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On Horseback and By Highway

Administrative Facilities of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 1902-1960

Historic Context Statement and Evaluations
Forest Service Report No. WS-05-731



Cover: Mill City Ranger Station (top); Forest Service Building in Ogden in 1933, now headquarters of the Ogden Ranger District (middle); Kamas Ranger Station in 1937 (bottom).

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Preface

This document is a supplement to "Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960," a historic and architectural context written in 2004. That Region 4 context statement provides information on the history of the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region, with a focus on administrative site planning and architecture. It also discusses methodology of the historic research and field surveys.

This history of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest addresses specific administrative sites and ranger districts. An overview of the Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its configuration is also provided. For detailed information about the Forest, refer to "A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest," written in 1980 by Charles S. Peterson and Linda Speth of Utah State University.

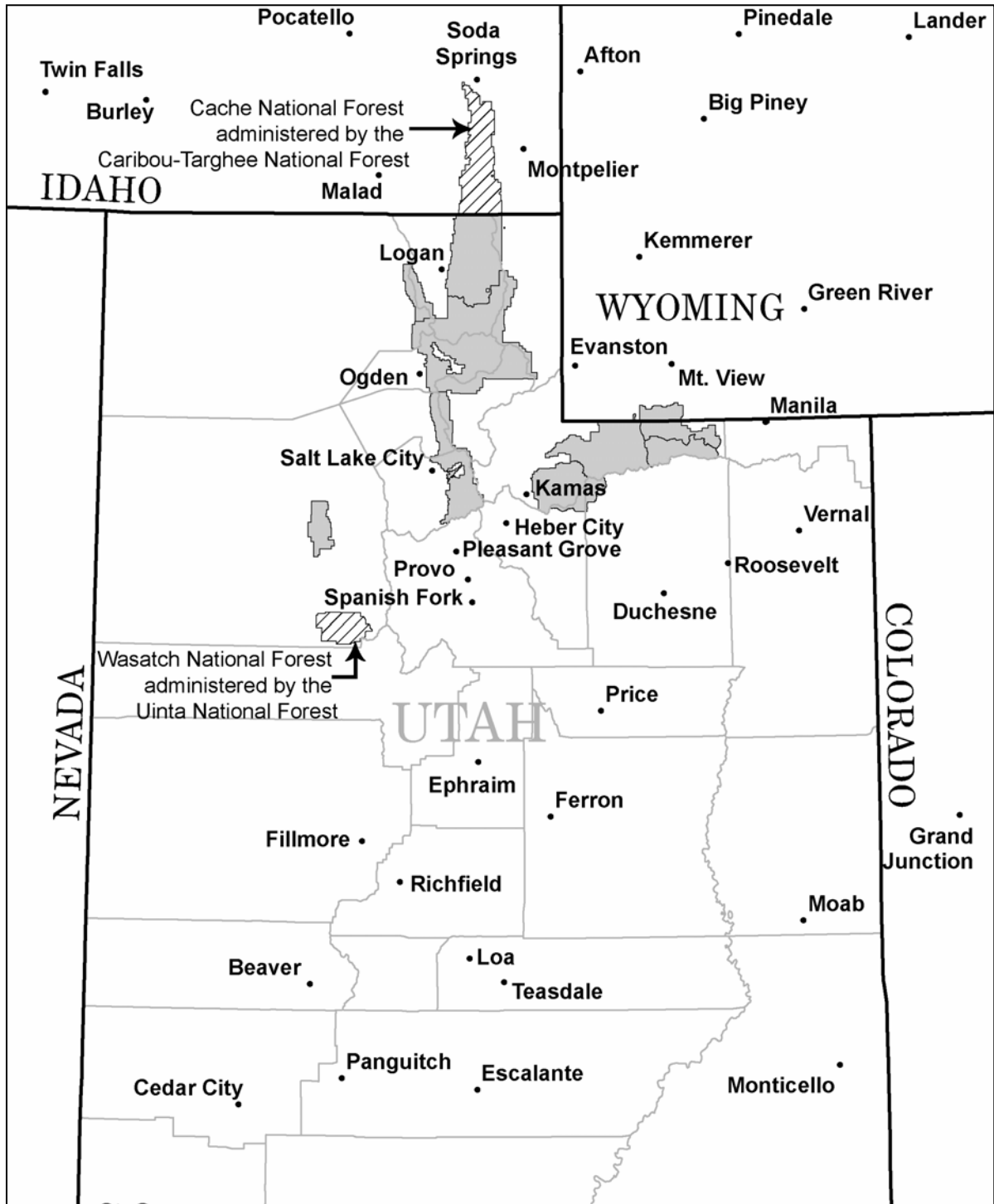
The Region 4 context statement and this Wasatch-Cache history support evaluations of administrative sites for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The work has been completed in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be incorporated into facilities management and planning. The evaluations make up the last chapter of this document.

Acronyms

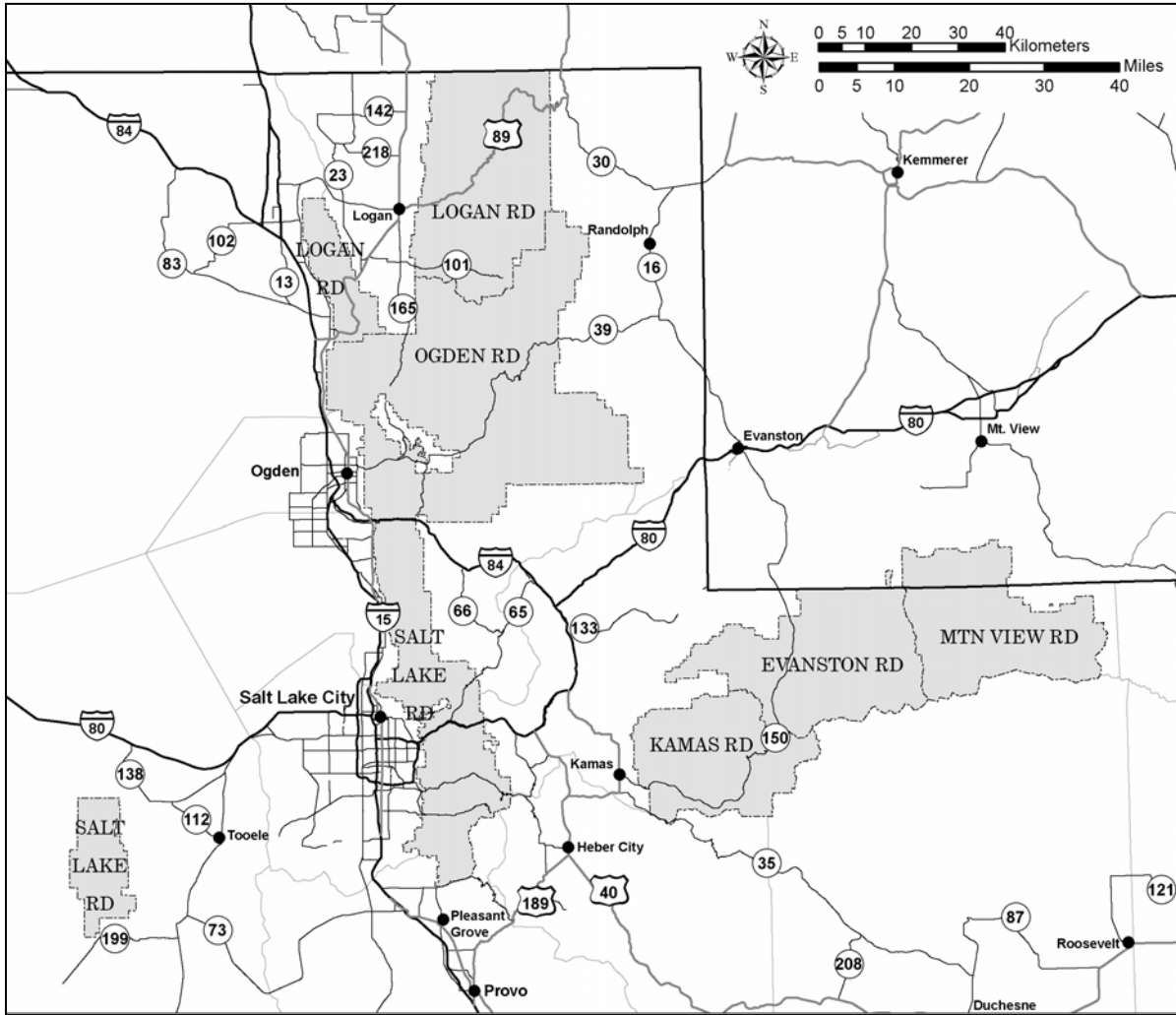
APW	Accelerated Public Works
AWS	Aircraft Warning Service
AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DR	District Ranger
DWR	Division of Wildlife Resources
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Act
FMP	Forest Pest Management
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
LDS	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
LEM	Local Experienced Men
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NF	National Forest
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
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)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
W-CNF	Wasatch-Cache National Forest
WO	Washington Office
WPA	Works Progress Administration

Maps



Wasatch-Cache National Forest



**Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Ranger District Boundaries**

Chapter 1: Overview

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The Wasatch-Cache National Forest (W-CNF) stretches 250 miles on a northeast-to-southwest axis. The Forest boundary encompasses approximately two million acres, of which 1.2 million acres are National Forest System lands. The remaining acreage is privately owned or is held by state and local governments. The Forest is characterized by three distinct areas: the Stansbury Range, the northern and western slopes of the Uinta Mountains, and the Wasatch Front from Lone Peak north to the Idaho border including the Wasatch, Monte Cristo, and Bear River ranges.¹

Two physiographic regions, the Great Basin and the Colorado Plateau, characterize the W-CNF. The Bear, Logan, Weber, and Provo rivers drain into the Great Basin, while the other two critical rivers, the Green and the Duchesne, flow into the Colorado Plateau. The W-CNF is a diverse forest ranging from salt deserts in the southwest to multiple lakes and drainages in the northeast. There, on the north slope of the Uintas, heavy timber stands of lodgepole pine and spruce-fir can be found. In contrast, the area east and southeast of the Cache Mountains consists of high rolling plateaus with sage and oak brush. The Wasatch front is distinguished by granite escarpments, deep canyons and high elevations.²

Facilities associated with the administration of the W-CNF are not confined to the Forest boundaries. To serve forest users better, ranger district offices are located in nearby cities and towns: Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan, Kamas, Mountain View, and Evanston. Other support structures such as warehouses may also be found in towns or just outside the forest boundary.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

The focus of this study is a period beginning in 1902 when Albert Potter surveyed the area for potential forest reserves. Since resources must be 50 years or older before they are considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (except in special cases), the cut-off date was set at 1960. The intent is that this document should be updated in 2010.

HISTORICAL SETTING

As with other forests in Region 4, several factors contributed to the establishment of early forest reserves that now make up the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Logging, mining, settlement, and grazing created the need for watershed and timber protection, while increasing recreational use supported preservation of scenery and wildlife. In the rapidly growing urban area along the Wasatch Front, there was particular concern for protecting water for both irrigation and domestic purposes.

As the heart of Mormon settlement, Salt Lake City became the population center of the state after the Mormon pioneers arrived in 1847. Other settlements were soon established as the leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), Brigham Young, sent church members to settle other parts of the

¹ Wasatch-Cache National Forest webpage, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf/about/>, accessed 8 April 2005.

² Charles S. Peterson & Linda E. Speth, "A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 25 September 1980," TMs [photocopy], p. 28-39, Forest Service Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

region. Unlike other areas in the state, the Wasatch and Uinta mountains offered considerable timber resources. Early pioneers quickly built sawmills and established other lumber operations. Big Cottonwood Canyon was especially important in production of milled lumber, with roads constructed quite early and the first mills built around 1850.

As scores of sawmills produced milled lumber, other enterprises were generating mining timbers, charcoal and railroad ties. This extensive activity left the mountains denuded of trees and the Wasatch Front saw logging peak in 1880. As resources dwindled, lumber from the Sierra Nevada and Chicago was imported.³

Grazing also had a significant impact on the land that now comprises the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. By the 1850s, Utah had become a grazing region with cattle as the main livestock, although there were small numbers of sheep. Grazing practices were characterized less by Spanish ranching traditions and more by Mormon traits of cooperation and community. Most Mormons lived in towns while working small farms in outlying areas. Cattle and sheep were often grazed together as cooperative herds. This "Mormon village livestock system" was in place by the 1870s and, by the 1880s, pressure on grazing resources in Utah had increased.⁴

The influence of Western ranching became apparent after 1880, particularly in the corners of Utah. Cattle numbers nearly doubled from 1885 to 1895. These were soon challenged by the number of sheep, which peaked at nearly 4 million in the Utah region at the turn of the century. Over half were located in the eleven counties in which the Wasatch-Cache is now located. Thousands of sheep were trailed to Utah, which had abundant winter range in the east and west deserts. Sheep were also trailed through the state to summer ranges in neighboring states.⁵

It was not long before sheep were given a good deal of attention. Sometimes called "hooved crickets" because of their grazing habits, they were not popular with the cattle ranchers. Transient sheep, those owned by non-residents, were a particular point of contention among the locals. Before long, the number of sheep surpassed that of cattle in Utah. The decrease in adequate rangeland for cattle ranchers corresponded with an increase in their animosity toward the sheep outfits, although Utah did not see the violent range wars experienced in other Western states.

³ Ibid., 112-13.

⁴ Ibid., 176-78.

⁵ Ibid., 178-80.

Chapter 2: The Early Forest Reserves

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Unlike in other western states, the early Utah reserves were established with minimal conflict. Settlement, logging, mining, and grazing significantly damaged the watersheds that supplied domestic and irrigation water to valley communities and farms. Support for forest reserve designation came from several groups and on February 22, 1897, Utah gained its first forest reserve, the Uintah Forest Reserve. The Uintah was one of the 13 "Washington's Birthday" reserves created by President Grover Cleveland only ten days before completing his term.

In contrast to the national outcry caused by Cleveland's action, residents in northern Utah called for more forest reserve designations, particularly as watershed damage was exacerbated by a drought that left inadequate water for irrigation in late summer. Utah State Agricultural College at Logan expressed its support for the forest reserves, as did fans of Utah's scenery and wilderness. These included university professors who led natural history field trips, commercial clubs, railroads, and artists who compiled visual collections of the Wasatch Mountains. Locals also saw establishment of the forest reserves as a way to protect their recreation interests.⁶

Utah's support of government-managed lands, in contrast to other Western states, may be attributed to the Mormon culture as noted by the Cache Forest Supervisor in 1907:

On the whole the regulations by the Government of what belongs to the nation is approved by the larger part of the communities. Much the larger part of the residents of this region belong to the Church of Latter Day Saints who have been accustomed to have the Church and its officials dictate to a considerable degree in all matters so that they are different in a large degree from the residents of other western states where each citizen is his own boss and anything that opposes him in any of his desires is considered an unjust curtailment of his liberties and rights as an American citizen.⁷

In response to citizens' petitions and Congressional support, lands were withdrawn from public entry as early as 1900. Two years later, Gifford Pinchot sent Albert F. Potter to survey conditions in the state. Potter began his work on the Wasatch Range near Logan and continued south, working from July to November and logging over 3,000 miles. A former Arizona stockman, he noted serious problems caused by grazing and timber interests, documenting public support and opposition along the way.

The work of Potter and later forest examiners was significant in that it led to the creation of several Utah reserves including those that have been or are now part of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. In order of creation, these included:

- Logan Forest Reserve, 1903 (original core of the current Cache side of the forest)
- Grantsville Forest Reserve, 1904 (now part of the Wasatch side)
- Salt Lake Forest Reserve, 1904 (now part of the Wasatch side)
- Vernon Forest Reserve, 1906 (now part of the Wasatch side)

⁶ Ibid., 51.

⁷ William Weld Clark, "Report on Personnel, Bear River National Forest, November 24, 1907," transcription, p. 4, Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah.

- Bear River Forest Reserve, 1906 (now part of the Cache side; area in Idaho is currently administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest)
- Wasatch Forest Reserve, 1906 (original core of the Wasatch side of the forest)
- Port Neuf Forest Reserve, 1907 (once part of the Cache, now part of the Caribou National Forest)

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

By the time the Cache National Forest was consolidated with the Wasatch National Forest in 1973, it had undergone many transformations. It began in 1903 as the Logan Forest Reserve, expanding and contracting as divisions in Utah and Idaho were added or transferred. These actions, as well as the Forest's early leaders, are discussed below.

Logan Forest Reserve, 1903-1906

At the beginning of the 20th century, the people of Logan relied on the Logan River for its culinary water supply.⁸ Citizens became concerned about the impact of cattle and sheep on water quality and quantity, particularly as erosion increased and irrigation water became scarce in the late summer months. The harvesting of timber for fence posts, buildings, firewood and railroad ties had contributed to the problems and these resources were becoming scarce.

With the encouragement of several locals, the Cache County Commission held a public meeting on February 4, 1902 to discuss the possibility of creating a forest reserve. By a nearly unanimous vote, a resolution was passed calling for the President to designate critical lands as public reserves. These included the Little Bear River, Blacksmith Fork, Logan River, Little Muddy and Cub River watersheds.⁹

In response, the Logan Forest Reserve was withdrawn from public entry on May 7, 1902. Less than two months later, on July 1, Albert Potter of the Division of Forestry arrived in Logan. He spent the first few days talking with area citizens, noting in his diary their support for a forest reserve as a means of protecting the water supply. He noted they blamed grazing – particularly sheep grazing – for damaging the supply, but they did not recognize the impact of overlogging.

During his field investigation, which lasted until July 18, Potter observed great numbers of sheep, cattle, burned areas, and extensive logging. On July 12, Potter wrote “Very little of the conifer area of this proposed reserve has escaped the axe of the logger.” Other entries record small lead and copper mines, a few water reservoirs, and pockets of good grass and timber stands.

Upon Potter's recommendation, President Theodore Roosevelt formally established the Logan Forest Reserve on May 29, 1903.¹⁰ Totalling 182,080 acres, it consisted of about nine townships embraced by the present-day Logan Ranger District. The reserve stretched from Logan east to the Bear Lake Valley, and from Richmond south to the Left Hand Fork of Blacksmith Fork. The Logan Forest Reserve survived only three years. In 1906, it became part of the Bear River Forest Reserve.

⁸ Orval E. Winkler, “Cache National Forest is Source of Natural Wealth, Public Enjoyment,” *The Herald Journal, Cache Valley Centennial Edition*, 25 March 1956.

⁹ Michael W. Johnson, “Whiskey or Water: A Brief History of the Cache National Forest, 30 October 2003” TMs [photocopy], p. 5, located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 6.

Bear River Forest Reserve, 1906-1908

The Bear River Forest Reserve was another short-lived entity. It was created on May 28, 1906 from the Logan Forest Reserve and over a half million acres of additional land. It consisted of three divisions, which were shuffled between forests in later years.

1. **Marsh Creek (West) Division.** Located west of Interstate 15 in Idaho, this division included Elkhorn Mountain (and was probably the Elkhorn Ranger District mentioned in later years). It was transferred to the Pocatello National Forest in 1908 and then to the Cache National Forest in 1915. Historical documents often refer to this as part of the Malad Division (see below), even though the two are separate areas of land. In 1942, the division, which includes the Summit Guard Station, became part of the Caribou National Forest. Presently, it forms part of the Westside Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
2. **Malad (Middle) Division.** Like the Marsh Creek Division, the Malad Division was transferred to the Pocatello National Forest in 1908. It went to the Cache National Forest in 1915 and to the Caribou National Forest in 1942. Located east of Interstate 15 and the town of Malad, this division includes the Malad Range and the Oxford Mountains (and may have been the Oxford Ranger District). Now part of the Westside Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, its historic administrative sites included the Deep Creek Ranger Station and the Jenkins Hollow Ranger Station.
3. **Bear River (East) Division.** The former Logan Forest Reserve made up the southern end of this division, which extends north to Soda Point, Idaho. In 1908, it was designated as the Cache National Forest. It encompassed the Bear River Range with Highway 34 to the west and Highway 89 and Bear Lake to the east. Adjacent towns included Soda Springs to the north, Paris to the east and Logan to the west. Presently, the Logan Ranger District administers the Utah portion of this division and the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest administers the larger portion that lies in Idaho. Administrative sites on the Idaho side include the Egan Basin, Cub River, Eight Mile, and Franklin Basin ranger stations.

The Bear River National Forest was reportedly divided into 11 grazing districts and four ranger districts: North End, Mink Creek, Tony Grove, and Bear Lake.¹¹ Without further information, one can only speculate that these corresponded to the Marsh Creek (North End), Malad (Mink Creek), and Bear River (Tony Grove & Bear Lake) divisions described above.

In his brief time as forest supervisor, William Weld Clark narrated in a 1907 report the desire of Rich County residents to add land to the Bear River Forest Reserve.¹² He went on to describe public sentiment about the forest in general:

The attitude of the users and neighbors of this Forest is on the whole very friendly and favorable. There are still plenty of kickers who are to be found in all communities and are constitutionally opposed to any regulation by which they are required to ask for something that they have been in the habit of obtaining without consulting anyone. One year ago there was a widely different sentiment prevailing among the users and neighbors of the old Logan Reserve who were familiar with the regulations governing its use, and the residents of southern Idaho in the vicinity of the Bear River addition who were ignorant concerning the aims, purposes, and regulations of the Forest.¹³

¹¹ Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah.

¹² Clark, 2.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 3.

Two years after its creation, the Bear River Forest Reserve was “disbanded” on July 1, 1908. The Marsh Creek and Malad (West and Middle) divisions, consisting of 149,440 acres, were transferred to the Pocatello National Forest, while the Bear River (East) Division became the Cache National Forest with 533,840 acres.

Port Neuf Forest Reserve, 1907-1908

Robert Burns Wilson, a forest inspector, prepared a “Favorable Report on the Proposed Topaz Addition to Bear River Forest Reserve, Idaho” in 1906. Despite his recommendation, this area was not added to the Bear River Reserve but was instead established separately as the Port Neuf Forest Reserve on March 2, 1907. The new reserve, named for the mountain range it covered, was located east of Inkom and McCammon, Idaho and south of Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The Toponce and Pebble ranger stations were later located here.

The following year saw a nationwide move to consolidate small forests. Consequently, the Port Neuf National Forest became part of the Pocatello National Forest on July 1, 1908. There it remained until 1915 when the entire Pocatello National Forest was transferred to the Cache National Forest.

Cache National Forest, 1908-1973

As discussed previously, the Cache National Forest was established July 1, 1908 from the Bear River (East) Division of the Bear River National Forest. Before its consolidation with the Wasatch National Forest in 1973, it underwent several transformations as lands were added, transferred, and eliminated.

Idaho Divisions

The first significant change came in 1915, when the Pocatello National Forest was eliminated and all its land was transferred to the Cache. According to the Executive Order for this action, the consolidation was made “for economy of administration.” The Pocatello lands included the Marsh Creek (West) and Malad (Middle) divisions of the former Bear River National Forest. It also consisted of the Port Neuf Division (the former Port Neuf National Forest) and the Pocatello Division. The latter was the original Pocatello Forest Reserve, situated directly south of Pocatello, Idaho. This division encompasses Bannock Mountain and the Mink Creek area and butts up against an eastern boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. It was increased by nearly 20,000 acres in 1932 with the Bell Marsh Creek Addition.

The Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions were transferred to the Caribou National Forest in 1939, perhaps because the Cache’s area of administration was greatly expanded in the 1930s with more additions. The “Malad Division,” consisting of the old Marsh Creek and Malad divisions, was also transferred to the Caribou National Forest only three years later in 1942. All four divisions now form the Westside Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

Monte Cristo Township

An isolated block of land, the Monte Cristo Township was withdrawn from public entry in early 1906 for purposes of a forest reserve. In 1908, Forest Assistant Robert V. R. Reynolds examined the area, which consisted of Township 8 North, Range 4 East and was located south of Blacksmith Fork. Forest assistant William Winter supplemented Reynolds’ report with another in 1909. Winter’s report included additional lands located between the Monte Cristo Township and the Cache National Forest to the north, effectively including the Monte Cristo mountain range. Winter recommended that the examined area be added to the Cache National Forest to protect the watersheds of Ogden City, Curtis Creek, Rock Creek, Blacksmith

Fork, and the towns of Woodruff and Randolph.¹⁴ The lands were added on January 24, 1912 and, according to an early map, were known as the Monte Cristo Division and the Randolph Division.¹⁵

Willard Addition

New Deal legislation of the 1930s allowed the acquisition and rehabilitation of damaged lands by Federal agencies. In some cases, local governments and groups purchased these areas and transferred them to the Forest Service. This was the case with the mountainous terrain above Willard, Utah, which was prone to mud and debris slides resulting from erosion from overgrazing and fires. In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) terraced some of Willard Peak but after another severe event in 1936, aggressive measures were taken. Willard City condemned the land and the Forest Service, with CCC help, began to rehabilitate it. The city donated the tract around Willard Peak, consisting of 1,807 acres, to the Forest in 1941. This set a precedent and local governments in Box Elder, Cache and Weber set up similar partnerships to address erosion.¹⁶

Ogden River Addition

The southern end of the Cache National Forest was significantly enlarged with the Ogden River Addition in 1936. Most of this was a large strip extending from about 2.5 miles north of the Weber River to two miles past Brigham City. It included the mountain ridge from Ogden Peak to Ben Lomond Peak to Mt. Pisgah. The addition also encompassed checkerboard sections of unpatented land in Ogden Valley.

A circa 1935 report on the proposed Ogden River Addition stated, "It would be hard to find an area which, for its size, is more valuable as a watershed. Every drop of water rising on the proposed addition is used for power or for irrigation or for both. In addition the cities of Ogden and Brigham derive their domestic water supply from this area."¹⁷ One reason for placing the land under Forest Service management was to reduce silt in the Pineview Reservoir, which was being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Another was to decrease erosion and protect water flow in the canyons between Ogden and Brigham City. The quality of the watersheds was being damaged by grazing and fires, many of which were started by recreation users.

There was apparently some discussion of designating the land as a Taylor Law Grazing District. The writer of the c.1935 report argued that the Cache Forest Supervisor could manage the addition more efficiently than the Department of the Interior's newly formed Grazing Service (later merged with the General Land Office to form the Bureau of Land Management). He also expressed serious reservations about "cooperating boards of stockman" as administrators. The report concluded, "The proposed Grazing District administration is an experiment and we do not want to experiment with our watershed."¹⁸

These remarks hinted at the well-documented saga playing out in Washington. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had been trying to move the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to his department in an effort to control all public lands. As Utah Representatives Abe Murdock wrote, "Up to date his ambitions have been thwarted, and in order to increase his power, he has resorted to other tactics."¹⁹ This tactics included a refusal to support the addition of any lands to the national forests.

¹⁴ William Winter, "Report on a Proposed Addition to the Cache National Forest, (1909?)" in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Cache – 1909-1916," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁵ Handwritten notations on a 1919 map in the Cache Historical Atlas, R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁶ Johnson, 10-11.

¹⁷ Untitled, unsigned report in file titled "LP - BOUNDARIES – Cache – Ogden Valley, Ogden River Addition – Proclamation 5/26/36, 1934-1936," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Representative Abe Murdock, Washington, DC to Secretary E. J. Fjeldsted, Chamber of Commerce, Ogden, Utah, 19 April 1935, located in file titled "LP - BOUNDARIES – Cache – Ogden Valley, Ogden River Addition – Proclamation 5/26/36, 1934-1936," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

The Ogden River Addition issue was elevated to the President, who ordered the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to work together. After Ickes sent his own representatives to examine the lands in the fall of 1935, he still insisted the proposed addition be administered by his department. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace responded with a report to the President, noting the Forest Service's experience with the area and its ability to manage it efficiently as part of the Cache National Forest. He contrasted this with "the difficulty and expense of setting up a new and untried agency [under the Department of Interior] with the attendant problem of coordinating two separate jurisdictions."²⁰ Six months later, Secretary Ickes withdrew his objections and the Ogden Valley Addition was made to the Cache National Forest on May 22, 1936.

Wellsville and Ogden Valley Additions

Several months after the Ogden River Addition, local governments and community groups focused their efforts on designating the rest of the Ogden River watershed, as well as Wellsville Mountain, as national forest lands. Again, the reason was to protect the water used by surrounding communities for power, culinary and irrigation purposes. They submitted petitions to Congressional representatives who forwarded them to the Department of Agriculture. Their efforts prompted the Regional Forester to request an assessment of the area, which was completed in early 1937 by Ogden ranger Harold H. Price and ranger W. H. Campbell (possibly of the Laketown/Rich County Ranger District).²¹

They predicted that, without protection, the proposed areas would eventually match the condition of the Willard watershed when it experienced significant flooding in 1923 and 1936. They also argued that the investment into recently completed dams (Pineview, Hyrum, and Cutler) required the control of runoff and silt. Regarding administration, they proposed it be placed under the Ogden River Ranger District. One forest guard should be hired in the summers to help manage the area.

It appears the proposed addition was held up by Secretary of Interior Ickes. Members of the South Cache Water Users' Association, the Logan Chamber of Commerce, and the Wellsville and Mendon mayors pleaded with Ickes in May of 1938 to take action.²² They justified their arguments for watershed protection by mentioning two "water spouts" the previous year, which led the Hyrum-Mendon canal to fill with 7,000 cubic yards of rock, mud, and silt.

Despite continuous appeals, Ickes did not give in until the following year. He conceded that the lands in Ogden Valley could be added to the Cache National Forest because they were of "small acreage" and interspersed with national forest lands. However, he disputed the Wellsville Mountain addition, noting it should be administered by the Grazing Service due to its character.²³

The Ogden Valley Addition was made on April 28, 1939, pushing the Forest boundaries south to Weber River and east to the Morgan County-Rich County line. The new boundary encompassed private lands that the Forest Service planned to acquire through exchanges, donations, and purchases. Many of the donations later came from surrounding towns and civic clubs that already owned or had purchased the lands specifically for national forest designation. The area around Pineview Reservoir was not included in the boundary until 1941. Even more was added years later, in 1963.

As with the Ogden River and Ogden Valley additions, local citizens and groups continued to harangue the Department of Interior about the Wellsville Addition. They finally succeeded and it became part of the

²⁰ H. A. Wallace to The President, 18 December 1935, in file titled "LP - BOUNDARIES – Cache – Ogden Valley, Ogden River Addition – Proclamation 5/26/36, 1934-1936," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²¹ H. H. Price and W. H. Campbell, "Corrected and Amended Report on the Enlarged Ogden River and Wellsville Mountain Addition to the Cache National Forest, 18 January 1937," in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Cache – Wellsville Mountain Addition, 1936-1939," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²² Letter dated 11 May 1938, in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Cache – Wellsville Mountain Addition, 1936-1939," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²³ Harry Slattery, Acting Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of Agriculture, 29 March 1939, in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Cache – Wellsville Mountain Addition, 1936-1939," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

Cache National Forest a few months later, on September 6, 1939. Located west of Logan and north of Brigham City, it extended the forest's northern boundary and was later designated the Wellsville Mountain Wilderness.

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

The Wasatch National Forest was a consolidation of the Grantsville, Salt Lake, Vernon, and Wasatch forest reserves. It grew and changed configuration as it traded land with the Uinta and Ashley national forests, as additions were made, and as some lands were eliminated. In 1973, it merged with the Cache National Forest.

Grantsville Forest Reserve, 1904-1908

Residents of Utah's west desert petitioned for the establishment of forest reserves many times over several decades. Most supported the action as a means to regulate grazing, particularly as sheep outfits continued to invade the area. One of the earliest areas to be withdrawn from public entry was located west of Grantsville in Tooele County on the Stansbury Mountains (north end of the Onaqui Range).²⁴ Although withdrawn in 1900, it was not until 1904 that Albert F. Potter completed a report on the proposed reserve, recommending it be established to protect the irrigation water of valley settlers.

Potter wrote about the damage caused by sheep, as well as the nominal harvesting of timber for general use or to support mining at Mercur. He recommended that the proposed reserve be divided into three grazing districts, one west of the divide and two east of the divide, with all closed to sheep. One "first class ranger" could administer the reserve from headquarters in Grantsville.²⁵ On Potter's recommendation, the Grantsville Forest Reserve, consisting of 68,960 acres, was created on May 7, 1904.

The Wasatch National Forest absorbed the Grantsville Reserve on July 1, 1908. Once part of the Tooele Ranger District, the division is now under the Salt Lake Ranger District and includes the Deseret Peak Wilderness.

Tooele Forest Reserve

The proposed Tooele Forest Reserve, a small area south of Tooele and on the western slopes of the Oquirrh Mountains, was withdrawn in February of 1901. Upon further investigation, forest officials determined the area had a large amount of adverse holdings consisting of approved and unapproved State selections. Consequently, in 1904, forest reserve designation was deemed unsuitable.²⁶ Israel Bennion of Vernon colorfully expressed his dissatisfaction to Gifford Pinchot, as well as the standard cattle rancher's view of sheep men, in a 1904 letter:

On the one hand is a class of people, representing many, who make many blades of grass where one, or none, grew before; on the other hand, a class, representing few, who utterly annihilate all grasses that ever grew, and then pass on to other localities, other states, leaving ruin and desolation in their wake. Perhaps the homemakers rebuild the waste places, and again the land begins to smile. What then? The harpies return;

²⁴ In a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated April 20, 1904, Gifford Pinchot wrote, "Although Stansbury Range occurs on the map, the mountains are not locally known under this name, but are called the Grantsville or Onaqui Mountains." He suggested, therefore, that the reserve be named "Grantsville" rather than "Stansbury Range."

²⁵ Albert F. Potter, "Report on the Proposed Grantsville Forest Reserve Utah, 1904," in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶ Acting Forester Overton W. Price to Senator Reed Smoot, 4 January 1904, in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Wasatch-(Tooele) 1901-1908," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

the terrible grasshoppers – I mean the sheep, with the golden hoof – golden to its owner, but O, Lord, what of the rest! – comes back, and in a few days all is again a dustbed, and the farmer's yearlings are bellowing at the gate.²⁷

Pinchot responded that he would send an agent to examine the region the following summer. The agent apparently found the area did not meet the criteria for forest reserve designation and the withdrawn lands were reopened to settlement and entry in October of 1905.

The issue was revived in the late 1930s but by then, the Department of the Interior's Grazing Service was managing rangelands. In 1939, the Regional Forester disapproved a proposal for the Tooele Addition (the west slope of the Oquirrh Mountains) to the Wasatch National Forest. It was felt that management by the DG was more appropriate.²⁸

Salt Lake Forest Reserve, 1904-1908

Like the Grantsville reserve, the Salt Lake Forest Reserve was withdrawn from public entry in 1900. This was followed two years later by a withdrawal of an additional five sections. That summer, in 1902, Albert F. Potter conducted a field investigation.

According to Potter's 1903 report,²⁹ the proposed reserve included the Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood basins, all of which were important for supplying water to the Salt Lake valley. He described uses and conditions, noting that Mill Creek Canyon had been cut over for lumber and extensively grazed. Potter indicated similar activities in Big Cottonwood Canyon, as well as mining and recreational uses such as summer resorts, camping areas, and temporary summer homes. The public also recreated in Little Cottonwood Canyon, which was accessible by tram car from Sandy Station to the Alta mining district or by stage from Murray. Potter noted the ecological damage caused by extensive mining and logging. He also commented on the good quality of the granite in the canyon, much of which had been quarried for construction use in Salt Lake City, including that of the LDS temple.

Potter recommended the establishment of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve in his report. He suggested it be administered as two grazing districts, with District 1 north of the divide between Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood canyons and District 2 south of the divide.

In 1904, Albert Potter wrote a second report on the proposed Salt Lake Forest Reserve, reiterating parts from his earlier report.³⁰ Shortly thereafter, on May 26, 1904, the Salt Lake Forest Reserve was formally established. At 95,440 acres, it consisted of most, but not all, of the previously withdrawn lands.

The people of Bountiful, Utah petitioned in late 1906 to have their watershed added to the Salt Lake Forest Reserve. The following summer, E. H. Clarke, Forest Supervisor of the Salt Lake and the Wasatch national forests, examined the area and completed a report supporting the action. Clarke also took the opportunity to recommend the consolidation of his two forests, which would allow him to "distribute Rangers to better advantage, and will do away with the keeping of two accounts in the office and the issuing of two authorizations, and will be easier to handle in many other ways."³¹ Although the Bountiful addition was not made until 1934, Clarke's vision was realized on July 1, 1908 when the Salt Lake, Wasatch, and Grantsville forests were consolidated. The consolidated lands were named the Wasatch National Forest.

²⁷ Israel Bennion to Gifford Pinchot, 21 March 1904, in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Wasatch-(Tooele) 1901-1908," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁸ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 59.

²⁹ Albert F. Potter, "Report on Proposed Forest Reserves in the State of Utah, 1903," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰ Albert F. Potter, "Report on the Salt Lake Forest Reserve, Utah 1904," in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³¹ E. H. Clarke, "Report on Proposed Addition to Salt Lake National Forest, 10 June 1907," in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

Vernon Forest Reserve, 1906-1908

Residents of the Vernon area began petitioning for a forest reserve in 1904 and lands were withdrawn from public entry that year. Two reports were prepared for the proposed Vernon Forest Reserve, located on the south end of the Onaqui Range, in 1906. R. B. Wilson's report described the 97,920-acre area as similar to the Grantsville Forest Reserve in that it was "purely a grazing proposition with the attendant water questions."³²

Wilson briefly documented the effects of the drought on water supply (although settlers tended to blame transient sheep), harvesting of timber for the Mercur mine, the population decrease attributed to harsh conditions of living in a desert, unsuccessful attempts at mineral prospecting, and an increasing interest in dry farming. Wilson concluded by recommending the creation of the Vernon Forest Reserve, with administration carried out by the Grantsville Forest Supervisor and a ranger headquartered in Vernon.

In the second report, forest assistant Clyde Leavitt recommended that part of the withdrawn area be designated a forest reserve to protect the water supplies of settlers in Rush, Skull and west Tintic valleys. He also wrote that a Logan company, "composed mostly of professors and school teachers," had bought land for the purposes of dry farming on a large scale.³³

The Rush Valley settlers were successful when, on April 24, 1906, the Vernon Forest Reserve was created with 54,240 acres. During the 1908 forest consolidations, the Vernon, the Payson, and part of the Fillmore forests were combined to form the Nebo National Forest. As explained later in this chapter, the Vernon was reduced in size and transferred to the Wasatch National Forest only two years later.

Wasatch Forest Reserve, 1906-1908

Land was withdrawn for the Wasatch Forest Reserve as early as 1900, but most was released in 1901. This was followed by a temporary withdrawal of lands on May 26, 1902 and Albert Potter's investigation of the area that summer. He reported that the land, which was between the proposed Salt Lake and Manti forest reserves, was less favorable as a reserve due to alienated lands, minimal timber land, and brushy grazing lands. Recognizing the area as an important part of the Utah Lake and Jordan River watershed, Potter realized its value as a forest reserve, particularly if the United States Geological Survey (USGS) chose to construct a Utah Lake storage reservoir. He recommended in 1903 that the lands remain withdrawn and forest reserve designation be considered after the USGS made a decision.

It was not until August 16, 1906 that the Wasatch Forest Reserve was established. Consisting of 85,440 acres, it extended from approximately the Provo River and American Fork area north to the southern boundary of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve. After only two years, these two forests and the Grantsville National Forest were combined in a nationwide move to improve administration by consolidating small forests. The newly configured forest was known as the Wasatch National Forest.



³² R. B. Wilson, "A Favorable Report on the Proposed Vernon Forest Reserve Utah, 1906," in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³³ Clyde Leavitt, "Report on the Proposed Vernon Forest Reserve Utah, 1906," in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

The Consolidated Wasatch National Forest, 1908-1973

The 1908 consolidation of the Wasatch, Grantsville, and Salt Lake forests led to better administration, but more actions were taken in following years to improve efficiency. Borders between districts and forests were shifted and whole divisions were transferred. Acreage shifted as agricultural lands were eliminated from the Forest area and lands with timber or watershed values were added.

The Vernon Division

The Vernon Division was part of the Nebo National Forest from 1908 until 1910 when it was decided to transfer it to the Wasatch National Forest. Charles F. Cooley, acting forest supervisor of the latter, wrote as early as January 1909 that one full-time ranger could administer the Vernon and Grantsville divisions together. He recommended that either the settlement of Clover Creek or St. John (two miles apart from each other) be chosen as district headquarters since both were centrally located with daily mail service. St. John also had a telephone line.³⁴

Action on the Vernon Division was put on hold and consideration was even given to eliminating it from the national forest. Forest examiner C. E. Dunston prepared a report in 1910 on the proposed elimination, providing a historic overview of early Euro-American settlement and grazing activities. He wrote that since its establishment as a forest reserve in 1906, sheep had been excluded from the Vernon Division and, consequently, the range and stream flow were improving. He recommended that the Vernon Division be retained.³⁵ Dunston's advice was taken and in July of 1910, the Vernon Division, less 14,560 acres of eliminated land, was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest.

Inter-Forest Boundaries

Geography, recreation, costs, transportation, and politics formed the decisions to make numerous additions to and exchanges between the Wasatch, Uinta, and Ashley forests. The major adjustments, all affecting administrative boundaries in the Uinta Mountains, occurred in 1915, 1929, 1933, and 1954.

1915:

In late 1914, the District Forester directed the supervisors of the Wasatch (J. Frank Bruins) and Uinta (Adolph Jensen) national forests to resolve their differences over the boundary between their two forests. Bruins responded with a nine-page memo in which he presented the pros and cons of either forest's administration of the area corresponding to the current Kamas and Evanston ranger districts and parts of the Mountain View, Duchesne (Ashley NF) and Heber (Uinta NF) ranger districts.³⁶

Although unconfirmed, Bruins' memo indicated that the land in question – "Districts Nos. 6 and 11 of the old Uinta Forest" was already being administered by the Wasatch, even though it was not officially part of the forest. He mentioned the proposal to "transfer permanently [the districts] from the Wasatch administration to that of the Uinta."

In his arguments for the Wasatch to retain these districts, he demonstrated the benefits to most users, especially the timber industry. He argued that the Heber area grazing permittees, who wanted to work with only the Uinta rather than both forests, represented the wishes of a few and was not in the best interest of

³⁴ Acting Forest Supervisor C.F. Cooley to District Forester Clyde Leavitt, 7 January 1909, in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1908-1909," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵ C. E. Dunston, "Report on the Proposed Elimination of the Vernon Division of the Nebo National Forest, April 1910," in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1909-1921," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁶ J. F. Bruins, "Memorandum Location of Wasatch Uinta Interforest Boundary, 10 December 1915," in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1909-1921," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

resource protection. Regarding the Heber sheep owners, Bruins stated they were outsiders “whose grazing status in the country is open to question.”³⁷

Only six months later, on June 23, 1915, a 355,405-acre area was transferred from the Uinta to the Wasatch, thus doubling the size of the latter. Without a graphic representation, it is difficult to know the exact territory covered by Districts 6 and 11 mentioned in Bruins’ memo. However, his descriptions suggest that the Wasatch received District 6 (the present-day Kamas and Evanston ranger districts and part of the Mountain View Ranger District), while the Uinta assumed administration of District 11 (parts of the current Heber Ranger District and the Ashley’s Duchesne Ranger District).

With the 1915 adjustment, the Wasatch consisted of four divisions. These were the Wasatch front, the Grantsville Division, the Vernon Division, and the High Uinta area.

1929:

While timber and grazing administration guided the 1915 boundary adjustment, recreation and the growing population of Salt Lake City were driving forces behind the 1929 transfer of the Granddaddy Lakes area to the Wasatch. Located on the Uinta National Forest’s eastern boundary with the Ashley National Forest, it encompassed 191,085 acres in Duchesne County. Part of this was transferred to the Ashley in 1954.³⁸

1933:

In 1931, the Ashley National Forest acquired the Fort Bridger Addition consisting of 40,289 acres in Wyoming. On November 7, 1933, a portion of this (about 17,000 acres) was transferred to the Wasatch. At the same time, about 30,000 acres in Utah went from the Wasatch to the Ashley in an effort to improve administration.

1954:

Discussions between the forest supervisors of the Wasatch, Uinta, and Ashley forests led to boundary changes in 1954. The American Fork-Pleasant Grove Ranger District south of Salt Lake County was transferred from the Wasatch to the Uinta.³⁹ Land on the north end of the Ashley, including the remainder of the Fort Bridger Addition, went to the Wasatch. The Ashley transferred the Mountain View Ranger District to the Wasatch but gained the Duchesne (Stockmore) district from the Uinta.⁴⁰

These exchanges, along with others, caused much of the original Uintah Forest Reserve, established in 1897, to become part of the Wasatch National Forest. In corresponding moves, most of the original Wasatch forest is now part of the Uinta National Forest.

