williams, H. R.**
As of April 1914, Williams worked on the Manti NF as an assistant ranger at Castle Dale.

**Williams, O. C.**
A newspaper article claimed O.C. Williams was the first ranger of the La Sal NF. ("Forest Service Has Golden Anniversary," *Times Independent*, February 17, 1955, 1.)

**Wilson, Robert Burns**
After earning his B.A. in 1901, Wilson graduated from Yale University's Department of Forestry in 1904. As a forest assistant, he examined and prepared reports on the proposed Topaz Addition to the Bear River Forest Reserve (1906), the Vernon Division of the Wasatch Forest Reserve (1906), the Monticello Forest Reserve, and the proposed Bruneau Addition to the Independence NF. By 1908 he was living in Portland, Oregon.

**Winkler, Ernest**
Ernest Winkler was born in Mount Pleasant, Utah on November 28, 1878. He worked for the Biological Survey and the Resettlement Administration before joining the Forest Service on July 14, 1905. He spent his first few years on the Manti NF where he was a guard (1905), assistant ranger (1905-07), deputy ranger (1907-08), ranger (1908-09), and deputy supervisor (1909-13). Winkler was forest supervisor of the Fillmore NF from March 2, 1913 until May 1, 1916 when he transferred to the Regional Office as inspector of grazing. He may have been supervisor (acting?) of the Targhee NF in 1918. On July 1, 1923, Winkler was appointed head of Region 4's division of range and wildlife management, holding that position until his death at age 59. He died of a heart attack on December 31, 1936, a few months after his son Gifford Joseph Winkler was killed in a car accident. Winkler is memorialized with a plaque on Winkler Point, located on the Fishlake NF. His son, Orval E. Winkler, also worked for the Forest Service.

**Winkler, Orval E.**
Orval Winkler, the son of assistant regional forester, Ernest Winkler, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Utah on May 23, 1905 and was educated in Ephraim, Richfield, and Ogden, where he graduated from high school in 1923. From 1924 to 1927, he served an LDS mission in Switzerland and Germany. Winkler attended the University of Utah, Weber College, University of Idaho Southern Branch, and the Utah State Agricultural College, receiving a degree in agronomy and soils from the latter in 1932. In 1934, he was appointed acquisition aide with the lands division of the US Biological Survey and was promoted in May 1935 to assistant land negotiator. That same year, Winkler earned a master's degree from Utah State and, in 1937, became assistant range examiner in the Region 4 Regional Office. His next appointments were as ranger of the Cache NF's Paris District (1937-38), the Sawtooth NF's Ketchum District (1938-41), and the Wasatch NF's Blacks Fork District (1942-44). Winkler returned as assistant forest supervisor on the Cache from 1950 to 1958, after which he went to the R4 Division of Range Management. In December of 1958, he accepted an assignment with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome, Italy. While there, he was offered a position in Turkey but he and his wife decided to return to the US where he retired from the Forest Service on September 28, 1965. He then accepted a United Nations post in Buenos Aires for two years. Winkler died of a heart attack on June 14, 1977 at his Ogden home.

**Wood, Harry B.**
In 1920 and 1921, Wood was a ranger on the Mesa Ranger District of the La Sal NF. One record states he started as a guard on the La Sal on May 12, 1921.

**Wood, Henry**
In July 1909, the *Grand Valley Times* reported that Ranger Henry Wood was in from the Elk Mountains, suggesting he worked on the South Division of the La Sal NF. He was still there in September 1909 assisting a boundary survey party.

**Wood, J. Henry**
Henry Wood was a forest guard on the La Sal NF from June 1, 1909 to November 30, 1909.

**Woodfield, Elman T.**
Woodfield was a stenographer on the La Sal NF from July 18, 1936 to June 30, 1937. By the fall of 1937, he was working at the Wyoming NF headquarters in Kemmerer.

**Woodruff, Mark G.**
Woodruff worked from Austin, Nevada as the first forest supervisor of the Monitor, Toquima, and Toiyabe forest reserves from 1907 until 1908. He served as supervisor of the Bear River NF for a few months beginning January 1, 1908.

**Workman, Budd W.**
Workman was an ECW clerk on the La Sal NF from 1935 until 1936 when he transferred to the Powell NF. In 1937, he accepted a permanent job with the US Bureau of Public Roads in Ogden.

**Young, Ernest L.**
Young was a ranger on the La Sal NF from May 14, 1919 to April 15, 1920.

**Young, Lee**
Although his position was forest guard, Young essentially served as the ranger in the Manti NF's Huntington Canyon (the former Bear Creek Ranger District) in 1929 until at least 1935. As of 1984, he had been on the State Land Board for many years.

**Young, William R.**
In 1924, William Young was a guard stationed at the Kigalia Ranger Station on the La Sal NF.

**Zohner, Dahl M.**
After earning his degree in forestry from Utah State University in 1959, Zohner worked as an assistant ranger on the Ely Ranger District (June 1959 to September 1961). He then became district ranger on the Humboldt's Jarbidge district (September 1961 until 1965), a stint that was interrupted with service in the US Army (February 1962 until November 1963). From 1965 to 1981, Zohner was the Moab District Ranger on the Manti-La Sal NF.

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