Summit County Addition

The Summit County Addition (103,049 acres) encompassed the headwaters of the Heber, Green, and Bear rivers and extended the Blacks Fork (Evanston) Ranger District northward to the Wyoming state line.⁴¹ This area had been proposed as a forest reserve as early as 1906 but had little public support. With Supervisor Art G. Nord’s involvement, the addition was again proposed in the early 1930s to a more receptive public. Nord argued the addition was needed to control wildfires, the pine beetle problem, and flood threats. He noted that the damage to the watershed was threatening the water supply of Evanston,

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 61-62.

³⁹ Ibid., 63.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid., 67.

Echo Reservoir, and area farms. Nord and his supporters were successful. The Summit County Addition (103,049 acres) was made on January 12, 1933.⁴²

Davis County and Morgan County Additions

Efforts to include the watershed of Bountiful, Utah in the Wasatch National Forest were undertaken as early as 1906. Forest Supervisor E. H. Clarke examined the area in 1907 and recommended its inclusion, which was reiterated by the Regional Office (RO) in early 1909.⁴³ The reply from the Washington Office (WO) indicated, "there is still opposition to any further additions in Utah and until it has subsided it will be impossible to take any action upon your recommendations other than the transfer of the Vernon area to the Wasatch."⁴⁴

The political climate of the early 1930s, combined with government aid programs and recent floods exacerbated by watershed damage, changed the situation. An area extending from the Davis County line north to the Weber River had experienced serious floods and devastating erosion. In a 10-year period, 1923 to 1933, four serious flood seasons caused the death of five people and damaged or destroyed property and infrastructure. Consequently, the Wasatch National Forest acquired the Davis County Addition in 1934, effectively placing almost 58,000 acres on the west slope of the Wasatch Mountains under forest protection. To rehabilitate these denuded, flood-prone lands, the Forest Service and the US Army oversaw CCC crews who constructed terraces and check dams, seeded native grasses, and planted trees to restore the watershed. On April 20, 1953, the Davis County Experimental Watershed gained official status.⁴⁵

The Wasatch National Forest was expanded eastward by 24,000 acres in 1962 with the Morgan County Addition. This action added lands on the east side of the Wasatch Mountains to what was then the Bountiful Ranger District.

Unsuccessful Additions

Not all land proposed for forest designation was accepted. In 1908, residents sought creation of a national forest on the Cedar Mountains, west of the Grantsville Division and Skull Valley. Upon examination that June, ranger George C Thompson found no valuable timber, nor the need to protect watersheds of the range.⁴⁶ The locals' attempt to keep out sheep grazing by designating the area as a national forest failed.

In 1909, Robert V. R. Reynolds examined the Onaqui Range, which connected the Grantsville and Vernon divisions in Tooele County. The addition of this range to the Wasatch National Forest had strong support from Rush Valley residents, Governor William Spry (a native of the area) and Senator Reed Smoot. Of note is Reynolds' comment about the support of the LDS church:

The local leaders of this sect are strongly favorable to the Service, and during a stop at the house of Israel Bennion, who is the Bishop at Vernon, a most unusual action on the part of a Church officer was heard of. When Ranger Manwill [J. V. Manwell] was withdrawn from this region in May, Bishop [sic] Bennion gave his congregation a talk on

⁴² Ibid., 67-69.

⁴³ District Forester Clyde Leavitt to The Forester, 25 January 1909, in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1908-1909, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁴ Assistant Forester James B. Adams to District Forester, 19 February 1909, in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1908-1909, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁵ "Multiple-Use Management Plan, Bountiful Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest, 1962" TMs, p. 12-13, History Binder, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴⁶ George C. Thompson, "An Unfavorable Report on the Cedar Mountain Addition to the Wasatch National Forest Utah, June 1908," in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1908-1909, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah and letter from Acting Forester Albert F. Potter to Senator Reed Smoot, 22 October 1908, in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Wasatch-(Tooele) 1901-1908," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

the benefits of the Forest Service to the region and urged every man to behave in the Ranger's absence precisely as they would have done had he been present all the time. The value of sentiment and backing of this nature cannot be over-estimated.⁴⁷

Reynolds, who was acting forest supervisor of the Wasatch, clearly noted there were no timber values or watershed issues and that the main concern was grazing. He compared it to other areas of Utah and Idaho that he had recommended not be designated as national forest lands. However, perhaps succumbing to political pressure, Reynolds recommended approval of the addition.

The addition of the Onaqui Mountains might have happened if Gifford Pinchot remained Chief Forester. His replacement by Henry S. Graves in 1910 led to a stricter definition of "forest" with less reliance on public sentiment. Reynolds "did an about face" on the proposed addition and even recommended elimination of the Vernon Division, which was transferred from the Nebo to the Wasatch in 1910. Public outcry was significant, with much coming from ranchers trying to defend themselves against the influx of sheep through the area. Governor Spry may have influenced the postponing of the decision to eliminate the Vernon Division.⁴⁸

Clover Addition Local petitioners requested in 1917 that the Grantsville Division be extended 16 miles south to Rock Canyon. Three years later, the Wasatch Forest Supervisor recommended that it be added, "thus joining the Grantsville and Vernon Divisions," even though it had no timber or watershed values. He saw it important for grazing and administrative purposes.⁴⁹ The proposed area, perhaps named for its proximity to the town of Clover Creek, seems to correspond to the Onaqui Addition proposed earlier. It again failed to be approved as national forest lands.

WASATCH-CACHE CONSOLIDATION, 1973

As demonstrated later in this document, the reorganization and consolidation of ranger districts is ongoing as policies change, staffs shrink and increase, and needs change. In the 1970s, this was supplemented with 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 the Forest Service regional offices, among others. Former Ashley Forest Supervisor A. R. McConkie explained the situation:

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

⁴⁷ Robert V. R. Reynolds, "A Favorable Report on the Proposed Onaqui Addition to the Wasatch National Forest, June 13 to 27, 1909," in file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1908-1909, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁸ Peterson and Speth, 53-55.

⁴⁹ Forest Supervisor Dana Parkinson to District Forester, 19 July 1920, in file titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Wasatch – 1909-1921," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

35% to 30% less funding than in the previous fiscal year, have brought about rather severe crises with many Forest Service employees.⁵⁰

The Watergate scandal and Nixon's resignation halted his initiative to eliminate regional offices. As McConkie mentioned, however, district consolidations had already taken place. This was a result of a 1968 "Size of Ranger District Policy" requiring forests to examine public services, resource management, organization management, costs, and projected workload. In Region 4 studies, the Manila and Vernal districts on the Ashley and the Mountain View and Evanston districts on the Wasatch were given top priority because of the proposed legislation to designate Flaming Gorge as a National Recreation Area (NRA). Districts considered for an area increase included the Evanston, Mountain View, Kamas, Bountiful, Salt Lake, and Tooele districts on the Wasatch NF, the Heber District on the Uinta NF, and the Paris, Randolph, Preston, Logan and Ogden districts on the Cache NF.

These studies led the Forest Supervisor in 1971 to make the following recommendations:⁵¹

- Combine the Evanston and Mountain View districts, along with that part of the Manila District to the west boundary of the Flaming Gorge NRA. The North Slope of the Uintas should be administered as one unit with headquarters in either Evanston or Mountain View.
- Combine the Kamas District and the portion of the Heber District in the Provo River drainage. This would create one administrative unit for the Provo River drainage.
- Combine the Salt Lake and Bountiful districts with headquarters in Salt Lake City, since management issues were similar and the interstate and other roads provided easy access.
- Leave the Tooele District intact with headquarters in Tooele.

A circa 1972 report⁵² outlined the agreement to consolidate the Wasatch and Cache national forests, with a Supervisor's Office (SO) in Salt Lake City. At the time of the report, the Cache SO in Logan employed 30 people, while the Logan Ranger District had eight people. It was expected that 30 jobs would be eliminated or transferred from Logan.⁵³ However, the report argued, the cost savings of consolidating offices would allow more money to go to the districts, particularly in recreation administration. This was seen as a necessity given the increasing number of forest visitors along the Wasatch Front. The savings would also allow the Wasatch to establish a full-time law enforcement position at the Supervisor's Office in Salt Lake City. Finally, combining the Wasatch and Cache would eliminate problems caused by the two forests' differing policies, thus improving consistency and cooperation with other agencies and levels of governments.⁵⁴

The two forests were consolidated in 1973 as the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, yet another "hyphenated" forest in Region 4. The reorganization included the following actions:

- The Cache's districts were reduced from five to three with headquarters located in Logan and Ogden, Utah and Montpelier, Idaho.
- The Idaho part of the Cache (the Montpelier Ranger District) was assigned to the Caribou National Forest for administrative purposes, although it was never formally transferred. This was seen as a way to minimize competition and jealousy between the residents of Idaho and Utah.

⁵⁰ A. R. McConkie, "Ashley National Forest Historical Information, May 22, 1973," transcribed and posted on Ashley National Forest website.

⁵¹ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 6 January 1971 and Forest Supervisor to the Regional Forester, 12 March 1971.

⁵² "Cache National Forest Consolidation Proposal, December (1972?)" TMs [photocopy], located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

⁵³ "Ibid.

⁵⁴ "Ibid.

- The six ranger districts of the Wasatch National Forest were reduced to four districts headquartered at Mountain View (Wyoming), Kamas, Salt Lake City, and Tooele.
- The administration of the Vernon Division was given to the Uinta National Forest although it was not formally removed from the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.⁵⁵ Although the circa 1972 report recommended the transfer of the entire Tooele Ranger District to the Uinta, the Grantsville Division remained with the Salt Lake Ranger District.

The Wasatch-Cache National Forest has changed little since the 1973 consolidation. One exception is the decision to have one ranger administer the Mountain View and Evanston ranger districts. Detailed information about each of the forest's six districts is provided in the following chapters.

PERSONNEL

Historically, the administrative structures of the Wasatch and Cache forests were typical. A Forest Supervisor based at Forest headquarters (the Supervisor's Office or SO) directed District Rangers who typically had both winter and summer headquarters. They were often helped in the summer months by Assistant Rangers or Forest Guards.

Many of the Forests' first officers were local men from Utah or, in the case of the Cache National Forest, southern Idaho. They tended to be men with hands-on skills, rather than formal training. A 1907 report on Bear River Forest Reserve personnel, presumably written by Forest Supervisor W.W. Clark, noted the skills of the Deputy Supervisor, Forest Guard and two extra men:

This past year has been the first for all the officers on the Idaho portion of this Forest, and as two of these men were guards who were unable to pass the Civil Service examination the prospects are not as bright as they might be for a good efficient personnel for next year. The great trouble with the men is their inexperience in handling timber sales and their lack of training and education. The men have big districts and are required to put in long hours and plenty of hard riding, but that is just what I believe is best for them and the Service. In my opinion it is much more satisfactory to all concerned to have a really efficient man, pay him a big salary and give him to understand that he must do some tall hustling to run his district right than it is to have two men at a lower salary with but little to do but grumble at the small pay received.⁵⁶

Clark summarized the measly salary situation of rangers, noting that although they were paid \$900 a year, they were typically 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 while away from home, horses, feed and shoeing, and their field equipment. If salaries did not increase, Clark warned, the Forest would probably need to break in "a couple more green men next season."⁵⁷

The quality of the Forest 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 of Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Basil Crane served in the CCC at Paris, Idaho before attending Utah State Agricultural

⁵⁵ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 72.

⁵⁶ Clark, 1.

⁵⁷ "Ibid., 2.

College where he earned a degree in range management. He later worked as a ranger on the Cache National Forest.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Basil K. Crane, "Dust from an Alkali Flat, 1981" TMs [photocopy], p. 1, Forest Service Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

Chapter 3: New Deal Programs

Utah was one of the states that suffered most during the Great Depression. By 1933, the unemployment rate rose to the fourth highest nationwide at 35.8 percent. The average rate through the 1930s was 26 percent. Wage levels dropped significantly, 32 of the 105 banks failed and, in 1933, 32 percent of Utahns received government relief funds. The situation was alleviated by New Deal programs with Utah ranking ninth among the 48 states in the amount of per capita federal spending that occurred with those programs.⁵⁹

Transient camps were set up in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Pocatello to provide temporary work for the otherwise unemployed.⁶⁰ Workers from the Lakeview transient camp built eight miles of the Farmington Canyon road in 1936-37 and other transient camps similarly contributed to improvements around the state.⁶¹ However, programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) had a much greater impact, particularly on National Forest lands.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

In Utah, an average of 12,000 people annually worked for the WPA between 1935 and 1942. In 1936 alone, enrollees numbered 17,000. The WPA Art Project, Writers Project, and Music Project contributed significantly to the state's cultural development.⁶² The Forest Service also benefited as many WPA men worked for the Wasatch and Cache forests. Ranger Kenneth Maughan recalled using up to 100 WPA men at a time on recreation projects, roads, range improvements, administrative improvements, timber stand improvements, and insect control.⁶³ Another ranger recalled that the WPA camp on the Kamas Ranger District was set up in June of 1935 with 30 unemployed miners from Park City. He described them as a "rough, ringy bunch of men" who were charged with running a sawmill, primarily to make picnic tables out of logs.⁶⁴

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

In his 1971 dissertation, Kenneth Baldrige provides extensive information about the CCC in Utah. His seminal work is the primary source for the following, which addresses CCC camps known to have existed on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. More information about the relationship between the CCC and the Forest Service is provided in "Within A Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960," to which this Wasatch-Cache history is a supplement.

Camp F-1, Logan Canyon

In the first enrollment period (summer of 1933), two camps were established on the Cache National Forest. One was Camp F-1 in Logan Canyon, which operated only two summers (1933 and 1934). Company

⁵⁹ John S. McCormick, *Utah History Encyclopedia* at www.media.utah.edu/UHE/d/DEPRESSION,GREAT.html, accessed 21 August 2002.

⁶⁰ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 103.

⁶¹ Handwritten note in History Binder, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶² McCormick.

⁶³ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 103.

⁶⁴ R. T. King, *The Free Life of a Ranger. Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965*, (Reno: University of Nevada Oral History Program, 1991), 113 and 115.

957, consisting of Cache County residents, occupied the camp both seasons. In June of 1933, enrollees began constructing their camp near the Tony Grove Ranger Station. They built “a mess hall, recreation hall, four barracks, blacksmith shop, hospital, shower building, and administration building.” Enrollees also laid shale walks and areas of lawn.⁶⁵ Their work paid off and the camp was awarded “Blue Pennant” status for being the best wooden camp in the Fort Douglas District.⁶⁶

A.H. Powell served as camp superintendent with Captain Robert Sharpe commanding the company during its first summer.⁶⁷ During the second enrollment period (winter 1933-34), Company 957 was transferred to La Verkin but returned to Logan Canyon the following summer. During the third enrollment period (summer 1934), Camp F-1 was the only camp operating on the Cache National Forest as most camps were assigned to drought control efforts further south.⁶⁸ After two summers of work, Company 957 moved to the new Camp F-34 in Hyrum for the winter of 1934-35. The Hyrum camp essentially replaced Camps F-1 and F-2, but continued the work started by both.

Enrollees of Camp F-1 constructed campgrounds, drift fences, and fish pond improvements. They eradicated pests, planted 1500 trees, and poisoned ground squirrels. Crews also worked on a road that connected Cowley Canyon and Herd Hollow into Blacksmith Fork Canyon.⁶⁹

After it was apparent that the CCC would not return to its camp in Logan Canyon, the site was redeveloped as the Tony Grove Ranger Training School. Run by Utah State Agricultural College, the program served to educate many forest rangers in subsequent years.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
957	05/26/1933
957	Summer 1934

Camp F-2, Blacksmith Fork Canyon

Camp F-2 was established in Blacksmith Fork Canyon of the Cache National Forest in 1933. It may have been located a mile or so east of the present-day Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station in T11N, R3E, S30 (at the site of the Grotto Point Administrative Site withdrawal).⁷⁰ The first enrollees in Company 1347 were housed in 18 tents, although they soon built a permanent mess hall and several other buildings.⁷¹ The camp gained “Blue Pennant” status for being the best tent camp in the Fort Douglas District.⁷²

During its one season of operation (summer 1933), Camp F-2 worked to build a road through Herd Hollow and Cowley Canyon, connecting with a road started by Camp F-1. Both of these camps were replaced in the winter of 1934-35 with the establishment of Camp F-34 in Hyrum.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
1347	Summer 1933

⁶⁵ Kenneth W. Baldrige, “Nine Years of Achievement: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Utah” (Ph.D. diss., Brigham Young University, 1971), 42-43.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 69.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 42.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 104.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 42.

⁷⁰ Scott Bushman, Hotshot Superintendent, Logan Ranger District, personal communication with author, 10 March 2003.

⁷¹ Baldrige, 43.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 69.

Camp F-4, Smith's Fork and Camp F-7, Blacks Fork

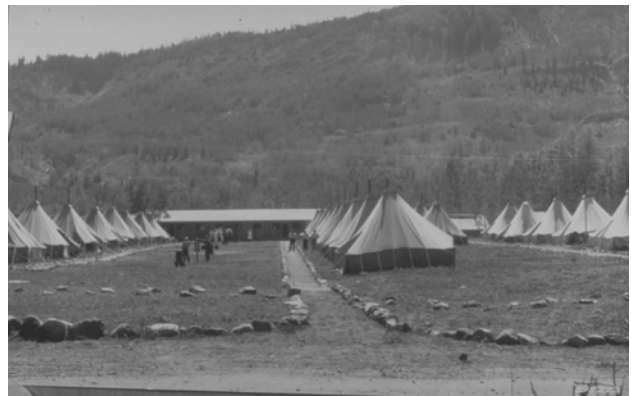
There is some confusion about the locations of these two camps. In his 1971 dissertation, Kenneth Baldrige wrote that Camp F-4 Smith's Fork was in Summit County on the Ashley National Forest. Occupied by Company 230, it only operated during the summer of 1933. It was "on the north slope of the Uinta Range, just south of the Wyoming border."⁷³ It consisted of "25 LEM's [Local Experienced Men] from Weber County, Utah, and 185 boys from New York under Captain J. E. Grove. Superintendent Leon Pack supervised the camp's major assignment of building roads."⁷⁴ Information from the CCC alumni website also indicates Company 230 occupied Camp F-4 beginning June 13, 1933 with the nearest railroad at Carter, Wyoming and the nearest post office at Mountain View, Wyoming.⁷⁵

Baldrige also reports that Camp F-7 Black's Fork opened in the summer of 1933 in Summit County, but was on the Wasatch National Forest. It was "southwest of Evanston, Wyoming, just over a mile south of the state line." It had 20 Local Experienced Men from the Ogden area and 200 New York enrollees, occupied primarily with road building. Baldrige notes the similarities to Camp F-4, but distinguished the two through its leaders: William E. Applegate was superintendent and Karl Bunnell was a foreman.⁷⁶ According to the CCC alumni website, Camp F-7 was occupied by Company 231 beginning June 13, 1933 with the nearest railroads and post office at Evanston, Wyoming.

In 1965, former Forest Service official Jay Hann recalled that a CCC camp was "at the old Commissary site on the Blackfork." In the summers of 1933 and 1934, enrollees worked on the road from Hewinta to Mill Creek, and on the Blacks Fork Bridge. In addition, they built administrative buildings at Hewinta, East Fork Blacks Fork, and Mill Creek.⁷⁷ It is not clear if Hann was referring to Camp F-4 or Camp F-7. Neither Baldrige nor the CCC alumni website provides any indication that either camp operated after the summer of 1933.

Camp F-6, Soapstone

Another camp established during the summer of 1933 was Camp F-6, near the present-day Soapstone Guard Station. The first enrollees formed Company 1346 under the command of Captain William C. Louisell. The company consisted of 25 Virginia enrollees and 175 Utah enrollees.⁷⁸ Jack Woolstenhulme was the Forest Service leader of that first company, which was given the tasks of insect control, roadside clearing, and recreation activities. Jack hired Wallie Anderson of Salt Lake City as carpenter foreman, E. A. Dillon as an assistant, Frank Fitzgerald as road foreman, Paul Higley to oversee water systems, Carlos Hultz for brush disposal, and Laurence Colton (later the Kamas District Ranger) for insect control.⁷⁹



Soapstone CCC Camp, 1933.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 43.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 43, 45.

⁷⁵ Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni website, <http://www.cccalumni.org/states/utah1.htm>, accessed 1 June 2005.

⁷⁶ Baldrige, 45.

⁷⁷ Jay B. Hann, through memorandum from Assistant Regional Forester T. H. Van Meter to District Forest Ranger Marvin Combs, 11 March 1965, History Files, Mountain View Ranger District office, Mountain View, Wyoming.

⁷⁸ Kenneth O. Maughan, Interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 16 February 1984, interview 71, transcript, p. 8, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-71, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

⁷⁹ Jack Woolstenhulme(?), TMs [photocopy], p. 253, History Files, Kamas Ranger District office, Kamas, Utah.

During its multi-year history, the Soapstone Camp constructed fish habitat on the upper Provo River,⁸⁰ built or improved the campgrounds at Mirror Lake, Trial Lake and Lost Lake, extended the Mirror Lake Highway to Scout Lake landing, constructed timber roads, and erected telephone lines. The enrollees also built the Mirror Lake Guard Station,⁸¹ as well as the Kamas Ranger Station, the Soapstone Guard Station, and the Ledgefork Guard Station.⁸² All of this work was done in the summers, with the company sometimes transferring to Camp F-43 in Pleasant Grove for the winter.⁸³

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
1346	05/25/33
960	05/1934
1979	05/29/1935
No indication that the camp was occupied during the summer of 1936.	
2514	06/23/1937
3544	05/26/1938
940	06/07/1940
No indication that the camp was occupied during the summer of 1939.	
Unknown	Summer 1941

Camps F-34, Hyrum

Camp F-34, located in Cache County, replaced Camp F-1 in Logan Canyon and Camp F-2 in Blacksmith Fork Canyon. Camp F-34 continued to work in those two canyons, as noted by Fred Baugh, a former Forest Service employee. While in charge of a spike camp at Tony Grove, Baugh “started the process of building the nursery and also putting in that long water line from up at Tony Grove Lake which was a tough project.”⁸⁴ Enrollees carried out tasks started by Camps F-1 and F-2, most notably the Blacksmith Fork Canyon-Logan Canyon Loop Road through Cowley Canyon and Herd Hollow.⁸⁵

In addition to the usual recreation, road and range improvements, Camp F-34 helped rehabilitate the degraded Willard watershed in Box Elder County. Two months after serious flooding occurred there on July 31, 1936, Supervisor John J. Wise and enrollees from the Hyrum camp, consisting of mostly Arkansas natives, set up a spike camp and began building a six-mile road into Willard Basin. Upon its completion, some enrollees rehabilitated the terrain with terracing and seeding, while others extended the road into other areas.⁸⁶

Unlike most other Utah camps, administration of the Hyrum camp was transferred in 1935 from the Fort Douglas CCC District to the Pocatello CCC District.⁸⁷ After several years of year-round operation, Camp F-34 closed in May of 1941 and efforts were made to dispose of camp buildings the following October.⁸⁸

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
957	Winter 1934-35

⁸⁰ Maughan, 8.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² “History and Background, Kamas Intensive Management District, Wasatch National Forest (1963?)” TMs, History Files, Kamas Ranger District office, Kamas, Utah; King, 110-12; A. E. Briggs, “Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963” TMs [photocopy], p. 156 and 158, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah; and Warren G. “Sunny” Allsop, Interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 27 March 1984, interview 2, transcript, p. 3-5, 24, & 26, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-2, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

⁸³ Baldrige, 117.

⁸⁴ Fredrick R. Baugh, Interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 17 May 1984, interview 5, transcript, p. 4, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-5, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

⁸⁵ Baldrige, 173.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 212.

⁸⁷ “Pictorial Review Civilian Conservation Corps, Pocatello District, Company 3544, Camp Manila F-35, Manila, Utah,” <http://www.geocities.com/cccpapers/3544review.html>, accessed 1 June 2005.

⁸⁸ Cache National Forest History Binders.

957	Summer 1935
957/2761 ⁸⁹	Winter 1935-36
957	Summer 1936
3796	05/18/36
2761/3796	Winter 1936-37
3796?	Summer 1937
3265	10/12/1937
3265	Summer 1938
Unknown	Winter 1938-39
3265?	Summer 1939
Unknown	Summer 1941 (to May)

Camp F-35, Manila

Most CCC work on the North Slope of the Uintas was from a base camp in Manila, Utah. Enrollees were involved with the Blacks Fork to Steel Creek road, the Gilbert Creek dugway road, and the West Fork of Blacks Fork road. The Manila camp relocated and reconstructed 200 miles of telephone line between Vernal and Mountain View and built part of the Mountain View Administrative Site. A spike camp on the East Fork of the Smiths Fork girdled trees, cleaned deadfall, and built roads.⁹⁰

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>Post Office</i>
1965	10/13/1934	Vernal
1965	Summer 1935	Manila
3544	10/31/1935	Manila
3239 or 1965	04/14/1936	Vernal
4794	10/18/1936	Green River, WY
1965	Summer 1937	Manila
No indication it operated in the winter of 1937-38 or summer of 1938		
3544	Winter 1938-39	Manila
3544	Summer 1939	Manila
No indication it operated in the winter of 1939-40		
3544	Summer 1940	Manila
No indication it operated after the summer of 1940		



Camp F-38 at Murray

Camp F-38, Big Cottonwood

In a 1965 interview, Kenneth Maughan stated, "In the beginning, Salt Lake City was adverse to a CCC camp. They simply did not want one. So for the first few years, there were no CCC camps near Salt Lake. . . . the Big Cottonwood Canyon Camp was finally established in approximately 1936 and the enrollees in that camp were primarily from the big cities of the east. We had an outstanding camp superintendent and we had outstanding foremen in that camp."⁹¹ Alf Engen and Frank Stone were two of the foremen at Camp F-38, which set up in Murray during the winters.⁹² One can assume that the enrollees built many of

⁸⁹ Company 957 disbanded on January 10, 1936 and was replaced by Company 2761. Baldrige, 366.

⁹⁰ Marvin H. Combs to Forest Supervisor, 25 March 1965.

⁹¹ Maughan, 10.

⁹² Ibid., 12.

the improvements on what is now the Salt Lake Ranger District before it shut down in July of 1942.⁹³

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
3240	04/14/1936
No indication it operated in the winter of 1936-37 or the summer of 1937	
3240?	Winter 1937-38
3240	Summer 1938
3240?	Winter 1938-39
Unknown	Summer 1939
3240	Winter 1939-40
3240	Summer 1940
3240	Winter 1940-41
Unknown	Summer 1940
3803	Winter 1941-42

Camp F-48, Bountiful & Camp F-49 Farmington Canyon

These two camps apparently served as winter (Bountiful) and summer (Farmington Canyon) camps for Company 940, which consisted of Utah residents. The company started out at the Pleasant Grove/American Fork camp (Camp F-5) in June of 1933. In the fall, it transferred to Camp SE-205 in Woods Cross, where it was occupied with erosion control work. The enrollees of Company 940 remained there until the summer of 1935 when they were sent to Camp F-48 in Bountiful. Charlie Wehmeyer and Roy White served as the camp superintendents.⁹⁴

The work of Camps F-48 and F-49 focused on restoring the Davis County watershed and included the well-known terracing work. The enrollees also worked on a ditch from Bountiful to Los Angeles for seven years.⁹⁵ It is possible that they also constructed the Rice Canyon Field Station Cabin and the Farmington Canyon Guard Station.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
F-48	940	Summer 1935
F-48	940	10/18/1935
F-48	940	Summer 1936
F-48	940	Winter 1936-37
F-48	940	Summer 1937
F-48	940	Winter 1937-38
F-49	940	06/02/1938
F-48	940	Winter 1938-39
F-49	940	Summer 1939
F-48	940	Winter 1939-40

Camp F-51, Huntsville

In the winter of 1939, enrollees transferred from Camp F-34 in Hyrum to Camp F-51 in Huntsville, which occupied the former site of Camp BR-12.⁹⁶ The latter was a Bureau of Reclamation camp that had worked on the Pineview Dam and other reclamation projects. It is possible that Camp F-51 provided the CCC

⁹³ Baldrige, 131.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 211.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ Forest Supervisor A. G. Nord to Ranger Anderson, 1 August 1939, in file titled "5420 Huntsville," Ogden Ranger District office.

enrollees who, along with the WPA, built the road to Snow Basin. The CCC is also credited with building some of the ski runs at that resort. Camp F-51 closed permanently in July of 1942.⁹⁷

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
3265	Winter 1939-40
6429/3265	Summer 1940
No indication it operated during the winter of 1940-41	
958	07/06/1941
958?	Winter 1941-42

State Camps

Soil erosion (SE) camps were appointed in order to aid in flood control. These camps were under the supervision of the Forest Service although a state-selected committee identified the projects. Eight camps were created in Utah from October 1933 to March 31, 1934 to address soil erosion and flood control. These camps were responsible for building access roads, dams and terraces. Although the SE camps were disbanded after one year, other camps under the Soil Conservation Service continued the work of watershed restoration and flood prevention.

Camp SE-201 Davis County

The Davis County camp was located just east of Bountiful near Mueller Park. The primary responsibility of the camp, overseen by Superintendent Charles R. Wehmeyer, was restoration of the Davis County watershed.⁹⁸

<i>Company</i>	<i>Date</i>	
232	6/17/1933	Bountiful

Camp SE-204 Brigham City

This tent camp was constructed at Dock's Flat near Mantua.⁹⁹ The enrollees sought to reduce flooding by creating nearly five miles of terracing in Willard Basin.¹⁰⁰

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	
1254	6/14/1933	Springdale
1253	6/15/1933	Brigham City

Camp SE-205 Woods Cross

From 1933 to 1935, Company 940 was stationed near Woods Cross at the state-run Camp SE-205 to work on the Davis County watershed. Administration of the camp was transferred to the Forest Service in 1935 and it became known as Camp F-48.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Start Date</i>
940	Summer 1933
940	Winter 1933-34
940	Summer 1934
940	Winter 1934-35

⁹⁷ Baldrige, 131.

⁹⁸ *Deseret News*, 27 June 1933.

⁹⁹ Baldrige, 58.

¹⁰⁰ *Deseret News*, 14 June 1933.

Chapter 4: Nurseries and Fire

Two areas of resource management, artificial planting and fire management, are worth examining in closer detail because they led to the development of special administrative facilities. To support the former, there were at least four nurseries established on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The need to detect and fight fires led to the construction of improvements and placement of fire caches.

NURSERIES

In the summer of 1905, Forest Assistant James M. Fetherolf prepared a reforestation plan for the Salt Lake Forest Reserve with the assistance of W. B. Hadley. Their work led them to establish a tree nursery the following November in Big Cottonwood Canyon. Their 160-acre site, which now serves as the Spruces Campground and Spruces Guard Station on the Salt Lake Ranger District, was formally withdrawn on June 6, 1906. The Big Cottonwood Nursery, alternately known as the Wasatch Nursery and the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station, was supplemented with 40 acres six months later on Fetherolf's recommendation. Specifically, he identified land owned by Earl and Mary Watrous. Adjoining the nursery on the southeast, the Watrous land was covered by mining claims, but the couple was willing to relinquish 6.6 acres as long as they retained a road right-of-way. Fetherolf had no objections since the Forest Service also needed the road "to reach the house and Planting Station."¹⁰¹ Another 40 acres was added to the nursery in July of 1908.

Several buildings were constructed to support the nursery and to serve as a ranger station. (According to a 1910 forest map, the Wasatch Nursery was in the middle of Section 17, while the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station was in the southeast quarter of Section 17.) Photographs portray the nursery headquarters as a side-gabled log building with a steeply pitched roof. It had a full-width, shed-roofed porch and shingles in the gable ends. A barn and a tool house were also built for the nursery.¹⁰² The ranger station dwelling was a side-gabled, board-and-batten, one-story cabin. It had a full-width porch with a shed roof and 2/2 windows.

The Wasatch Nursery had the distinction of being the largest in the Forest Service.¹⁰³ Nevertheless, the nursery ceased operations around 1918 although the Forest continued to use the ranger station.¹⁰⁴



Big Cottonwood Ranger Station

Fetherolf, a former assistant to Gifford Pinchot, is also credited with establishing the Beaver Creek Nursery in 1906. Located about six miles east of Kamas, it was originally on the Uinta Forest Reserve. In 1915, this land was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest and is now part of the Kamas Ranger District. In its first decade, the nursery produced several species of native and exotic trees and shrubs in the Beaver Creek drainage and transported most of them to other parts of the Region. By 1914, the

¹⁰¹ Forest Supervisor E. H. Clarke to the Forester, 16 August 1907, in permanent file titled "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Nursery Site, Wasatch National Forest," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰² "Big Cottonwood Nursery Site Plan, 1909," accession no. R4-1680-0002-02, Forest Service Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰³ Thomas G. 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), 48.

¹⁰⁴ Carl B. Arentson, Interview by Arnold R. Standing, April 1965, interview 120, transcript, p. 14, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-120, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.



Beaver Creek Nursery, 1912.

nursery employed 40 men and the Forest planned to ship 600,000 yellow pine seedlings to other forests in Utah.¹⁰⁵ The extent of the nursery plantings is evident in 1912 photos, which also show several frame buildings. These appear to be a dwelling (square with a pyramidal hip roof), outhouse (side-gabled roof), a large barn or warehouse (gable-roofed with a shed addition), and a smaller outbuilding (gable-roofed).

Despite its reported success, the nursery closed in 1918. Nevertheless, several planted areas were left and, as of 1969,

two stands of ponderosa pine had survived. One was described as a two-acre area just inside the forest boundary on the north side of Beaver Creek and about 1,000 feet west of the highway. The other encompassed one acre near the highway, just beyond the narrow on Beaver Creek and between Upper Samak and Slate Creek.¹⁰⁶ According to a circa 1963 document, "The area from the Forest boundary to Soapstone Creek, including the old nursery site, has become known as the Beaver Creek Natural Arboretum."¹⁰⁷

On the Cache National Forest, Forest Supervisor W. W. Clarke and/or Ranger James Leatham set up an enclosed nursery "about a mile up the left hand fork of Blacksmith Fork canyon" in the summer of 1907.¹⁰⁸ Presently, little is known about the nursery's production or facilities.

The Pocatello Nursery, the second largest in the Agency during its existence, was started in 1906 and for a short time was part of the Cache National Forest. The nursery was situated just south of Pocatello, Idaho, up Mink Creek and near Scout Mountain on the current Caribou-Targhee National Forest. There, Douglas fir seeds from the Payette and Pocatello forests were sown in nine beds, each measuring 5' x 70', while yellow pine seeds were sown in six 5' x 30' beds. Seedlings were sent to the Payette, Salmon, and Wyoming forests, but in 1917, it was decided to close the nursery when the remaining seedlings were distributed.

When the Pocatello Nursery closed around 1918,¹⁰⁹ little nursery work was carried out in Region 4 until 1936 when the Tony Grove Nursery was established with the help of the CCC. Located in Logan Canyon on the Cache National Forest, the Tony Grove site was intended to decrease reliance on Region 2's Monument Nursery, supplier of most of the seedling stock planted in Region 4.¹¹⁰ James W. Augenstein supervised the new nursery and planned to produce two million conifer seedlings each year for planting in Utah and Idaho. The first seeds were secured in the spring of 1938 and 1.5 million seedlings were being grown the following year. At that time, the Tony Grove Nursery was the only one in Region 4, although it was soon supplemented by a branch nursery on the Idaho National Forest in McCall.¹¹¹ Despite

¹⁰⁵ *Salt Lake Herald Republican*, 1 May 1914, as quoted in David Hampshire, Martha Sonntag Bradley and Allen Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, Utah Centennial County History Series, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 2000), 275.

¹⁰⁶ "Kamas Ranger District Multiple Use Plan, 1969" TMs, p. 334-g and 344-h, History Files, Kamas Ranger District office, Kamas, Utah.

¹⁰⁷ "History and Background, Kamas Intensive Management District.

¹⁰⁸ Clark, 4.

¹⁰⁹ Cache National Forest History Binders.

¹¹⁰ Alexander, 119.

¹¹¹ Cache National Forest History Binders.

significant investments, the nursery was abandoned in the 1950s after the Lucky Peak Nursery was established in Idaho.¹¹²

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Early records of the Cache National Forest indicate that fire management efforts were minimal at first, but improved with the construction of fire breaks, roads, telephone lines, and fire caches. Although no lookout towers or cabins were constructed, several “fire observation stations” were designated. According to a list of improvements completed in 1912-13, eight of these observation stations, which included a fire-finder on a wood post, were located at four sites in Idaho (Grace, Thatcher, Sherman Peak, Montpelier) and four in Utah (Trenton, Mt. Logan, Hyrum Nebeker Ranch, and Randolph). In addition, 16 galvanized iron and eight wood fire caches were installed around the forest. Most measured 14” x 14” and were 61” to 72” high. None is known to survive.¹¹³ A 1928 report provided more information about the fire-fighting network. It noted fire tool units to be provided at particular locations:¹¹⁴

Bannock Ranger Station	5-man unit
Newton's Ranch	3-man unit
Malad	3-man unit
Mink Creek	5-man unit
Eight Mile Ranger Station	2-man unit
Meadow View Ranger Station	5 man unit
Paris	5-man unit
Green Basin Ranger Station	2-man unit
Laketown Ranger Station	5-man unit
Logan	5-man unit
Card Ranger Station	3-man unit
Tony Grove	3-man unit

Fire occurrence drastically increased along the Wasatch Front as population grew. This was particularly evident on the Ogden Ranger District in the 1930s. The district experienced 81 of the 108 fires on the Cache National Forest between 1936 and 1940. As a result, extensive fire prevention and suppression measures were implemented. These included the placement of more fire tool caches on the Ogden District than elsewhere on the forest. By 1940, there were 25 caches on the district.¹¹⁵

F. W. Godden, from the regional office, assessed the Cache National Forest's fire control program in 1943. He noted inadequate communications and “superfluous” detection points, particularly the one below Grace, Idaho. He recommended arrangements with housewives and ranchers to detect and report fires, so that forest officers would be available for prevention and suppression. His report and others that followed led to improved communications through radios, better



Early fire cache.

¹¹² Eva Jensen, Monson Shaver, and Tom Scott, National Register Nomination for the Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District, November 1991.

¹¹³ Cache National Forest historical records atlas, Wasatch-Cache Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹¹⁴ C. N. Woods, “Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928” TMs [photocopy], Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah.

¹¹⁵ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 154.

equipment, and the use of three contracted airplanes at Logan Airport.¹¹⁶

On the Wasatch National Forest, the fire situation was exacerbated by an adjacent urban population. Davis County was seen as particularly troublesome. Located on the Bountiful Ranger District, urbanization led to increased human-caused fires, as it did on the entire Wasatch Front. The Bountiful ranger implemented an aggressive public outreach program in the 1960s, with Smokey Bear at the forefront, to encourage fire prevention.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ Ibid., 154-55.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., 156.

Chapter 5: Supervisors' Offices

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Early Forest Supervisors

The Logan Forest Reserve, established in 1903, formed the core of what later became the Cache National Forest and, even later, the Logan Ranger District. John Fell Squires, a local barber and a veteran of Utah's Blackhawk War, served as its first forest supervisor. Over the years, Squires held a variety of positions as he bounced between demotions (given at his request) and, to his chagrin, promotions. He alternately served as supervisor, deputy supervisor, ranger, and laborer. Squires retired on May 15, 1917 at the age of 72, passing away 14 years later in 1932.

After the Logan Forest Reserve became part of the Bear River Forest Reserve, the 62-year old Squires asked for a release from this position due to his age. He was relieved by Willard Weld Clark, a graduate of Cornell University who worked for the Forest Service in the Philippines and in Arizona. Clark arrived in Utah in March of 1907 as an inspector and in 1908 became the Cache's forest supervisor. Unfortunately, his Forest Service career was cut short when he died on 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, his home state, for burial.

Subsequent forest supervisors included Clinton G. Smith (1910-1915), E. C. Shepard, and Carl Arentson. Smith was a native of Iowa and a graduate of Yale's school of forestry who began his career with the Bureau of Forestry in 1900 as a student assistant. He held several titles from 1900 to 1908, including laborer, assistant forest expert, and forest assistant, and served as the Pocatello National Forest's forest supervisor (1909-10), before taking over the Cache National Forest.

In 1915, E. C. Shepard succeeded Smith. A former forest assistant, forest examiner and deputy supervisor on the Cache, Shepard served as its supervisor until 1922. He was followed by Idaho native Carl Arentson, who in 1907 began working his way up from forest guard to ranger to supervisor. While on the Fishlake National Forest, Arentson was instrumental in establishing the Salina Experiment Station in Utah to address the issue of larkspur poisoning cattle on the summer range. He remained as the Cache forest supervisor until 1936 when Art Nord arrived.

Nord's career spanned forty years and included forest supervisor appointments on the Ashley, Wasatch, and Cache (1936-40) forests. He was instrumental in the reconfigurations and expansions of each. His significant contributions included the restoration of the Wheeler Creek watershed and the development of recreation use in the Top of Utah. He was instrumental in legislation that allowed the purchase of damaged lands for restoration. In 1935, he proposed the creation of a natural history field house, which in 1947 was realized in Vernal, Utah. His name is memorialized at the Art Nord Trail on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

Other early supervisors include James Stewart and Joel Frykman. Refer to the Appendix D for biographical details on them and other personnel.

Supervisor's Office

According to Margaret Jensen, first clerk of the Cache National Forest, the first Supervisor's Office was in Logan at 28 West Center Street, now the location of the Lyric Theatre. The Forest Service occupied the upper floor while the Coop Drug had the first floor. The Lloyds of Logan and the Model Billiards were later housed in this building. Some time later, the Supervisor's Office was moved to two rooms of the Budge

Building at Center and Main streets. The next relocation led the SO staff to occupy two rooms over the City Drug Store at 100 North and Main streets.¹¹⁸ By 1942, the SO relocated to the Federal Building (also referred to as the Post Office Building) at 160 North Main Street.¹¹⁹ It remained there until 1964 or 1965 when the forest headquarters was transferred to 429 South Main Street.¹²⁰ This may have been the GSA-leased building that the SO occupied in late 1972, just before it was consolidated with the Wasatch National Forest.¹²¹ With that action, there was no longer a need for a Supervisor's Office in Logan.

Logan Warehouse Site

The Supervisor's Office shared warehouse space with the Logan Ranger District. For more information on this site, see Chapter 6.

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Early Forest Supervisors

The Wasatch's first forest supervisor was E. H. Clarke, who served from 1904 to 1908 and from 1910 until he resigned in 1914. Between those periods, he worked in the Regional Office as Assistant Chief of Operations and several men took turns as acting forest supervisor. J. Frank Bruins succeeded Clarke as forest supervisor after gaining experience in Wisconsin and on the Targhee and Pocatello national forests of Idaho. During his tenure on the Wasatch (1914-1916), Bruins was instrumental in the transfer of a large portion of the Uinta National Forest to the Wasatch in 1915. He then served as forest supervisor of the Wasatch from 1914 until he resigned in May 31, 1916. As of April 1921, Bruins was working in the ranching and livestock business in Boise.

The next supervisors were Carl Arentson (1916-1919), Dana Parkinson (1919-1925), E. C. Shepard (1925-1930), and Art Nord (1931-1935). All but Parkinson were also forest supervisors of the Cache National Forest and are discussed in more detail above. Parkinson was appointed from Massachusetts and worked in many positions on a variety of Region 4 forests, including the Kaibab, Wasatch, Uinta, Nebo, and Boise forests.

Other early supervisors included Chet Olsen, James Gurr, and Felix Koziol. Refer to Appendix D for biographical details on them and other personnel.

Supervisor's Office

The supervisor of the Salt Lake and Wasatch reserves, E. H. Clarke, worked from Murray, Utah in January 1907.¹²² By 1908, the year in which the Wasatch National Forest absorbed several smaller forests, the forest supervisor operated from Salt Lake City. The SO was in the Federal Building there as of 1914.¹²³ The address of that building is unknown at present, and it is not clear if it was the same Federal Building

¹¹⁸ M. R. Hovey, "History of Cache Forest is Told," 1951(?), Logan newspaper clipping in Cache National Forest History Binder, Logan Ranger District office; Bushman.

¹¹⁹ Bushman.

¹²⁰ Forest Service directories.

¹²¹ "Cache National Forest Consolidation Proposal," 6.

¹²² Associate Forester Overton W. Price to Honorable George Sutherland, United States Senate, 26 January 1907, in file titled "L, Boundaries, Wasatch, 1903-1907," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹²³ According to letterhead from that year.

occupied by the SO in 1958, when it relocated to a structure at 430 South 400 East.¹²⁴ Six years later, in 1964, the SO transferred to a new Federal Building at 125 South State, where it remains today.¹²⁵

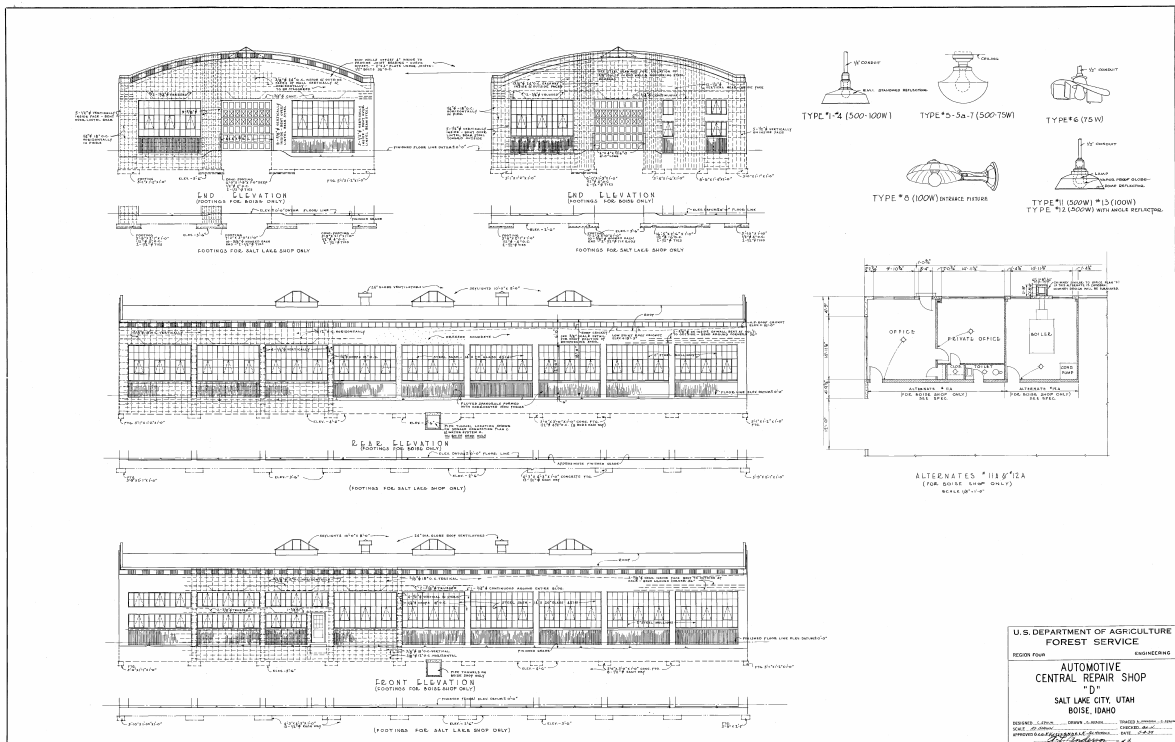
Redwood Work Center (Salt Lake City Central Repair Shop)

In 1939, Salt Lake City donated a five-acre lot on Redwood Road to the Forest Service, which designated it as one of four central repair shops in the Intermountain Region. In an effort to centralize certain functions, Region 4 established these repair centers to carry out major overhauls of equipment. Beginning in 1939, Forest Service construction and maintenance employees known as “force account” crews built these centers under the supervision of George Kreizenbeck. Located in Cedar City, Salt Lake City, Boise, and Reno, the centers were also used by the military to overhaul heavy-duty equipment during World War II. The Boise and Reno shops were demolished; only the Cedar City and Salt Lake City shops remain. The latter is now known as the Redwood Work Center

The Salt Lake City site was developed with a large shop building characterized by a long, open workspace, concrete walls, and industrial sash windows. The most prominent feature is the roof, constructed of wood bowstring trusses spanning 61 feet. Patented by Squire Whipple in 1841, the bowstring truss was an engineering advancement used in bridge design for the next 50 years. In the early 20th century, airplane hangars utilized the structural form to span large spaces.

According to the 1939 building plans, Cal Spaun designed the shop. Spaun, an employee of the Region 4 engineering division, had once worked for Myrl A. McClenahan, a local architect who designed several Art Deco buildings in Ogden, including the Forest Service Building, the Municipal Building, and the Ogden High School. He may very well have been inspired by airplane hangars and one wonders if the proximity of the Hill Air Force Base, located a few miles south of Ogden, was a factor in his design.

Former buildings at the Salt Lake City site included a utility building that, although much smaller at 32' x 60', was similar in appearance and construction to the larger shop building. It was built in 1939 and removed sometime after 1986.



Use of the site expanded when two Quonset huts were erected either during the war or shortly thereafter. One was used as a vehicle storage building while the other was a parts storeroom. Other buildings built by 1950 included a long storage building, a bunkhouse, a gas and oil house, and a boiler room.¹²⁶ In 1967, a new materials shop was constructed in the northwest corner of the parcel. By that time, the bunkhouse was used as a radio building.

The property diminished in size in 1987 when half of its acreage (encompassing the south 200 feet and a portion on the east) was transferred to a private individual in a land exchange.¹²⁷ This required the removal of the gas and oil building, as well as the south end of the central repair shop. A 1986 site plan illustrating the changes also called for the removal of the 1939 utility building and the easternmost Quonset hut. The latter was on land to be transferred and was not torn down as proposed. The 1986 site plan also showed a lab warehouse, constructed sometime after 1967 and located at the west end of the site.

The Wasatch-Cache National Forest currently uses two of the existing eight buildings at the Redwood Work Center. These are the 1939 shop and the Quonset hut warehouse, which accommodate the Forest's road crew and provide storage for the SO and the Salt Lake Ranger District.¹²⁸ The Salt Lake Interagency Fire Center (SLIFC) moved to the Redwood Work Center in 1997 after the Salt Lake Fire Station was decommissioned. SLIFC uses the remaining six buildings, none of which is historic. They include:

1. Dispatch Office (built in 1967 as the Regional Materials Testing Lab)
2. Storage Shed (built in 1967 and known as the "red barn")
3. Fire Cache (prefabricated metal building erected in 1981 at the Salt Lake Fire Station; moved to its current location in 1997)
4. Generator Building (built 1997)
5. Paint/Oil Building (surplus metal storage unit acquired in 1997)
6. Equipment Storage Shed (surplus metal box acquired in 1998)¹²⁹

Salt Lake Fire Station

The Salt Lake Fire Station site, located along Guardsman Way, was transferred from the Veterans Administration (VA) to the Forest Service in 1959 for a fire warehouse site. This was supplemented with a second transfer of an adjacent 2.8-acre parcel from the VA in 1960. A site plan dated that year showed a regional fire cache, a dispatcher building, material and equipment storage building, oil and paint building and a fire weather station. By 1978, a heliport and the following buildings were constructed: dispatch center, a 41' x 102' warehouse, a small paint shed, and a 24' x 61' hangar. The site was transferred out of Forest Service management in a 1997 land exchange.

¹²⁶ Salt Lake City Central Repair Shop site plan, 1950, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

¹²⁷ The Forest Service received a site in Kamas for a new ranger station in return.

¹²⁸ "Wasatch-Cache National Forest Facilities Master Plan, Administrative Sites," approved 28 October 2004, 4. (Hereinafter referred to as "Wasatch-Cache FMP.")

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 4-5.

Chapter 6: Logan Ranger District

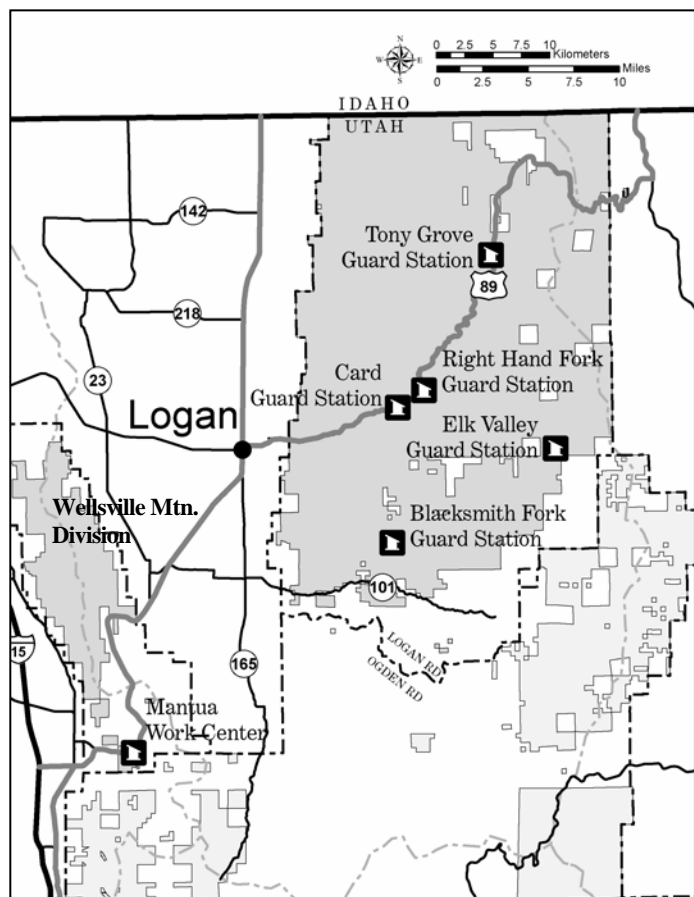
The Logan Ranger District consists of two divisions. The largest is on the Bear River Range and represents a consolidation of many smaller districts over the years. The Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, scenic Logan Canyon, and the State of Utah's Hardware Ranch Wildlife Management Area are located within this division's boundaries. The second is the Wellsville Division, located west of Logan and north of Brigham City. Most of that area is designated as the Wellsville Mountain Wilderness.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Logan Ranger District encompasses the historic Logan Forest Reserve, created in 1903 with only nine townships. As the forest reserve grew under new names (Bear River Forest Reserve in 1906 and Cache National Forest in 1908), it was divided into smaller ranger districts. Those districts in Utah, or at least part of them, form the current Logan Ranger District. Records typically refer to these districts by number. It is difficult to know their boundaries given the dearth of historical district maps or descriptions.

From at least 1916 until 1928, one ranger headquartered in Logan typically administered District 1 (Logan River) and District 2 (possibly the Blacksmith Fork area). Documents indicate District 4 was the High Creek Ranger District, which existed by the 1910s. The ranger worked from Smithfield, Utah and the High Creek Ranger Station in the northwest corner of the current Logan district. It appears the Logan River Ranger District absorbed this district around 1923. In 1928, the Logan ranger's area was reported as "the Logan Canyon drainage and the west face of the mountain."¹³⁰

One ranger was in charge of Districts 3 and 5 from at least 1916, working from Laketown and Garden City. His administrative sites in the late 1910s included the Log Cabin Ranger Station, the Blake Ranger Station, and a fire observation station in Randolph. Around 1923, the two districts were consolidated with the ranger remaining in Laketown. His district was described in 1928 as the "east side of the Utah section [of the Cache National Forest], the Randolph and Monte Divisions and the Blacksmith Fork



¹³⁰ US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, District Four, *Alumni Bulletin 1928*, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah, 13.

drainage.¹³¹ The ranger moved in 1946 to Randolph and, a few years later, the unit's name was changed from the Laketown Ranger District to the Randolph Ranger District.

By the late 1940s, there were six ranger districts comprising the Cache National Forest: the Logan, Wellsville Mountain, Ogden, Randolph, Preston and Paris districts. (The latter two were in Idaho and are now administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.) In 1950, the Forest Supervisor transferred land from the Logan District to the Wellsville Mountain District to distribute the workload evenly. The RO approved this on a temporary basis, with the intent of evaluating its effectiveness.¹³² At that time, the Logan District was comprised of most of the national forest in Cache County north of Millville and most of the Logan River drainage. The Wellsville Mountain Ranger District encompassed the Blacksmith Fork River and Little Bear River drainages east and south of Millville, that part of the forest in Box Elder County, and much private land.

In the late 1950s, the Logan River Ranger District was renamed the Logan Ranger District. The Wellsville Mountain Ranger District was eliminated and land was shuffled between the Logan, Ogden, and Randolph districts. Reorganization in 1973 left the Logan Ranger District with most of the early Wellsville Mountain Ranger District and part of the Randolph Ranger District. Few changes have been made to the district boundaries since then.

RANGERS

The Logan Ranger District encompasses the 1903 Logan Forest Reserve, which was originally administered by supervisor John Fell Squires (who worked the north end) and James Leatham (who concentrated on the Blacksmith Fork area).¹³³ Squires was born in Putney, England on April 5, 1846 and emigrated with his parents to Utah in 1853 after they joined 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 (1903-1907). In 1907, the 62-year old Squires asked for a release from this position due to his age. As subsequent supervisors came and went, Squires alternately held titles of deputy supervisor, supervisor, and ranger until his retirement in 1917. He died in 1932 at the age of 86.

Born c.1866, Wellsville native James Leatham farmed and taught school before joining the Forest Service in 1903 as assistant ranger on the Logan Forest Reserve. On January 1, 1907, he was promoted to deputy ranger on the Bear River Forest Reserve where he was placed in charge of the range between Blacksmith Fork and Logan canyons. In 1907, Leatham started a forest nursery and built the first Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station. As noted below, he later died after a wagon accident.

Other rangers in the Logan area included David O. Theurer. He worked from about 1906 until 1915, when he resigned to run his livestock and ranching business in Providence, Utah. Theurer served as mayor of that town in 1932. Hopkin "Hop" Rice had experience on nearly all the Cache's districts, including the Logan Ranger District from 1917 to 1938. The next long-term ranger was Aaron P. Christiansen, from 1939 until his death in 1950. He had previously worked as a guard (1915-16) and ranger (1916-at least 1926) on the Uinta National Forest.

George G. Henderson was hired as a clerk for the Wyoming National Forest in 1910 and transferred to the Wasatch as a ranger the next year. This was followed by stints as a ranger on the Pocatello National Forest (1912-15) and the Cache's High Creek and Logan districts (1915-17) and as deputy forest

¹³¹ Ibid., 14.

¹³² James O. Stewart, untitled report to incoming Forest Supervisor Joel L. Frykman, 21 June 1951, TMs [photocopy], p. 10, Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah, 1951.

¹³³ Johnson, 7.

supervisor on the Caribou National Forest (1917-19). Henderson resigned that position in 1919 and moved to Kingsburg, California where he taught school for 28 years.

One of the Laketown rangers was William H. Campbell, from 1926-29 and 1936-43. He worked previously as a guard and ranger on the Pocatello National Forest, as assistant ranger on the Boise National Forest, and as assistant clerk in the Supervisor's Office. After retiring in 1943, Campbell worked for the Cattle and Horse Growers Association and the Cache County assessor's office. He died June 10, 1956 at age 72.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Logan Ranger Station

The Logan District Ranger shared office space with the Supervisor's Office in Logan until the 1973 forest consolidation. (Refer to Chapter 5 for a discussion of past Supervisor's Office locations.) The ranger also used the Tony Grove and Card ranger stations as summer stations and for storage of equipment, fuel, and livestock. In later years, the District shared warehouse facilities with the Supervisor's Office.

As late as 1951, there was a call for a separate year-round office and in 1972, when the consolidation of the Wasatch and Cache forests was proposed, officials sought a new district office "that will give the District high visibility in the community." This was an effort to placate the community for the loss of the Supervisor's Office, as well as the proposed elimination or transfer of 30 jobs from Logan.¹³⁴

These efforts were realized in 1973 when the Logan Ranger District headquarters was set up at 25 West Center Street, above Glauser's restaurant.¹³⁵ It remained there until 1981 when the district staff moved to a leased building at 930 South Highway 89.¹³⁶ From 1987 until 1993, the District shared office space with the Intermountain Station's Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the Utah State University campus. When the Intermountain Station decided to move a research unit from Ogden to Logan, the district was forced to find a new location.¹³⁷ At that time, it moved to its current leased office at 1500 East Highway 89 at the mouth of Logan Canyon.

Laketown Ranger Station

The Laketown Ranger District was headquartered in the town of Laketown on a 1.2-acre lot purchased in 1921. Shortly thereafter, the Forest Service built a two-bedroom dwelling measuring 24'-4" x 38'-4".¹³⁸ A forest inspector later wrote, "A very creditable house has been built at Laketown. The thousand dollars was exhausted before the house was entirely finished, particularly the room for the office is not lathed or plastered and is too cold for winter use." He recommended that \$45 be allocated to finish the office room.¹³⁹

In 1928, inspector C. N. Woods wrote that Laketown was a poor location for the district headquarters because it was not centrally located, was near the northeast corner of the district, and was several miles from the nearest point of the Forest. On the other hand, he observed, the Forest Service had already invested a lot of money and the location was good for public relations. He noted a house and stable has

¹³⁴ "Cache National Forest Consolidation Proposal," 9.

¹³⁵ Bushman.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ "Project Prospectus, Logan Ranger District Office Relocation, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 30 October 1992" TMs [photocopy], located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

¹³⁸ Cache National Forest History Binders.

¹³⁹ C. N. Woods, "Memorandum for District Forester, 27 June 1923" TMs, p. 9, in file titled "G-INSPECTION – Cache 1909-1925," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

been built. The former had modern plumbing supported by a pressure tank and electric motor since there was no town water system. Though it was a "very good house," it was not large enough to accommodate an office. Consequently, he recommended construction of an office, as well as a garage and a hay barn, if the site would remain as a year-round station.¹⁴⁰

Woods' suggestion to relocate the headquarters was not heeded until 1946 when ranger moved to Randolph. The following year, the Laketown Ranger Station dwelling was moved to a newly acquired site in Randolph. Since the Forest Service no longer needed the Laketown site, the Agency sold it on November 9, 1948 for \$500.

Brigham City Ranger Station



R4 Plan 1 House at Brigham City Ranger Station

In 1948, the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District headquarters was established in Brigham City on a donated parcel at 200 West Street. In the spirit of post-war recycling, the Forest Service moved the R4 Plan 1 dwelling and the R4 Plan 33 garage from the Tony Grove Ranger Station¹⁴¹ to the new site that year. The donation of the 0.22-acre lot (Lot 4, Block 27, Plat A) was formalized in 1949.

In the mid-1950s, the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District was eliminated and its lands were reassigned to the Ogden Ranger District. The Brigham City site lost its status as a district headquarters as a result. The Forest Service transferred it to the Bureau of Land Management on May 20, 1963 after determining it was no longer needed.¹⁴²

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Blacksmith Fork Guard Station

The land for the Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station was withdrawn from public entry in 1907 and 1910. The first station was developed at the mouth of Leatham Hollow, named for former ranger James Leatham. He is credited with building "a good house at his Ranger Station in Blacksmith Fork Canyon" sometime before November 1907.¹⁴³ Leatham died in December of 1911 from injuries he suffered after being dragged by a team of horses.

The original Blacksmith Fork cabin was completed in 1908. The 16' x 23' log house was described as having two rooms and a shingle roof. Other early improvements to the site included a 4' x 4' frame outhouse with a shingle roof (1908) and a smooth wire fence (1909).¹⁴⁴ In 1928, inspector C. N. Woods wrote that the station was used only a little in the spring and fall. The roof of the house needed paint and

¹⁴⁰ Woods, 1928, 9-10.

¹⁴¹ "Improvement Plan, Brigham City Ranger Station, Cache National Forest," approved 12 January 1949, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴² File titled "5420-Donation-Cache," R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴³ Clark, 4.

¹⁴⁴ "List of Completed Improvements, n.d." TMs, Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah.

had a broken shutter. A small pasture of rye grass and Kentucky bluegrass, some of which was irrigated, was adjacent to the house.¹⁴⁵

The original Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station, also known as Leatham Ranger Station, was abandoned and a new site developed further up the canyon. There, between Forest Road 245 on the north and the Left Hand Fork of Blacksmith Fork Creek on the south, several standard Forest Service buildings were constructed beginning in 1934.¹⁴⁶ These included an R4 Plan 53 dwelling, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and a generator shed. An R4 Plan 11 barn was also built, although it was moved to the Huntsville Administrative Site in 1956 by a Mr. Viehweg.¹⁴⁷ By 1961, the remaining buildings included the house, garage, and generator shed, as well as a storehouse, an oil house, and a 7' x 9' house.¹⁴⁸

Presently, there are three buildings at the Blacksmith Fork Guard Station: the house, garage, and generator shed. A recreation guard occupied the dwelling until 1982 when spring flooding destroyed the station's water line and water pump station.¹⁴⁹ The site is vacant, even though it is under a special use permit to a campground concessionaire.¹⁵⁰

Card Guard Station

The first Card Ranger Station, situated about eight miles northeast of Logan in Logan Canyon, was reportedly the first ranger station constructed on the Bear River Forest Reserve, which later became the Cache National Forest.¹⁵¹ The station was on land withdrawn from public entry in 1907 (11.86 acres) and 1908 (16.25 acres).

Forest officials approved construction of a house as early as 1906, although records indicate it was not fully completed until 1916. At that time, it was described as a 14' x 16' one-room frame dwelling with a paper roof.¹⁵² Dave Theurer, one of the earliest rangers, claimed he and Forest Supervisor John F. Squires built most of the "one-room lumber shanty."¹⁵³ Newell Crookston wrote that Squires hired his father Nicholas to build the small building for rangers' use as headquarters and storage when in Logan Canyon.¹⁵⁴ It is quite possible that all were involved. The building, which was later replaced, had notoriety as the place of Willard W. Clark's death. Forest Supervisor Clark passed away there on July 20, 1909 from an internal injury suffered while mounting a horse three days earlier. Clark's body was brought down to Logan and shipped to New York for burial at his wife's request.¹⁵⁵

Owners of homes in the Card Summer Home area have an oral tradition that the original Card dwelling was destroyed by a rock from an overhanging cliff. It fell through the roof into the bedroom and crushed the bed. People were in the kitchen eating and no one was hurt.¹⁵⁶ This has yet to be verified.

Other early structures at the Card Ranger Station included a two-stall frame barn. Built in 1909, it measured 12' x 16' and had a shingle roof. A 4' x 4' outhouse with a shingle roof was constructed in

¹⁴⁵ Woods, 1928, 4.

¹⁴⁶ Dates from Forest Service Infrastructure Database.

¹⁴⁷ Forest Supervisor R. E. Crowell to District Ranger Anderson, 2 May 1956, and Administrative Assistant W. J. Prevol to Forest Supervisor, 7 August 1956, in file titled "5420 Huntsville," Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴⁸ Inventory of Cache National Forest administrative facilities, revised 30 October 1961, in Basic Information Sheet files for Cache National Forest, R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah. Hereinafter referred to as "Cache Inventory 1961."

¹⁴⁹ Bushman.

¹⁵⁰ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 47-48.

¹⁵¹ Hovey.

¹⁵² List of Completed Improvements.

¹⁵³ Hovey.

¹⁵⁴ Newell J. Crookston, "Reminiscing of Logan Canyon" TMs [photocopy], p. 5, in file titled "CCC History" with Scott Bushman, Logan Ranger District office, Logan, Utah."

¹⁵⁵ Bushman.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

1910.¹⁵⁷ A water system was proposed in the mid-1920s and by the end of that decade, there was talk of building a shed for road equipment.¹⁵⁸ This may be the existing warehouse, which is labeled on a 1935 site plan as a garage. In FY1932, road maintenance funds were to be used for painting a tool house and one can speculate that this is the current paint and oil shed.

Like other early ranger stations, the Card Ranger Station underwent a significant makeover during the New Deal era. Most of the existing buildings were removed or remodeled and a standard Region 4 house was constructed. A 1935 planting plan and a 1936 site plan show the buildings on the site at the time: an R4 Plan 8 dwelling, a barn (now gone), a garage (the current warehouse), a powder house, and a cellar. The site plan indicates a corral and a storage facility to the north. Presently there are six buildings at the site, now referred to as the Card Guard Station: the Plan 8 dwelling, the cellar, the powder house, the warehouse, the paint and oil house, and a prefabricated metal shed.

Elk Valley Guard Station

Originally known as the **Saddle Creek Ranger Station**, this site north of Hardware Ranch was withdrawn from public entry in 1909. It was formally named the Elk Valley Guard Station in October 1942 when the Saddle Creek withdrawal was replaced. There is no indication that there were any buildings here before 1928, when Clarence N. Woods inspected the site and recommended the construction of a two-room house, pasture and yard fences (1.25 miles), and a toilet.¹⁵⁹ Nothing happened immediately – budget estimates for fiscal years 1933 and 1934 included costs for a proposed one-room cabin, a garage, and water system development.

Presently, there are three buildings at the Elk Valley Guard Station. According to current engineering records, the cabin was built in 1924, the barn in 1925, and the outhouse in 1948. No sources for these dates have yet been found, but all three have characteristics of Forest Service buildings constructed before the New Deal era (1933-42). Given the physical and documentary evidence, it is likely that the buildings were moved to the Elk Valley Guard Station from another site or sites. This may have occurred just before 1941 when a new site withdrawal was made, presumably to protect the improvements from public claims.

In 1992, the Forest Service proposed to dispose of the Elk Valley Guard Station buildings and consulted with the Utah SHPO per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.¹⁶⁰ Consultation ultimately led to allowing a local snowmobile club to use the site under special use permit.

Garden City Ranger Station

The Forest Service withdrew this site in 1909 and erected a barbed wire fence in 1910.¹⁶¹ It was located in Sections 19 and 30 of T14N, R4E, south of US Highway 89 and possibly in Stump Hollow. Rangers used the site, most likely as a pasture, to administer the Laketown Ranger District in the late 1910s. In his 1923 inspection report, C. N. Woods wrote the fence was in poor condition and that no house had been built. He suggested the fence be removed and no more money spent on the site.¹⁶² The site withdrawal was released in 1961.

¹⁵⁷ List of Completed Improvements.

¹⁵⁸ Woods, 1928, 3.

¹⁵⁹ Woods, 1928, 5.

¹⁶⁰ Thomas R. Sutt, "Elk Valley Guard Station Removal, Report No. WS-92-0488, 12 August 1992" TMs [photocopy], Preservation Files of Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁶¹ List of Completed Improvements.

¹⁶² Woods, 1923, 7.

Grotto Point Ranger Station

The short withdrawal period of this site, 1908 to 1915, suggests it was used little, if at all. The 32-acre site was located a mile or so east of the present-day **Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station** in T11N, R3E, S30.

High Creek Ranger Station

Situated in the northwest corner of the current Logan Ranger District, the Forest Service withdrew this 160-acre parcel as an administrative site in 1908. A year later, it was withdrawn by the Department of Interior as a power site. Consequently, Forest Supervisor Clinton Smith was required in 1910 to justify the Forest Service withdrawal. He did, stating that while it had value as a power site, the land was agricultural in character as proven by the fact that Eli Williams was currently using the site under special use permit for agricultural and pastoral uses. Smith described it as the only low-elevation site available between Cub River and Blacksmith Fork ranger stations, "a distance of 24 miles in a straight line." Smith stated the Forest Service would develop the site in the future.¹⁶³

In 1918, forest officials proposed to build a pasture fence here, as there was no other pasture on District 4 (presumably the High Creek Ranger District). As late as 1922, they were still proposing construction of the fence, as well as a one-room, frame dwelling measuring 12' x 16'. To date, there has been no indication that this site was ever developed. Eighty acres of the withdrawal were released back into the public domain in 1962.

Logan Warehouse Site

The Cache National Forest leased property at 1188 East 700 North on the Utah State University campus as a warehouse site. When the University proposed an expansion, the Forest Service bought a 2.3-acre lot in Logan from John and Doris Jones in 1961, relocating soon thereafter. The Forest Service developed the site, located at 200 South and 700 West, as a warehouse facility for the SO and Logan Ranger District. In 1961, contractor Lynn S. Porter submitted bids to move a 135' x 26' warehouse/garage and an oil and pump house from the University site to the new site. The same year, the Forest Supervisor sought approval to construct a new concrete block warehouse (32' x 128').

The Logan Ranger District also used a warehouse at the Tony Grove Ranger Station to store supplies. With the restoration of that historic ranger station in the mid-1960s, the warehouse was removed, leaving the district with inadequate storage facilities. By 1966, the Forest Supervisor requested approval for a new warehouse, noting that the Logan Ranger District and the SO were sharing a warehouse.¹⁶⁴

The Logan Ranger District continues to use the site, known now as the Logan Work Center. Presently, there are four buildings there: a warehouse/shop (built in the 1960s), the west warehouse (1981), tack shed (1965), and a paint/oil shed (1983).¹⁶⁵

Log Cabin Ranger Station

The Log Cabin Ranger Station, located in Log Cabin Hollow (T13N, R4E, S34 and T12N, R4E, S3), was withdrawn in September of 1909. The following year saw the completion of a wire fence and a 14' x 16' one-room log house with a board roof. This was supplemented with a 4' x 4' frame, shingle-roofed outhouse in 1914.¹⁶⁶ Inspector C. N. Woods recommended in 1928 that the house be disposed of since it

¹⁶³ Forest Supervisor Clinton G. Smith to The District Forester, 25 May 1910 in file titled "LP - BOUNDARIES - Cache - 1909-1916," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁶⁴ Forest Supervisor Merlin I. Bishop to Regional Forester, 30 June 1966, Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office.

¹⁶⁵ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 45.

¹⁶⁶ List of Completed Improvements.

was used very little. He also suggested that the wire from the pasture fence, which was down, be salvaged.¹⁶⁷

Mantua Work Center

Little information regarding the Mantua Work Center, located southwest of Mantua in the Box Elder Campground, has been found. Known originally as the Mantua Guard Station (and in some records, the Box Elder Administrative Site), it was established sometime between 1941 and 1948,¹⁶⁸ possibly to support the newly formed Wellsville Mountain Ranger District. One employee recalls that the horses on the Cache National Forest were wintered in Mantua, possibly at the administrative site there.¹⁶⁹

As of 1961, there were three buildings on the site: an office, a tool shed, and a hay shed.¹⁷⁰ The tool shed, also known as the shop, was a 10' x 20' board-and-batten building with a 5-panel door.¹⁷¹ When the site was surveyed in 1997, only the office and tool shed existed.¹⁷² Presently, one small building known as the office remains. It is used primarily for storage.

Mud Flat Ranger Station

Consisting of 37.6 acres withdrawn in 1907, the Mud Flat Ranger Station was in Section 11 of T12N, R3E, east of Logan Canyon and southwest of the historic Temple Fork Sawmill site. The site was improved in 1908 with a 16' x 28' two-room log house and a 4' x 4' frame outhouse, both of which had shingle roofs.¹⁷³ The following year, a smooth wire fence was erected, most likely around a pasture. Dave Theurer, an early Cache ranger, recalled that Ollie McCulloch built the cabin.¹⁷⁴

In 1928, C. N. Woods inspected the ranger station, noting that the Forest Service did not use the cabin much. However, employees of the Mountain States Telephone Company often stayed there when making trips over their lines during the winter. He recommended that the cabin be made available to them since the Forest Service had wires on their poles.

Sometime after his report, the cabin was replaced with a one-room cabin.¹⁷⁵ This may have been done during the New Deal era; records indicate the Forest sought relief funds to build a cabin and outhouse in fiscal year 1934. The cabin was destroyed sometime after 1961,¹⁷⁶ but its foundation still exists.¹⁷⁷

Preston Flat Ranger Station

The Preston Flat Ranger Station was withdrawn in 1908 but released in 1919, suggesting it was used little if at all. It was in Section 17 of T12N, R3E, west of the Preston Valley Campground. The **Teapot Rock Ranger Station** was also located in Section 17. The present-day Right Hand Fork Guard Station is located nearby in Section 18.

¹⁶⁷ Woods, 1928, 4.

¹⁶⁸ No administrative site is shown here on the 1941 Cache map, but the Mantua Guard Station appears on a 1945 map of radio and telephone lines. It was connected with the Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station and Brigham City. (Atlas titled "Telephone Maps, Region Four," Forest Service Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.)

¹⁶⁹ Dave Tippetts, Rocky Mountain Research Station, personal communication with author, 10 February 2005.

¹⁷⁰ Cache Inventory 1961.

¹⁷¹ 1978 photos and condition survey for the Box Elder Administrative Site, 7300 Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷² Cory Jensen, Historic Site Form for Mantua Administrative Site, Preservation Files of Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷³ List of Completed Improvements.

¹⁷⁴ Hovey,

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Cache Inventory 1961.

¹⁷⁷ Bushman.

Right Hand Fork Guard Station

In 1908, the Forest Service withdrew the **Teapot Rock Ranger Station** but released the site on February 5, 1910 when George Q. Rich (1869-1935) listed it as a homestead. Rich was the son of LDS Church Apostle George Rich and a prominent lawyer in Logan. Taking advantage of his legal connections, he used convicts to construct a “bungalow” at the juncture of Logan Canyon and the Right Fork of Logan Canyon. The house, used by Rich as a recreation cabin, was built by August 1911 when the GLO resurveyed the area. Rich’s homestead plat¹⁷⁸ clearly shows his house, a series of fences, and a trail heading down the canyon toward Logan. His homestead entry for 21.34 acres was patented on March 6, 1916 (Patent #517327).



George Q. Rich homestead in Logan Canyon, 1913

The Forest Service bought 15.88 acres of the former Rich homestead in 1967 from Robert Skabelund, et. al. The Logan Ranger District staff used the cabin, now known as the Right Hand Fork Guard Station, to administer the area. The site has also been known as the Stage or Stagecoach Administrative Site, reportedly because the area was used in the mid-1890s as a stopping place for stagecoaches traveling between Bear Lake and Cache Valley.¹⁷⁹

By the early 1990s, use was minimal and the cabin was in a state of disrepair. The Cache Forest Supervisor announced plans to destroy the cabin since there were no funds to maintain it. Upon hearing this, Stuart Rich, great-grandson of the original owner and a California attorney, offered to assist with repairing the deteriorating cabin. He and forest officials considered placing the cabin under special use permit, but ultimately the district’s fire staff chose to take responsibility for the cabin. The Logan Hotshot crew funded a new roof, repairs to the interior and the development of a new water system, completing the work in 1996. Fire crews currently use the cabin as a bunkhouse during the summer.¹⁸⁰

Rocky Ford Ranger Station

Like the **Grotto Point Ranger Station**, this site was located near the **Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station**. Withdrawn in 1908, it consisted of 26 acres in Section 25 of T11N, R2E, S25. It was released only seven years later, suggesting that it was not used.

Spring Hollow Ranger Station

The exact location of this site is unknown, but it consisted of 100 acres somewhere in T12N, R2E and in the same area as Spring Hollow off Logan Canyon. The site was withdrawn in 1908 but released in early 1919.

Tony Grove Guard Station (Tony Grove Memorial Ranger Station)

The site of the Tony Grove Guard Station, located in Logan Canyon, originally served as headquarters of Jacob Jorgensen’s dairy business.¹⁸¹ The Eccles and Thatcher families of Logan also used the area as a summer vacation and camping site in the 1800s. Because they were some of Cache Valley’s most

¹⁷⁸ Homestead Entry Survey No. 52, surveyed 1913-14 and signed 1915, on microfiche, R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁷⁹ Marilyn Mlazovsky, Cultural Resource Report #WS-81-0151, 1981, copy located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁸⁰ Bushman.

¹⁸¹ Winkler.

affluent families, the grove of trees in which they set up their campsite became known as Tony Grove, with "tony" meaning upper class or trendy. In the 1890s, herders brought their sheep to use the dipping vat constructed near the grove. The families discontinued their summer camping trips as more and more sheep collected there.¹⁸²

The Forest Service withdrew the first 80 acres for the Tony Grove Ranger Station in 1907, adding another 160 acres in 1908. Early Cache ranger Dave Theurer helped build a log house under the supervision of Alfred Berntson who "did an excellent job in dove tailing the logs and building the cabin with two rooms."¹⁸³ According to improvement records, the 18' x 25' house was completed in 1908. There were other improvements constructed that year: a pasture fence, a 4' x 4' frame outhouse, and a three-stall log barn measuring 20' x 24'. All buildings had shingle roofs. In 1928, C. N. Woods inspected the site and observed a "fine pasture" with some irrigation. He recommended construction of a two-car garage, installation of a domestic water system, and reconstruction of the pasture fence.¹⁸⁴

New Deal funding led to the redevelopment of the Tony Grove Ranger Station. According to a 1937 site plan (approved in 1938), a nursery with numerous buildings was laid out around the 1908 dwelling, while a new ranger compound was proposed to the east, closer to Highway 89. Seven buildings were planned for the latter, but only two, an R4 Plan 1 house and an R4 Plan 12 barn, were built. The Tony Grove Nursery, established in 1936 and supervised by James W. Augenstein, was also partially developed. Its buildings included an R4 Plan 21 equipment shed, an R4 Plan 20 garage, a warehouse, a generator shed, and an R4 Plan 70 outhouse. With the exception of the 1908 house, it is likely that the old buildings were removed as part of the site redevelopment.

Despite these significant investments, the nursery was abandoned in the 1950s after the Lucky Peak Nursery was established in Idaho.¹⁸⁵ Consequently, several of the buildings were eventually removed or relocated. In 1948, the Plan 1 house and Plan 21 equipment shed were transported to Brigham City for use as a new district headquarters. The Plan 20 garage was moved to the Preston Ranger Station in Idaho (now on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest) by 1953.

Presently there are five buildings on site: the 1908 log house, the R4 Plan 12 barn, the generator building, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a tack shed similar to R4 Plan 95B. The latter was a paint storage building at the Farmington Administrative Site until it was moved to Tony Grove in 1989.¹⁸⁶ This was done under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service, Utah SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.¹⁸⁷



Tony Grove Nursery, 1939

The Tony Grove Ranger Station, specifically the 1908 house, has long been appreciated for its historic values. Forest

¹⁸² Bushman.

¹⁸³ Owen Despain, "Historic Tony Grove Ranger Station," *The Herald Journal* (Logan), 27 February 1967; Hovey.

¹⁸⁴ Woods, 1928, 4.

¹⁸⁵ Jensen, et. al.

¹⁸⁶ "Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, 1978," in Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸⁷ Jensen, et. al.

officials decided in 1965 to restore the station, partially at the urging of Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service. Cliff had stayed there while employed as a forest guard in 1929 and 1931.¹⁸⁸ Within two years, the Forest Service had repaired the dwelling and stone path, installed a new water line, built a new pole fence, and had a 30' x 100' "tin" warehouse removed. They chose to retain the generator shed with its Pelton Wheel and Westinghouse generator because of its historic value.¹⁸⁹

In 1992, the Tony Grove Ranger Station was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The house, barn, and generator shed were identified as contributing resources, while the tack shed and outhouse were designated as non-contributing resources. It is recommended that the National Register Nomination be modified to identify these as contributing resources and to provide accurate information about the site's history.

Willow Spring Guard Station

The Willow Spring pasture, consisting of 40 acres in Section 16 of T14N, R4E, may have been used before it was formally withdrawn in 1940. Budget estimates for fiscal year 1926 included construction of a fence for a 10-acre pasture here. Six years later, there was talk of using relief funds to erect a one-room ranger station. A dwelling was built, although its construction date is presently unknown. It may have been built by 1941, when the site is designated as the Willow Spring Guard Station on a forest map. The dwelling was eventually removed and only its concrete foundation remains.¹⁹⁰

Wood Camp Ranger Station

This 60-acre site, just off Logan Canyon in Section 14 of T12N, R3E, was withdrawn in 1908. The withdrawal was released in 1919.

¹⁸⁸ Chief Edward P. Cliff to Regional Forester, 14 July 1966, in Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸⁹ Forest Supervisor Merlin I. Bishop to Regional Forester, 30 June 1966 and 30 June 1967, in Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁹⁰ Tippets.

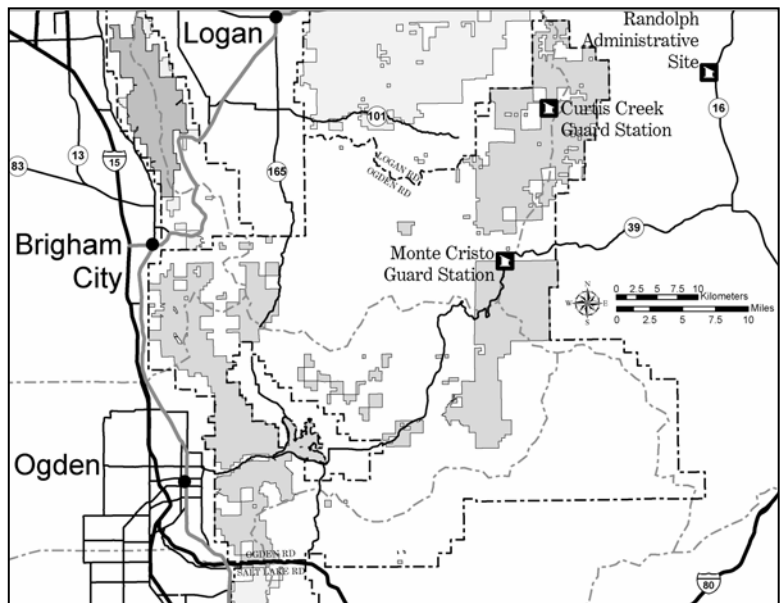
Chapter 7: Ogden Ranger District

The Ogden Ranger District embraces a narrow strip on the Wasatch Range, from Weber Canyon where it meets the Salt Lake Ranger District north toward Brigham City and the Logan Ranger District. Two separate portions of the district lie to the east and northeast on the Monte Cristo Range. Within the district boundaries lies a significant amount of private land interspersed with isolated parcels of National Forest lands. Significant features of the Ogden Ranger District include the Willard Peak and Willard Basin area, the scenic Ogden Canyon, Pineview Reservoir, and the Snow Basin Ski Resort.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Ogden Ranger District is the youngest district on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. It was established as the Huntsville Ranger District in 1936 to manage the Ogden River watershed, which was added to the Cache National Forest that year. Soon thereafter, the district became known as the Ogden River Ranger District. It expanded with the Ogden Valley Addition (1939) and Pineview Addition (1941). By 1950, the district included all forest lands in Weber and Morgan counties, the Ogden River and Weber River drainages, and small portions of land in Cache and Rich counties.

The evolution of the Ogden Ranger District warrants a discussion of the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District. The later was created in 1942 to manage the Wellsville Mountain Addition, as well as the Ogden Valley and Blacksmith Fork areas.¹⁹¹ Known originally as the Little Bear River Ranger District, it was renamed the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District around 1951. Some records also referred to it as the Brigham City Ranger District, reflecting the town in which the ranger was headquartered.



In the mid-1950s, the Ogden Valley Ranger District absorbed the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District and was renamed the Ogden Ranger District

Districts were again reorganized with the 1973 consolidation of the Wasatch and Cache national forests. The Ogden Ranger District lost the Wellsville Mountain area to the Logan Ranger District, but gained most of the Randolph Ranger District.¹⁹² Located in Rich and Cache counties, the Randolph Ranger District had been established by 1920 as the Rich County Ranger District, although the name was changed in the mid-

1920s to the Laketown Ranger District. In 1951 it was renamed the Randolph Ranger District to reflect the location of its new headquarters. A shuffling of district boundaries in the 1950s transferred the Monte

¹⁹¹ Julian R. Thomas, interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 27 March 1984, interview 105, transcript, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-105, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁹² An undated list of administrative sites indicates part of the Randolph Ranger District, including the Log Cabin and Willow Springs administrative sites, were transferred to the Logan Ranger District.

Cristo area from the Ogden Ranger District to the Randolph Ranger District, which was considered a "training district" for young rangers.¹⁹³

RANGERS

Early rangers of the Laketown/Randolph Ranger District included Hopkin "Hop" Rice, a native of Providence, Utah. Rice spent his entire career on the Cache, beginning in 1905. He held the positions of guard (1908-09), assistant ranger (1910-15), ranger (1915-20), deputy supervisor (1920-24), and senior ranger (1924-38). He worked on nearly all the Cache's districts until his death in 1938.

Vern A. Bird worked on the Ashley National Forest (1916-17) and served in the Army before returning to the Forest Service to work on the Cache National Forest in 1921. He was ranger of the Laketown and Logan districts until he resigned in 1924 to support his wife's opera career.

Another ranger, William H. Campbell, started as a guard on the Pocatello National Forest in 1909. He advanced to assistant ranger and ranger, serving on several of the Pocatello (later Cache) districts. Campbell was the Laketown District Ranger from 1926 to 1929 and again from 1936 until 1943. Between those assignments, he was assistant clerk in the Supervisor's Office (1929-1936). After retiring to Logan, Utah on November 30, 1943, Campbell worked for the Cattle and Horse Growers Association and then the Cache County assessor's office until his death in 1956.

Thomas H. Sevy was the Laketown district ranger from 1945 to 1952, a period in which the headquarters was moved from Laketown to Randolph. Most of the rangers after Sevy served one- or two-year appointments.

During its short existence, the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District was served by several rangers on short-term appointments. They included Dean Rowland (1942-43), who later became recreation and lands staff officer on the Ashley. Vernon Brewer, who received his first permanent Forest Service job in 1926, served in 1948 until 1949 when he transferred to the Bridger National Forest. The last ranger was Murle J. Markham, who previously worked on the Targhee and Bridger national forests. Markham was the Wellsville Mountain District Ranger from 1949 until at least 1954. He may have been there as late as December 6, 1956, when he died of a heart attack. If so, his death may have precipitated the district reorganizations.

The first Ogden District Ranger was Harold H. Price, who worked on the Humboldt National Forest before transferring to the Cache National Forest in 1931. He was assigned to the Logan, Blacksmith Fork and Laketown districts before taking over the newly established Ogden Ranger District in 1936. After three years, Price was succeeded by Robert Clark Anderson, a 1934 graduate of Utah State University. Anderson had worked on the Las Vegas District before serving as Ogden District Ranger from 1939 to 1957.

¹⁹³ Hallie Cox, interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 9 February 1984, interview 24, transcript, accession number R4-1680-92-0024-24, Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Little Bear River/Wellsville Mountain Ranger District

The ranger of the Little Bear River (later the Wellsville Mountain) Ranger District worked from Logan, most likely in the Supervisor's Office, for the first few years after the district was created in 1942. In 1948, the Forest Service bought a lot in Brigham City and developed it for the ranger's use. By 1950, Brigham City was identified as the district headquarters although only a house and garage were placed on the newly acquired site. It is not known if the ranger worked from his house or rented an office in town.

Brigham City lost its designation as a district headquarters in the mid-1950s after the Ogden Ranger District absorbed the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District. By 1963, the Brigham City Administrative Site had been declared surplus and was transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. For more information about this site, see Chapter 6.

Laketown/Randolph Ranger District

The first known headquarters for this district was in Laketown, Utah. The Forest Service purchased a lot there in 1921 and built a house shortly afterwards. By 1928, a forest inspector noted that Laketown was not ideal for the district headquarters because it was not centrally located.¹⁹⁴ However, it was not until twenty years later, in April of 1946, that the ranger relocated from Laketown to Randolph, Utah. He may have rented an office because it was another year before the Randolph Ranger Station was developed (see below). Even that site had no office, so the ranger may have continued renting space in town until 1965 when a district office was constructed. Located in Randolph on the west side of Highway 16, the office was of R4 Plan A-97. It was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service in 1973, most likely a result of the forest and district consolidations.¹⁹⁵

Ogden Ranger District

The Ogden Ranger District is currently headquartered in the historic Forest Service building at 507 25th Street in Ogden. Local architects Leslie S. Hodgson and Myrl A. McClenahan designed this fine Art Deco structure, which was built in 1932 as the headquarters of Region 4. Records suggest that the Ogden Ranger District employees have occupied the building since the district's creation in 1936.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Beus Canyon Administrative Site

The Beus Canyon Administrative Site is at 4746 South 1900 East in Ogden, just inside the Forest boundary. It was withdrawn in 1948 and developed as the Ogden Field Office for the regional Forest Pest Management (FPM) staff.¹⁹⁶ (Although FPM is under the USDA Forest Service, it is within the State and Private Forestry organization rather than the National Forest System.) By 1990, the Ogden Ranger District was using the site as a fire cache and had stationed an initial attack fire crew there. Because it was

¹⁹⁴ Woods, 1928, 9.

¹⁹⁵ Basic Information Sheet, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁹⁶ Acting District Ranger Elizabeth G. Close to Forest Supervisor, 22 March 1990, in file titled "Beus Canyon Work Center," project files, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

isolated from the district office, the ranger recommended the site be transferred to the FPM as originally intended.¹⁹⁷ When this occurred on September 30, 1990, the facilities consisted of a two-story, 2600-square foot office (1973), an 1800-square foot warehouse/shop (1978), and a greenhouse (1973).¹⁹⁸ Two storage sheds (1973 and 1993) are also on site.¹⁹⁹

Blake Ranger Station

This site was in Section 6 of T8N, R4E, one or two miles west of the present-day Monte Cristo Guard Station. Although not withdrawn until 1917, it was developed in 1913 with a two-room frame house measuring 12' x 14' and a woven-and-barbed wire fence.²⁰⁰ The house had a "paper roof" and seven years after its construction, forest officials were still trying to get funds to shingle it.²⁰¹ In 1928, C. N. Woods inspected the house, remarking that it was uninhabitable and recommended its disposal. He also noted there was no grass for horses.²⁰²

Curtis Creek Guard Station

The Curtis Creek Guard Station, located along Forest Road 060 near the Cache County-Rich County line, was used before its November 10, 1942 withdrawal of 200 acres. As early as 1918, Cache forest officials proposed to develop it for administrative use by building a pole fence and repairing an abandoned cabin on a sawmill site.²⁰³ This may have occurred because the existing Curtis Creek dwelling appears to have been constructed in the 1910s or 1920s. A Forest Service facilities inventory gives the cabin's construction date as 1922 but no documentation to support this has yet been found. One can only speculate that the 1922 date may be the year in which the abandoned cabin was remodeled or a new cabin built. Little else is known about the site's early history, except that it was designated as a guard station on forest maps as early as 1936.

A 20' x 24' garage/warehouse was constructed on site at an unknown date. These dimensions are consistent with the R4 Plan 20 garage, which was designed in 1933 and constructed throughout Region 4 during the New Deal era. According to a 1961 inventory, the site also had a barn. The garage/warehouse was removed or possibly burned down sometime between 1961 and 1978. The barn's fate is unknown.

Presently there are three buildings on site: the cabin, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a storage building. The latter was constructed as a two-unit toilet, most likely at a public recreation site. It was moved to the Curtis Creek Guard Station by 1978 when it was referred to as the oil and gas house.²⁰⁴ Other site features include the foundation of the former garage, a concrete slab (4'-10" x 4'-10"), a yard fence, a water trough, and a corral. The toilet would have been placed on the site no earlier than 1933, the year it was designed.

Huntsville Administrative Site

Several factors led to the acquisition of the Huntsville Administrative Site. These included the improvements and resulting activities in Wheeler Basin (e.g., Snow Basin ski area), the 1941 Pineview Addition to the Cache National Forest, and an acute lack of storage space. The ranger complained in 1939 that he was using the Regional Office basement and the South Fork toilet buildings for storage and

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ District Ranger Randy Welsh to Forest Supervisor, 29 August 1990, in file titled "Beus Canyon Work Center," project files, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁹⁹ Forest Service Infra Database.

²⁰⁰ List of Completed Improvements.

²⁰¹ FY1920 List of Projects, Cache National Forest History Files, located with Scott Bushman, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah.

²⁰² Woods, 1928, 4.

²⁰³ 1918 List of Proposed Projects, Cache National Forest History Files, located with Scott Bushman, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah.

²⁰⁴ "Site Inventory Sheet, Curtis Creek, 1978(?)," in file titled "7310 Curtis Creek Administrative Site," Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

the situation was inadequate. He proposed to develop a warehouse site in Huntsville, where he was renting a garage to store construction materials.²⁰⁵

It was four years before the Forest Service, with the help of local government officials, acquired a site in Huntsville. In 1943, Rulon and Lorena Wood sold a four-acre parcel with a three-room brick dwelling²⁰⁶ to the Forest Service for \$250. By this time, the United States had entered the war, the CCC was disbanded, and construction activity had nearly ceased. Consequently, the plan to develop the site with new and standard buildings was never implemented.

There is little indication that the Forest Service developed the site prior to 1956. That year, a Mr. Viehweg moved an R4 Plan 11 barn from the Blacksmith Fork Ranger Station to the Huntsville site where it was converted to a workshop/garage, and quarters for “bachelor crews.”²⁰⁷ By December of 1956, a “small dwelling” was moved to the Huntsville Administrative Site,²⁰⁸ possibly from Randolph after the Randolph and Ogden districts were consolidated.²⁰⁹ Several engineering documents from the 1960s describe the house as a CCC-built structure measuring 17' x 29'. The house and barn were placed on the south end of the site, since the north end was reserved for a proposed nursery. A 1956 site plan called for the removal of the original house and cellar (included in the 1943 purchase) and showed proposed nursery buildings, timber plots, and recreation area “holding plots.”

It is not known if the nursery scheme was ever implemented, but several other improvements were added over the years to support district administration. By 1978, the following buildings were on site:

1. 29' x 17' dwelling built by the CCC (converted to an office by 1981)
2. 27' x 74' warehouse (3-bay garage/workshop/office built by the Weber Basin Job Corps in late 1971)
3. 18' x 30' bunkhouse (the former Blacksmith Fork barn)
4. paint and oil house (placed on site between 1956 and 1961)
5. 18' x 10' barn

Presently, there are 14 buildings on site, 13 of which were built between 1971 and 2000. The tack barn, noted as a 1970 building in recent engineering records, may in fact be the old Blacksmith Fork barn. If so, it has been significantly altered and expanded.

Monte Cristo Guard Station

The Monte Cristo Guard Station is about 30 miles northeast of Huntsville along State Highway 39. Presently there are four buildings on site: a dwelling, a barn, a generator shed, and a gas and oil house. Like the Curtis Creek Guard Station, the site was used before its formal withdrawal of 132.24 acres on February 25, 1942. Several buildings were constructed before the New Deal era, perhaps around 1926 when forest officials proposed to build a pasture fence there. One of the original structures was a one-room cabin, which Forest Service employee Roy Stoker acquired and moved to Huntsville in the 1940s. A group of local men known as the “Jolly Boys” used it as a gambling shack for years. Around 2002, Jeff Hyde bought the cabin from Stoker’s grandson, Cory Thompson. He then moved it from the Wasatch

²⁰⁵ Forest Ranger R. C. Anderson to Forest Supervisor, 18 July 1939, in file titled “5420 Huntsville,” Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁶ “Condition of Tract, (1943?)” in file titled “7310 Curtis Creek Administrative Site,” Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁷ Forest Supervisor R. E. Crowell to District Ranger Anderson, 2 May 1956, and Administrative Assistant W. J. Prevot to Forest Supervisor, 7 August 1956, in file titled “5420 Huntsville,” Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁸ Forest Supervisor R. E. Crowell to Regional Forester, 4 December 1956, in file titled “5420 Huntsville,” Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁹ Scott Layton, Ogden Ranger District, personal communication with author, 18 March 2003.

Paving Company's site, placed it behind the Yukon Grille across the street and remodeled it into a gift shop known as The Wild Plum. It is presently (2005) undergoing another remodeling.²¹⁰

Other early buildings at the Monte Cristo Guard Station included a garage (moved to the Randolph Ranger Station around 1947) and a 20' x 20' barn. The board-and-batten barn had a corrugated metal roof, a 5-panel door, 6-pane windows set vertically, and a sliding door.²¹¹ It was removed sometime after 1978.



Monte Cristo GS dwelling, 1937.

With little documentation available, the construction dates of the four existing buildings are a mystery. The current dwelling is an R4 Plan 7, Alternative 1 design and was built sometime between 1935 and 1937. The generator shed and the paint and oil house were there by 1961 and may have been constructed earlier. The garage has some New Deal era features, but is not a standard plan. This suggests it was built before 1933 and possibly remodeled in the mid-1930s to conform to Regional Office design guidelines. However, it is not listed on a 1961 building inventory for the Monte Cristo Guard

Station. Either it was left off by error or it was moved to the site after 1961. Another possibility is that it is the former coal shed or pump house, both of which are listed on the 1961 inventory.²¹²

The house and generator shed were significantly remodeled around 1993 to support the dwelling's use as a rental cabin. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) and the Weber County Sheriff have also used the dwelling as a warming shelter to support search-and-rescue operations. The remodeling was done under an agreement with DWR, the Utah State Parks, the Weber County Sheriff and the Forest, with each providing funds and/or labor.

Randolph Administrative Site

The Laketown Ranger District was originally administered from Laketown, Utah, which was considered a poor location because it was not centrally located. Consequently, the ranger relocated to the town of Randolph in 1946. The following year, Kenneth and Lucille Hatch sold a 2.65-acre parcel to the Forest Service for use as a new ranger station. In the spirit of post-war recycling of buildings, the Forest Service moved a dwelling from the Laketown Ranger Station to the new Randolph Ranger Station in 1947. Around the same time, a garage was moved from the Monte Cristo Ranger Station, while an R4 Plan 13A barn was moved from the Paris Ranger District.²¹³

Although the house and garage remain, the barn was removed possibly around 1980 when the new tack shed was constructed. Other buildings were constructed over the years: outhouses (since removed), a canvas "Quonset hut" (1976) that was replaced with a bunkhouse for timber crews (1980), an outhouse, and a pesticide storage building (1983).²¹⁴ A 21' x 40' warehouse of R4 Plan 21 was placed on the site sometime between 1950 (when a planting plan was prepared) and 1961 (when it is listed on an inventory).

²¹⁰ Personal communication with Jeff Hyde and Kathy Thompson, 16 June 2005; Jeff DeMoss, "Charm versus growth" *Ogden Standard-Examiner*, 24 August 2003, E-1.

²¹¹ 1978 photograph, in Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²¹² Cache Inventory 1961.

²¹³ Improvement Plan, Randolph Ranger Station, approved 29 June 1948, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

²¹⁴ 7300 Engineering Files, Ogden Ranger District and Wasatch-Cache Supervisor's offices.

The use of this plan, typically built during the New Deal period, suggests it may have been relocated from another administrative site.

In 1998, archeologist Charmaine Thompson led a Passport in Time project at the Randolph Administrative Site, as it is now known. Volunteers stripped paint off the house and garage and replaced damaged siding. Their work was in support of a rural economic development program in which guests of the Bear Valley Working Ranches would be housed at the Randolph site. This program never reached fruition.

Snow Basin Administrative Site

The history of the Snow Basin Administrative Site is tied directly to the Snow Basin Ski Resort. With the help of ski pioneer Alf Engen, the Forest Service identified the area as a potential ski resort in 1938. A year later, Ogden City began operating the first ski tow there. CCC crews contributed to the resort's development by building an access road (1940) and ski runs (1941). Shortly thereafter, construction was halted and the resort closed when the United States entered World War II. In 1945, Snow Basin reopened to the delight of recreational skiers, including many veterans of the 10th Mountain Division who were avid skiers.²¹⁵ New improvements were constructed and documented on a site plan approved in December 1947.²¹⁶

As the popularity of Snow Basin grew, a Forest Service snow ranger was assigned to the area. In 1960, a public restroom near the lodge was converted to a 340-square foot office for the ranger.²¹⁷ The Forest Service continued to own the 340-sf building until 2000 when it was transferred to the resort's current owners in a land exchange. Since April 2002, Forest Service personnel have worked from leased office space in the resort's new day lodge.

²¹⁵ http://www.snowbasin.com/summer/our_history.html, accessed 15 June 2005.

²¹⁶ "Site Inventory Sheet, Snow Basin, 1978," in file titled "7300 Snow Basin Administrative Site," Ogden Ranger District office, Ogden, Utah.

²¹⁷ Layton.

Chapter 8: Salt Lake Ranger District

The Salt Lake Ranger District manages the National Forest lands that extend from the northern Davis County line at Weber Canyon south to the Salt Lake County's southern boundary at Lone Peak (east of Draper). The district includes the Stansbury Mountain Range (the early Grantsville Division) near Tooele, Utah, as well as the Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks, Lone Peak, and Deseret Peak wilderness areas. It is considered an "urban district" for its proximity to the Salt Lake City metropolitan area.²¹⁸ While mining and grazing were important historical uses, these have been supplanted by recreational pursuits.

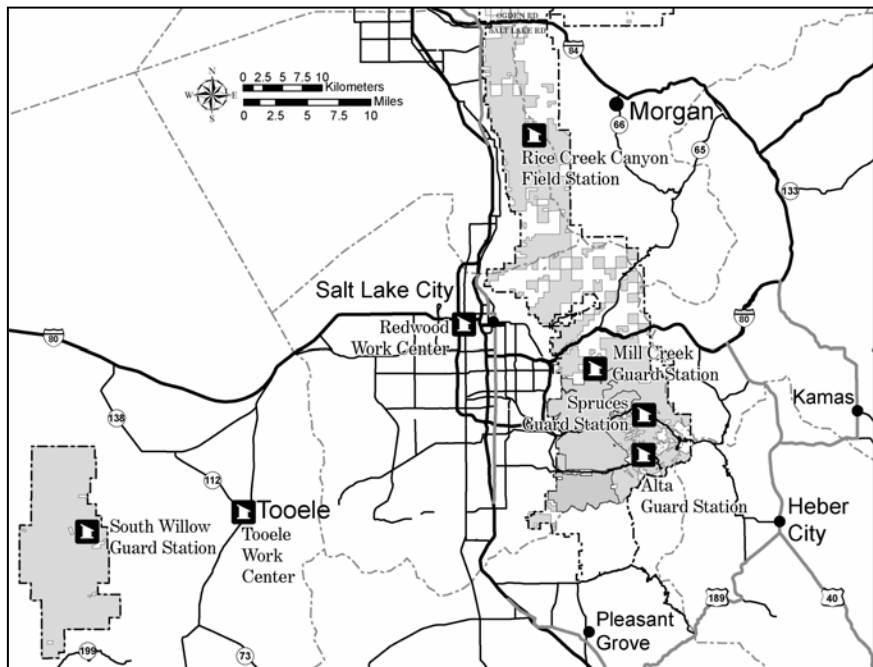
The district encompasses the Salt Lake watershed, which supplies more than 60% of the drinking water for area residents.²¹⁹ The historic Davis County Experimental Watershed, acquired as the Davis County Addition in 1934, is also within the district boundaries.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Early Forest Service directories indicate parts of the Salt Lake Ranger District were originally known as the Big Cottonwood Ranger District (headquartered in Sandy) and the Miller Flat Ranger District (headquartered in Murray). In 1920 or 1921, the latter was renamed the Salt Lake Ranger District with headquarters remaining in Murray. Records suggest the Salt Lake Ranger District may have absorbed the Big Cottonwood Ranger District around 1929, which may have precipitated the ranger's move to Salt Lake City. He was there by 1935.

The Grantsville and Vernon divisions were managed as one district, possibly as early as 1910 when the Vernon Division was transferred from the Nebo National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest. By 1925, the Salt Lake District Ranger was in charge of those divisions, which were referred to as ranger districts at the time.²²⁰

Districts were again shuffled in preparation for the 1929 transfer of the Granddaddy Lakes area from the Uinta to the Wasatch National Forest. The ranger of the American Fork District, which was still part of the Wasatch, took over the Vernon Ranger District²²¹ while the Salt Lake Ranger District absorbed the Big Cottonwood Ranger District. In 1938, the Grantsville Division was



²¹⁸ Salt Lake Ranger District webpage, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf/unit/slrd/index.shtml>, accessed 9 June 2005.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ USDA Forest Service, *Service Directory 1925*, 27.

²²¹ The American Fork Ranger District was originally known as the Pleasant Grove Ranger District. It was transferred to the Uinta National Forest in 1954.

transferred from the Salt Lake Ranger District to the American Fork Ranger District. In keeping with reorganization trends, the Grantsville Division was re-established in 1953 as a separate administrative unit known as the Tooele Ranger District. At that time, a district office was opened in the town of Tooele.

The Salt Lake District Ranger managed the Davis County Watershed, acquired in 1934. As workloads increased, the Forest found it necessary to designate that area as a separate district. In 1959, the Bountiful Ranger District was created to administer the area.²²² The district boundary was stretched into Morgan County on September 14, 1962 with the Morgan County Addition. With this action, the Bountiful Ranger District encompassed 93,906 acres, nearly half of which were alienated lands. It extended from Weber River on the north to the "Parleys and Emigration drainage line on the south."²²³

The Bountiful Ranger District was considered unique in that it was primarily a watershed study and protection district. Numerous watersheds originated there: seven in Salt Lake County, twelve in Morgan County and 26 in Davis County. Of these, the 28,000-acre Davis County Experimental Watershed was the most significant. It was also a recreation district that in 1962, contained three picnic areas, two campgrounds, a winter sports area, and the 40-lot Bountiful Peak Summer Home Area.²²⁴

In the early 1970s, Region 4 considered consolidating districts and forests in an effort to cut administrative costs. A 1971 study of the proposed Salt Lake and Bountiful district consolidation noted that management issues were similar and transportation easy. The Forest Supervisor recognized the decision would not be popular with Davis County but seemed resolved to its inevitability.²²⁵

A significant reorganization did occur in 1973 when the Wasatch and Cache national forests were consolidated. Consequently, the Salt Lake Ranger District absorbed the Bountiful and Tooele ranger districts. The Vernon Division officially remained part of the new forest, but the Uinta National Forest took responsibility for its administration.

RANGERS

One of the earliest rangers was George A. Green, Jr. He began working as a fire and recreation guard on the Wasatch National Forest in 1916, serving as ranger there as early as 1917. Records indicate he was the Big Cottonwood District Ranger from at least 1920 until 1927, when it may have been absorbed by the Salt Lake Ranger District. He remained on the Wasatch until his retirement on March 31, 1953.

William W. Smith joined the Forest Service in 1905 as a guard on the Salt Lake Forest Reserve, working his way up to the positions of assistant ranger, deputy ranger, and, by 1910, ranger. He may have been ranger of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District in the 1910s.²²⁶ Smith served as the Salt Lake District Ranger from at least 1918 until c.1934, working from Murray. During that time, he also administered the Grantsville Ranger District (beginning in 1925) and the Vernon Ranger District (1925 to 1928). He was the Granddaddy Lakes District Ranger from 1934 until November 30, 1936 when he retired due to a disability.

A long-term ranger of the Salt Lake Ranger District was Wilford "Emer" Tangren, who was born in Huntsville, Utah on December 12, 1886. He taught school before joining the Forest Service on February 1,

²²² The 1962 "Multiple-Use Management Plan, Bountiful Ranger District," p. 10, states the district was created on April 6, 1959 with Gordon Van Buren as its first ranger. Other sources have suggested the district was established in 1955 or 1956. These discrepancies may reflect "unofficial" and "official" dates of the district's creation.

²²³ "Multiple-Use Management Plan, Bountiful Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest, 1962," 1.

²²⁴ "Ibid., 12, 17-18.

²²⁵ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 6 January 1971 and Forest Supervisor to the Regional Forester 12 March 1971, copies with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

²²⁶ Peterson and Speth, 1980, 57.

1917. Tangren was assigned to the La Sal, Fillmore, Fishlake, and Humboldt national forests before coming to the Wasatch National Forest. He worked as ranger of the Salt Lake and Grantsville districts from 1935 until he retired on February 28, 1949 at the age of 62. Shortly thereafter, he became Utah's Assistant State Forester/Fire Warden. Tangren was said to have strong public relations skills and contributed his efforts toward education of the forest users.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Salt Lake Ranger Station

The town of Murray served as headquarters for the Miller Flat and Salt Lake ranger districts until about 1934. It is possible that the ranger initially shared space with the Forest Supervisor, who was also headquartered in Murray until 1908 when he moved into the Federal Building in Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake District Ranger relocated to Salt Lake City by 1935 although his office address is not presently known. In 1960, his office was moved to the Supervisor's Office building at 430 South 400 East.²²⁷ At least two more moves occurred in the 1960s: one to the Bushman Building at 3290 South 1300 East and another to a newly developed site at 3070 East 3300 South (in 1969). The new site was chosen for its location near the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, access to other canyons, and proximity to I-215 and Wasatch Boulevard. There, the district leased a 45' x 64' brick office and a 32' x 80' warehouse constructed by Carnicers Dynasty Corporation.²²⁸ The district immediately experienced problems, including the failure of the warehouse foundation. The warehouse was condemned in 1976 and the district sought to move.

The Salt Lake Ranger District has been headquartered at 6944 South 3000 East since 1978. There, the district leases an office/warehouse and a suite in an office building. Although its location at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon is desirable, space, parking and accessibility are inadequate. At present, the district is seeking a new site to meet its present and projected needs.²²⁹

Bountiful Ranger Station

The Bountiful Ranger District headquarters was situated at 36 East 400 South in Bountiful until 1970. That year, the Forest Supervisor proposed to move the Bountiful District Ranger office from those "inadequate leased quarters" to the Farmington Administrative Site.²³⁰ He anticipated the eventual consolidation of the Bountiful and Salt Lake districts, arguing that the Farmington site would still be useful as a work center even if it was no longer a district headquarters.²³¹ Following his advice, the district office moved to 280 North 100 East in Farmington. As predicted, the Salt Lake Ranger District absorbed the Bountiful Ranger District and the Farmington Administrative Site became a work center.

Tooele Ranger Station

The Tooele Ranger District existed for about 20 years, from the mid-1950s until 1973. During that time, the district ranger occupied at least two buildings in Tooele. As of 1967, he and his staff were in the Young

²²⁷ Thomas, 20.

²²⁸ *Salt Lake Tribune* article, 1969, found in 6440 Real Property files, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²²⁹ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 8.

²³⁰ Regional Forester Vern Hamre to Assistant Regional Forester, Operations, 24 September 1970, in 6440 Real Property files, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³¹ Forest Supervisor Chandler P. St. John to Regional Forester, 13 March 1970, in 6440 Real Property files, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Building at 250 South Main Street.²³² The district then leased space in the Tooele Federal Building, also known as the Post Office Building. Located at 65 North Main Street, it was described as a two-story brick structure built in 1933. Although the Salt Lake and Tooele districts were consolidated in 1973, the Forest Service maintained an office in the Tooele Federal Building until March 1994.²³³

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Alta Guard Station

The Alta Guard Station, located in the ski resort town of Alta, was developed in 1937-38 when the Forest Service built a dwelling on the hill above Highway 210. The house was a standard Region 4 design, Plan 7 Alternate 1, designed by architectural engineer George L. Nichols. This was followed by the construction of a two-bay, stone-faced garage in 1940-41 below the dwelling along the highway.²³⁴ With these buildings in place, the half-acre site was formally withdrawn from public use in 1941.

The Alta Guard Station is historically significant for its role in Utah's early ski industry and the development of avalanche forecasting. Sverre Engen (1911-2001) and his wife Lois occupied the dwelling beginning in 1941 after he was appointed the Forest Service's first snow ranger. Sverre and his brothers, Alf and Corey, were Norwegian-Americans and world-class skiers who made significant contributions to the ski industry. While stationed at Alta, he initiated early avalanche studies and control efforts. In 1945, Engen



Sverre and Lois Engen, Alta Guard Station, 1941

left the Forest Service to serve as the sixth director of Alta Ski Area's ski school. He also wrote a book titled *Skiing, A Way of Life*.

In 1946, the house underwent its first alteration when the front porch was enclosed to provide more living space. That same year, Monty Atwater replaced Engen and moved into the Alta dwelling. Atwater, another significant individual, is considered a pioneer in administering winter sports activities on federal lands and establishing the first avalanche research center in the western hemisphere. He worked with Ed LaChapelle on avalanche research in the 1950s, thus setting the groundwork for

worldwide avalanche control. They wrote *The Avalanche Handbook*, which was the first English-language book of its kind. Atwater planned and supervised avalanche control for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley, California and in 1969 wrote a book titled *The Forest Rangers*.

Despite its important historical associations, the Alta Guard Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it retains no integrity. The Regional Office drew architectural plans to double the dwelling's footprint in 1955. Implemented soon thereafter, the building's original appearance is unrecognizable as its roof line, massing, materials and other elements were changed. In 1964, an R4 Plan A-105 duplex was built down the hill from the original dwelling. It became known as the Lower Duplex

²³² 1967 photograph, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³³ File titled "6440 Real Property, GSA Lease, Tooele Federal Building," in Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³⁴ Building construction dates are from a typewritten inventory located in the Improvement Plans Atlas, Mail Room and Central Filing Area, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office. Hereinafter referred to as "Improvement Inventory."

while the older dwelling was renamed the Upper Duplex. The 1941 garage (also known as the avalanche storage building) was doubled in size to a four-bay garage in 1966.

The Forest Service no longer uses the Alta Guard Station buildings. Since 1996, employees from Alta Ski Lifts have occupied the Upper Duplex under a special use permit. An avalanche forecast team from the Utah Department of Transportation has also utilized the site since at least the 1980s. Presently, UDOT uses the Lower Duplex and the garage under a special use permit that was signed in 1996.²³⁵

Brighton Guard Station

The Brighton Guard Station, at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, was formally withdrawn in 1955 and consisted of nearly 43 acres in T2S, R3E, S35. There may have been an earlier withdrawal, for the site was used as early as February of 1936 when Felix C. Koziol photographed a Forest Service dwelling there.²³⁶ In 1959, a new dwelling was built to replace an "old shed," which may have been the original dwelling.²³⁷ The new structure was of R4 Plan A-105, the same plan used for the new Alta duplex.



Old Brighton Guard Station, 1966

The old guard station was not removed until after 1967 when it was described as a 12' x 12', one-room building.²³⁸ It was used as a sign shop and for recreation storage as early as 1961, when the Forest proposed to build a two-car garage and storeroom and a six-man bunkhouse.²³⁹ There is no indication that these were ever constructed. Use of the site apparently discontinued after the Brighton dwelling was destroyed by fire in 1975.

Big Cottonwood Ranger Station/Wasatch Nursery

See Spruces Guard Station.

Box Elder Guard Station

Sometimes confused with the nearby Mill Creek Guard Station, the Box Elder Guard Station was placed at the east end of the Box Elder Picnic Area to provide housing for a recreation guard. Specifically, the dwelling sat on the south side of the road, in the northwest quarter of Section 33.²⁴⁰ It was described as a "C.A.A. building" that had been moved twice.²⁴¹ (The CAA, or Civil Aeronautics Administration, was the precursor of the Federal Aviation Administration.) It was moved in 1946 to the Mill Creek site from North Willow (presumably in the Grantsville-Tooele area) to serve as a summer station.²⁴² The house was a side-gabled structure with a front-gabled entry porch and 6/6 double-hung windows.²⁴³ For several years before it was removed (sometime after 1969), the house was used as a maintenance warehouse. A

²³⁵ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 12-13.

²³⁶ Photo envelope (photo removed), with caption that reads, "Forest Service dwelling, Brighton, Utah, 2/15/1936," Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³⁷ 1959 photograph with caption that reads "Construction phase of Brighton Guard Station. Built to replace old shed used by F. S. Personnel," Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³⁸ "Building Maintenance Plan, Salt Lake Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest, 1967," in binder, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Hereinafter referred to as "Building Maintenance Plan 1967."

²³⁹ Improvement Inventory.

²⁴⁰ Site Plan for Box Elder Picnic Area, 1947, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

²⁴¹ John E. Riley and Orlon J. Brockbank, "Division of Engineering, Limited Functional Inspection, Wasatch National Forest, September 9-13, 1963" TMs, Engineering Files, Wasatch-Cache Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁴² Improvement Inventory.

²⁴³ Riley & Brockbank.

“garage-type structure,” located up the hill from the house, was used as a fire cache but was eventually removed.²⁴⁴ The site is now referred to as the Box Elder Work Station. District staffs use the storage yard, a shop, and a shed to store equipment and tools used in maintaining the area.²⁴⁵

Farmington Administrative Site

The Intermountain Research Station purchased this 0.94-acre parcel (Lot 4, Block 18, Plat A of Farmington Township) from the LDS church in 1937. Located at 280 North 100 East in Farmington, it was developed to support the restoration and study of the Davis County Experimental Watershed. In 1970, the Research Station agreed to share the property with the Bountiful Ranger District, which relocated from a leased facility in Bountiful. Under a 1971 Memorandum of Agreement, the Research Station continued to use an 8' x 10' gas and oil house and a 30' x 60' warehouse. The district occupied an office/warehouse, newly remodeled by the Weber Basin Job Corps.

The Research Station formally transferred ownership of the Farmington Administrative Site to the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in 1985.²⁴⁶ By that time, the Salt Lake Ranger District had absorbed the Bountiful Ranger District and the office/warehouse was being used as a fire cache. In 1989, the oil and gas house was moved to the Tony Grove Guard Station on the Logan Ranger District, where it was used as a tack shed.

In the mid-1990s, seasonal workers on the Salt Lake Ranger District made minimal use of the site. The garages served as storage space and the office was vacant. In addition, the Federal Aviation Administration parked equipment and vehicles there.²⁴⁷ Consequently, the Forest Service determined the site to be surplus and conveyed it to the City of Farmington on January 26, 1994.

Farmington Canyon Guard Station

The Farmington Canyon Guard Station was purchased on June 13, 1936 for \$900.95 from the Farmington Land and Stock Company. The site encompassed four acres in Section 23 of T3N, R1E, just north of Bountiful Peak. According to a 1939 improvement plan, a modified R4 Plan 7 dwelling was constructed, possibly by enrollees from the Bountiful CCC Camp F-49 located to the south. It was clad with log (“Shevlin”) siding stained silver grey and had a wood shingle roof finished with driftwood stain. An R4 Plan 23 garage was proposed but never built.

The dwelling was removed sometime after 1972, possibly after having been sold.²⁴⁸ Remnants of steps and retaining walls can still be found at the site.

Mill Creek Guard Station

The Mill Creek Guard Station, located in Mill Creek Canyon east of Salt Lake City, was first withdrawn from public entry in 1906. Little is known about the site’s early use until 1935, when the Forest requested withdrawal of 1.42 acres for a new guard station. The following year, the CCC began developing the site, completing a modified R4 Plan 53 dwelling (1937), an R4 Plan 26 garage (1939), a latrine, and well-crafted stone retaining walls. The dwelling still exists and has experienced few modifications. Typically used to

²⁴⁴ Charles Rosier, Maintenance & Operations Leader, Salt Lake Ranger District, personal communication with author, 15 July 2005.

²⁴⁵ Rosier.

²⁴⁶ Station Director Laurence Lassen to Forest Supervisor, 14 June 1985, in 6440 Real Property files, Salt Lake Ranger District office.

²⁴⁷ Building Condition Survey, 22 February 1993, Engineering Files, Wasatch-Cache Supervisor’s Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁴⁸ Realty Specialist Robert M. Clark to Patrick Blain, 18 October 1972, copy with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

house seasonal or temporary employees, it was occupied by a meteorologist with the Utah Avalanche Forecast Center until 1994.²⁴⁹

The Mill Creek Guard Station, located in Mill Creek Canyon east of Salt Lake City, was first withdrawn from public entry in 1906. Little is known about the site's early use until 1935, when the Forest requested withdrawal of 1.42 acres for a new guard station. The following year, the CCC began developing the site, completing a modified R4 Plan 53 dwelling (1937), an R4 Plan 26 garage (1939), a latrine, and well-crafted stone retaining walls. The dwelling still exists and has experienced few modifications. Typically used to house seasonal or temporary employees, it was occupied by a meteorologist with the Utah Avalanche Forecast Center until 1994.²⁵⁰



Mill Creek Guard Station, 1937

The historic garage was removed at an unknown date and a new one constructed in its place in 1996. Although it is clad with T1-11 plywood siding, its scale and form are compatible with the site's historic character. District personnel presently use the Mill Creek Guard Station.

Mt. Olympus Guard Station

This 80-acre site in the Olympus Cove Tract of Salt Lake City (T2S, R1E, S11) was withdrawn in 1955. A 1967 maintenance plan for the Salt Lake Ranger District described its location as 4000 East & 5000 South. At that time, a one-room building with an attic was being used as a fire warehouse and fire headquarters for the Salt Lake Ranger District.²⁵¹ Photos taken two years later show three buildings: a rectangular, side-gabled building clad in corrugated metal, an R4 Plan 70 outhouse, and a small, gable-roofed building.

A 1974 appraisal, which indicates the site was by then an SO facility, describes three buildings built in or around 1935. The fire station guard house measured 18' x 24' and was a two-story metal building with a concrete and fieldstone foundation. The floor and ceiling were of tongue-and-groove wood, the door of heavy steel, and the insulation was sand. The 10' x 10' seed storage building was a corrugated metal building with a stone/concrete foundation, tongue-and-groove fir floors, and a steel door. The 8'-6" x 6'-0" paint storage shed was a former powder magazine. It was a heavy steel structure with a corrugated metal roof. It was considered portable as it sat on iron skid bars. The buildings were removed at an unknown date.

Mueller Park Guard Station

George and Florence Mueller donated their residence and accompanying land to the Forest Service for use as the Mueller Park Guard Station and Recreation Area on May 3, 1938. Included on the site were six other structures: a shelter, a large barn that later burned, two small cabins (sold and moved "down below the park to private lands"), a six-unit toilet (later converted to a utility shed), and a one-room cabin. The latter was converted to a two-unit chemical toilet, but was removed in 1962.²⁵²

²⁴⁹ District Ranger Michael Sieg to Forest Supervisor, 14 January 1994, in 7300 Engineering files, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ Building Maintenance Plan 1967.

²⁵² Handwritten note in Salt Lake Ranger District History Binder, Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The main residence was remodeled in 1940. Building plans from that year show other developments: a laundry and storage building, a shelter building, existing footbridge, existing bridge, wading pool, and a retaining wall.²⁵³

In 1970, the Bountiful District Ranger considered asking the Weber Basin Job Corps to remodel the dwelling again. However, they decided the building was in such poor condition that it would be best to construct a new one.²⁵⁴ The house was appraised in late 1972 in preparation to sell it for removal or salvage.²⁵⁵ With a bid of \$50, Morton R. Henderson of Salt Lake City was awarded the contract in 1974.²⁵⁶ The house was presumably removed shortly thereafter.

Rice Creek Canyon Field Station

The Rice Creek Canyon Field Station is on a half-acre parcel about six miles up Farmington Canyon. The land was part of a 10,400-acre purchase from the Farmington Land and Stock Company executed in 1936 to support the Davis County watershed restoration. Although documentation is lacking, the Rice Creek Dwelling was most likely built to accommodate the Intermountain Research Station's staff. Completed in 1939, it is a 1½-story house with a basement, constructed of R4 Plan 8A for \$900.²⁵⁷ No other administrative buildings of this plan are presently known to exist in Region 4.

The Research Station was in charge of the site in 1975 when it signed an agreement with the Davis County Sheriff, allowing the latter to use the cabin as a substation. Ten years later, the Research Station transferred the site to the Salt Lake Ranger District, which renewed the agreement with the Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department still uses the cabin and its small generator shed on occasion. The Salt Lake Ranger District has considered re-occupying the site so its staff can better respond to increasing recreational visits to Farmington Canyon.²⁵⁸

Salt Lake Warehouse

This site at 634 South 2nd East was purchased from Salt Lake City in 1935 for \$549.50. In 1935, the site was landscaped, a sprinkler system was installed, and a 36' x 60' warehouse/equipment building was constructed. The building plans, dated 1936, show it was not a standard Region 4 plan and records indicate it was built with deviations from the plans. In photos, it appears as a 1.5-story, side-gabled building with two brick chimneys, two sliding garage doors, 6-pane wood windows, and 1-pane, 3-panel person doors. CCC enrollees occupied one large basement room in 1936 and possibly later. The site passed out of Forest Service hands on May 10, 1960 when it was sold back to Salt Lake City.

South Willow Guard Station

The South Willow Guard Station is the only administrative site still used on the Grantsville Division of the Salt Lake Ranger District. Its withdrawal of 46.58 acres was formalized in 1934, which was replaced with a 1955 withdrawal of 83.17 acres. The guard station is on the east side of the Stansbury Mountains about nine miles southwest of Grantsville along Forest Road 171.

The site was developed in 1933 with standard Region 4 plans: a Plan 5 dwelling, a Plan 24 garage, a Plan 13B barn, and a Plan 70 toilet. All of these buildings still exist. The planting plan was partially

²⁵³ Mueller Park Guard Station landscape and improvement plan, 1940, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

²⁵⁴ District Ranger Ralph Rawlinson to Forest Supervisor, 29 January 1970, in 6440 Real Property files, Salt Lake Ranger District office.

²⁵⁵ Realty Specialist Robert M. Clark to Patrick Blain, 18 October 1972, [photocopy], located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah..

²⁵⁶ Contracting Officer James H. Brannan to Morton R. Henderson, 11 April 1974, in file titled "6440 Real Property, Mueller Park Guard Station," Salt Lake Ranger District office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁵⁷ George L. Nichols, "Outline of Work Accomplished, Section of Improvements, Engineer, Region Four, 1939," TMs p. 13, Box 8, Folder 1, George Nichols Collections MS 78, Special Collections, Stewart Library, Weber State University.

²⁵⁸ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 13.

implemented in 1934 when the lawn was seeded and the district prepared to supplement the native juniper, box elder and chokecherry with other plants. The station was also developed with two concrete headboxes providing domestic and irrigation water from a nearby spring, a woven and barbed wire yard fence, a pasture fence, and a concrete horse watering trough (4' x 2' x 2').²⁵⁹ It is not known if the CCC was involved with the construction but in 1939, some enrollees stayed at the station. The District Ranger complained about the damage they did to the interior of the dwelling, demanding that it be repaired.²⁶⁰

Over time, the area enclosed by the yard fence has been enlarged and a small paint shed was constructed or placed east of the garage. Records suggest the shed, which once housed a generator, was added to the site between 1961 and 1977. Forest Service personnel still use the South Willow Guard Station to administer the Grantsville Division.

Spruces Guard Station

The history of the Spruces Guard Station begins with the establishment of a tree nursery in Big Cottonwood Canyon. In the summer of 1905, Forest Assistant James M. Fetherolf prepared a reforestation plan for the Salt Lake Forest Reserve with the assistance of W. B. Hadley. Their work led them to establish a tree nursery by the following November. It was not until June 6, 1906 that 160 acres were formally withdrawn for the Big Cottonwood Nursery, alternately known as the Wasatch Nursery and the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station.

On Fetherolf's recommendation, the original administrative withdrawal was supplemented with 40 acres six months later. Specifically, he identified land owned by Earl and Mary Watrous. Adjoining the nursery on the southeast, the Watrous land was covered by mining claims, but the couple was willing to relinquish 6.6 acres as long as they retained a road right-of-way. Fetherolf had no objections since the Forest Service also needed the road "to reach the house and Planting Station."²⁶¹ Another 40 acres was added to the nursery in July of 1908.

Several buildings were constructed to support the nursery and to serve as a ranger station. (A 1910 forest map shows the Wasatch Nursery in the middle of Section 17, while the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station is in the southeast quarter of Section 17.) According to photographs, the nursery headquarters was a side-gabled log building with a steeply pitched roof. It had a full-width, shed-roofed porch and shingles in the gable ends. A barn and a tool house were also built for the nursery.²⁶² The ranger station dwelling was a side-gabled, board-and-batten, one-story cabin. It had a full-width porch with a shed roof and 2/2 windows.



Big Cottonwood Ranger Station

The nursery ceased operations around 1918, although the Forest continued to use the ranger station.²⁶³ In 1939-41, the Forest Service, possibly with the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps,

²⁵⁹ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, South Willow Guard Station, Wasatch National Forest," Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶⁰ District Ranger Victor N. Stokes to Forest Supervisor, 16 May 1939, [photocopy], in file for South Willow Guard Station, Preservation Files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁶¹ Forest Supervisor E. H. Clarke to the Forester, 16 August 1907, permanent file titled "2860 Withdrawal From Mineral Entry, Nursery Site, Wasatch National Forest," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶² "Big Cottonwood Nursery Site Plan, 1909" accession no. R4-1680-0002-02, Forest Service Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶³ Arentson, 14.

redeveloped the site as a public campground.²⁶⁴ The enrollees also built a modified R4 Plan 53 dwelling and an R4 Plan 26 garage/workshop for the recreation guard. The Forest Supervisor ordered several older buildings to be dismantled and the salvaged materials used in the construction of the guard dwelling and garage. These included the old Cottonwood Ranger Station dwelling, barn and tool shed, as well as a Girl Scouts mess hall and an “old log cabin next to Spruces Amphitheater.”²⁶⁵ A 1939 site plan shows the locations of several of these buildings. With the redevelopment, the name of the site was changed to the Spruces Guard Station and Spruces Campground.

From 1960 to 1980, the Forest Service allowed Salt Lake County employees working in the canyon to occupy the guard station. Since then, avalanche forecasters with the Utah Department of Transportation have stayed in the house for some winters, but it is primarily used by Forest Service crews and volunteers.²⁶⁶

Tooele Work Center

The Forest Service purchased one acre in the town of Tooele from James A. Bevan in 1957. Located at 430 West 500 South, the site was developed as a work center for the Tooele Ranger District. Little else is known about the history of the site. Existing buildings include an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 13 barn, and a prefabricated metal warehouse. The barn and garage were likely constructed at another site during the New Deal period and moved to the Tooele Work Center after it was acquired in 1957. They were there in 1961 when a building inventory was compiled for the forest.

The existing metal warehouse was erected to replace a 1969 metal warehouse that was moved in 1978 to the Mountain View Ranger Station in Wyoming. The second warehouse was erected in 1989 on the concrete pad of the first warehouse.²⁶⁷ At some point, an 8' x 19' metal storage container was placed on site and used as a gas and oil shed and as a paint shed. It was removed by 1998.

The Tooele Work Center is still used to administer the Grantsville Division of the Salt Lake Ranger District. Work crews use the site to store equipment, to house horses during the winter months, and as a staging area.

Other Administrative Sites

Little is known about the following administrative sites, which may have been withdrawn as pastures or improved with buildings. Most of the withdrawals were released in 1927.

Big Slide Ranger Station

This site consisted of 80 acres in Section 4 of T1N, R2E. It was withdrawn in 1908 and released in 1927.

Big Water Ranger Station

One of the Forest's earliest administrative sites, this parcel was withdrawn in 1906 with 40 acres. Located in Section 31 of T1S, R3E, it was released in 1927.

²⁶⁴ “Engineering – Office of Improvements, Work Pending as of January 2, 1941,” Box 3, Folder 1, George Nichols Collections MS 78, Special Collections, Stewart Library, Weber State University.

²⁶⁵ Work order form dated 4 December 1939, [photocopy], in file for Spruces Guard Station, Preservation Files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁶⁶ “Wasatch-Cache FMP,” 10-11.

²⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 8-9.

Bullock Ranger Station

The Bullock Ranger Station encompassed 40 acres in Section 19 of T1S, R3E. The 1906 site withdrawal was released in 1927.

Burnt Flat Ranger Station

In 1906, twenty acres in Big Cottonwood Canyon were withdrawn for the Burnt Flat Ranger Station. Half of its acreage, located in T2S, R2E, S14, was released in 1927.

Emigration Ranger Station

Located north of Emigration Canyon in T1N, R2E, S28, the Emigration Ranger Station consisted of 120 acres. It was withdrawn in 1909.

Davenport Ranger Station

In 1977, the Wasatch Forest Supervisor referred to three "old Forest Service Guard Stations in the Stansbury Mountain range," including one at Davenport. He noted that the structures at those stations had been removed or replaced.²⁶⁸ Little else is known about the Davenport site.

Hogum Ranger Station

In 1908, the Forest Service withdrew 50 acres in Little Cottonwood Canyon (T3S, R2E, S10) as the Hogum Ranger Station. Either a mistake was made with the withdrawal or it was decided to replace the site, for a second withdrawal was made in 1909. Referred to as the "Hogum Substitute" withdrawal, it consisted of 28.71 acres in the adjacent Section 9. The first withdrawal was not released until 1915; the second withdrawal was released in 1927.

Lime Kiln Ranger Station

In 1908, 36 acres on the Grantsville Division (T2S, R6W, S31) were withdrawn as the Lime Kiln Ranger Station. Like so many other early administrative sites, its withdrawal was released in 1927.

Miller's Flat Ranger Station

This site in Big Cottonwood Canyon consisted of 80 acres in T3S, R2E, S11 (the same section as Tanner's Flat Campground). It was withdrawn in 1906 and released in 1927.

Mud Springs Ranger Station

This 33-acre site in T3S, R7W, S26 was withdrawn in 1907. The Mud Springs Ranger Station appears on a 1910 map on the Grantsville Division but no documentation of the site has been found past that date.

North Willow Ranger Station

The Wasatch Forest Supervisor in 1977 wrote about three "old Forest Service Guard Stations in the Stansbury mountain range," including one at North Willow. He noted that the structures at those stations had been removed or replaced.²⁶⁹ In 1946, a dwelling was moved from North Willow, presumably the old guard station, to the Box Elder Guard Station east of Salt Lake City. This was the second move for the

²⁶⁸ Memorandum from Forest Supervisor Chandler P. St. John to Regional Forester with subject line "Inventory of Historic Forest Service Buildings," 24 January 1977, copy with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

house, which was described as a “C.A.A. building.”²⁷⁰ The CAA, or Civil Aeronautics Administration, was the precursor of the Federal Aviation Administration. Little else is know about the North Willow site.

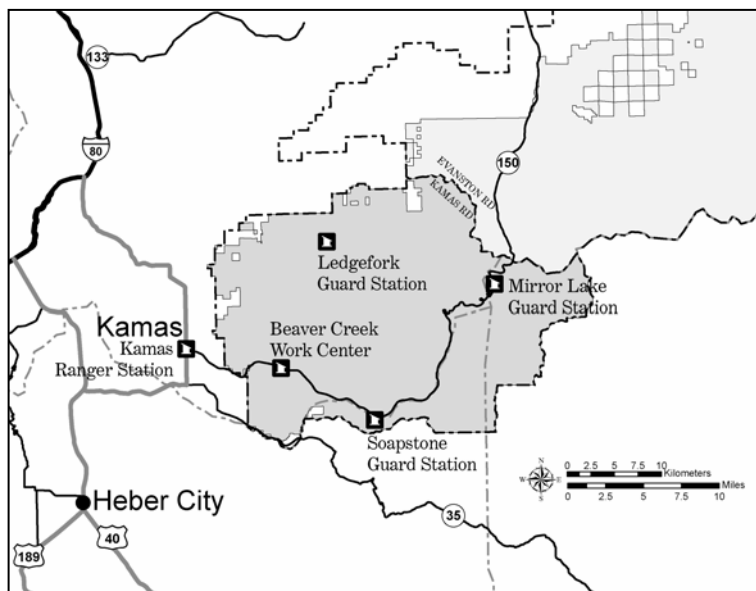
Reynolds Flat Ranger Station

This site consisted of 100 acres withdrawn in 1908 and released seven years later. Its location in T2S, R3E, S17 and S18 places it in or near the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station and Wasatch Nursery.

²⁷⁰Improvement Inventory.

Chapter 9: Kamas Ranger District

The Kamas Ranger District covers over 180,000 acres of the Uinta Mountains with elevations ranging from 6500 feet to 11,943 feet at the peak of Bald Mountain.²⁷¹ Within the district boundaries are watersheds of the Provo, Weber and Bear rivers, as well as many lakes important for irrigation, power, and recreational use.²⁷² The district encompasses part of the High Uintas Wilderness Area, which was set aside on April 27, 1931 and formally approved by Congress in 1984.



Historically, timber harvesting was a major activity on the district. Beginning in the 1870s, significant numbers of trees were cut for railroad ties, mine props, cordwood, charcoal, and lumber. The Union Pacific Railroad's activities were particularly notable, resulting in a monopoly on the tie hack industry there.²⁷³ Although timber activity began decreasing throughout the first half of the 20th century, it was still substantial with record numbers of board feet cut in the 1950s.

In addition to timber and grazing administration, the first Kamas rangers were also occupied with recreational activities. Recreation visits increased exponentially, jumping from 45,000 visits in 1941 to nearly 500,000 in 1961,²⁷⁴ as visitors took advantage of campgrounds and other facilities developed during the New Deal era. Construction and improvements of the road now known as the Mirror Lake Highway also encouraged use by improving access to the High Uintas Wilderness Area.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

When the Uintah Forest Reserve was established in 1897, it included most of the present-day Kamas Ranger District. By 1914, the Wasatch National Forest managed all activities except grazing in that area, even though it was officially part of the Uinta National Forest. J. Frank Bruins, the Wasatch Forest Supervisor, argued that the lands should become part of his Forest, noting that one of his rangers oversaw the Beaver Creek and Weber River watersheds, as well as the remainder of the Provo Watershed. He also noted that timber administration and fire protection would become easier from Kamas with the planned construction of a road across the district.²⁷⁵ Bruins succeeded with his arguments and significant

²⁷¹ Kamas Ranger District webpage, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf/unit/kamas/index.shtml>, accessed 2 June 2005.

²⁷² "History and Background, Kamas Intensive Management District," 2-3.

²⁷³ Hampshire, et. al., 273.

²⁷⁴ "History and Documentation of the Kamas Ranger District Intensive Management Program, March 1962," TMs, p.2, History Files, Kamas Ranger District office, Kamas, Utah.

²⁷⁵ Bruins.

acreage, including part of the current Kamas district, was officially transferred from the Uinta to the Wasatch in 1915.

The Kamas Ranger District grew in 1929 with another transfer to the Wasatch from the Uinta, adding the North Fork of the Duchesne and the Mirror Lake area. In 1954, boundaries between the Wasatch, Uinta and Ashley forests were adjusted. This action shifted part of the Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District to the Ashley National Forest, with the remainder becoming part of the Kamas Ranger District.

RANGERS

With its origins in the historic Uintah Forest Reserve, the Kamas Ranger District encompasses some of the oldest national forest lands in Utah. Designated as such in 1897, these lands were administered by the Department of the Interior (DOI) until 1905 when the Forest Service was created in the Department of Agriculture. Consequently, some of the first forest officials were DOI employees. Col. William T. S. May was a Special Agent with the DOI, sent from Denver to check on the Uintah Forest Reserve during its first years of existence. Forest official William Anderson later recalled that the Kamas community "began to come into contact with the forest men in 1898 and 1899. The first one I remember was Col. May, from Denver, Colorado, who came to a logging operation that I was employed on." According to Anderson, Colonel May was corrupt and lazy.²⁷⁶

The next official in charge of the area was George Bucher, also a Department of Interior employee. He worked from Kamas from 1898 to 1902, a period marked by several furloughs and job titles alternating between supervisor and ranger. Daniel S. Marshall succeeded Bucher in 1902 as supervisor with headquarters in Kamas. On July 1, 1906, he was demoted to deputy forest supervisor, remaining in Kamas although the forest headquarters was moved to Provo. At that time, Willard I. Pack became the Ranger in Charge of the Uinta Forest Reserve.²⁷⁷ Another demotion in 1909 placed Marshall in the role of ranger, although it is not clear which area of the forest he managed.

Horace Stevens was reportedly a ranger of the Kamas area from about 1905 until 1919 when Morgan Parke arrived. Parke spent most of his career on the Kamas Ranger District. He was assistant ranger there from 1909-13 and a ranger from 1919 until 1935 when he was transferred off the district due to problems. His successor, Archie Murchie, recalled Parke was an alcoholic who had been allowing timber and grazing trespass on the district for years.²⁷⁸ Murchie replaced Parke temporarily in 1935, later describing it as the worst year in his Forest Service career as he tried to clean up Parke's messes. As it was Murchie's first ranger job, he found it particularly challenging because the Kamas Ranger District was considered a "finishing district." This meant it was one with complex issues assigned to an experienced ranger at the end of his career.²⁷⁹

After a year, Murchie was replaced by Alonzo E. "Gene" Briggs who served as Kamas District Ranger from 1936 to 1937. Briggs climbed the Forest Service career ladder, retiring in 1955 as Region 4's chief of range and wildlife management. John J. "Jack" Albano was the next ranger from 1937 to 1940. A native of Iowa, he also worked on forests in Wyoming and Idaho before retiring to California.

Kenneth Maughan was appointed Kamas District Ranger in 1940 and remained there for 20 years. Maughan was known for his early work in recreation. In 1931, he received a graduate degree in forestry

²⁷⁶ William Anderson, Autobiography, TMs, History Files, Ashley National Forest Supervisor's Office, Vernal, Utah. Transcription at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/ashley/heritage/histories/william-anderson.pdf>, accessed 2 June 2005.

²⁷⁷ US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Field Program for July 1906*, CIS Executive Documents, A1308-1 to A1308-7, Government Documents, Marriott Library, University of Utah.

²⁷⁸ King, 103-106.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 104.

from Syracuse University after writing his thesis titled “The Recreational Development in the National Forests.” It was published as a technical bulletin three years later.

The next ranger, Lawrence Colton, also had a long tenure that spanned from 1960 to 1972. A graduate of Utah Agricultural College's forestry school, Colton was hired in 1933 as a foreman for insect control at the Soapstone CCC Camp. He was ranger on the Granddaddy Lakes (1948-1950) and Evanston (1950-1960) districts before coming to Kamas.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The town of Kamas served as the first headquarters of the Uintah Forest Reserve, with supervisor George F. Bucher working there in 1900. Even after the Supervisor's Office was established in Provo in 1906, a deputy supervisor – and, subsequently, district rangers – worked from Kamas to administer the area to the east. It is likely that they worked from their own homes or from rented offices in the early years. When Alonzo E. Briggs arrived in 1936 as district ranger, he worked from “two small rooms on the second floor of the King store.”²⁸⁰ This was a temporary situation, as the CCC soon began constructing the Kamas Ranger Station.

Kamas Ranger Station



Kamas Ranger Station, 1937

The availability of New Deal funds and labor made possible the construction of a district headquarters at 55 East Center Street in Kamas, Utah. The Forest Service purchased the 0.93-acre site from the LDS Church in early 1936 and the CCC began building several standard Region 4 plans that year. From 1936 to 1937, they erected a Plan 1 dwelling, a Plan 5 office, a Plan 21 garage, a Plan 13A barn and a modified Plan 37 warehouse. The choice of these buildings, the site layout and the landscaping epitomized Region 4's architectural design and site planning principles. However, numerous alterations over the years have significantly diminished the historic integrity of the Kamas Ranger Station.

The alterations have included the relocation of the barn to the Beaver Creek Work Center (c.1963), remodeling of the dwelling (1959, 1964), expansion of the office (1960) and its conversion to a bunkhouse (c.1980), construction of a paint storage building (1961), and remodeling of the warehouse (c.1963). Some of the 1960s work was carried out under the Accelerated Public Works (APW) program.²⁸¹ Other alterations after 1978 consisted of installing composition shingle roofing, aluminum siding (in 1984), and replacement windows and doors.

In 1980, the ranger and district staff moved into a new leased office across the street from the historic compound at 50 East Center Street was The Forest Service leased the building, constructed by the Menlove Construction Company,²⁸² for seven years. In 1987, the Forest exchanged part of the Redwood

²⁸⁰ Briggs, 149.

²⁸¹ Earl O'Driscoll, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Evanston Ranger District, personal communication with author, 16 May 2005.

²⁸² “Wasatch-Cache FMP,” 15.

Work Center in Salt Lake City for the Kamas office site and a 0.21-acre parcel on the east side of the historic compound. The latter is still used as a district work center.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Beaver Creek Work Center

As mentioned in Chapter 4, forest assistant James M. Fetherolf established the Beaver Creek Nursery in 1906 on the Uinta Forest Reserve about six miles east of Kamas, Utah. The site, now known as the Beaver Creek Work Center, was included in the area transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1915.

Several buildings were constructed to administer the nursery. Shown in 1912 photos, these appear to be a dwelling (square with a pyramidal hip roof), outhouse (side-gabled roof), a large barn or warehouse (gable-roofed with a shed addition), and a smaller outbuilding (gable-roofed).



Beaver Creek Nursery and Administrative Site, 1912

Despite its reported success, the nursery closed in 1918. Nevertheless, several planted areas were left and, as of 1969, two stands of ponderosa pine had survived. The Forest Service retained the site for administrative purposes and by 1962, it was used as a warehouse/storage facility and a horse pasture. At that time, a high fence was installed around an existing frame warehouse. That building was removed sometime after 1982 but early photos and descriptions indicate it was a 16' x 49' hipped-roof building. Its double-hung windows suggest that part of it was the original nursery dwelling. The district also built a horse corral and fly shed in the early 1960s and around 1963, moved an R4 Plan 13A barn from the Kamas Ranger Station to the site.²⁸³ Other buildings that once existed include a gas and oil house (a 10' x 14' metal-clad structure on concrete piers, removed sometime after 1982) and a small building that was most likely an outhouse.

Presently, there are three buildings in the fenced enclosure: the Kamas barn (now referred to as the Beaver Creek Warehouse), a pole shed, and a small shed clad with corrugated metal. Across the road and up Failure Canyon are two more structures: a powder house and a diminutive metal box that may have been used to store explosives.

Ledgefork Guard Station

Known for years as the Smith-Morehouse Guard Station, this site was renamed the Ledgefork Guard Station sometime after 1969. Although it was developed in 1937, the site was not formally withdrawn from public use until 1955. At that time, it was described as enclosing 20 acres in Section 12 of T1S, R7E. The Ledgefork Guard Station is about 15 miles east of Oakley, Utah along Forest Service Road 133.

²⁸³ "Kamas Ranger District Multiple Use Plan," 344-u.

The station was established to accommodate a recreation guard in charge of the Smith-Morehouse Campground. Located across Red Pine Creek to the east, the campground was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and is now known as the Ledgefork Campground.

In 1937, the CCC developed the Ledgefork Guard Station with a modified R4 Plan 7 dwelling and an R4 Plan 26 garage.²⁸⁴ The dwelling still exists but the garage was removed at an unknown date from its position south of the house. Engineering records in the Wasatch-Cache Supervisor's Office suggest it may have been gone by 1961. Presently, the dwelling and a metal storage container used as a generator shed are the only buildings at the administrative site.

Mirror Lake Guard Station

In response to growing recreation demands, the Civilian Conservation Corps developed the Mirror Lake Campground and other improvements. They also constructed administrative buildings for the recreation guard in charge of the campground. These buildings – the first Mirror Lake Guard Station – were constructed west of the present guard station and the Mirror Lake Highway. They included an R4 Plan 2 dwelling and an R4 Plan 23 garage. Situated at the base of Bald Mountain, the house was destroyed by an avalanche in 1937, not long after it was completed. The garage was not damaged and remained on the site as late as 1940.

Realizing the need for a safer location, forest officials chose a new administrative site at the entrance to the Mirror Lake Campground. There, a modified R4 Plan 7 dwelling was constructed in 1939.²⁸⁵ An R4 Plan 70 toilet and an R4 Plan 26 garage were also placed on the site. Engineering records give the garage's



The first Mirror Lake dwelling suffers from avalanche

construction date as 1933, suggesting it may have been moved from another site.²⁸⁶

It was removed from the Mirror Lake Guard Station sometime after 1997. When the site was surveyed in 2002, there were five buildings: the dwelling, a metal container once used as a generator shed (placed there in 1971), a comfort station, an R4 Plan 70 toilet used as a woodshed, and a fee booth used as a storage shed.

Despite its early use, the Mirror Lake Guard Station was not withdrawn from public entry until 1955. The site withdrawal encompassed 28.8 acres.

Shingle Creek Ranger Station

The Shingle Creek Ranger Station consisted of 160 acres withdrawn from public entry in 1906. Located in Sections 1 and 2 of T2S, R7E, the site was released in 1927. Little else is known about the site, its use, or any improvements that may have been built on it.

²⁸⁴ History and Background, Kamas Intensive Management District," 7.

²⁸⁵ Improvement Inventory.

²⁸⁶ Ibid.

Soapstone Guard Station

The original Soapstone Ranger Station was withdrawn from public use in 1906. Located along the Mirror Lake Highway north of the High Uintas Wilderness boundary, the site was developed with a side-gabled cabin. In 1915, the 160-acre site was included in an area transferred from the Uinta National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest.

In 1933, the Soapstone CCC Camp was established to the northwest of the present-day station.²⁸⁷ The CCC redeveloped the Soapstone Ranger Station by building a modified R4 Plan 7 dwelling (in 1934), an R4 Plan 23 garage (in 1933), and an R4 Plan 70 latrine (1933).²⁸⁸ The original cabin was presumably destroyed at that time.

The dwelling and garage still exist, although the latter was remodeled in 1996 to provide kitchen and bathroom facilities. A modern latrine was placed on site and, around 1978, several trailer spaces were cleared to accommodate work crews. Central Utah Project crews occupied the station from 1996 to 2000; it is now used by the district's summer crews and volunteers.²⁸⁹



Original Soapstone Ranger Station, undated photo.

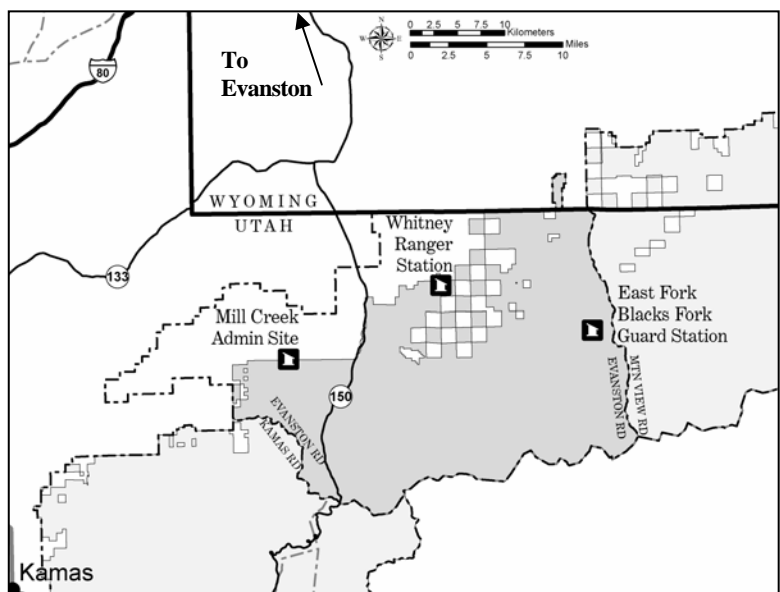
²⁸⁷ The site of the Soapstone CCC Camp is now a youth camp known as Camp Roger.

²⁸⁸ "Descriptive Sheet to Accompany Plan of Soapstone Improvement Plan," Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

²⁸⁹ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 16.

Chapter 10: Evanston Ranger District

Located on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains, the Evanston Ranger District stretches northward to the Utah-Wyoming state line. It is bound by the Kamas Ranger District on the southwest, the Ashley



National Forest on the south, and the Mountain View Ranger District on the east. The Mirror Lake Highway bisects the district's west end. Historically, the district played a crucial role in supplying timber for railroad ties and charcoal for the rail and mining industries. This is reflected in the many tie hack sites and scalers' cabins found along the tributaries of Mill Creek and the Blacks Fork, Smith's Fork, and Bear rivers. With completion of the Mirror Lake Highway in the 1950s, recreation played an increasingly important role in district administration as tie hacking and other lumbering operations decreased.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Long before the Evanston Ranger District became known by that name, it was called the Bear River Ranger District. That name was changed in 1921 to the Blacks Fork Ranger District.²⁹⁰ The district began as part of the Uintah Forest Reserve, established in 1897, but was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1915. When Jay B. Hann became ranger of the Blacks Fork Ranger District in 1928, its east boundary was the East Fork of Smiths Fork. It included the upper portion of that drainage only and extended north to the Utah state line.²⁹¹ With the 1933 Summit County Addition, the district was reconfigured by shifting its east boundary westward to the West Fork Smiths Fork drainage.

The next significant change to the district occurred in 1954 when the Fort Bridger Ranger District was transferred from the Ashley to the Wasatch. The boundary between it and the Blacks Fork Ranger District was shifted west, transferring the West Fork Smiths Fork drainage to the Fort Bridger Ranger District.²⁹² With the adjustment, the district names were changed to reflect the towns in which they were headquartered. The Blacks Fork Ranger District became the Evanston Ranger District, while the Fort Bridger Ranger District became the Mountain View Ranger District.

In a region-wide effort to consolidate ranger districts, forest officials seriously considered combining the Evanston and Mountain View ranger districts in the early 1970s. Evanston ranger Robert Hanson recommended that Evanston be retained as headquarters because of its better facilities and location along the highway.²⁹³ Other options such as designating Coalville, Utah as a district headquarters were

²⁹⁰ Some early records list the district as "Blacks Fork," while others list it as "Blacksfork."

²⁹¹ Hann.

²⁹² Forest Supervisor to Rangers Hoag and Colton, 27 July 1954, in file titled "1200 Organization," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District office, Evanston, Wyoming.

²⁹³ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 19 May 1970, in file titled "1200 Organization," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District office, Evanston, Wyoming.

pondered.²⁹⁴ Finally, the Forest Supervisor recommended the Evanston and Mountain View districts be combined with part of the Manila Ranger District of the adjacent Ashley National Forest. This would allow the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains to be administered as one unit. He also proposed Mountain View as the combined units' headquarters, partly because of travel cost savings and because it would be "politically" easier to leave Evanston rather than Mountain View.²⁹⁵

Despite these studies, the Evanston and Mountain View districts were not formally consolidated. Beginning in 1994, however, they have been administered by one ranger and his staff.

RANGERS

Considered a "starter district,"²⁹⁶ the Bear River Ranger District was administered by rangers on short-term appointments. According to Forest Service directories, these included Edison J. Adair (1916-17), Joseph L. Shepard (1918-19), E. L. Christiansen (1919-20), and Charles H. Zierdt (1920-21).

Although the previous rangers were based in Evanston, the next ranger, Charles McDonald, worked from Kamas, Utah and Lyman, Wyoming. It was during his tenure (1921-24) that the name was changed from the Bear River Ranger District to the Blacks Fork Ranger District. Other rangers included Lawrence Garner (1925-28), previously of the Weiser National Forest, Jay B. Hann (1928-35), Archie Murchie (for three short weeks), and Morgan Parke (1935-39), who is discussed in the Kamas Ranger District section of this report. They were followed by Don Cox (1939-42), who also served as a district ranger on the Dixie and Targhee forests.

Lawrence J. Colton and Robert L. Hanson served longer terms. Colton was district ranger on at least three Wasatch districts: the Granddaddy Lakes district (1948-50), the Evanston district (1950-60) and the Kamas district (1960-72). Hanson, previously of the Tooele Ranger District, was the Evanston District Ranger from 1960 until 1975.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The district was headquartered in Evanston since at least 1916,²⁹⁷ and perhaps as early as 1908 when the Evanston Federal Building/Post Office was built. Some years, the ranger worked from other towns, as noted in Forest Service directories that indicate his mailing address was Kamas, Utah in 1921-1922 and Lyman, Wyoming in 1923-1924.

Since at least 1942, the office was in the Evanston Federal Building, where it remained until 1983. While Evanston was retained as the year-round mailing address, the ranger and his staff moved from there to the Mill Creek Ranger Station (now Mill Creek Administrative Site) where they worked from June to November. Around 1964, the ranger changed his summer headquarters from Mill Creek to the new Bear River Ranger

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 6 January 1971 and Forest Supervisor to the Regional Forester 12 March 1971, in file titled "1200 Organization," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District office, Evanston, Wyoming.

²⁹⁶ Murchie, 104.

²⁹⁷ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 19 May 1970.

Station. The seasonal shifting of offices ended in 1979²⁹⁸ or 1983, with the ranger establishing permanent headquarters in Evanston.²⁹⁹ The current district office and warehouse have been leased since 1983.³⁰⁰

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Bear River Ranger Station

Not to be confused with the existing Bear River Ranger Station along the Mirror Lake Highway, this administrative site was about five miles to the southeast. It was located in T1N, R10E, S1, which is the same section in which the East Fork Bear River Trailhead lies. The administrative site consisted of 70 acres withdrawn on October 1, 1908 and supplemented by a 30-acre addition the following month. A cabin was built there at an unknown date. It is referred to on a 1920 map as the Bear River Scalpers Cabin. It continued to appear on Forest Service maps as late as 1929, but was not on the next map published in 1935. One can speculate that this may have been an early headquarters, given that the name of the district was the Bear River Ranger District.

Blacksfork Commissary Cabin

Early forest maps show an administrative facility at the Old Blacksfork Commissary site in Section 28 of T3N, R12E. Maps dated 1920 and 1925 refer to it as the Blacks Fork Scalpers Cabin. On 1929, 1935 and 1940 maps, the structure is labeled as the Commissary Cabin. The Forest has an undated photo of a small log structure with a lean-to on one side that is labeled "Mill Creek Ranger Station (Blacks Fork Scalpers Cabin)."³⁰¹ It is not known if this is the cabin at the commissary site or if it was at the present-day Mill Creek Administrative Site. It is possible that the Forest Service leased the cabin from the Standard Timber Company, which owned land in the area.³⁰²

Catarack Ranger Station

This administrative site was in Section 26 of T2N, R11E near the West Fork Bear River Trailhead. It consisted of 90 acres withdrawn from public entry on September 30, 1908. The withdrawal was revoked in December of 1926, possibly because the West Fork Blacks Fork Ranger Station, two miles south, had been withdrawn one year earlier.

East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station

A 40-acre parcel in Section 25 of T2N, R12E was withdrawn from public entry as the East Fork Blacks Fork Ranger Station on September 30, 1908. A cabin was built there by 1920 when forest maps refer to it as the "Blacks Fork Ranger Station." A 1924 photo shows it as a rectangular building, possibly log, with a low-pitched gable roof. Maps from the 1920s through 1940s also show the adjacent "Buck Pasture," possibly an



This 1924 photo is labeled "Blacks Fork Ranger Station."

²⁹⁸ Beulah Marshall Bowers, personal communication with Stephen M. Ryberg, District Ranger, Evanston Ranger District. Transmitted via e-mail to Richa Wilson on 4 April 2005

²⁹⁹ O'Driscoll.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ Photo in Improvement Plan Book, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office.

³⁰² O'Driscoll.

administrative pasture.

In 1933 or 1934, CCC enrollees stationed at the old Blacksfork Commissary constructed standard Region 4 buildings at the site, which then became known as the East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station. They built a Plan 5 dwelling and a Plan 23 garage.³⁰³ It was likely that the existing Plan 13B barn and a Plan 70 toilet were built around this time and the old cabin was torn down.

The old toilet was replaced around 1994 and the garage was converted to a bunkhouse for work crews around 1995. Since then, wilderness rangers and trail crews have used the East Fork Blacks Fork site as a base station during the summer season. From late October to May, the cabin is available to the public for rent.³⁰⁴

Hayden Fork Ranger Station

Although it appears on 1920 and 1925 maps (T1N, R9E, S24) little is known about the Hayden Fork Ranger Station. It was located about one mile away from the Mill City Ranger Station, southeast of the Whitney Ranger Station. It is not shown on a 1929 map, which suggests its abandonment by that time.

Middle Fork Scalers Cabin

Located in Section 32 of T2N, R12E, this cabin was along the Middle Fork of Blacks Fork. It appears on forest maps in 1920 and 1925, but does not show up on a 1929 map. There is no evidence that it was formally withdrawn as an administrative site.

Mill City Ranger Station

Like several other sites on the Evanston Ranger District, the Mill City Ranger Station was withdrawn from public entry (December 21, 1906) and released about twenty years later (March 2, 1927). Consisting of 67 acres in T1N, R9E, S14, the station was one mile west of the present-day Mirror Lake Highway and about three miles southeast of the Whitney Guard Station. An early photo shows a log cabin was built here but it no longer exists.



Mill City Ranger Station

Mill Creek Administrative Site

The Mill Creek Ranger Station, situated in the Mill Creek drainage of the Bear River, was withdrawn from public entry on September 30, 1908 and again in 1955. Little is known about the site in its early years except that early maps label it as the “Mill Creek Ranger Station” (1920, 1925) and “Mill Creek Cabin” (1929). The Forest has an undated photo of a small log structure with a lean-to on one side that is labeled “Mill Creek Ranger Station (Blacks Fork Scalers Cabin).³⁰⁵ It is not known if this was the Blacks Fork Scalers Cabin located at the Historic Blacksfork Commissary site or if it was at the present-day Mill Creek Administrative Site.

The site was significantly developed during the New Deal era with standard Region 4 building plans. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees stationed at the old Blacksfork Commissary built the Plan 1 dwelling,

³⁰³ Hann.

³⁰⁴ O'Driscoll.

³⁰⁵ Photo in Improvement Plan Book, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Plan 23 garage/storeroom, Plan 11 barn, and a warehouse (special plan) during the summers of 1933 and 1934.³⁰⁶

For many years, the Mill Creek Ranger Station served as the summer headquarters of the Blacks Fork/Evanston Ranger District. The site was heavily used and, over time, more buildings and trailers were constructed or placed on site, primarily uphill and north of the CCC-era buildings. This was particularly true in the early 1960s, when the Forest undertook a significant effort to eliminate mountain pine beetles on the North Slope of the Uintas. Beulah Marshall Bowers, a long-time clerk for the district, recalled:

During the early 1900's there was quite a large tie hacking operation at Mill Creek and the Ranger had one of the cabins there. In about 1933 or 34, the CCC's built the Ranger Station current ranger dwelling at Mill Creek and it was improved and added on to in the 1950's. The office at Mill Creek, which was the main summer station from the 1940's on, was located in a converted garage. It consisted of two rooms, one a storage room which also held two cots and the main office which had a wood cook stove, a sink, a table, two desks, an old Underwood typewriter and a crank telephone. For a while we had Coleman lanterns, but in about 56 or 57 they got us a small generator which provided electricity for lights. During the "Bug Job" the big insect control project, we got a bigger generator and propane heat as we had added crew tents etc. Prior to that we had 2 one room cabins for summer help, and the GDA (general district assistant) had a big tent because the one [GDA] we had at the time had about a dozen kids and they wouldn't fit in the cabin.³⁰⁷

Forest officers assessed the district's administrative work in 1960. In doing so, they considered relocating the district's summer headquarters from Mill Creek to a new site along the Mirror Lake Highway. The Forest Supervisor and Robert Hanson, the new ranger, supported retention of the Mill Creek site.³⁰⁸ However, in a strongly worded memo from the Regional Office, they were encouraged to establish Evanston as a year-round headquarters. This suggests internal and/or external politics were significant factors.³⁰⁹ After more discussion about the changing recreation use and patterns on the district,³¹⁰ the Bear River Ranger Station was built in 1964 along the Mirror Lake Highway, replacing Mill Creek as the district's summer headquarters. The Mill Creek site, with its storage facilities and pasture, was retained as a work center for the east end of the district.³¹¹ (It is referred to as the Mill Creek Administrative Site in this document to avoid confusion with the Mill Creek Guard Station on the Salt Lake Ranger District.)

When the site was surveyed in July of 2002, it encompassed nine structures. These include the four CCC-constructed buildings, a cabin, two pit latrines, the lower generator shed, and a paint storage building. Buildings removed in 2001 included a 1933 pit toilet, a shower house, and a generator shed at the upper end of the site. The latter two buildings may have been built around 1955, when an engineering report noted the need for a shower house and "light plant."³¹² A 12' x 24' or 26' bunkhouse was removed at an unknown date.

³⁰⁶ Hann.

³⁰⁷ Bowers.

³⁰⁸ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 9 December 1960, in file titled "1240 Standards," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District, Evanston, Wyoming.

³⁰⁹ T. H. Van Meter, Chief, Division of Operation to Forest Supervisor, Wasatch National Forest, 26 June 1961, in file titled "1240 Standards," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District, Evanston, Wyoming.

³¹⁰ O'Driscoll.

³¹¹ F. C. Koziol, Forest Supervisor to District Ranger, 22 May 1964, file titled "1240 Standards," Closed Files, Evanston Ranger District, Evanston, Wyoming.

³¹² Riley and Brockbank.

Stillwater Ranger Station

The 80-acre Stillwater Ranger Station was withdrawn from public entry on September 30, 1908 and released on February 18, 1929. It was located in T1N, R10E, S5, which is just south of the Stillwater Campground, along the Mirror Lake Highway.

West Fork Blacks Fork Ranger Station

Located in T1N, R11E, S2, this site is just north of the High Uintas Wilderness boundary. Its 80 acres were first withdrawn on March 2, 1925, possibly to replace the Catarack Ranger Station two miles distant. Forest maps from 1920 through 1942 label the site as the "West Fork Scaler's Cabin." It had some importance, for its withdrawal was replaced with another (also for 80 acres) in 1955 to protect it against mineral entry. According to Earl O'Driscoll of the Evanston Ranger District, the logs walls of a cabin still exist, although photos show the roof, windows and door to be missing.

Whitney Guard Station

Withdrawn on February 1, 1909, this site in the Whitney area of the West Fork of the Bear River Drainage originally consisted of 120 acres on the Uinta National Forest. The two-room cabin was likely built soon thereafter. It was there by 1915 when the site and surrounding area were transferred to the Wasatch National Forest.³¹³ The Whitney Ranger Station may have been used as permanent station until the mid-1920s when the Mill Creek Ranger Station was constructed. At that time, the Whitney site became a remote work station.³¹⁴

The cabin was expanded in 1929 with a 12' x 14' frame storeroom addition. By 1960, the Evanston Ranger District no longer used the site. Consequently, the ranger issued a special use permit to the Utah Fish and Game Department, allowing it to use the Whitney cabin during the summer field season. This permit was discontinued in 1986 after the Utah agency determined it no longer needed the cabin.

When the site was surveyed in 1982, there were three structures: the three-room cabin, a collapsed pit toilet, and a 1960 plywood-clad pit toilet. The collapsed toilet has since been removed and in 1998, the 1960 toilet was replaced.

In 1988, the Utah SHPO concurred with the Forest Service's determination that the Whitney Guard Station was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The concurrence letter referred to a proposed rehabilitation of the building in cooperation with the Forest Service Old Timers Association.³¹⁵ It is now used as a warming hut by snowmobilers and as an Incident Command Post for the Summit County Search and Rescue team.

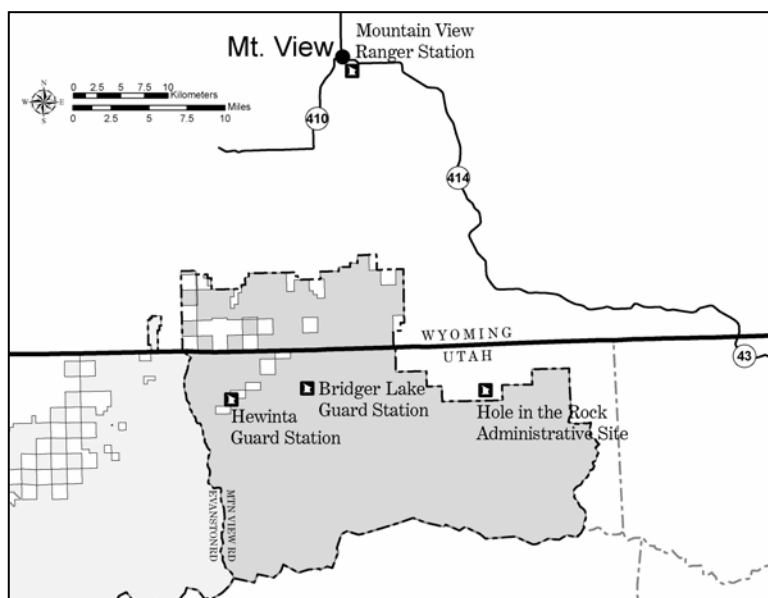
³¹³ Wasatch National Forest map, 1915, R4 Lands Status Office, Ogden Utah and District Ranger Jerry L. Green to Forest Supervisor, 24 March 1987, in file titled "2360 Special Interest Areas, Whitney Guard Station, Historical Examination," Evanston Ranger District, Evanston, Wyoming.

³¹⁴ O'Driscoll.

³¹⁵ Wilson G. Martin, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Utah Division of State History, to Dale N. Bosworth, Forest Supervisor, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 27 July 1988, in file titled "2360 Special Interest Areas, Whitney Guard Station, Historical Examination," Evanston Ranger District, Evanston, Wyoming.

Chapter 11: Mountain View Ranger District

The Mountain View Ranger District is the easternmost district of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The Ashley National Forest adjoins its southern and eastern boundaries while the Evanston Ranger District is to the west. The northern part, some of which lies in Uinta County, Wyoming, historically provided timber for railroad ties. Its features include numerous recreation sites, the Hewinta and Bridger Lake guard stations, and the Bridger Lake Oil Field. The southern part is in Summit County, Utah and is dominated by the northeast section of the High Uintas Wilderness with its rugged peaks and numerous mountain lakes.



NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Most of the land that now comprises the Mountain View Ranger District was originally in the Uintah Forest Reserve and later the Ashley National Forest. Located on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains, the district was first known as the Lone Tree or Hole in the Rock Ranger District.³¹⁶ In 1915, a large portion of the North Slope west of the district was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. This created a boundary between the Wasatch and Ashley forests that ran east of the present-day Stateline Reservoir from the Wyoming border south toward Mt. Powell.

The Ashley's Lone Tree Ranger District grew in 1931 with the Fort Bridger addition, located north of the Utah line. Two years later, the boundary between the district and the Wasatch National Forest was moved several miles west to Gilbert Creek. The headquarters were relocated from the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station to the new Mountain View Ranger Station in Wyoming. The district then became known as the Fort Bridger Ranger District.

The Fort Bridger Ranger District remained part of the Ashley National Forest until 1954. At that time, it was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest, consolidated with the eastern end of the Blacks Fork Ranger District and renamed the Mountain View Ranger District.

As discussed in a previous chapter, the Forest Supervisor proposed in 1971 to administer the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains as one unit. This would necessitate the consolidation of the Mountain View and Evanston districts with part of the Ashley National Forest's Manila Ranger District. Headquarters for the expanded area would be in Mountain View, Wyoming.³¹⁷ The consolidation was never carried out as proposed, but since 1994, one ranger has been in charge of the Mountain View and Evanston districts.

³¹⁶ Anderson.

³¹⁷ Robert L. Hanson to Forest Supervisor, 6 January 1971, and Forest Supervisor to the Regional Forester, 12 March 1971. Copies with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

RANGERS

The first known ranger in the area was Dan Pack, who was born in Woods Cross, Utah in 1869 and raised in Kamas. When he joined the Forest Service in 1901, he was assigned to the Lone Tree Ranger District where he worked for two summers. Pack then served as supervisor of the Nebo Forest Reserve, followed by a detail in the Washington Office and appointments as supervisor of the Palisade National Forest (1909-1911) and the Nebo National Forest for a second time (1911-1913). Dan Pack resigned to go into the livestock business on December 15, 1913.³¹⁸

Less is known about the rangers who followed Pack. They included Albert E. Rae, Parley C. Madsen, and Parley P. Peterson. Madsen, a farmer and stockman, was a seasonal assistant ranger on the Uinta and Ashley forests from 1906 until 1912. In the fall of 1908, he was placed in charge of the Lone Tree Ranger District and, four years later, was promoted to ranger. In 1916, Madsen transferred back to Heber, Utah to work on the Uinta National Forest. He retired around 1942 and lived in Springville, Utah until his death in 1958.

Clyde and Glen Lambert were also rangers on the Lone Tree Ranger District. Both worked on the Ashley National Forest their entire careers, retiring in the 1950s. Adolph Wogensen was the Lone Tree ranger from about 1939 until the 1940s. He later worked as ranger on several districts of the Teton National Forest, retiring in 1961. Records suggest Robert Hoag, Jr. was the ranger when the district was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1954. He remained there until at least 1959.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The first rangers operated from the Hole in the Rock area, with a mailing address at Lone Tree, Wyoming. At present, little is known about their office or dwelling locations before 1911 when the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station was built. Although most of the Mountain View Ranger Station was built in 1934-1935, the office building was not finished until 1940. That might explain why the district's mailing address remained in Lone Tree until at least 1937.³¹⁹ By 1939, it had changed to Mountain View, which remains the district's headquarters to this day.

Mountain View Ranger Station

With the 1931 Fort Bridger Addition, the Lone Tree Ranger District's boundary moved west and the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station (see below) was no longer central to the district.

Two years later, the Forest Service paid William H. Harvey \$160 for a two-acre parcel just east of Mountain View, Wyoming. The site was developed as headquarters for the newly configured district, which was renamed the Mountain View Ranger District. In addition to easier access year-round, a station there was desirable for its proximity to schools, stores, and other amenities for employees.

The Civilian Conservation Corps began constructing standard Region 4 buildings during the spring of 1934 and the site was occupied a year later. Improvements included a Plan 1A house, Plan 21 garage, Plan 11 barn, Plan 70 toilet, and non-standard pump house. An extensive landscaping plan was developed for the site in 1936 and, in 1940, a Plan 51B office was built. The buildings were painted white with green trim and

³¹⁸ Dan S. Pack, Autobiography, 1947-48, TMs [photocopy], Region 4 Heritage Center, Ogden, Utah.

³¹⁹ Forest Service Directories.



Mountain View ranger dwelling (R4 Plan 1)

green roofs to comply with the standard Region 4 color scheme for in-town ranger stations.³²⁰ Six of the seven CCC-era buildings remain; the toilet was removed at an unknown date.

In 1960, the Mountain View Ranger Station doubled with the purchase of two acres on the west from William Howard Porch. This led to some redevelopment in 1964-65, including the relocation of the 1940 office behind the house and construction of a new office (Plan A-97), a new dwelling (Plan 166-B) for the assistant district ranger, and another pump house (Plan 175).

To meet changing needs, the site was further altered in the mid-1980s. The 1965 office was expanded, while the old office was remodeled as a bunkhouse. A paint/pesticide storage building and a "fire house" were built. Several historic buildings were converted to storage facilities: the barn became a tack/grain building, the garage a recreation supplies facility, and the cellar a sign storage building.

Today, the site consists of six buildings from the CCC period, all of which have been significantly altered. A tie hack cabin, built in 1927, was moved to the site in 1993 as an interpretive display. The remaining nine buildings are not historic. They include the office (1965), dwelling (1964), metal storage shed (c.1965), pump house (c.1964), fire house (c.1964), paint house (1983), hay storage shed (2000), warehouse (moved from Tooele, Utah in 1978), and a seed storage building (1975).

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Bridger Lake Guard Station

The Bridger Lake Guard Station is about twenty miles south of Mountain View and 2½ miles south of the Wyoming-Utah border. It is situated on Bridger Lake about one-half mile away from the Bridger Lake Campground. Originally part of the Ashley National Forest, the site was included in land transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1954. The 140-acre site in T3N, R14E, S29 and S31 was not formally withdrawn from public entry until 1955, more than twenty years after the first buildings were built.

With the Civilian Conservation Corps' help, the Forest Service began developing the site in 1933 as a summer station for the west end of the district. The Forest Supervisor justified the work, noting the "constantly increasing timber sale and recreational use on the surrounding National Forest, and the increasing fire hazard due to increased recreational users."³²¹

The CCC started constructing an R4 Plan 53 house in 1933. They did not complete it as scheduled because their camp was transferred three weeks early. Consequently, Ranger Fred Sargent hired carpenters by the names of Robertson, Bradshaw and Youngberg to finish the house in late 1933. Other

³²⁰ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Mountain View Ranger Station, Ashley National Forest," 28 March 36, updated c.1940, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

³²¹ Ashley Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, 15 January, 1934, in History Files, Mountain View Ranger District office, Mountain View, Wyoming.

buildings constructed soon thereafter included a Plan 63 cellar, a Plan 21 garage/tool house, a Plan 70 toilet, and a Plan 13A barn.

The Forest Service's continual use of the site led to modifications over a period of years. Around 1959, the garage was converted to a bunkhouse, perhaps to accommodate insect control crews. More buildings were erected, including a generator shed (1980), a tin shed, two fly sheds (1995 and 2002) and a picnic shelter (2000). The Mountain View Ranger District staff still uses the site to administer the district.

Hewinta Guard Station

The Hewinta Guard Station is about five air miles west of the Bridger Lake Guard Station, on the west end of the Mountain View Ranger District. It was withdrawn from public entry in early 1929 and again in 1955 to protect the site against mineral entry. At that time, the withdrawal encompassed 40 acres.

The Hewinta cabin was built to house forest personnel administering timber sales on the Blacks Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. Tie hack Pete Forsberg hewed and placed the exterior logs of the cabin during the summer of 1928. The following winter and spring, Forest Service employee Jay Hann finished the interior.³²² Hann later remarked, "The Hewinta cabin was so named as it signified hewing ties in the Uinta Mountains."³²³

In 1934, Archie Murchie arrived to work as a timber scaler, occupying the cabin with his wife and baby. In his memoirs, he wrote, "The front room was a kitchen and living room, and there was a very small bedroom in the back that was just big enough for a bunk bed. The bed was built into the cabin, and we had a little heating stove in the bedroom that didn't hold much wood. Then, of course, we had a regular cooking range out in the kitchen."³²⁴ He went on to say, "We got our water from a little spring just off from the corner of the cabin. There was what they call a pitcher pump: it was a siphon pump, and you had to prime it with water to get it to pump."³²⁵

There are currently three other buildings on the site, all of which are standard Region 4 designs: a Plan 23 garage, a Plan 13B barn, and a Plan 70 toilet. Their construction dates are presently unconfirmed, but they are typical of those built in the 1930s with New Deal money and/or labor. To accommodate more personnel, the Hewinta garage was later converted to a bunkhouse. The site is still used by seasonal employees, particularly range conservationists and wilderness rangers who keep their horses in the station's pasture.³²⁶

Hole in the Rock Guard Station

The Hole in the Rock Guard Station is located on an 80-acre withdrawal just north of the forest boundary and about three miles south of the Wyoming-Utah border. The site is situated between the Middle Fork and East Fork of Beaver Creek, about seven miles south of Lone Tree, Wyoming.

Ranger Dan Pack administered the surrounding area, which became known as the Lone Tree Ranger District, when it was still part of the Uinta



Hole in the Rock ranger dwelling, 1965.

³²² Hann.

³²³ Ibid.

³²⁴ Murchie, 99.

³²⁵ Ibid, 71-72.

³²⁶ "Wasatch-Cache FMP," 31.

Forest Reserve. During the summers of 1901 and 1902, he rented a horse pasture at Hole in the Rock from Jim Phelps. This was located on the East Fork of Beaver Creek, about five miles south of Lone Tree, Wyoming.³²⁷ Pack recalled, "Our campsite in the Phelps pasture was very beautiful, with an abundance of grass, good shade, plenty of wood, and excellent fishing, and his ranch only a stone's throw from our tent, making it very convenient for us to get our milk, butter, and eggs from the ranch, which he furnished very agreeably."³²⁸ Around 1906, ranger Albert E. Rae rented a small cabin along Beaver Creek for administrative use, possibly from Phelps.³²⁹

Shortly after the Ashley National Forest was established from the Uinta National Forest in 1908, the Forest Service requested the withdrawal of an 80-acre site for the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station. The withdrawal was delayed, likely due to conflicts between Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot. With the support of President Roosevelt, Pinchot and his officers had proposed the withdrawal of many potential water power sites under the guise of administrative sites. Under President Taft's administration, Ballinger considered such withdrawals illegal and approvals were placed on hold.

By early 1911, after a new authority for administrative site withdrawals had been implemented, the Forest Service submitted a new request for the Hole in the Rock Ranger Station. Its location was justified because there were no suitable places within the forest boundary that would serve as a year-round station. Consequently, the ranger had "rented a small place down on the Creek north of the Forest Boundary," including a pasture, for the previous six or eight years.³³⁰ With this reasoning, the withdrawal was approved on August 17, 1911 and construction of a cabin began immediately.

Ranger Parley Madsen probably built the 1911 cabin, which was described as a three-room log structure.³³¹ On February 6, 1917, the cabin burned down but the Forest Service had it rebuilt later that year. Its role in forest administration was documented in a 1936 description:

It was used as year-long headquarters for the ranger until 1925 and as summer headquarters until 1932. At the time this site was withdrawn, it was located midway of the district and adjacent to most of the Forest users. It has always been more or less isolated in the winter on account of snow and 10 miles distant from the nearest school and Post Office. Since the Fort Bridger addition in 1931 and the East Fork of Smith's Fork and Gilbert Creek drainages were transferred from the Wasatch to the Ashley, it is now on the east end of the district. Most of the recreational and timber activities are on the west end of the district and more easily administered from the Mountain View Ranger Station. However, this station is still important for the proper administration of District 5 and is frequently occupied by the Ranger during the spring, summer and fall months. It was occupied during the past season by an emergency fire guard."³³²

The 1917 house, which cost \$368.49, was described as an 18' x 28' log building lined with shiplap. It had three rooms, a pantry, and a porch. As of 1936, it was unpainted except for the window and door frames (white) and the roof (dark green). The interior was finished with paint, wallpaper, stained woodwork, and linoleum in the kitchen. The house was moved to the Fort Bridger State Park in 1983 after the Forest

³²⁷ Pack.

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ Anderson.

³³⁰ Acting District Forester Homer E. Fenn to The Forester, 33 April 1911, Engineering files, Wasatch-Cache Supervisor's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³³¹ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hole-in-Rock Ranger Station, Wasatch National Forest," 28 March 1936, revised 15 June 1953, Region 4 Engineering plans, Ogden, Utah.

³³² Ibid.

Service declared it surplus.³³³ It was later relocated to private property in Fort Bridger, Wyoming and is now owned by Rick Watson, the town's fire chief.

A barn, removed or demolished sometime after 1961, was described in 1936 as a 21' x 18' log building with an 18' x 18' shed. Like the house, its logs were unpainted and the roof was stained dark green. It was built in 1911 for \$250.³³⁴ During the winter of 1923-24, Ranger Clyde Lambert and a helper, G. A. (Glen?) Lambert, replaced the barn's roof structure and dirt roof with a stronger structure and wood roof planks. They also remodeled the stalls and manger and modified the doors and windows.³³⁵

Presently, only three buildings remain on site. They include a small cabin that matches the description and location of a 1930 storehouse, a two-unit latrine built in 1933, and a storage shed. With the construction of a new ranger station at Mountain View, Wyoming in the 1930s, the Hole in the Rock site became a summer station for the east end of the district. It has since fallen into a state of disrepair as use of the site diminished.

Platinum Springs Ranger Station

This 40-acre site in T2N, R14E, S6 was withdrawn on March 2, 1935. It was part of what is now the China Meadows Recreation Area. At present, it is not known if the site was ever developed for administrative use.

Poison Creek Ranger Station

Records suggest this administrative site was probably never developed. Proposed for withdrawal in 1908, the 80-acre site was released by the Forest Service four years later. The land was located outside the forest boundary in T3N, R15E, S27.

Smith's Fork Ranger Station

The Smith's Fork Ranger Station, withdrawn in November 1908, was located in T3N, R13E, S28 and consisted of 160 acres. It is not known if the site was ever developed.

³³³ "Old ranger station moved to park," *Casper Star-Tribune* 24 October 1983.

³³⁴ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hole-in-Rock Ranger Station."

³³⁵ Forest Ranger Clyde Lambert to Mr. Charles DeMoisy, Jr. [Forest Supervisor], 30 January 1924. History Files, Mountain View Ranger District office, Mountain View, Wyoming.

Chapter 12: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest's historic administrative facilities. It does not include facilities built after 1960. Refer to "Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960" for evaluation methodology, including areas of significance, property types, comparative analysis, and characteristic features.

ANALYSIS

Eligibility

Of the 28 administrative sites surveyed, 21 have buildings that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as districts. Six of those are eligible for listing as historic districts. These are the Card Guard Station, Tony Grove Guard Station (listed), South Willow Guard Station, Mill Creek Administrative Site, Bridger Lake Guard Station, and Hewinta Guard Station.

Historic District Summary

Administrative Unit	Sites Eligible as Districts
Supervisor's Office	0
Logan Ranger District	2
Ogden Ranger District	0
Salt Lake Ranger District	1
Kamas Ranger District	0
Evanston Ranger District	1
Mountain View Ranger District	2
TOTAL	6

A total of 55 (67%) of the 82 historic buildings are eligible either individually or as contributing resources in a district. This percentage is slightly above average when compared to other Region 4 forests. For example, 44% of the Dixie National Forest's historic administrative facilities are eligible while those on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest amount to 66%. Preliminary evaluations of facilities on two forests in Idaho, the Caribou-Targhee and Boise, reveal eligibility rates of 53% and 57% respectively. The Bridger-Teton National Forest is on the high end, with 77% of its historic administrative facilities eligible

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 significantly altered. Exceptions to this include the shop and warehouse at the Redwood Work Center and the bunkhouse and toilet at the Hole in the Rock Administrative Site. These warrant individual determinations of eligibility because they represent construction systems or building types that are unique to the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

Summary of Historic Buildings

Administrative Unit	Contributing and/or Individually Eligible Buildings	Non-Contributing* or Ineligible Buildings
Supervisor's Office	2	0
Logan Ranger District	17	2
Ogden Ranger District	4	5
Salt Lake Ranger District	8	3
Kamas Ranger District	4	8
Evanston Ranger District	10	2
Mountain View Ranger District	10	7
TOTAL	55	27

*Buildings that are not historic but are located in an eligible district are considered non-contributing. However, they are not included in this table.

The eligibility of each recorded administrative facility is summarized later in this chapter. If evaluated as eligible, themes and areas of significance for the site or facility are included. See also **Appendix F** for a condensed list.

Geographic Distribution

The numbers of historic administrative sites remaining on the Forest's six districts range from three to six, with the larger numbers found on districts closer to the large urban areas. The Ogden Ranger District, with three sites, is an exception but this may be explained by its relatively late addition to the Cache National Forest in the 1930s. This also contributes to its lower number of facilities (9) as compared to other districts. Historic buildings are evenly distributed (11 to 12 buildings) on three of the six ranger districts, while the Logan and Mountain View districts have the highest numbers with 19 and 17 respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	SITES	BUILDINGS
Supervisor's Office	1	2
Logan Ranger District	6	19
Ogden Ranger District	3	9
Salt Lake Ranger District	6	11
Kamas Ranger District	5	12
Evanston Ranger District	3	12
Mountain View Ranger District	4	17
TOTAL	28	82

Temporal Distribution

As explained in Chapter 1, temporal boundaries span from 1902 to 1960, a period that can be divided into five subsets. These represent relevant shifts in the culture, patterns, and events of Forest Service administration.

1902-1907 Few buildings constructed during this period remain in Region 4, as most have been demolished, sold, or transferred out of Forest Service ownership. The Wasatch-Cache National Forest has no buildings that date to this time.

- 1908-1932** Forest Service buildings constructed during this time are associated with early Forest Service management of public lands and are typically of a vernacular nature. Twelve buildings from this period are located on Wasatch-Cache National Forest administrative sites. All but one, the Mountain View Tie Hack Cabin, are eligible for listing on the National Register.
- 1933-1942** This is the richest period, thanks to relief funding and labor made available in response to the Depression. Buildings constructed during this time are typically associated with New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps. They often embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and planning. Of the 82 buildings surveyed, 62 or 76% were built during this period.
- 1942-1946** Resources of this phase are often associated with the military. Some are surplus buildings that the Forest Service acquired after World War II. Such is the case with the Redwood Warehouse, the only administrative facility from this time on the Forest.
- 1947-1960** This era marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings. With the initiation of Operation Outdoors, new facilities were constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s to support recreation functions. Eight of the surveyed buildings were built during this time. All are toilets or small utilitarian buildings.

The following table summarizes the primary development periods of administrative sites, as they exist now. For example, a 1910 ranger station that was extensively re-developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps is listed in the 1933-1942 period. As shown in the table, 75% of the surveyed sites fall in that period.

Temporal Distribution of Sites

Location	1902-1907	1908-1932	1933-1942	1943-1946	1947-1960
Supervisor's Office	-	-	1	-	-
Logan Ranger District	-	1	5	-	-
Ogden Ranger District	-	1	1	-	1
Salt Lake Ranger District	-	-	5	-	1
Kamas Ranger District	-	-	4	-	1
Evanston Ranger District	-	1	2	-	-
Mountain View Ranger District	-	1	3	-	-
TOTAL	0	4	21	0	3

The following table summarizes individual buildings and structures. They are listed by initial construction period. Several have been remodeled over the years.

Temporal Distribution of Buildings/Structures

Location	1902-1907	1908-1932	1933-1942	1943-1946	1947-1960
Supervisor's Office	-	-	1	1	-
Logan Ranger District	-	6	11	-	2
Ogden Ranger District	-	3	5	-	1
Salt Lake Ranger District	-	-	11	-	-
Kamas Ranger District	-	-	10	-	2
Evanston Ranger District	-	1	9	-	3
Mountain View Ranger District	-	2	14	-	-
TOTAL	0	12	61	1	8

Building Typology

While nearly all of the surveyed resources are categorized by use as “Governmental,” they can also be classified by sub-category. Originally, 36 or 44% of the buildings were for residential use, followed by 30 or 37% utilitarian buildings such as warehouses and gas houses. An analysis of current uses reflects a trend of maintaining consistent numbers of residential, agricultural and office buildings. This is markedly different from the Dixie and Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests, where buildings have been converted to utilitarian uses or are now vacant.

Building/Structure Typology

Type	Original Use	Current Use
Agricultural	10	6
Office	2	0
Residential/Domestic	36	33
Utilitarian	30	30
Recreation/Culture	1	3
Unknown	2	0
Vacant	0	10
Other	1	0
TOTAL	82	82

EVALUATION SUMMARIES

The following are arranged by administrative use, beginning with the Supervisor's Office and following with individual districts. Individual survey forms provide detailed information about the history and design of each site and the historical buildings.

Supervisor's Office



Photo: Redwood Warehouse

Redwood Work Center

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19000201	Redwood Shop	1939	Eligible
19000202	Redwood Warehouse	c.1943	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19000204	Redwood Dispatch Office	1967	Ineligible
19000205	Redwood Red Barn Storage	1967	Ineligible
19000206	Redwood Fire Cache	1981	Ineligible
19000207	Redwood Generator Building	1997	Ineligible
19000208	Redwood Paint/Oil Building	1997	Ineligible
19000209	Redwood Equipment (Fuse) Storage	1998	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The two historic buildings at the Redwood Work Center are individually eligible for listing on the National Register but the site as a district is not eligible. Despite its association with the Forest Service and the role it played as a military support center, the site no longer retains integrity as a whole. The setting and feeling have been affected by development within and surrounding its boundaries and only two of its eight buildings are historic. The former utility building, built of the same construction system of the shop, has also been removed. The Cedar City Central Repair Shop site is a better example of an intact site.

Redwood Shop

Despite alterations, the Redwood Shop retains its character-defining features (bowstring trusses, industrial sash windows, and concrete walls) and sufficient integrity for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is one of only two remaining buildings of this type in the Forest Service's Intermountain Region. The other two have been demolished. The Shop is eligible for listing under Criterion C for its design and construction, which are unique when compared to other Forest Service buildings of the era. It is also associated with the early administration of public lands and as a military support facility during World War II. The primary area of significance is Architecture with a period of significance of 1939. Secondary areas are Conservation and Military.

Redwood Warehouse

The Redwood Warehouse is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an intact example of a Quonset hut. While lacking a certain popularity with the public, Quonset huts are a significant building type and represents advancements in prefabrication and military construction. The warehouse, still used for its original purpose, has experienced some modifications but these have not affected its character-defining features such as its shape, construction system, and corrugated metal cladding. The primary area of significance is Architecture with c.1943 as its period of significance. Military is a secondary area of significance.

Logan Ranger District



Photo: Blacksmith Fork Dwelling

Blacksmith Fork Guard Station

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19070801	Blacksmith Fork Dwelling	1934	Eligible
19070802	Blacksmith Fork Garage	1934	Eligible
19070803	Blacksmith Fork Generator Building	1934	Eligible

Statement of Significance

The Blacksmith Fork Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A, with Conservation as an area of significance, for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands. It is also eligible under Criterion C, with Architecture as an area of significance, as an intact example of a remote station designed and built during the New Deal era. All seven aspects of integrity are high, owing to few alterations made to the site or building exteriors. The period of significance is c.1934. Its three buildings (dwelling, garage, generator building) are all contributing resources.

Blacksmith Fork Dwelling

As the primary building on site, the Blacksmith Fork Dwelling is a contributing resource. It is an intact example of an R4 Plan 53 dwelling, one of only three on the Forest. It maintains high integrity and demonstrates the historic significance of the site.

Blacksmith Fork Garage

As a supporting facility of the house, the Blacksmith Fork Garage is a contributing resource. Its design and construction reflect that of the house and adjacent generator building.

Blacksmith Fork Generator Building

The Blacksmith Fork Generator Building is an ancillary building to the house and has high integrity. It is a contributing resource.



Photo: Card Dwelling

Card Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19070701	Card Dwelling	1933	Eligible/Contributing
19070702	Card Warehouse	c.1930	Eligible/Contributing
19070703	Card Paint/Oil Shed	c.1930	Eligible/Contributing
19070704	Card Powder House	1933	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Card Cellar	1933	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

n/a	Card Prefab Shed	Unknown	Ineligible
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Statement of Significance

Despite some alterations to the site, the Card Ranger Station retains integrity as a whole and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service conservation efforts. It is also eligible under Criterion C because it demonstrates the redevelopment of a historic Forest Service administrative site during the New Deal period, thus epitomizing the integration of non-standard and standard architectural plans. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture, while the period of significance is c.1930-1933. The five historic buildings are contributing resources while the non-historic metal shed is non-contributing. The stone loading dock is also an important site feature.

Card Dwelling

The Card Dwelling, as the site's primary feature, is a contributing resource with high integrity. As the only R4 Plan 8 on the Forest (and one of few in Utah), it is important for its rarity and for its historical associations with Forest Service administration of public lands.

Card Warehouse

Despite some modifications, the Card Warehouse retains important character-defining features (siding, roofing, windows, exposed rafter tails). It contributes to the historical importance of the site as a whole.

Card Paint/Oil Shed

The Card Paint and Oil Shed maintains adequate integrity and demonstrates the significant historic themes of the Card Guard Station. It is a contributing resource.

Card Powder House

The Card Powder House is a contributing resource with high integrity. It conveys the historical associations for which the site is important and is significant for its unusual use of topographical features to form its structure.

Card Cellar

The Card Cellar is ancillary to the dwelling and has a high level of integrity. It contributes to the site's historic associations and is, therefore, a contributing resource. It is also important for its unusual use of natural features as part of its form.



Photo: Elk Valley Dwelling

Elk Valley Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19070601	Elk Valley Dwelling	1924	Eligible/Contributing
19070602	Elk Valley Barn	c.1925	Eligible/Contributing
19071603	Elk Valley Pit Toilet	1948	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Wasatch-Cache National Forest retains few sites that consist solely of buildings pre-dating the New Deal era when standard regional plans were adopted. The Elk Valley Guard Station appears to be one of those sites, with its three buildings exhibiting features characteristic of the 1920s. The buildings were likely moved to the site around 1940, thus reflecting a historic trend of recycling that has been prevalent throughout the existence of the Forest Service. For these reasons, it is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C, as well as under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands. All three buildings are contributing features. The period of significance is c.1940, although this may change with the discovery of historical records about the site. Areas of significance include Conservation and Architecture.

Elk Valley Dwelling

Despite some modifications, the Elk Valley Dwelling retains enough integrity to convey the historical associations for which it is significant. If it is found to be a Washington Office design from 1908, it will have additional significance for its rarity. Few of these 1908 designs remain in Region 4.

Elk Valley Barn

Virtually unaltered, the Elk Valley Barn is a prime example of a Forest Service barn constructed before the New Deal era when Region 4 developed standard barn plans. With its high integrity and obvious historic association with Forest Service administration, it is a contributing resource.

Elk Valley Pit Toilet

The Elk Valley Toilet, as an ancillary structure of the house, retains adequate integrity to convey the site's important historical associations. It is a contributing resource.



Photo: Mantua Office

Mantua Work Center

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19070301	Mantua Office	1941	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

In accordance with National Register Bulletin guidance for comparative analysis, the Mantua Work Center is considered ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Unlike other sites on the Logan Ranger District and the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the Mantua Work Center does not exhibit a strong association with Forest Service history. The site's integrity has been diminished with the removal of two of its three buildings. The remaining building does not demonstrate any unique, rare, or special features that warrant an individual determination of eligibility. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information.



Photo: Right Hand Fork Dwelling

Right Hand Fork Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19070201	Right Hand Fork Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible
n/a	Right Hand Fork Toilet	Unknown	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Right Hand Fork Guard Station, specifically the dwelling, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. It is associated with the early settlement and development of Logan Canyon and with locally prominent attorney George Q. Rich. The dwelling exemplifies log construction of the early 1900s, with rustic features deemed appropriate for recreation cabins at that time. The period of significance is c.1910-1935 (the period in which it was associated with Rich) and the areas of significance are Settlement and Architecture. Because Forest Service use of the site is recent, the area of Conservation does not apply.

Right Hand Fork Dwelling

As the primary resource, the Right Hand Fork Dwelling is eligible for listing. It has suffered some alterations but it retains character-defining features and demonstrates the historical themes for which it is significant. It is one of few log buildings used by the Wasatch-Cache National Forest as an administrative structure.

Right Hand Fork Toilet

The Right Hand Fork Toilet has low integrity due to its collapse. It is not a contributing resource.



Photo: Tony Grove Dwelling

Tony Grove Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19070101	Tony Grove Dwelling	1908	Eligible/Contributing
19070102	Tony Grove Barn/Warehouse	c.1936	Eligible/Contributing
19070103	Tony Grove Generator Building	c.1936	Eligible/Contributing
19070104	Tony Grove Tack Shed	1937	Eligible/Contributing
19071105	Tony Grove Toilet	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

In 1992, the Tony Grove Guard Station was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Tony Grove Memorial Ranger Station. The house, barn and generator shed were designated as contributing resources, while the tack shed and outhouse were listed as non-contributing resources. It is recommended that the National Register Nomination be updated with a modification identifying these two buildings as contributing resources and to provide accurate historical information.

Tony Grove Dwelling

As the oldest and primary building at Tony Grove, the Dwelling was identified as a contributing resource when the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. It was described as "one of the first Forest Service facilities constructed in the Cache County area" and "architecturally significant as an excellent example of an early twentieth century log cabin." It retains high integrity and is still considered a contributing resource.

Tony Grove Barn/Warehouse

Even though the Tony Grove Barn is in poor condition due to abandonment, it retains high integrity. It was identified as a contributing resource when the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. At that time, the barn and the shed were identified as "good examples of CCC architecture."

Tony Grove Generator Building

During the 1965 restoration of the site, forest officials decided to retain the Tony Grove Generator Building because of its historic value. In 1992, it was identified as a contributing resource when the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At that time, the barn and the shed were identified as "good examples of CCC architecture." It retains all of its character-defining features, including the generator equipment.

Tony Grove Tack Shed

As the Farmington Paint Shed, the Tony Grove Tack Shed had historic significance that led to a Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service, Utah SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Under the MOU, the building was moved from Farmington to the Tony Grove Guard Station to serve as a tack shed. When the Tony Grove site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the shed was identified as a non-contributing resource because it had been moved. However, it was noted as being compatible because it was a typical "CCC-era" building.

It is recommended that the National Register listing be modified and the tack shed be classified as a contributing resource. Several historic context statements have identified the Forest Service trend of moving and reusing buildings and determined such trends are well established, historic, and significant. In addition, the tack shed has architectural value as the only building derived from R4 Plan 95B on the Forest. At present, it is the only one known to exist on Forest Service administrative sites in Utah.

Tony Grove Toilet

When the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, the Tony Grove Toilet was identified as a non-contributing resource. It is recommended that the listing be modified and the toilet be classified as a contributing resource. Several historic context statements have identified the Forest Service trend of moving and reusing buildings and determined such trends are well established, historic, and significant. This is particularly true of toilet buildings, which were designed to be portable. Despite some modifications, the Tony Grove toilet retains many of its character-defining features and contributes to the overall historic character of the site.

Ogden Ranger District



Photo: Curtis Creek Dwelling

Curtis Creek Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19060601	Curtis Creek Dwelling	1922	Eligible
19060602	Curtis Creek Toilet	c.1935	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19060602	Curtis Creek Pesticide/Oil House	1960	Ineligible
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Statement of Significance

The Curtis Creek Guard Station Dwelling is individually eligible under Criterion A, but the site as a whole is not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. At least two of the station's early buildings (garage and barn) have been removed, while the storage building is not original to the site. The toilet was placed on site some years after the cabin. These alterations have resulted in diminished integrity of setting, design and materials. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information about early uses.

Curtis Creek Dwelling

The Curtis Creek Dwelling is one of few remaining Forest Service cabins built before the New Deal era. Many of its alterations appear to be historic and have acquired significance with the passing of time. The dwelling retains most of its character-defining features and portrays the historic significance of early Forest Service administration of public lands. It is individually eligible under Criterion A with Conservation as the area of significance and 1922 as the period of significance.

Curtis Creek Toilet

Although historic, the Curtis Creek Toilet is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register. The site as a whole is not eligible due to a loss of integrity, and the toilet alone does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility. Additionally, it was placed on the site after the Dwelling's period of significance.

Curtis Creek Pesticide/Oil House

The Curtis Creek Pesticide/Oil House does not contribute to the historic associations for which the site could be significant. Moved from a recreation site, it is now out of context at an administrative site. In addition, the removal of toilets and change of use have substantially diminished its integrity. It is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



Photo: Monte Cristo Dwelling

Monte Cristo Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19060401	Monte Cristo Dwelling	1935	Ineligible
19060402	Monte Cristo Garage	1937	Ineligible
19060403	Monte Cristo Gas & Oil House	1937	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19060404	Monte Cristo Generator Building	1960	Ineligible
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Statement of Significance

The Monte Cristo Guard Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to a loss of integrity. The dwelling, which is the primary feature, has been altered to the point that few original materials or features remain. Many of the site's early buildings have been removed, thus altering spatial relationships and diminishing the integrity of setting and feeling. The garage and the gas and oil house retain some original features, but individually do not represent a strong association with the areas of significance and therefore do not warrant individual determinations of eligibility. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information.

Monte Cristo Dwelling

The Monte Cristo Dwelling is no longer recognizable as a historic R4 Plan 7 due to significant alterations. Its low integrity renders it ineligible for listing.

Monte Cristo Garage

Although it retains some original features, the Monte Cristo Garage does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility because, on its own, it does not strongly represent the areas of significance within the context of Forest Service administrative sites.

Monte Cristo Gas & Oil House

Like the garage, the Monte Cristo Gas & Oil House does not strongly represent the areas of significance within the context of Forest Service administrative sites. Consequently, it does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility.



Photo: Randolph Dwelling

Randolph Administrative Site

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19060201	Randolph Dwelling	1921	Eligible
19060202	Randolph Garage	c.1930	Eligible
19060203	Randolph Warehouse	1935	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19060204	Randolph Bunkhouse	1980	Ineligible
19060205	Randolph Pesticide/Oil Bldg.	1983	Ineligible
19060206	Randolph Tack Shed	1980	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Randolph Administrative Site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. Applicable criteria include Criterion A for its association with post-war administration of the nation's forests and Criterion C for its representation of the historic Forest Service trend of post-war recycling of buildings. The house, garage, and warehouse are contributing buildings, while the fences, corral and landscaping are important site features. The bunkhouse, tack shed, and pesticide/oil building are non-contributing buildings. The period of significance is 1947 to c.1950.

Randolph Dwelling

As the primary historic resource on site, the Randolph Dwelling fully illustrates the historic trend of relocating Forest Service buildings to accommodate changing administrative units. It retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship and is eligible for listing on the National Register. As a typical bungalow of the 1920s, it is somewhat unusual for Forest Service facilities.

Randolph Garage

The Randolph Garage retains high integrity and demonstrates the Forest Service trend of recycling buildings after World War II. As a secondary structure to the house, it is a contributing resource.

Randolph Warehouse

The Randolph Warehouse has undergone some alterations but it retains its character-defining features and contributes to the historic significance of the original Randolph Ranger Station.

Salt Lake Ranger District



Photo: Alta Garage

Alta Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19010703	Alta Garage	1941/1966	Ineligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19010701	Alta Upper Duplex	1938/1964	Ineligible
19010702	Alta Lower Duplex	1964	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

Despite its important historical associations, the Alta Guard Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it retains no integrity from its period of significance. The original dwelling (Upper Duplex) is virtually unrecognizable due to alterations of its roof line, massing, materials and other elements. The garage has been altered also. The 1964 Lower Duplex also undermines the historic appearance of the site. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information.

Alta Garage

The Alta Garage is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it no longer retains integrity from the significant period of early avalanche management activities with which it is associated. Doubling the size of the building, while done sympathetically, made a major impact on the building's massing. The addition of two more garage bays and the replacement of the garage doors with incompatible doors also diminished its integrity of design and materials.



Photo: Mill Creek GS Dwelling

Mill Creek Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19010501	Mill Creek GS Dwelling	1937	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19010502	Mill Creek GS Garage	1996	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Mill Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with early administration of public lands, particularly recreation in Mill Creek Canyon, and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is also eligible under Criterion C because it retains important characteristics of Forest Service architectural and site design principles from the New Deal era. Contributing resources include the historic dwelling, a fine example of Region 4's standard Plan 53, and the well-crafted stone retaining walls and steps. The period of significance is 1937 while the areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, Recreation, and Architecture. The garage is a non-contributing feature.



Photo: Rice Creek Dwelling

Rice Creek Canyon Field Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
n/a	Rice Creek Dwelling	1939	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
n/a	Rice Creek Generator Building	Unknown	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Rice Creek Canyon Field Station, specifically the dwelling, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. If evidence is found that the Civilian Conservation Corps built the house, that will add another area of significance (Politics/Government). The period of significance is 1939. It is directly associated with watershed restoration efforts carried out by the Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station and the Forest Service. The dwelling is the only known example of an R4 Plan 8A in the Intermountain Region. Despite some modifications, it retains most of its character-defining features and is important for its rarity. The generator building is a non-contributing resource.



Photo: South Willow Barn

South Willow Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19010301	South Willow Dwelling	1933	Eligible/Contributing
19010303	South Willow Barn	1933	Eligible/Contributing
19010304	South Willow Garage	1933	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	South Willow Toilet	1933	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19010302	South Willow Paint Shed	c.1965	Ineligible/Non-contributing

Statement of Significance

The South Willow Guard Station is eligible for listing as a district on the National Register of Historic Places with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. It is important under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands and under Criterion C as an intact guard station developed with standardized building plans following Forest Service site planning principles. It is the most intact compound of this type on the Salt Lake Ranger District. If future research reveals that the Civilian Conservation Corps was involved with the guard station's construction, it will have additional significance in the area of Politics/Government. The period of significance is 1933. The four historic buildings (dwelling, toilet, garage, barn) are contributing resources, as are certain site features such as the yard fence, pasture fences, corrals, and loading chute. The paint shed is not historic and is considered a non-contributing resource.

South Willow Dwelling

Despite past alterations, the South Willow Dwelling retains many of its character-defining features and maintains adequate integrity. It is one of two intact R4 Plan 5 dwellings on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and it contributes to the historic significance of the site as a district.

South Willow Barn

The South Willow Barn retains high integrity and contributes to the historic character of the South Willow Guard Station. It is one of three intact R4 Plan 13B barns on the Forest.

South Willow Garage

Although it has undergone minor alterations, the South Willow Garage contributes to the South Willow Guard Station's historic significance.

South Willow Toilet

The South Willow Toilet is a contributing resource to the historic significance of the South Willow Guard Station. It is virtually unaltered and remains in its original location.



Photo: Spruces Garage

Spruces Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19010401	Spruces Dwelling	1940	Eligible
19010402	Spruces Garage	c.1940	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
n/a	Spruces Prefab Shed	1990s?	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

With a period of significance of 1939-41, the Spruces Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Its importance lies in its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands, including recreational sites. The dwelling and garage are intact examples of standard architectural plans used throughout Region 4 during the New Deal period. The shed is a non-contributing resource. Areas of significance include Conservation, Recreation and Architecture. If it can be proven that the Civilian Conservation Corps was involved with constructing the buildings, the guard station will also be significant in the area of Politics/Government.

Spruces Dwelling

As the site's primary resource, the Spruces Dwelling is eligible for listing because it exemplifies the use of standard plans that were tailored to site conditions and district needs. Despite some alterations, it retains its character-defining features.

Spruces Garage

The Spruces Garage maintains high integrity and contributes to the historic significance of the site as a resource supporting the house. It is the only R4 Plan 26 garage remaining on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.



Photo: Tooele Garage

Tooele Work Center

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19010101	Tooele Barn	1934	Ineligible
19010103	Tooele Garage	1934	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19010102	Tooele YACC Warehouse	1982	Ineligible
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Statement of Significance

The Tooele Work Center is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with National Register Bulletin guidance, comparative analysis shows that it does not demonstrate the areas of significance identified in the historic context as well as other properties on the district or forest. Typically, the New Deal-era barn and garage would be part of a larger compound containing a dwelling and other features. Their relocations to the Tooele Work Center, which does not have the features of a typical historic compound, have resulted in low integrity of setting, feeling, and design. Better examples of the R4 Plan 13B barn and the R4 Plan 24 garage can be found nearby at the South Willow Guard Station. The YACC warehouse is not historic. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information.

Tooele Barn

The integrity of the Tooele Barn has been compromised by its move to an administrative site that does not adequately illustrate the potential areas of significance. Barns of the same type exist in their original locations at the South Willow, East Fork Blacks Fork and Hewinta guard stations, all of which are eligible for listing on the National Register.

Tooele Garage

The integrity of the Tooele Garage has been compromised by alterations and its move to an administrative site that does not adequately illustrate the potential areas of significance. Two other R4 Plan 24 garages exist in their original locations at the South Willow and Blacksmith Fork guard stations, which are eligible for listing on the National Register.

Kamas Ranger District



Photo: Beaver Creek Barn

Beaver Creek Work Center

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19030801	Beaver Creek Barn	1937	Ineligible
19030802	Beaver Creek Powder House	1960	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

n/a	Beaver Creek Pole Barn	Unknown	Ineligible
n/a	Beaver Creek Tin Shed	c.1970	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Beaver Creek Work Center is not eligible for listing on the National Register. No features from its early nursery period remain. The historic barn was moved to the site relatively recently. Without the context of a larger compound consisting of other standard buildings, it does not strongly illustrate the areas of significance. Better examples of administrative sites are found on the district and throughout the Forest. The other buildings on site are either not historic and/or do not exhibit a strong relationship to the areas of significance within the context of Forest Service administrative sites. An archeological investigation may determine that the site is eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information.

Beaver Creek Barn

The Beaver Creek Work Center is not eligible and its barn does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility. It has been moved and modified and no longer conveys significant historic associations.

Beaver Creek Powder House

The Beaver Creek Powder House does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility because of its inability to convey the historical significance for which Forest Service administrative facilities are significant.

Beaver Creek Tin Shed

The Beaver Creek Tin Shed is not individually eligible because it does not meet the criteria or age requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



Photo: Kamas Warehouse

Kamas Ranger Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19030601	Kamas Dwelling	1937	Ineligible
19030402	Kamas Garage	1937	Ineligible
19030403	Kamas Warehouse	1937	Ineligible
19030405	Kamas Bunkhouse	1937	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19030404	Kamas Paint/Storage Bldg.	1961	Ineligible
n/a	Kamas Prefab Sheds	1990s?	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

Significant alterations have left the Kamas Ranger Station with low integrity, thus rendering it ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In particular, the four historic buildings' integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have been impacted with the replacement of roofing, siding, windows and doors. The removal of the barn and construction of several utilitarian buildings have also reduced the integrity of setting and feeling.



Photo: Ledgefork Dwelling

Ledgefork Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19030301	Ledgefork Dwelling	c.1937	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19030302	Ledgefork Generator Building	c.1970	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Ledgefork Guard Station, specifically the Dwelling, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early Forest Service administration of public lands, particularly in the area of recreation. It is also an intact example of a standard Region 4 plan (Plan 7, Alternate 1), constructed with modifications to meet the needs of the district. The period of significance is c.1937, while the areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, Recreation, and Architecture. The generator shed is a non-contributing resource.



Photo: Mirror Lake Dwelling

Mirror Lake Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19030201	Mirror Lake Dwelling	1939	Eligible
19038723	Mirror Lake Storage Shed	c.1939	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19030202	Mirror Lake Generator Bldg.	1971	Ineligible
19031338	Mirror Lake 2-Unit Toilet	1960	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Mirror Lake Guard Station, specifically the dwelling, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early Forest Service administration of public lands, particularly in the area of recreation. It is also an intact example of a standard Region 4 plan (Plan 7A), constructed with modifications to meet the needs of the district. Other important features of the site include the flagpole, stone tire barriers, and flagstone path. The period of significance is 1939, while the areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, Recreation, and Architecture. The remaining buildings are non-contributing resources because they were constructed or placed on site after the period of significance.

Mirror Lake Dwelling

Despite some alterations, the Mirror Lake Guard Station Dwelling retains its character-defining features that convey its historic significance. These include the log siding, wood shingles, exposed rafter tails, wood windows, and stonework. It is the primary historic resource on the site.

Mirror Lake Storage Shed

The Mirror Lake Storage Shed was once used as a pit latrine at an unknown location. Given its present location and use, it does not contribute to the historical associations of the Mirror Lake dwelling.



Photo: Soapstone Dwelling

Soapstone Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19030101	Soapstone Dwelling	1934	Eligible
19030102	Soapstone Kitchen/Washhouse	1933	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

n/a	Soapstone Fiberglass Toilets	1980s?	Ineligible
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Statement of Significance

With 1933-34 as its period of significance, the Soapstone Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early conservation of the nation's forests. Despite some alterations, the site as a whole retains a high level of integrity, with the house and kitchen/washhouse (former garage) as contributing resources. Other site elements include the flagpole and stone features. Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture are the areas of significance.

Soapstone Dwelling

As the primary resource on the site, the Soapstone Dwelling is eligible for listing. It is a fine example of a popular guard station plan developed by George L. Nichols and adapted to suit specific needs of the district.

Soapstone Kitchen/Washhouse

The Soapstone Kitchen/Washhouse has been significantly altered on the interior. However, it retains its spatial layout and an acceptable level of integrity on the exterior. As a supporting structure to the house, it is a contributing resource.

Evanston Ranger District



Photo: East Fork Blacks Fork Bunkhouse

East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19040301	East Fork Blacks Fork Dwelling	c.1934	Eligible
19040302	East Fork Blacks Fork Bunkhouse/Storage	c.1934	Eligible
19040303	East Fork Blacks Fork Barn	1934	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19041304	East Fork Blacks Fork Toilet	1994	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criterion A for its association with early conservation of public lands, as well as with the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of Forest Service site planning and architectural design during the New Deal period. This is enhanced by site features such as the sign and fences. Despite some modifications, the site as a whole retains a high degree of integrity. The three historic buildings are contributing features but the modern toilet is not. Areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture. The period of significance is circa 1934.

East Fork Blacks Fork Dwelling

The East Fork Blacks Fork Dwelling has undergone minor alterations, none of which significantly affects its integrity. It is a contributing element of the East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station site.

East Fork Blacks Fork Bunkhouse/Storage

The East Fork Blacks Fork Bunkhouse contributes to the site's historic significance. Despite interior modifications, its exterior is relatively unchanged.

East Fork Blacks Fork Barn

The East Fork Blacks Fork Barn has a high degree of integrity, having undergone no changes. It contributes to the site's historic significance.



Photo: Mill Creek A. S. Dwelling, dining nook

Mill Creek Administrative Site

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19040201	Mill Creek A. S. Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
19040202	Mill Creek Generator House	1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
19040203	Mill Creek Horse Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
19040205	Mill Creek Warehouse	1934	Eligible/Contributing
19040207	Mill Creek Cabin	1940	Eligible/Contributing
19040208	Mill Creek Office/Storage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
19041211	Mill Creek Pit Toilet #2	1940	Eligible/Contributing
19041212	Mill Creek Pit Toilet #3	1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

19040204	Mill Creek Paint and Oil Shed	1963	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
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Statement of Significance

The Mill Creek Administrative Site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a district, with 6 contributing buildings (dwelling, office, warehouse, barn, pit toilet #2, and cabin) and 3 non-contributing buildings (generator house, paint & oil shed, and pit toilet #3). It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early conservation measures on public lands. The site is also important under Criterion C as a fine example of a Forest Service compound developed during the New Deal era, demonstrating site planning principles and architectural designs of the time. Its periods of significance are 1934-1940. Other contributing site features include the flagpole, corral, and fencing. The upper compound may also have future significance in the area of historical archeology (Criterion D), with features such as a trash dump and foundations remaining.

Mill Creek A. S. Dwelling

The Mill Creek Dwelling is one of only two R4 Plan 1 houses on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Unlike the Plan 1 Kamas Ranger Dwelling, it is remarkably intact, retaining nearly all of its character-defining features such as the log siding, wood shingles, shutters, dining nook with table and benches, cabinetry, and interior finishes. It is an important feature of the Mill Creek Administrative Site and contributes to the district's historic significance.

Mill Creek Generator House

The Mill Creek Generator House does not contribute to the historic character of the Mill Creek Administrative Site because of its incompatible design. Additionally, it was built after the period of significance.

Mill Creek Horse Barn

As the only R4 Plan 11 barn on the Forest, the Mill Creek Horse Barn is virtually unchanged since it was constructed. Its high level of integrity and historical associations ensure its place as a contributing resource in the Mill Creek Administrative Site district.

Mill Creek Warehouse

As a major feature constructed during the period of significance, the Mill Creek Warehouse is a contributing resource. It retains high integrity, having undergone only minor alterations.

Mill Creek Cabin

Assuming the 1940 construction date is correct, the Mill Creek Cabin is a contributing resource as an early feature of the Mill Creek Administrative Site district. This determination of eligibility may be modified upon the establishment of a firm construction date and historical background.

Mill Creek Office/Storage

Although the interior has been altered, the exterior of the Mill Creek Office (formerly the garage) retains a high degree of integrity. It contributes to the historic character and significant associations of the site as a whole.

Mill Creek Pit Toilet #2

Although it is in poor condition, the Mill Creek Pit Toilet #2 retains enough integrity to be considered a contributing resource. It shares the architectural character of the other CCC-era buildings and is one of few remaining Plan 70 toilets on the Forest.

Mill Creek Pit Toilet #3

This pit toilet does not strongly represent the historic associations for which the Mill Creek Administrative Site is important. It was built after the periods of significance.



Photo: Whitney Dwelling

Whitney Guard Station

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19040101	Whitney Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19041103	Whitney Toilet	1998	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Whitney Guard Station, specifically the dwelling, is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. The dwelling has historic significance as one of few remaining administrative buildings from the early years of Forest Service administration. Despite some inappropriate alterations, it retains important character-defining features and illustrates the historic areas of significance, Conservation and Architecture. It is the primary resource and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The modern toilet is a non-contributing feature.

Mountain View Ranger District



Photo: Bridger Lake Dwelling

Bridger Lake Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19050401	Bridger Lake Dwelling	1933	Eligible/Contributing
19050402	Bridger Lake Bunkhouse	1935	Eligible/Contributing
19050403	Bridger Lake Horse Barn	1935	Eligible/Contributing
19050404	Bridger Lake Tool/Paint Storage	1935	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19050405	Bridger Lake Fly Shed	1995	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
19050406	Bridger Lake Tin Shed	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
19050407	Bridger Lake Generator Bldg.	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
19050408	Bridger Lake Picnic Shelter	2000	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Bridger Lake Fly Shed	2002	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Bridger Lake Guard Station is eligible under Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a district. The dwelling, bunkhouse, barn, and tool/paint shed are contributing resources. Other important features include the stone paths and retaining walls, a flagpole, a loading ramp and a corral. The site is significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Forest Service's early conservation efforts. It is also important for illustrating Forest Service administrative site development and architectural design during the New Deal era. The period of significance is 1933-1935, with Politics/Government, Conservation, and Architecture as areas of significance. The remaining structures (tin shed, picnic shelter, generator building, fly sheds) are non-contributing because they are fairly new and were built after the period of significance.

Bridger Lake Dwelling

As the primary building, the Bridger Lake Dwelling is a contributing resource. The exterior has a high degree of integrity and reflects the architectural styles of Forest Service facilities during the New Deal period.

Bridger Lake Bunkhouse

Although the Bridger Lake Bunkhouse may lack individual distinction, it is still a contributing resource as defined by National Register Bulletins. It contributes to the historic character of the Bridger Lake Guard Station as a district and reflects the historic Forest Service trend of adapting facilities to meet changing needs in resource management.

Bridger Lake Horse Barn

The Bridger Lake Horse Barn is one of only two R4 Plan 13A barns on the Forest. The other, located at the Beaver Creek Work Center, is ineligible for listing. The Bridger Lake barn, with its unaltered exterior, contributes to the historic associations for which the site is significant. It is a contributing resource.

Bridger Lake Tool/Paint Storage

Few cellars of R4 Plan 63 were built in Utah. The Bridger Lake cellar, now known as the Tool/Paint Shed, is a fine example of that standard plan, which was designed by George L. Nichols in 1933. It is the only R4 Plan 63 on the Forest, is unaltered, and is a contributing resource.



Photo: Hewinta Dwelling

Hewinta Guard Station

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19050201	Hewinta Dwelling	1928	Eligible/Contributing
19050202	Hewinta Horse Barn	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
19050203	Hewinta Bunkhouse	1934	Eligible/Contributing
19051204	Hewinta Toilet	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

As a district, the Hewinta Guard Station is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. It retains a high level of integrity, clearly representing its period of significance of 1928 to c.1935. The site is important for its association with Forest Service administration of timber harvesting on the North Slope of the Uintas and as a fine example of a remote guard station developed just before and during the New Deal era. All four buildings are contributing resources. Important site features include the fence, sign, corrals, and hitching post.

Hewinta Dwelling

The Hewinta Dwelling is a contributing resource. It is the oldest building on site and is one of few remaining log administrative cabins on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. It retains high integrity despite some alterations and successfully conveys the historic themes for which the site is significant.

Hewinta Horse Barn

The Hewinta Barn is virtually unaltered and is a contributing resource.

Hewinta Bunkhouse

Despite some interior modifications, the Hewinta Bunkhouse is eligible as a contributing resource. Its exterior exhibits a high degree of integrity and it reinforces the historic spatial relationships on the site.

Hewinta Toilet

As a supporting structure of the dwelling and bunkhouse, the Hewinta Toilet is a contributing resource. It has high integrity.



Photo: Hole in the Rock Bunkhouse

Hole in the Rock Guard Station

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19050301	Hole in the Rock Bunkhouse	1930	Eligible
19051303	Hole in the Rock Pit Toilet	1933	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
19050302	Hole in the Rock Storage Shed	1970s?	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Hole in the Rock Administrative Site is eligible for listing under Criterion C because it retains unique examples of building types from the first decades of the Forest Service. An archeological investigation may confirm that the site is also eligible under Criterion D because it may yield important information about the site's early uses and configuration. This is supported by the existence of numerous site features like concrete slabs and surface artifacts such as fragments of porcelain and purple glass.

Hole in the Rock Bunkhouse

The Hole in the Rock Bunkhouse is one of few remaining facilities on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest that dates to the pre-New Deal era. Like the rest of the site, it has the potential to yield information about early administrative facilities. It contributes to the site's significance under Criterion D.

Hole in the Rock Pit Toilet

As of October 2005, over 1,000 (74%) of Region 4's historic administrative facilities have been surveyed. The Hole in the Rock Toilet is unique among the surveyed buildings, having been built just before the implementation of standard building plans. It is of architectural interest for its 3-hole design including a child's seat, an unusual feature for ranger station privies. Like the rest of the site, it has the potential to yield information about early facilities. It contributes to the site's significance under Criterion D.



Photo: Mountain View Annex (original office)

Mountain View Ranger Station

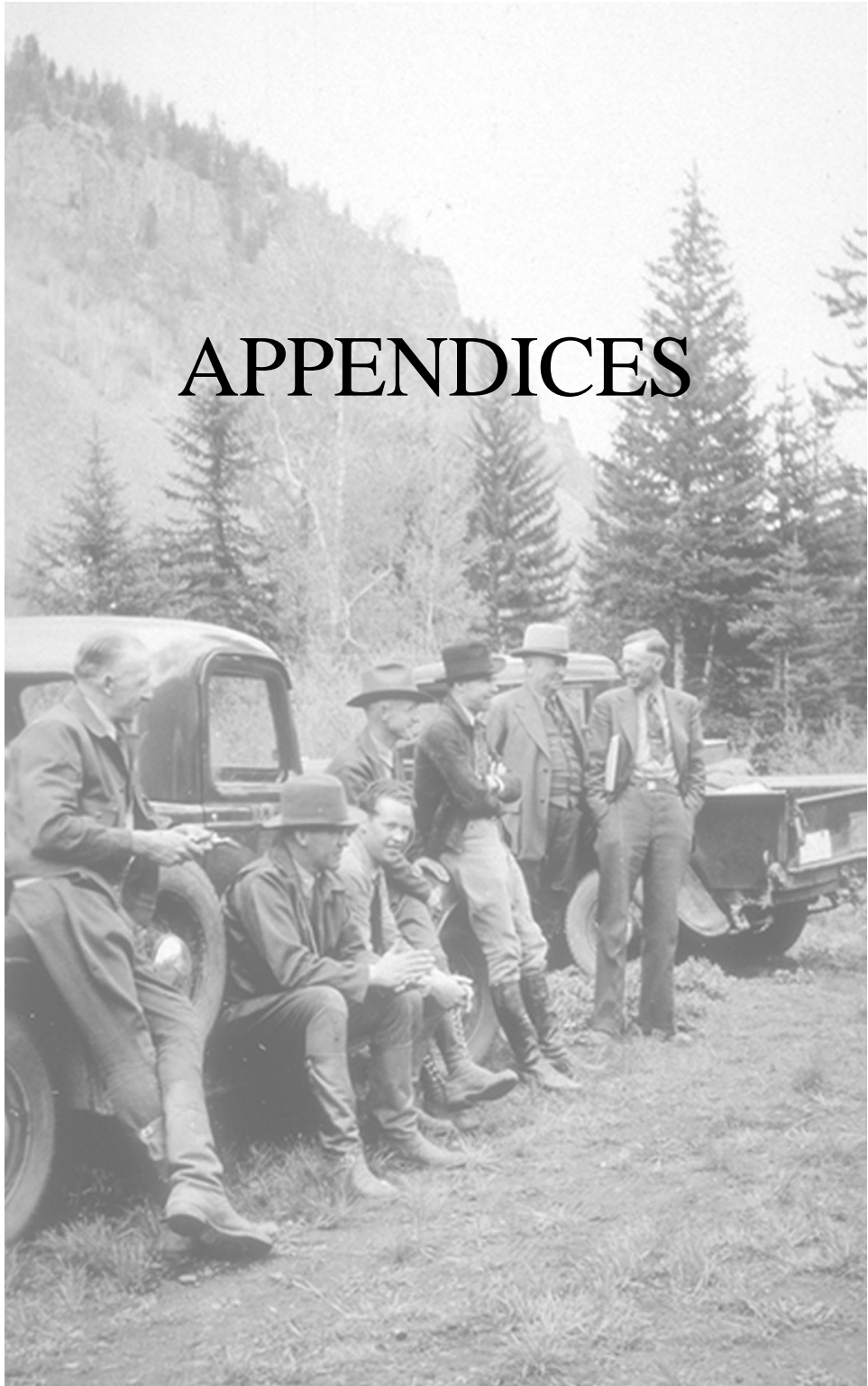
Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19050102	Mountain View Annex (Office)	1940	Ineligible
19050103	Mountain View Ranger Dwelling	1935	Ineligible
19050107	Mountain View Tack House/Barn (Barn)	1935	Ineligible
19050108	Mountain View Garage	1935	Ineligible
19050109	Mountain View Storage (Pump House)	1935	Ineligible
19050110	Mountain View Sign Storage (Cellar)	c.1937	Ineligible
19050116	Mountain View Tie Hack Cabin	1927	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

19050101	Mountain View Ranger Station Office	1965	Ineligible
19050104	Mountain View ADR House	1964	Ineligible
19050106	Mountain View Warehouse	1978	Ineligible
19050111	Mountain View ADM Storage	c.1964	Ineligible
19050112	Mountain View Pump House	c.1964	Ineligible
19050113	Mountain View Paint House	1983	Ineligible
19050114	Mountain View ADR Storage	c.1965	Ineligible
19050115	Mountain View Seed Storage	1975	Ineligible
19040118	Mountain View Horse Barn & Storage	2000	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Mountain View Ranger Station is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to a loss of integrity. Nearly all character-defining features have been removed or hidden by incompatible materials. Massing and spatial relationships have been altered with relocations of buildings, additions to historic buildings, and the construction of nine buildings since the period of significance. These alterations have diminished the integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, and feeling. Several of the historic buildings are no longer recognizable as standard Forest Service designs. While the tie hack building is of historical interest and has interpretive value, it is not eligible because it has been moved and it does not meet Criterion Consideration B for Moved Properties. Its current setting does not relate to its historic context of tie hacking.



APPENDICES

Previous page: Forest officers at Soapstone, 1936.

Appendix A: Timeline

- 1847 Mormon pioneers arrive and settle in the Salt Lake area
- 1891 March 3: President is authorized to set aside forest reserves from public domain
- 1897 February 22: Uintah Forest Reserve is established
- 1900 Lands are temporarily withdrawn for proposed Wasatch, Grantsville, and Salt Lake forest reserves
- 1901 February: Lands are temporarily withdrawn for proposed Tooele Forest Reserve
- November 15: Division of Forestry is created in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior
- Most of the lands withdrawn for Wasatch Forest Reserve are released
- 1902 May 7: Lands are temporarily withdrawn for proposed Logan Forest Reserve
- May 26: Lands are again temporarily withdrawn for proposed Wasatch Forest Reserve
- July 1: Albert F. Potter arrives in Logan to survey Wasatch Mountains for potential forest reserves
- 1903 May 29: Logan Forest Reserve is established
- 1904 May 7: Grantsville Forest Reserve is established
- May 26: Salt Lake Forest Reserve is established; SO is in Murray as of 1907
- Lands are temporarily withdrawn for proposed Vernon Forest Reserve
- 1905 February 1: Administration of forest reserves is transferred from Department of the Interior to Department of Agriculture
- March 3: Bureau of Forestry becomes US Forest Service, effective July 1
- Summer: James M. Fetherolf and W. B. Hadley prepare reforestation plan for Salt Lake Forest Reserve
- October: Lands withdrawn for proposed Tooele Forest Reserve are released
- November: Wasatch Nursery is established in Big Cottonwood Canyon
- 1906 April 24: Vernon Forest Reserve is established
- May 28: Bear River Forest Reserve is established; absorbs the Logan Forest Reserve
- June 6: Lands for Wasatch Nursery are formally withdrawn
- August 16: Wasatch Forest Reserve is established; SO is in Murray as of 1907

- Beaver Creek Nursery is established on present-day Kamas Ranger District
- Pocatello Nursery is established in Idaho
- 1907 March 4: "Forest Reserves" are renamed "National Forests"
- Nursery is established on Bear River Forest Reserve up left hand fork of Blacksmith Fork Canyon
- Forest Service's three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts, with District 4 (Region 4) headquarters in Salt Lake City
- 1908 May 26: Cache National Forest is established with part of former Bear River Forest Reserve
- July 1: Wasatch National Forest absorbs Salt Lake and Grantsville forests and SO is in Salt Lake City
- July 1: Nebo National Forest is established and absorbs Vernon National Forest
- December 1: Forest Service's six inspection districts are reorganized as six administrative districts. District 4 (Region 4) headquarters are moved from Salt Lake City to Ogden
- Forest Service begins offering forestry training for rangers at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan
- 1909 Ogden is designated a Forest Service supply depot for the six administrative districts
- 1910 July 1: Vernon Division of Nebo National Forest is transferred to Wasatch National Forest
- 1912 January 24: Monte Cristo and Randolph divisions are added to Cache National Forest
- 1914 World War I begins
- 1915 June 30: land including part of Kamas Ranger District is transferred from Uinta National Forest to Wasatch National Forest
- July 1: Cache National Forest absorbs Pocatello National Forest
- 1917 US enters World War I
- 1918 Wasatch Nursery, Beaver Creek Nursery and Pocatello Nursery are closed
- 1919 World War I ends with Treaty of Versailles
- c.1921 Miller Flat Ranger District is renamed Salt Lake Ranger District with headquarters in Murray
- Bear River Ranger District is renamed Blacks Fork Ranger District
- 1925 Pleasant Grove Ranger District is renamed American Fork Ranger District
- 1927 Wasatch National Forest begins administering Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District (formerly Hanna Ranger District) two years before it is officially transferred from Uinta National Forest
- c.1928 American Fork District Ranger begins administering Vernon Ranger District

- Salt Lake Ranger District absorbs Big Cottonwood Ranger District
- 1929 May 1: "districts" are renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts
- July 30: Granddaddy Lakes area is transferred Uinta National Forest to Wasatch National Forest
- 1930 July 1: Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is established
- 1931 April 27: High Uintas Wilderness Area is designated
- 1932 Forest Service building is constructed in Ogden to house the Regional Office
- 1933 January 31: Summit County Addition is made to Wasatch National Forest
- November 7: boundary between Ashley National Forest and Wasatch National Forest is adjusted
- President Franklin Delano Roosevelt launches New Deal; Utah receives its first CCC camps including some on Cache National Forest and Wasatch National Forest
- 1934 July 27: Davis County Addition is made to Wasatch National Forest
- c.1934 Salt Lake Ranger District office moves from Murray to Salt Lake City
- 1936 May 22: Ogden River Addition is made to Cache National Forest
- Tony Grove Nursery is established
- 1939 April 28: Ogden Valley Addition is made to Cache National Forest
- Ogden Ranger District is created (as Huntsville Ranger District)
- May 11: Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions are transferred from Cache National Forest to the Caribou National Forest
- September 6: Wellsville Addition is made to Cache National Forest
- Willard Peak area is donated to Cache National Forest
- Four central repair shops are built in Region 4, including the Salt Lake City Central Repair Shop on Redwood Road
- 1940 March 2: American Fork Addition is made to Wasatch National Forest
- 1941 May 12: Pineview Addition is made to Cache National Forest
- December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; US declares war
- 1942 July 1: Malad Division is transferred from Cache National Forest to Caribou National Forest
- July: CCC program is shut down and camps are closed
- Bear River Ranger District is created

- 1945 World War II ends
- 1946 Laketown District Ranger moves headquarters to Randolph
- 1951 Bear River Ranger District is renamed Wellsville Mountain Ranger District; Laketown Ranger District is renamed Randolph Ranger District
- 1953 April 20: Davis County Experimental Watershed gains official status
- Tooele Ranger District is established
- 1954 July 1: American Fork-Pleasant Grove Ranger District is transferred from Wasatch National Forest to Uinta National Forest
- July 1: Fort Bridger Ranger District is transferred from Ashley National Forest to Wasatch National Forest and is renamed Mountain View Ranger District
- Blacks Fork Ranger District is renamed Evanston Ranger District
- Mid-1950s Wellsville Mountain Ranger District is eliminated and lands transferred to Ogden Ranger District
- Monte Cristo area is transferred from Ogden Ranger District to Randolph Ranger District
- 1958 Wasatch SO moves from “old Federal Building” to 430 South 400 East in Salt Lake City
- 1959 Bountiful Ranger District is established
- 1950s Tony Grove Nursery is closed
- 1960 Salt Lake Ranger District office moves in with Wasatch SO at 430 South 400 East in Salt Lake City
- 1962 September 14: Morgan County Addition is made to Wasatch National Forest
- c.1964 In 1964 or 1965, the Cache Supervisor’s Office moves from 160 North Main Street to 429 South Main Street in Logan
- In 1964 or 1965, the Wasatch Supervisor’s Office moves from 430 South 400 East to 125 South State Street (new Federal Building) in Salt Lake City
- 1969 Salt Lake Ranger District office moves to 3070 East 330 South
- 1970 Bountiful Ranger District office moves from Bountiful to Farmington
- 1973 Wasatch and Cache are consolidated as the Wasatch-Cache National Forest
- Wellsville Mountain area is transferred from Ogden Ranger District to Logan Ranger District
- Ogden Ranger District absorbs Randolph Ranger District
- Salt Lake Ranger District absorbs Bountiful and Tooele ranger districts

Administration of Vernon Division is transferred from Salt Lake Ranger District to Uinta National Forest

1978 Salt Lake Ranger District office moves to 6944 South 3000 East

1984 High Uintas Wilderness Area is formally established

1994 One ranger is placed in charge of Evanston and Mountain View ranger districts

Appendix B: Forest Lands Actions

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Uintah	Proclamation 20	02/22/1897	*	Established
Logan	Proclamation 1	05/29/1903	5/29/1903	Established
Pocatello	Proclamation 7	09/05/1903	09/05/1903	Established
Grantsville	Proclamation 27	05/07/1904	05/07/1904	Established
Salt Lake	Proclamation 31	05/26/1904	05/26/1904	Established
Vernon	Proclamation	04/24/1906	04/24/1906	Established
Bear River, Logan	Proclamation	05/28/1906	05/28/1906	Logan combined with other land to establish Bear River; Logan name discontinued
Wasatch	Proclamation	08/16/1906	08/16/1906	Established
Port Neuf	Proclamation	03/02/1907	03/02/1907	Established
Pocatello, Port Neuf, Bear River	EO 801 and EO 802	5/26/1908	07/01/1908	Port Neuf and west division of Bear River transferred to Pocatello; east division of Bear River becomes newly established Cache; Port Neuf and Bear River names discontinued
Cache	EO 802	05/26/1908	07/01/1908	Established from east division of Bear River
Vernon	EO 827	06/18/1908*	7/1/1908	Land combined with Payson and part of Fillmore and established Nebo; Vernon name discontinued
Grantsville, Salt Lake, Wasatch	EO 908	07/01/1908	7/1/1908	Grantsville and Salt Lake names eliminated and land combined with Wasatch
Pocatello	Proclamation 1034	05/16/1910	05/16/1910	Eliminated lands
Wasatch	Proclamation 1063	07/01/1910	07/01/1910	Vernon Division transferred from Nebo; added and eliminated land
Pocatello	Public Law 390	02/18/1911	02/18/1911	Added land
Cache	Proclamation 1176	01/24/1912	01/24/1912	Monte Cristo and Randolph Divisions added; eliminated land
Cache	EO 2176	04/21/1915	04/21/1915	Eliminated land
Wasatch, Uinta	Proclamation 1297	06/23/1915	06/30/1915	Transferred land from Uinta to Wasatch (including part of Kamas district)
Cache, Pocatello	EO 2179	04/21/1915	07/01/1915	Added entire Pocatello National Forest to Cache; Pocatello name discontinued
Wasatch	Proclamation 1388	08/03/1917	08/03/1917	Eliminated land
Cache	Proclamation 1397	10/09/1917	10/09/1917	Eliminated land
Cache	Public Law No. 303 and 307	02/28/1919		Added land
Cache	EO 3262	04/27/1920	04/27/1920	Eliminated land
Wasatch	Proclamation 1601	07/09/1921	07/09/1921	Added land

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Cache	Proclamation 1736	03/16/1925	03/16/1925	Added land
Wasatch, Uinta	Proclamation 1887	07/30/1929	07/30/1929	Transferred Granddaddy Lakes area from Uinta to Wasatch
Cache	Public Law 43	02/25/1932	02/25/1932	Bell Marsh Creek (aka Scab Mountain) Addition to the Pocatello Division
Cache	EO 6172	06/15/1933	06/15/1933	Added land near Millville, Providence, Blacksmith
Wasatch	Proclamation 2026	01/31/1933	01/31/1933	Summit County Addition
Wasatch, Ashley	EO 6409	11/07/1933	11/07/1933	Land added from and transferred to Ashley (along hydrographic divide)
Wasatch	EO 6801-B	07/27/1934	07/27/1934	Davis County Addition
Wasatch	EO 6944	01/09/1935	01/09/1935	Transferred land from Uinta to Wasatch
Cache	EO 7378	05/22/1936	05/22/1936	Ogden River Addition
Cache	Public Law 505	05/11/1938	05/11/1938	Added land
Cache	Proclamation 2333	04/28/1939	04/28/1939	Ogden Valley Addition
Cache	EO 8130	05/11/1939	05/11/1939	Transferred Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions to Caribou National Forest
Cache	Proclamation 2356	09/06/1939	09/06/1939	Wellsville Addition
Wasatch	Proclamation 2387	03/02/1940	03/02/1940	American Fork Addition
Cache	Proclamation 2484	05/12/1941	05/12/1941	Pineview Addition
Cache	EO 9124	04/07/1942	07/01/1942	Transferred Malad Division to Caribou National Forest
Wasatch	PLO 607	09/20/1949	09/23/1949	Added land; extended south border to Provo Canyon
Wasatch	PLO 950	4/1/1954	7/1/1954	Land transferred from Ashley and to Uinta
Wasatch	PLO 1048	12/30/1954	12/30/1954	Amended PLO 950 of 03/30/1954
Wasatch	EO 10844	10/09/1959	*	Bankhead-Jones land added to the Vernon Division
Wasatch	EO 10993	02/09/1962	02/09/1962	Amended EO 10844 of 10/09/1959
Wasatch	Public Law 661	09/14/1962	09/14/1962	Morgan County Addition
Cache	Public Law 99	08/19/1963	08/19/1963	Added land around Pineview Reservoir; extended boundary
Cache	PLO 3294	12/16/1963	12/16/1963	Added land
Cache	PLO 3748	07/26/1965	07/26/1965	Added land
Wasatch	PLO 3499	12/02/1964	12/02/1964	Added land
Wasatch	PLO 3748	07/26/1965	07/26/1965	Added land
Wasatch	PLO 3935	02/07/1966	02/07/1966	Added land
Wasatch	Federal Register Notice	10/05/1967	*	Transferred Meeks Cabin Reservoir from Bureau of Reclamation
Wasatch	PLO 4414	05/06/1968	05/06/1968	Added land
Wasatch	PLO 4437	06/04/1968	06/04/1968	Added and eliminated land
Wasatch	PLO 4768	03/05/1970	03/05/1970	Corrected PLO 4437 of 06/04/1968

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Wasatch	PLO 4856	06/30/1970	06/30/1970	Added land
Wasatch	PLO 5054	05/07/1971	05/07/1971	Added land
Wasatch-Cache		1973		Consolidation
Wasatch-Cache	Public Law 104-333	11/12/1996	11/12/1996	Added land

*Effective date different from approval date. See document

Appendix C: Personnel

The following are lists of officers on the different forests and districts that now make up the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Most of the names and dates have been gleaned from Forest Service directories, appointment records, alumni bulletins, correspondence, reports, and other documents. Dates may not always be exact for several reasons. Some dates were reported by fiscal year rather than calendar year. Further research will improve accuracy.

FOREST SUPERVISORS

LOGAN FOREST RESERVE, 1903-1906

1903-1906	John Fell Squires
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BEAR RIVER FOREST RESERVE, 1906-1908

1906-1907	John Fell Squires
1908	Mark G. Woodruff
1908	John Fell Squires
1908	Willard Weld Clark

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1973

1908-1909	Willard Weld Clark
1909	John Fell Squires
1910-1915	Clinton G. Smith
1915-1922	Edwin C. Shepard
1922	Walter M. Campbell
1922-1936	Carl B. Arentson
1936-1940	Arthur G. Nord
1940-1951	James O. Stewart
1951-1954	Joel L. Frykman
1954-1962	Ralph E. Crowell
1962-1965	Theodore W. Koskella
1965-1973	Merlin I. Bishop

SALT LAKE FOREST RESERVE, 1904-1908

1905	James E. Meeks
1905-1908	E. H. Clarke

GRANTSVILLE FOREST RESERVE, 1904-1908

1905-1907	Charles F. Cooley	Maybe there as late as 1908
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VERNON FOREST RESERVE, 1906-1908

1907 Charles F. Cooley

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, 1906-1973

1906-1908	E. H. Clarke
1908	Charles F. Cooley (Acting)
1908	Nathan J. Fetherolf (Acting)
1909	Charles F. Cooley (Acting)
1909-1910	Robert V. R. Reynolds
1910-1914	E. H. Clarke
1914-1916	J. Frank Bruins
1916-1919	Carl B. Arentson
1919-1925	Dana Parkinson ³³⁶
1925-1930	Edwin C. Shepard
1930-1934	Arthur G. Nord
1935-1936	Chester J. Olsen
1936-1943	James E. Gurr
1943-1964	Felix C. Koziol
1965-1969	George Warren Tourillott
1969-1973	Chandler P. St. John

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

1973-1981	Chandler P. St. John	
1981-1986	Arthur J. Carroll	
1986-1991	Dale Bosworth	
1991-1994	Susan Giannettino	
1994	Pete Karp	Uinta supervisor at this time also
1995-2000	Bernie Weingardt	
2000-2005	Tom Tidwell	
2005-present	Faye Krueger	

³³⁶ Early directories list Parkinson, but indicates he is "(WU, P)," possibly an inspector. In addition to him, they list forest supervisors: David A. Arrivee (in 1920), Walter G. Mann (1921-23). In 1924, Mann's title was changed to Assistant Supervisor. This suggests Arrivee and Mann were actually serving as assistants, even though earlier titles did not reflect this.

DISTRICT RANGERS

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

For more information about the Idaho side of the Cache, refer to the Caribou-Targhee National Forest history.

LOGAN [RIVER] RANGER DISTRICT (1903-present)³³⁷

As early as 1916 (possibly earlier) until 1928, one ranger administered District 1 (Logan River) and District 2 (possibly the Blacksmith Fork area). Between 1954 and 1958, the Logan River Ranger District was renamed the Logan Ranger District.

1903	John Fell Squires	
1906-1911	James Leatham	Blacksmith Fork area
1906-1915	David O. Theurer	Logan Canyon area
1915	Edmond B. Spencer	In 1915, Spencer transferred from the Monte Cristo district (with headquarters at Woodruff) to the Logan district. He and Mr. (Lucas?) Howard were in charge of D1, D2, D4
1915-1917	George G. Henderson	
1917-1934	Hopkin I. Rice	During the summers of 1923 & 1924, he worked on an insect control project on the Kaibab NF. Arnold Standing (1923) and Vern Bird (1924) were acting rangers.
1934-1936	Josiah A. Libby	
1936	Hopkin I. Rice	
1937	Orval E. Winkler	For two months
1937-1938	Hopkin I. Rice	
1938	Vacant	
1939	Richard J. Costley	
1939-1950	Aaron P. Christiansen	
1950-1952	Hal L. Mickelson	
1952-1964	Owen M. DeSpain	
1964-1984	Merrill J. Roberts	
1984-1993	David K. Baumgartner	
1993-1995	Bill Thompson	
1995-1996	Chip Sibbernsen (Acting)	
1996-1997	Debbie Johnson	
1997-1998	Liz Schuppert (Acting)	
1998-1999	Fred Houston (Acting)	
1999-2001	Brian Ferebee	
2001-present	Robert Cruz	

HIGH CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1910s?-1923)

The High Creek area is near the Idaho border, north of Logan and near Smithfield and Richmond. Records indicate this was District 4 in the 1910s. In 1923, the Logan River Ranger District may have absorbed the High Creek Ranger District.

³³⁷ Compiled with assistance of Scott Bushman, Logan Ranger District.

FY1916	Edmond B. Spencer	He and Mr. (Lucas?) Howard were in charge of D1, D2, D4
1915-1917	George G. Henderson	
FY1918	Hopkin I. Rice	
1919	Edward R. Tuttle	
1920-1923	Lewis C. Smith	

RICH COUNTY RANGER DISTRICT (by 1920-c.1925), LAKETOWN RANGER DISTRICT (c.1925-1951), RANDOLPH RANGER DISTRICT (1951-c.1973)

In the 1910s-1920s, one ranger administered District 3 and District 5. It appears these were consolidated, possibly in 1925, as the Laketown Ranger District. Laketown was the headquarters for years. Garden City may have also been headquarters of the other district.

FY1916-1917	Hopkin I. Rice	
FY1918-1920	P. W. Haines	
1920	Roscoe R. Davis	
1921-1922	Vern A. Bird	
1922-1926	Harmel M. Peterson	
1926-1929	William H. Campbell	
1929-1933	Hopkin I. Rice	
1933-1934	Harold H. Price	
1935-1936	Hopkin I. Rice	
1936-1943	William H. Campbell	
1944	Vacant	vacant in April 1944
1945-1952	Thomas H. Sevy	
1952	Bruce W. Reese	
1953	Jerry W. Hill	
1954	Thomas A. Phillips	
1955-1957	Hallie L. Cox	
1958-1962	Thiel A. Kunz	Maybe there earlier & later
1964-1968	Douglas Haws	Maybe there earlier
1968-1970	Lewis W. Campbell	Maybe there later
1972-1973	Harry D. Opfar	Maybe there earlier

LITTLE BEAR RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (1939-1951), WELLSVILLE MOUNTAIN/BRIGHAM CITY RANGER DISTRICT (1951-mid-1950s)

Julian Thomas served as the first acting ranger of the Little Bear River Ranger District, which was created in 1939 when the Wellsville Mountain area was added to the Cache National Forest. His district included the Wellsville Mountain, Ogden Valley, and Blacksmith Fork areas.³³⁸

The ranger worked from Logan in this district's early years, when it was known as the Little Bear River Ranger District. Around 1951, headquarters were relocated to Brigham City and the district was renamed the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District. It was also known as the Brigham City Ranger District. The district was absorbed by the Ogden Ranger District sometime between 1955 and 1957.³³⁹

1939-1941	Julian Thomas
1942-1943	Dean C. Rowland

³³⁸ Thomas interview with Alexander, 3/27/1984.

³³⁹ Hallie Cox interview with Alexander, p. 14.

1944-1945	Vacant	
1946	John J. Wise (Acting)	
1948-1949	Vernon M. Brewer	
1949-1954	Murle J. Markham	He may have been ranger until his death in 1956. If so, his death may have instigated the district consolidation.

HUNTSVILLE RANGER DISTRICT (1936-c.1939), OGDEN [RIVER] RANGER DISTRICT (c.1939-present)

Originally known as the Huntsville Ranger District, this unit was renamed as the Ogden River Ranger District around 1939. This was shortened to the Ogden Ranger District in the mid-1950s, perhaps when it was consolidated with the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District).

1936-1939	Harold H. Price	
1939-1957	Robert Clark Anderson	
1958	Gordon Van Buren	Maybe there earlier
1960	Clyde P. Maycock (Acting?)	
1960-1967	Kenneth O. Maughan	
1969	Bruce B. Hronek	
1969-1973	K. Franklin McElwain	Maybe there later
1975-1978	Dee R. Ritchie	
1979-1980	Floyd H. Bartlett	
1980-1984	Ben R. Albrechtsen	
1984-1988	Kenneth V. Bronson	
1989-1990	Raymond W. Carling	Maybe there earlier
1990-1996	Randy Welsh	
1996-2002	Ruth Monahan	
2002-present	Chip Sibbersen	

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

BIG COTTONWOOD RANGER DISTRICT (?-1927)

The Big Cottonwood Ranger District likely existed before 1920. To date, the rangers before that time have not been identified. The district is no longer listed in Forest Service directories after 1927, thus suggesting it may have been absorbed by the Salt Lake Ranger District.

1920-27	George A. Green, Jr.	Maybe there earlier. Mailing address was Sandy, UT. He also worked from the Big Cottonwood Ranger Station.
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MILLER FLAT RANGER DISTRICT (?-1921), SALT LAKE RANGER DISTRICT (1921-present)

The Miller Flat Ranger District likely existed before 1920. In 1920 or 1921, the name was changed to the Salt Lake Ranger District. The ranger worked from Murray as early as 1920 and as late as 1928. By 1935, he was based in Salt Lake City. Records suggest the Salt Lake Ranger District may have absorbed the Big Cottonwood Ranger District around 1927, which may have precipitated the move to Salt Lake City. The ranger also administered the Salt Lake,

Grantsville and Vernon ranger districts beginning in 1925. The American Fork District took over the Vernon Ranger District in 1928.

1918-c1934	William W. Smith	May have been there earlier; he signed a letter for the Forest Supervisor in 1910.
1934	John Thomas Mathews	
1935-1949	Wilford E. Tangren	
1950-1953	Robert W. Gardner	Maybe there earlier
1954-	Gordon Van Buren	
1956-1966	Julian R. Thomas	
1967-1973	H. Ames Harrison	Maybe there later
1975-1976	G. Lynn Sprague	Maybe there earlier
1976		Vacant as of 9/1/1976
1977-1981	Phillip D. Glass	
1982-	Douglas Barber	Maybe there earlier
1983-1984	Jim Cook	
1984-1988	Richard P. Kline	Maybe there later
1990-1997	Michael Sieg	Maybe there earlier and later
1998-2001	Dan Jiron	
2001-present	Loren Kroenke	

GRANTSVILLE RANGER DISTRICT (1908 to c.1938)

Beginning in 1925, the Salt Lake District Ranger managed the Grantsville Ranger District. Around 1938, the Grantsville Ranger District was consolidated with the Vernon Division and transferred to the jurisdiction of the American Fork Ranger District.³⁴⁰

c1908-1910	Charles F. Cooley	He was supervisor of the Grantsville Division when it was a Forest Reserve. It is likely that he became ranger there in 1908 when it was absorbed by the Wasatch National Forest. Maybe there later
1925-1933	William W. Smith	
1934	John Thomas Mathews	
1935-c1938	Wilford E. Tangren	

VERNON RANGER DISTRICT

The Forest Service directories first list the Vernon Ranger District in 1925. From 1925 to 1928, the Salt Lake District Ranger managed it from Murray, Utah. By 1928, the American Fork District Ranger, headquartered in Pleasant Grove, had taken it over. The newly created Tooele Ranger District began administering it in 1953. Twenty years later, the Uinta National Forest began managing the Vernon Division, even though it is still technically part of the Wasatch National Forest.

1925-1928	William W. Smith
1928-1935	Vivian N. West

³⁴⁰ William D. Hurst oral history interview with Alexander (April 23, 1984),

PLEASANT GROVE RANGER DISTRICT (?-1925), AMERICAN FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1925-c1954)

Known as the Pleasant Grove Ranger District as early as 1920, its name was changed to the American Fork Ranger District in 1925. The mailing address remained in Pleasant Grove. In 1954, the district was transferred to the Uinta National Forest.

1920-1939	Vivian N. West	Maybe there earlier
1939-1946	Victor N. Stokes	
1946-1949	Ralph Jensen	
1950-1956	Wallace M. Saling	

TOOELE RANGER DISTRICT (1953-1973)

Consisted of the Grantsville and Vernon divisions.

1953-1958	Maynard "Mike" S. Wright	Maybe there later
1960	Robert L. Hanson	Maybe there earlier
1961-1962	Harold E. Wadley	
1963-1965	E. Lynn Mitchell	
1965-1973	Burt F. Rouse	

BOUNTIFUL RANGER DISTRICT (1959-1973)

In 1959, the Bountiful Ranger District was created to administer the Davis County watershed. It was consolidated with the Salt Lake Ranger District in 1973.

1959-1967	Gordon Van Buren
1970-1972	Ralph Rawlinson

KAMAS RANGER DISTRICT, 1902-present

The area now comprising the Kamas Ranger District was part of the Uinta National Forest until 1915. During those early years, Kamas was the Forest headquarters. It later became a district office.

1898-1902	George F. Bucher	Served as supervisor and ranger Forest supervisor; he may have been assisted by John S. Turnbow up until around 1905
1902-c.1905	Daniel S. Marshall	
c.1905-1919	Horace Stevens	
1919-1935	Morgan Parke	
1935-1936	Archie Murchie	
1936-1937	Alonzo Eugene Briggs	
1937-1940	John J. Albano	
1940-1960	Kenneth O. Maughan	
1960-1972	Lawrence J. Colton	
1973-1978	Steven A. Scott	
1978-1981	Walter W. Pierson	
1981-1986	Wayne G. Anderson	
1987	Sam Warren	
	Rick Patton (Acting)	
1990-1996	Melissa Blackwell	

1995-1996	Brian Ferrebee (Acting)
1996-2002	Jane Cottrell
2002-2005	Tim Garcia

BEAR RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (?-1921) – BLACKS FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1921-c.1954) – EVANSTON RANGER DISTRICT RANGER DISTRICT (c.1954-present)

The name was changed to the Evanston Ranger District sometime between 1954 and 1957.

1916- 1917	Edison J. Adair
1918-1919	Joseph L. Shepard
1919-1920	E. L. Christiansen
1920-1921	Charles H. Zierdt
1921-1924	Charles H. McDonald
1924-1925	Leon W. Hornkohl
1925-1928	Lawrence H. Garner
1928	Verner L. Stoddard
1928-1935	Jay B. Hann
1935	Archie Murchie
1935-1939	Morgan Parke
1939-1941	Donald E. Cox
1942-1944	Orval E. Winkler
1945-1950	Bruce V. Groves
1950-1960	Lawrence J. Colton
1960-1975	Robert L. Hanson
1975-1977	Hiram B. "Doc" Smith
1977-1986	Jerry L. Green
1986-1990	Clyde Thompson
1991-present	Steve Ryberg

LONE TREE RANGER DISTRICT (1908-c.1938), FT. BRIDGER RANGER DISTRICT (c.1938-c.1954), MOUNTAIN VIEW RANGER DISTRICT (c.1954 to present)

This district was part of the Ashley National Forest until 1954, when it was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest.

1901-1902	Daniel S. Pack	
c.1906	Albert E. Rae	
1908-1916?	Parley C. Madsen	
1917	Parley P. Peterson	
19xx-1921	Albert E. Rae	
1921-c.1926	Clyde Lambert	
1926-1927	Glen E. Lambert	
1928-c.1939	E. Frederick Sargent	
1939	Christian E. Jensen (Acting?)	
c.1939-1944	Adolph K. Wogensen	Maybe there later. In 1949, he became the Jackson DR
1954-1959	Robert F. Hoag, Jr.	
1960-1962	Clifford T. Solberg	Maybe there earlier
1963-1968	Marvin H. Combs	
1969-1973	Jerome A. Gelock	
1974-1976	Richard E. Estes	
1976-1979	Darwin R. Jensen	

1979-1984	Roderick R. Howard
1984-1994	Wayne Anderson
1994-present	Steve Ryberg

HANNA RANGER DISTRICT (?-1927); GRANDDADDY LAKES RANGER DISTRICT (1927 to 1954)

The Wasatch National Forest began administering this district in 1927, even though it would be two years before it was formally transferred from the Uinta National Forest. It was originally known as the Hanna Ranger District, with its mailing address in Hanna, Utah. By 1937, the headquarters was the Stockmore Ranger Station. In 1954, much of the area was transferred to the Ashley National Forest.

1927-1928	Richard A. Beauchamp	Was ranger on this district before 1927 also
1929-1934	T. Dean Phinney	
1934-1936	William W. Smith	
1937-1938	Floyd J. Allen	
1939-1944	C. Douglas Wadsworth	
1944	James W. Lambert	
1945-1946	C. Douglas Wadsworth	
1948-1950	Lawrence J. Colton	
1951	John P. Tucker	
1952-1954	Robert L. Safran	

Appendix D: Biographies

The following is a list of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Those who are known to have played a significant role are denoted with an asterisk (*). Others, while not denoted as such, are included for two reasons. The first is to document various people associated with the forest. The second is to provide a starting point for future research that may identify additional significant people.

Sources for the following information include Region 4 *Alumni Bulletins*, newsletters of The Old Timers' Club, obituaries, oral history interviews, newspaper clippings, land classification reports, and miscellaneous documents in Forest Service files. The written works of several people were also consulted. Refer to the bibliography for complete citations.

Adair, Edison J.

According to his appointment record, Adair was an assistant ranger on the Uinta National Forest in 1913. He worked on the Wasatch National Forest the following year, transferring back to the Uinta in 1917 where he was a ranger as late as 1926. He may have been the Bear River District Ranger, based in Evanston, from 1916 to 1917. Adair was the Enterprise District Ranger (Dixie NF) from 1944 until he retired on April 30, 1946.

Albano, John J. "Jack"

Jack Albano was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1888 and later lived in Nebraska and Missouri. After graduating from high school in Calhoun, Missouri, he worked in the Colorado mines beginning about 1899. Around 1913, Albano moved to Idaho where the Palisade forest supervisor, C. B. Morris, encouraged him to take the ranger exam. He began working at the Indian Creek Ranger Station on that forest in the spring of 1916. That following September, he was appointed as ranger of the district that included Heise and Driggs (it may have been called the Grandview Ranger District). In September of 1917, Albano left the Forest Service to enter the Army where he was part of the 20th Engineers battalion. He returned from the war in May of 1919 and went to work in the Texas and Oklahoma fields. He worked one summer (1922) in another region, then in a mine during the winter of 1922-23.

Albano was reinstated to the Forest Service in 1923. He was on the Wyoming National Forest as a ranger for the Afton (1923-24), Big Piney (1924-29, with Charles Brackett), Snider Basin (1925) and Sherman (1929-37) ranger districts. He then worked as Kamas District Ranger, Wasatch National Forest (1937-40), Mountain Home District Ranger, Boise National Forest (1940-44), and Preston District Ranger, Cache National Forest (1944-1951). Albano, who retired December 31, 1950 moved to Livermore, California but returned to Utah in 1952 and settled in Kaysville. In 1965, when Arnold R. Standing interviewed him, Albano lived part of the year in Kaysville and the other part in Arizona.

Albrechtsen, Ben R.

Albrechtsen was the Ogden District Ranger (Wasatch-Cache National Forest) from 1980 to 1984.

Allen, Floyd J.

Granddaddy Lakes District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) from 1937 until about 1938 when he was killed by lightning in the Uinta Primitive Area.

Allison, Robert B.

Allison was the Paris District Ranger (Cache National Forest) from 1955 until June 30, 1957. He then became a forester in the Cache Supervisor's Office, remaining there until at least 1960.

Alsop, Warren G. "Sunny"

From 1935 until 1961, Alsop worked summers as a recreation guard on the Wasatch National Forest. He was a coach at the Bingham High School for the rest of the year. His first job, in the summer of 1935, was at Mirror Lake.

Anderson, Ralph "Andy"

Ralph "Andy" Anderson worked at the Salt Lake and Boise repair shops. Ralph was a WW2 vet who retired from the Forest Service as the Boise Repair Shop superintendent. His brother was Robert Clark Anderson.

Anderson, Robert Clark

Anderson received his BS in Range from Utah State University in 1934, the same year he began work as a recreation planner on the Uinta National Forest. He taught forest recreation at Utah State University for one year, then served as ranger on the Las Vegas District (1937-39). Anderson's next assignment was as Ogden District Ranger (1939-57). He transferred to the RO's division of recreation and lands for two years (1957-59), then to the Uinta National Forest. Anderson was the Uinta's staff officer for recreation and lands when he retired on April 25, 1966. After retirement, he joined the Utah State Parks and Recreation Department where he worked under Felix Koziol. Anderson, the brother of Ralph "Andy" Anderson, died in 1973.

Anderson, Wayne G.

Anderson worked on the Wasatch National Forest assisting the Mountain View District Ranger in 1964 until at least 1966. He later served as the Kamas District Ranger from 1981 until 1986. This may be the same Wayne Anderson who was the Mountain View District Ranger in 1984 until 1994.

Andreasen, Andrew L.

Andreasen was born circa 1879 to parents who had immigrated to the Mink Creek, Idaho area from Denmark, where he later returned to serve a two-year mission for the LDS church. He had little education and worked on a farm, in a creamery, and a small sawmill before he joined the Forest Service. He first worked as a guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve on May 15, 1907. By the following November, Andreasen was promoted to assistant forest ranger working from Mink Creek, Idaho. Forest Supervisor Clark recommended his promotion in late 1907 but the following summer wrote a letter stating he did not feel Andreasen was qualified to become chief ranger of the Mink Creek area. Andreasen resigned from the Cache National Forest on March 10, 1909.

***Arentson, Carl B.**

Arentson was born June 18, 1887 in Broadford, Idaho to parents who operated a mail and freight station. His formal education consisted of five months at a Boise business college and some correspondence courses that he took while in the Forest Service. He worked in a mine at Mackay until 1907 when he began his Forest Service career as a guard on the Lemhi National Forest, became deputy ranger on the Payette the following year, and advanced to deputy forest supervisor in 1909. Arentson was appointed as the forest supervisor of the Fishlake National Forest in 1910, where he was instrumental in establishing the Salina Experiment Station at Gooseberry to address the issue of larkspur poisoning cattle on the summer range. Arentson also completed the preliminary work and a report to Washington that would lead to the consolidation of the Fishlake and Fillmore national forests.

In the summer of 1916, Arentson transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as forest supervisor. He resigned in the spring of 1919 to go into the livestock business but was reinstated in the Region 4 grazing office the following December. His title in 1920 and 1921 was National Forest Examiner for Operations. Arentson's next assignments were as supervisor of the Cache National Forest (1922-1936) and the Bridger National Forest (1937-1949). Between those periods, he worked for about three months on the Minidoka National Forest. After retiring on December 31, 1949, he lived in Logan Canyon (Utah) in the summers and California in the winters.

The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported, "Carl B. Arentsen [sic], 77, died suddenly while playing golf in Logan on May 31. Carl was supervisor of the Minidoka, Wasatch, and Cache and Bridger

National Forests. He was appointed as supervisor at age 22 and served 40 years in that capacity – which, we have been told, is longer than any other man has done or likely ever will.”

Arrivee, David A.

Appointed from Minnesota, David Arrivee was hired in Region 4 as a field assistant on the La Sal National Forest 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, remaining in that position until 1921 when he transferred to the Targhee NF as deputy or assistant forest supervisor until 1935. He later served as the Lowder/Navajo Lake District Ranger (1938-39) on the Dixie National Forest. Arrivee retired on December 31, 1948 and, as of 1952, was working as a scaler for Potlach Forest, Inc. and living in Lewiston.

***Atwater, Montgomery Meigs**

Montgomery "Monty" Atwater was born in 1904 in Baker City, Oregon. He graduated from Harvard College in 1926 and had a varied career as a rancher, guide, trapper, and author. He fought in World War II, returning to join the Forest Service in 1946 when he succeeded Sverre Engen as the snow ranger at Alta, Utah until 1956. Atwater is considered a pioneer in administering winter sports activities on federal lands and establishing the first avalanche research center in the western hemisphere. He worked with Ed LaChapelle on avalanche research in the 1950s, thus setting the groundwork for worldwide avalanche control. This is substantiated by the publication of his book, *The Avalanche Handbook*, which was the first English-language book of its kind. Atwater planned and supervised avalanche control for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley, California. He retired from the Forest Service in 1964, but continued to consult on snow and avalanche problems. More information about Atwater can be found in his 1969 book *The Forest Rangers*.

Augenstein, James W.

In 1936, Augenstein supervised the establishment of the Tony Grove Nursery on the Logan Ranger District, Cache National Forest. He was still there as late as 1942, when the Forest Service directory listed him as "nurseryman."

Baker, Howard C.

In 1926, Baker joined the Forest Service as a clerk on the Sawtooth National Forest. 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-La Sal National Forest as administrative assistant, remaining there until he retired in 1957. The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported, "Howard C. Baker, 66, died in Salt Lake City on October 4. He retired as administrative officer on the Manti-LaSal National Forest in 1957 after serving 30 years in the Wasatch and Dixie National Forests and in the Shelter Belt program."

Bartlett, Floyd H.

Bartlett was on the Fishlake National Forest as the Monroe District Ranger around 1970. He later served as Ogden District Ranger on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (in 1979-80).

Bassett, Will

Bassett was a snow ranger at Alta, Utah in the 1970s.

Baugh, Frederick R.

While a college student at Utah State University, Baugh worked summers (1934 & 1935) for the CCC as a Local Experienced Man (LEM). He built campgrounds at Soapstone and Cottonwood on the Wasatch National Forest during that period. After earning his forestry degree in 1936, Baugh joined the Forest Service. He worked on an insect control project on the Dixie National Forest, then went to the Cache Supervisor's Office where he was involved with the CCC program and the Tony Grove nursery. In 1938, he transferred to the Bridger National Forest where he later became ranger on the Cokeville Ranger District. Shortly after that appointment, Baugh joined the Army in 1940 and served for five years.

Baugh returned to the Cokeville Ranger District after his stint in the Army in 1945. Three years later, he took a year off to get his masters degree in forestry from the University of California Berkeley. Beginning in 1949, he worked on the Atlanta Ranger District (for about a year and a half) and then the Mountain Home Ranger District (6-7 years) of the Boise National Forest. He then transferred to the Division of Range Management in the RO. A year later (c.1965), Baugh went to the Sawtooth National Forest as range staff officer until at least 1984.

Beauchamp, Richard A.

Beauchamp was employed as a ranger on the Kelly Ranger District of the Wyoming National Forest (1922-24) and the Uinta National Forest (1924-1927). He was ranger on the Hanna Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest in 1927 when its administration was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. At that time, it was renamed the Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District. He remained as ranger there, working from Hanna, until 1928 or 1929.

Betenson, Blaine

Betenson was hired as a temporary forest ranger on the Fillmore National Forest in 1920. A year later, he transferred to the Fishlake where, by 1925 he was a senior forest ranger. He continued to advance in his career, serving as assistant forest supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest in 1928 until at least 1934, then as Dixie Forest Supervisor (1937-42), and Fishlake Forest Supervisor (1942-50).

Bidwell, Jesse L.

Bidwell began his career as a guard on the Caribou National Forest in 1914. He worked as a guard on the Cache (1915) and as a ranger on the Weiser (1917) before leaving in 1917 to join the Army. He returned as a ranger on the Weiser (1919-20) and the Snake River District of the Caribou (1922-23). Bidwell resigned in June of 1923.

Bird, Vern A.

Bird was appointed assistant forest ranger (Whiterocks Ranger District) on the Ashley National Forest in 1916 but a year later left to join the Army. He returned to work on the Cache National Forest in 1921 (Laketown and Logan districts) until he resigned in 1924, reportedly to support his wife's opera career.

Bishop, Merlin I.

Bishop was the forest supervisor on the Cache National Forest (1965 to c.1973) and Dixie National Forest (c.1973 to 1979). He transferred from the Division of Range Management in the Regional Office after having been range staff on the Caribou and ranger on the old Nevada and Ashley forests.

Bistryski, Joe

Bistryski was the assistant ranger on the Evanston Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest.

Bolt, Harold M.

He was assisting the Salt Lake District Ranger in 1961 until at least 1962.

***Bosworth, Dale**

Presently the Chief of the US Forest Service, Dale Bosworth received his first permanent position on the Saint Joseph National Forest as a pre-sale trainee. He later worked in Republic, Washington and then in Newport as a presale forester. Bosworth was in the Lolo Supervisor's Office in Missoula, before transferring to the Powell Ranger District on the Clearwater National Forest as a district ranger. He then went to the Flathead National Forest as a forest planner. His next assignment was as Assistant Director of Planning in the Region 1 headquarters at Missoula

Bosworth came to Region 4 to serve as forest supervisor of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (1986-1991). He continued up the ladder with assignments in the WO as Deputy Director of Forest Management and in Region 5 as Deputy Regional Forester. He returned to Region 4 as the Regional Forester from 1994 until 1997. Bosworth next worked as Regional Forester for Region 1 before he became Chief in 2001.

Bowen, W. Jones

Deputy forest supervisor on the Wasatch Forest Reserve beginning around October 1906.

Bower, Beulah Marshall

Beulah Marshall Bower was the Evanston Ranger District clerk from 1954 until 1978. The ranger paid her out of his own pocket until 1957. She later remarried a man named Bowers. In 2005, Beulah wrote, "There were no ranger clerks on the Wasatch prior to 1957. I think they originally came about because the Rangers had so much trouble getting the timber cutting reports correct and on time, We did almost everything. I probably got to do more than most because, 1. I liked a challenge, and 2. I knew the District well. I marked trees, counted sheep, helped flag roads, put the phone line back up in the spring, emptied garbage, fought forest fires, took good care of the tourists and the summer employees and was willing to do whatever it took to keep the district running. When we moved to the Bear River Station in 1964 I became the district PR person as well as all the other duties. I was one of the first clerks in Region 4 to have a uniform, and I wore it proudly. I gave talks to scouts and church groups, represented the Forest Service at civic functions and trained a lot of green foresters, but I loved every minute of it. RF Hameri [Hamre] used to say I was one of the best rangers he had, but would you believe the Forest Service had to fight to get me a Guard Station 5. Those were the days when R4 was very provincial and a woman's place was in a clerical job. So much for personnel."

Bower, Sam E.

The October 1957 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported that Bower, "an early day forest assistant on the Manti, Wasatch and Uinta National Forests 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."

Brewer, Vernon M.

In 1926, Brewer received his first permanent job with the Forest Service, working on the Weiser National Forest. He later went to the Teton National Forest as the Jackson District Ranger from 1941 to 1947. He then served as district ranger on the Little Bear River Ranger District (Cache National Forest) in 1948 until 1949 when he transferred to the Bridger National Forest. There, he was the Bedford Ranger District (1949-56) and Cokeville District Ranger (1956-57). He retired on December 31, 1957 but remained in Cokeville.

***Briggs, Alonzo Eugene "Gene"**

"Gene" Briggs was born July 18, 1893 in Rigby, Idaho to George and Elsie Marie Rhodes Briggs. He was raised on a farm and livestock ranch in southeast Idaho. After completing the "ranger's short course" at the University of Montana, he joined the Forest Service on November 18, 1924 at age 30. While on the Caribou National Forest, he worked as a ranger on the Grays Lake (1924-26) and Snake River (1926-1932) ranger districts. His next assignments, still as district ranger, were on the Warren Ranger District on the Idaho National Forest (1932-1936), then the Kamas Ranger District on the Wasatch National Forest (1936-1937).

In 1937, Briggs was promoted to assistant forest supervisor for the Nevada National Forest. A year later, he transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest to fill the same position. Briggs was sent back to the Nevada National Forest after only two months to serve as forest supervisor from 1938 to 1945. While in Ely, Briggs was very active in the community, serving as President of the Ely Lions Club and Chairman of the White Pine County Civil Defense Council. He also wrote the civil defense emergency fire protection plan that was used by all of the counties throughout the state. In December of 1971, Briggs died in Idaho Falls of natural causes at the age of 78. According to his obituary, he was buried at the Rigby Pioneer Cemetery.

Briggs' next assignment was as forest supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest (1945-1953). He finished out his career in the Regional Office where he was assistant, then acting, chief of range and wildlife management (1953-1955). A few years after Briggs retired on April 30, 1955, he documented his career in his autobiography, "Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger." In December of 1971, Briggs died in

Idaho Falls of natural causes at the age of 78. According to his obituary, he was buried at the Rigby Pioneer Cemetery.

Brower, Asa L.

An obituary in the December 1956 of the *Old-Timers' News* reported, "Asa L. Brower, a forest assistant in Region 4 from 1908 to 1917, was killed in an auto accident at Red Oak, Virginia, June 7 Brower was on the old Pocatello Forest and later in charge of the Wasatch Nursery on Beaver Creek. After he left the service, he was a mail carrier for many years at Morrisville, N. Y. Mrs. Brower was hospitalized as a result of the accident, but made a good recovery. He is survived by the widow, two daughters and two sons, all living in the east."

***Bruins, J. Frank**

Bruins was appointed from Wisconsin in 1906 as a forest assistant on the Targhee National Forest. In early 1907, he transferred to the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve where, a year later, he became deputy forest supervisor. He was deputy forest supervisor on the Pocatello National Forest beginning in January of 1910, and was promoted ten months later to forest supervisor. Bruins then served as forest supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest (1914-16) where he was instrumental in the transfer of a large portion of the Uinta National Forest to the Wasatch in 1915. After resigning in 1916 for health reasons, he went into the ranching and livestock business near Boise. Bruins was still living there as of 1952.

Bucher, George F.

Bucher was a Department of Interior employee who worked on the Uintah Forest Reserve from Kamas. He was appointed as its supervisor on August 1, 1898, was furloughed from January to May of 1899, and then reinstated. In October of that year, Bucher was demoted to ranger but the following May was again reinstated as supervisor. The cycle repeated when he was furloughed (November 16, 1900), demoted to ranger (December 8, 1900), and reinstated (October 31, 1901). Bucher was assigned to the Nebo Forest Reserve with headquarters at Payson, Utah in early spring 1902. He resigned (1903?) while under investigation for inaccurate reporting of forest conditions and favoritism to certain forest users. In early 1903, he was replaced by Dan Pack.

Campbell, Walter M.

Campbell climbed the USFS career ladder, starting as a forest guard on the Weiser Forest Reserve in 1906. By the time he left the forest in 1914, he was a deputy forest supervisor. He then served as forest supervisor of the Minidoka (1914-1920), the Boise (1920-1922), the Cache (1922, for 6 months), and the Uinta (1922-1924) national forests. He was demoted to assistant forest supervisor on the Uinta National Forest in 1924.

Campbell, William H.

Campbell was hired as a guard on the Pocatello National Forest in 1909. The following year, he transferred to the Boise National Forest as an assistant forest ranger. He returned to the Pocatello (later absorbed by the Cache), working there from 1911 until at least 1940. While there, he was ranger on the Port Neuf or Pebble Ranger District until 1923 when he was transferred to Malad to take over the Oxford and Elkhorn districts. Campbell worked as the Laketown District Ranger from 1926 to 1929 and again from 1936 until 1943. Between those assignments, he was assistant clerk in the Supervisor's Office (1929-1936). After retiring to Logan, Utah on November 30, 1943, Campbell worked for the Cattle and Horse Growers Association until a heart attack slowed him down in 1950. As of 1955, he was working seasonally for the Cache County assessor's office. He died June 10, 1956 at the age of 72.

Carling, Raymond W.

Ogden District Ranger in 1989-1990.

Carpenter, Boyd H.

In 1964, Carpenter was assisting the Kamas District Ranger.

Carroll, Arthur J.

Carroll grew up in Saratoga Springs, New York. He joined the Forest Service after completing high school. He started his studies in forestry at Michigan State University in 1956 and, after graduating in 1961, he was hired on the Tahoe National Forest as a junior forester. He spent 20 years in Region 5, where he advanced to timber management assistant, assistant ranger, recreation forester, district ranger, and deputy supervisor. In 1981, Carroll accepted an offer to be supervisor of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, remaining there until 1986.

***Charlton, Rushton H.**

Charlton was an inspector who examined the Manti area as a potential forest reserve before Albert Potter did the same in 1902. He made recommendations about grazing on the Aquarius, Manti and Logan forest reserves in 1903-04. On July 24, 1903, he set up the staff of the Manti National Forest, which included Adolph Jensen as forest supervisor and three rangers.

Christensen, Ivan

According to some records, Ivan Christensen joined the Forest Service in June of 1928 as a field assistant on the Ashley National Forest. Other records state he was a senior forest ranger on the La Sal National Forest from 1926 to 1930. He served as district ranger of the Monticello Ranger District from 1930 to 1939. Next, he transferred to the Fishlake National Forest to work as ranger on the Pioneer Ranger District, then to the Malad Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest. Christensen's next assignment was as the Snake River District Ranger, beginning in 1953 and ending with his retirement on June 30, 1959.

Christensen, James W.

He was a forest guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve when it became part of the Cache National Forest in 1908.

Christiansen, Aaron P.

Christiansen worked as a guard (1915-16) and ranger (1916-at least 1926) on the Uinta National Forest. He also served as ranger on the Logan Ranger District from about 1939 until his death in 1950. It is not clear if this is the same A. P. Christiansen who was ranger on the Mammoth Ranger District of the Manti National Forest in 1940.

Christiansen, E. L.

He was the Bear River District Ranger, based in Evanston, from 1919 to 1920.

Clabby, Robert E.

Clabby was born June 21, 1885 at York, Nebraska. According to a short obituary in the *Old Timers' News*, Clabby "attended Forestry School at Logan, Utah, before starting to work for the Forest Service in 1907. During his career in the Forest Service he worked at Bear, Boise, Indian Valley, and Council, Idaho, before moving to Malad in 1932." Appointed as a guard on the Weiser National Forest in 1907, Clabby was promoted to deputy ranger the following year. He transferred to the Boise National Forest as a ranger in 1916. After two years, he went back to the Weiser and was there until at least 1926. Clabby worked from Malad, Idaho as the Oxford-Elkhorn District Ranger (Cache National Forest, now administered by the Caribou) from 1932 until at least 1939. He retired on July 31, 1942 due to ill health, remaining in Malad where he died on April 3, 1969.

Clark, Lewis

Clark worked on the Wasatch National Forest as a junior forester (1941-43).

Clark, Willard Weld

Willard Weld Clark was born on January 17, 1879 in Lockport, New York. After he graduated from Cornell University, he went to work for the U.S. Forest Service in the Philippines. While there, he also became involved in the local mining industry. By 1905, he had been 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. He returned to Washington, DC, but was sent back to Utah in March of 1907 to work on the Bear River National Forest. Shortly thereafter, Clark became the second supervisor of that forest. On April 22, 1908, Clark married Betsey Bamber and the following winter (1908-09), taught a forestry course at the Agricultural College of Utah (now Utah State University). The Clarks had their only child, Ruth, on February 4, 1909.

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.

Clarke was the original ranger on the district covering Orangeville and Upper Joes Valley on the Manti National Forest. He worked in this capacity from 1903 to 1904. He was in charge of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve (although his title was "forest ranger") in 1905. Clarke was supervisor of both the Salt Lake and Wasatch forest reserves, operating from Murray and possibly Salt Lake City until 1908. In early 1908, he transferred to the Regional Office as assistant chief of operations. Clarke returned as supervisor of the Wasatch from 1910 until his resignation on March 31, 1914.

***Cliff, Edward P.**

USFS historian Jerry Williams wrote:

Edward Parley Cliff was born in the tiny community of Heber City, Utah, on September 3, 1909. He attended Utah State College, graduating with a degree in forestry in 1931. He started with the Forest Service the same year on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. He stayed in the Pacific Northwest until 1944, when he went to the Washington D.C. office of the Forest Service. Two years later, he was assigned to the Intermountain Region in charge of range and wildlife, then as regional forester for the Rocky Mountain Region in 1950. Two years later, he returned to Washington D.C. as assistant chief of the Forest Service, then was appointed chief in 1962.

Serving as chief of the Forest Service from 1962 until 1972, Cliff experienced a decade of rapid change in the agency and in the country. He devoted much time to promoting a better understanding of public forest management problems with grazing interests and the timber industry, and especially with the general public. He helped the Forest Service develop a long-range forest research program. Public interest in the management of the national forests, as well as demands for numerous forest resources, expanded quickly during this era. During the late 1960s, controversy erupted over clearcutting on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia and clearcutting and terracing on the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana. These controversies would lead to Congressional hearing on clearcutting in 1972, and four years after Chief Cliff retired, the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Important for the national forest recreationists was Cliff's vision in moving the Forest Service more into recreational improvements and programs. This was necessary because of the "explosion" in outdoor recreation, as hiking, camping, wilderness travel, mountain climbing, and many other national forest outdoor activities were rapidly increasing. The Wilderness Act of 1964 gave Congressional blessing to a new national wilderness preservation system and established more than nine million acres of previously designated "wild" or "wilderness" areas as the core. The Forest Service also became involved in the new Job Corps program in the mid-1960s by operating nearly 50 camps on the national forests; the nationwide natural beauty campaign; rural areas development, and the war on poverty.

Cluff, Max W

Cluff was a clerk on the Cache National Forest in 1936 until at least 1942.

Colton, Lawrence J.

Colton, a graduate of Utah Agricultural College's forestry school, was hired in 1933 to work at the Soapstone CCC Camp on the Kamas Ranger District (Wasatch National Forest). His job there was as a foreman for insect control. He remained on that forest where he was district ranger on the Granddaddy Lakes (1948-1950), Evanston (1950-1960) and Kamas (1960 to 1972 or 1973) ranger districts.

Combs, Marvin H.

Combs was the Mountain View District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest in 1963-1968.

Cook, S. Bryson "Bike"

"Bike" Cook, born in Border, Idaho, was raised on a ranch and attended school in Paris, Idaho. After working as a shepherd for a while, he enrolled in Utah State University in 1924. That summer he worked on the Cache National Forest at Mink Creek, Logan Canyon and Sheep Creek. He received his first appointment as assistant ranger in the summer of 1925 and was placed in charge of the Cub River Ranger District at Mink Creek. The following year, he was promoted to forest ranger. Cook remained on the Cub River district until 1929 when he returned to college for two years. After graduating in 1931, he assisted the rangers on the Cub River and Paris districts and fought fires on the Payette National Forest. Later that year, he was again appointed as the Cub River District Ranger, a position he held until 1936 when he transferred to the Dixie National Forest. There he was the East Fork District Ranger (1936-46) and Enterprise District Ranger (1946-60). Cook retired on August 31, 1960 and lived near Nibley, Utah. He died January 8, 1983 at the age of 83.

Cooley, Charles F.

Cooley was the Inspector or Supervisor of the Grantsville and Vernon forests from at least 1905 until at least 1907, operating from Grantsville, Utah. In December 1908 and January 1909, he was the Acting Forest Supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest. According to a February 1909 letter, Cooley was to be transferred back to the Grantsville District. There, he served as ranger until 1910, if not later.

Costley, Richard J.

For a few weeks in 1936, Costley was a junior range examiner on the La Sal National Forest. In 1939, he transferred from the RO's "W.L. Dept" [wildlife department?] to the Logan Ranger District of the Cache National Forest.

Cox, Dana

Dana Cox was a junior forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1938 and 1939. He served as the Buffalo District Ranger on the Teton National Forest from 1940 to 1945.

Cox, Donald E.

Cox was a district ranger on a variety of forests. These included the Johns Valley Ranger District (Dixie) in 1939, the Blacks Fork Ranger District (Wasatch) in 1939-41, the Swan Valley Ranger District (Targhee) in 1941-45, and the Panguitch Lake Ranger District (Dixie) in 1958-59. As of 1963, he was living in Ely, suggesting he worked for the forest there. Cox retired in 1972.

Cox, Hallie L.

In an oral history interview (1984), Cox said he was raised in Orangeville, Utah. His decision to join the Forest Service was influenced by the ranger there, as well as two of his father's brothers, L. Cox and Ed Cox, who were rangers. Cox served in the US Navy (1945-46) before attending Utah State University. As a student, he worked summers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest until he acquired his master's degree in 1952. He received a permanent appointment on the Fishlake National Forest in 1952. After a few months, Cox started his first ranger job, working on the Jarbidge Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest (1952-55). His next position was as ranger on the Randolph Ranger District of the Cache National Forest (1955-57). Cox transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1957 as a range conservationist. After two years, he held a six-year appointment (1959-65) on the Cache National Forest where he was staff officer for range, wildlife and watershed.

A retirement notice in the *Intermountain Reporter* (January/February 1983) noted, "Hallie L. Cox, Director of Range Management, retired December 31 with 33 years of Federal service. Before coming to Ogden, he had served as Assistant Director of Range Management in the Chief's Office from 1974 to 1975. He was Forest Supervisor of the Apache National Forest in Arizona for 7 years [1967-74]. From 1965 to 1967, he was in charge of the range improvement section of the Division of Range Management in the Ogden RO. Earlier assignments included Assistant Forest Supervisor in charge of range, wildlife, and watershed activities for the Cache National Forest, Range Conservationist on the Toiyabe National Forest, District

Ranger on the Cache National Forest and Humboldt National Forest, and Forester with the Fishlake National Forest. He has been active in the Society for Range Management since 1950 and was president of the Utah Section in 1965. Hallie was raised on a farm in southeastern Utah. He holds a B.S. degree in forestry and a M.S. degree in range management from Utah State University."

Cox, Ted E.

Cox was a forester in the Wasatch Supervisor's Office in 1961. He worked on the Dixie National Forest as the Enterprise District Ranger (1962-66) and on the Bridger National Forest as the Pinedale District Ranger (1977).

Crowell, Ralph E.

A native of Montana and a graduate of the University of Montana, Crowell was in the military before coming to the Forest Service in 1925. He worked in California, Montana and Michigan and in 1954, he transferred from his position of forest supervisor on the Mark Twain National Forest (Missouri) to the Cache National Forest. He served as the Cache forest supervisor until his retirement in 1962 or 1963. Crowell died at his home in Logan, Utah on December 9, 1967.

Darby, Lewis W.

Darby was a senior clerk on the Cache National Forest from 1937 until at least 1939, maybe as late as 1941.

Davis, Robert

Davis was a junior forester on the Kamas Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest in 1931 through at least 1934.

Davis, Roscoe R.

Davis was the Laketown District Ranger (Cache National Forest) until 1920 when he resigned from the USFS. The following year, he was living in Middleton, Idaho.

DeLoney, Canova M.

In February of 1964, the *Old Timers' News* reported, "Miss Canova M. DeLoney, Clerk on the Wasatch National Forest, retired November 13. She entered her last employment March 29, 1948, but had previous service in the Forest Service. . . . Miss DeLoney tells us her grandfather, Charles DeLoney was appointed by President William McKinley as Forest Superintendent on the old Yellowstone Forest Reserve in 1897."

DeSpain, Owen M.

DeSpain served as a junior range examiner and conducted a grazing survey of the North Division of the La Sal National Forest in 1934. In 1935, he became a ranger on the Mesa-La Sal Ranger District, serving until 1948. He was ranger on the Logan Ranger District of the Cache National Forest from 1952 until 1965. A graduate of the Utah Agricultural College's forestry school, DeSpain was working as recreation staff assistant in the Cache Supervisor's Office in 1964 until at least 1972.

Draper, Joseph A.

Draper was assisting the Ogden District Ranger in 1966 until at least 1968.

Dubuar, James F.

Dubuar worked as a forest assistant on the Wasatch National Forest before he resigned on April 30, 1920. A year later, he was director of the State Ranger School in Wanakena, New York.

Dunston, C. E.

Dunston was the forest examiner who prepared a report on the proposed elimination of the Vernon Division of the Nebo National Forest in April of 1910.

Emery, Clifford D.

As of 1922, Emery was a ranger on the Weiser National Forest. He resigned for a short time in 1923, but returned late that year as a clerk on the Boise National Forest. He then transferred to the La Sal National

Forest as a clerk until at least 1925. This may also be the same C. D. Emery who was the clerk on the Powell National Forest from 1926 to 1929. C.D. Emery also clerked on the Cache National Forest (November 1936 until January 1937), then went to the Payette followed by a stint in the Regional Office. He retired on May 31, 1956 in Ogden and died on January 25, 1960.

***Engen, Sverre**

Sverre Engen (1911-2001) and his brothers Alf and Corey were Norwegian-Americans and world-class skiers who made significant contributions to the ski industry. Sverre became the Forest Service's first snow ranger in 1941, working from the new Alta Guard Station on the Wasatch National Forest. Engen was associated with early avalanche control efforts and, beginning in 1945, served as the sixth director of Alta Ski Area's ski school. He also wrote a book titled *Skiing, A Way of Life*.

Estes, Richard E.

In 1974-76, Estes was the Mountain View District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest.

Eyre, F. H.

Eyre was the assistant forest supervisor on the Cache National Forest in the 1920s and on the Wasatch National Forest (1925-26).

Farmer, Lowell J.

Farmer worked on the Powell National Forest in 1939 when his title was junior forester. He served as the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1940-44 and as a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1945. Farmer was a forest pathologist who spent 15 years as a public information officer in the Division of Information and Education. After receiving his Ph.D. in botany from the University of Utah, Farmer retired on July 2, 1965 and moved to Burlington, Washington. In 1966, Farmer accepted a job as plant pathologist for the California Department of Agriculture in Riverside, California.

***Fetherolf, James Milton**

According to field programs, J. M. Fetherolf was in Salt Lake City from July to at least October 1905, preparing a reforestation plan for the Salt Lake Forest Reserve with the assistance of W. B. Hadley. By November, the two men were establishing the Big Cottonwood nursery. The following year, in November of 1906, it was reported that Fetherolf was conducting planting studies on the Uinta Forest Reserve and proposed a nursery site near Kamas. This was likely the site of the Beaver Creek Nursery.

Fetherolf's biographical information is found in the February 1952 newsletter of the Region 4 Old Timers Club that stated, "James M. Fetherolf, one of the pioneer foresters of the country, and in recent years operator of a tree nursery at Kempton, died in the White Plains, N. Y., Hospital, Nov. 25, 1951. He was in his 78th year. Mr. Fetherolf, following his graduation from Muhlenberg College with the Class of 1901, entered the U. S. Forest Service as assistant to Gifford Pinchot. For several years he was one of fewer than a total of 50 employees in the service. Except for a year – 1906-07 – which was spent in study in the Yale School of Forestry, he spent almost a score of years in forestry work. After work in the Adirondacks, western Texas and the Black Hills of South Dakota, he moved in 1908 to Salt Lake City with his wife, the former Grace Moser of Washington, D. C. and was general inspector in the Forest Service for District 4. A year later they moved to Ogden, Utah, when he became director of reforestation in that district. In 1918, he returned to his native heath and bought a small farm near his birthplace in Kempton."

Fetherolf, Nathan J.

A native of Pennsylvania, Fetherolf was Region 4's first planting assistant and nurseryman who was in charge of the Cottonwood Nursery on the Wasatch National Forest. He worked on the Wasatch National Forest from 1907 until 1916, although his tenure was sometimes interrupted by periods of leave without pay. He was acting forest supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest in December of 1908. In 1916, he transferred to the Cottonwood Nursery, later the site of the Spruces Guard Station. Two years later, he worked for the Division of Silviculture (presumably in the RO), then went back to the nursery in 1919. Fetherolf became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Idaho National Forest in 1921, but resigned after a few months and moved to Santa Monica, California. There he worked for the city parks department until his retirement in 1946. He died on January 11, 1956.

Floyd, Whit

Floyd worked as a guard on the Cache National Forest while attending college at Pocatello, Idaho and at Logan, Utah. He later served as ranger in charge of recreation work on the Monte Cristo division. By 1965, Floyd was the dean of the School of Forestry at Utah State University.

Fogelgren, Earl G.

Fogelgren was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest until he resigned on December 3, 1920. A year later, he was working for the IRS in Salt Lake City.

***Forsling, Clarence L.**

Forsling was hired from Nebraska as a guard on the Manti National Forest in 1914. The following year, he transferred to the Cache National Forest, 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 (BLM) in the Department of the Interior.

Frisby, Wendell E.

While attending the Utah State Agriculture College (1945-50), Frisby held a temporary job on the Kamas Ranger District. He attended graduate school and worked a year at Geneva Steel before receiving a full-time appointment with the Forest Service in 1950. He first worked on the Wasatch National Forest (1950-54) in timber marking, recreation, and the snow ranger program at Alta and Brighton. He served as ranger on the Ferron Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest from 1955 until 1958. At that time, Frisby transferred to the Targhee National Forest as Swan Valley District Ranger (1958-1971). He next worked on the Teton Basin Ranger District, then the Rexburg Ranger District. In 1975, Frisby returned to the Swan Valley Ranger District until he retired.

Frykman, Joel L.

Frykman earned his bachelor degree from the University of Montana and a master of science from Yale University. He worked in the Southern and Northern regions before he went to the Boise National Forest in a timber staff position. He left there to become Cache Forest Supervisor on July 1, 1951. In 1954, Frykman was appointed assistant regional forester in timber management, retiring from that position on December 30, 1966. After leaving the Forest Service, he worked as a consulting forester and helped organize the Wyoming-Utah-Nevada Chapter of Outdoors Unlimited, serving as its president for two terms. Frykman died August 4, 1983 at the age of 80.

Gardner, Robert W.

Salt Lake District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) in 1950-1953. He may have actually started in 1949 and ended in 1954.

Garner, Lawrence Henry

Garner was a ranger on the Weiser from 1922 until he transferred to the Wasatch in 1925. There he worked as the Blacks Fork District Ranger until 1928. According to the *Alumni Bulletin* of that year, Garner left "to sell Frigidaires to the warm ones in Idaho, where he hopes to make a lot more money than he did in the Forest Service."

Garver, Raymond D.

Garver received forestry degrees from the University of Nebraska and Iowa State College (masters). He was hired in 1912 as a forest assistant in the Regional Office where he was assigned until 1914. Garver then was a forest examiner for the Wasatch (1914), the Lands Department (1915-18), the Cache (1918-19 where he served as deputy supervisor for seven months), and the Uinta (1919-20). He became the Minidoka forest supervisor in 1920, then transferred to the RO's Grazing Office as a senior administrative officer in 1924. Garver transferred to the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin where he worked from 1925 to 1935. His next move was to the Washington Office where he was in charge of the forest survey for 21 years. After Garver retired on February 28, 1957, the R4 retirees' newsletter (June

1957) reported that Garver had served as associate editor of the *Journal of Forestry* for 10 years. He had also carried out numerous forestry-related assignments abroad in Panama and Nicaragua.

Gelock, Jerome A.

Gelock was the Mountain View District Ranger in 1969-1973.

Giannettino, Susan

The first female forest supervisor of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (1991-1994), Giannettino now (2005) works for the Idaho state office of the BLM.

Glass, Phillip D.

Glass was the Salt Lake District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) in 1977-1981. He may have arrived in 1976 and left in 1982.

Glenn, John R.

In 1964, Glenn was assisting the Ogden District Ranger (Cache National Forest). He became the Manila District Ranger on the Ashley National Forest in 1970.

Goodwin, Victor O.

Goodwin was a junior range examiner on the Wasatch National Forest in 1939 until 1942. In 1946, he was assisting the Preston District Ranger (Cache National Forest). He then worked as ranger on the Snake River District, Caribou National Forest from 1946-51.

Green, Jr., George A.

Green began working as a fire and recreation guard on the Wasatch National Forest in 1916, serving as ranger there as early as 1917. Records indicate he was the Big Cottonwood District ranger from at least 1920 until 1927, when it may have been absorbed by the Salt Lake Ranger District. He remained on the Wasatch until his retirement on March 31, 1953. At that time, he planned to raise flowers commercially and do stonework on churches and monuments. After he died on October 7, 1961, the *Old-Timers' News* mentioned his active participation in church and Boy Scout programs.

Greenig, La Rue

Greenig was the senior clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1921 until at least 1925.

Groll, Clint

Groll was the assistant ranger on the Evanston Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest (late 1960s?).

Grover, Franklin H.

In 1960, Grover was assisting the Kamas District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest. He was the Thayne District Ranger (Bridger National Forest) by 1967.

Groves, Bruce V.

In 1941, Groves was a junior forester who transferred from the Powell National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest. From 1945 to 1950, he was the Blacks Fork District Ranger on the Wasatch. He also worked on the Clearwater, Helena, and Payette forests. He retired from his job as timber staff of the Boise National Forest on February 24, 1968 after 32 years with the Forest Service.

Gurr, James E.

James Gurr was hired as a guard on the Sevier National Forest in 1909. He was a ranger on the East Division there as early as 1910. In 1913, he lived with his parents in Parowan while working on the Little Valley Ranger District. Five years later, Gurr was still on this district or the Brian Head district. At some point, he was the Diamond Valley District Ranger (now part of the Pine Valley Ranger District). Gurr was appointed deputy forest supervisor of the Dixie-Sevier National Forest in 1920 and transferred to the Fillmore as forest supervisor a year later. He later served as the forest supervisor of the Toiyabe (1925-

31), Dixie (1931-36) and Wasatch (1936-43) national forests. Gurr received his BS in Forestry from Utah State University in 1939.

Gustafson, Carl A.

In 1927, Gustafson worked as a junior forester for the Wasatch National Forest out of Evanston, Wyoming. In 1929 and 1930, he was based in Robertson, Wyoming as an assistant to Blacks Fork District Ranger, Jay B. Hann.

Haines, P. W.

In fiscal years 1918-1920, Haines was reportedly the Laketown District Ranger on the Cache National Forest.

Hammond, John R.

Hammond was assisting the Logan District Ranger on the Cache National Forest in 1968.

Hammond, Lorenzo A.

Hammond was a forest ranger on the Cache National Forest who resigned on June 10, 1914.

Hann, Jay B.

Hann worked for the US Geological Survey and in Region 6 before coming to the Wyoming National Forest as a junior forester in 1926. From 1928 to 1935, Hann was ranger on the Blacks Fork (Evanston) Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He then worked as ranger on the Loon Creek Ranger District of the Challis National Forest (1935-1938) and the Paris Ranger District of the Cache National Forest (1938-1955). He transferred to the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest in 1955, where he remained until 1959. That year, Hann went to the RO's Division of Fire Control. In 1961, he was placed in charge of the Region's building program. Hann retired from the R4 Division of Operation on December 29, 1965 and lived in Ogden.

Hansen, Clara M.

Hansen was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1936-38.

Hansen, J. Deloy

Hansen, a graduate of Utah Agricultural College's forestry school, worked in Region 1 for two summers before transferring to the Powell National Forest. There he was junior range examiner, then ranger on the Escalante or Boulder District Ranger (in 1933-36). He next went to the Cache National Forest to work as ranger of the Paris District (1936-37) and then as assistant forest supervisor (1939-42). Hansen also served as the Challis assistant forest supervisor before transferring to the Wasatch National Forest. There, he was a range conservationist and forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1954 until at least 1964. He was staff officer in charge of range, wildlife and watershed management when he retired on December 30, 1965. Hansen remained in Salt Lake City.

Hansen, Wilford L. "Slim"

Slim Hansen was born on August 19, 1903 and raised in Richfield, Utah. He earned degrees in forestry (Utah State Agriculture College in 1932) and landscape architecture (New York State College of Forestry in 1934). His long career began with an appointment as a fire guard in 1928 on the Selway National Forest in Idaho. He was a supervisory technician on the Weiser, Cache (in 1931-34), and Boise national forests, before he was appointed Pocatello District Ranger on the Caribou National Forest in 1939. Two years later, Slim became assistant forest supervisor on the Boise. His climb up the ladder progressed when he was given the position of forest supervisor on the Teton (1943-1945) and Uinta (1945-1947) forests. In 1947, he transferred to the RO as Assistant Chief of Recreation and Lands and in 1950 to Region 3 where he served as Chief of Watershed Management.

Later, Hansen returned to Utah where the Forest Service "loaned" him to the State of Utah to assist with the new state parks program. He served as the second director of the Utah State Park System in 1960 for about a year. Hansen's next assignment was as forest supervisor on the Humboldt National Forest. After

his retirement on April 9, 1965, he and his wife Erma "took an assignment" (possibly an LDS mission) to Saudi Arabia for two years. They returned to live in Layton, Utah.

Hanson, Robert L.

Hanson worked on the Wasatch National Forest as a ranger on the Tooele Ranger District (in 1960) and the Evanston Ranger District (1960 until at least 1970).

Harper, Steve

Harper was the deputy forest supervisor of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest under Chandler P. St. John. He was in charge of the public information analysis on RARE II.

Harrison, H. Ames

Harrison assisted the Evanston District Ranger in 1961. He worked on the Fishlake as the Fillmore District Ranger from 1962 to 1965. In 1966, he was in the Wasatch Supervisor's Office for "F, TM" (fire, timber management?). He was also the Salt Lake District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest from 1966 or 1967 until 1973 or 1974.

Harrison, Ona A.

Harrison was hired on the Wyoming National Forest in 1923, where he served as ranger at Afton from 1925 to 1937. He later served as the Cache assistant supervisor (1942-1945), then transferred to the Ashley National Forest. Harrison retired on August 31, 1950 and lived in Salt Lake City. The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported, "Ona A. Harrison, 72, passed away in Salt Lake City December 29. He retired in 1950 as Supervisor of the Ashley National Forest after serving 27 years as a Forest officer. He was Forest Ranger on the old Wyoming National Forest and assistant supervisor on the Cache."

Hastings, Ed

Hastings was the Chief Snow Ranger at Alta, Utah until 1969.

Havens, Howard

Havens was a snow ranger at Alta, Utah in the 1970s.

Haws, Douglas W.

In 1964-1968, Haws was ranger of the Randolph District Ranger (Cache National Forest). He then went to the Bridger National Forest as the Afton District Ranger (1968-1972) and Greys River District Ranger (1973-1979).

Hays, Albert F.

Hays was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1938 and 1939.

Henderson, George G.

Hired as a clerk for the Wyoming National Forest in 1910, Henderson transferred to the Wasatch as a ranger in 1911. This was followed by stints as a ranger on the Pocatello National Forest (1912-15) and the Cache's High Creek and Logan districts (1915-17), and as deputy forest supervisor on the Caribou (1917-19). Henderson resigned that position on November 30, 1919 and moved to Kingsburg, California where he taught school for 28 years. He became the school's auditor in 1948, remaining in that position until at least 1952.

Hill, Jerry W.

Hill was ranger of the Randolph Ranger District on the Cache National Forest in 1953. He then went to the Joes Valley Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest from 1954 to 1956. He retired on August 26, 1966 and lived in Logan, Utah.

Hill, William C.

Hill transferred from the Wasatch National Forest to the Fishlake National Forest's Salina Ranger District.

Hoag, Jr., Robert F.

Hoag was ranger of the Fort Bridger Ranger District when it was transferred from the Ashley National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest and renamed the Mountain View Ranger District. He remained there until at least 1959.

Hoffman, Henry C.

"Hank" Hoffman worked for the Forest Service for 33 years. He received his master's degree in mathematics from the University of Idaho in 1928 and the same year began working for the Forest Service. He served on the Boise National Forest before he was placed on the Paris Ranger District of the Cache National Forest as a junior forester (1932-c1934) and ranger (c1934-1936). He then worked as a ranger on the Weiser and Idaho national forests. Hoffman next transferred to the Nevada (Toiyabe) National Forest where was the Las Vegas District Ranger from 1944 until his retirement on June 30, 1962. Hoffman then worked as a building engineer. He died August 21, 1986 in Las Vegas.

Holman, Grant A.

Holman began working as a clerk for the Cache National Forest around 1938, gradually working his way up the ladder there. As an administrative assistant, he trained four administrative officers from 1959 to 1965, filling in as acting administrative officer between them. He attained the position of the Cache's administrative officer in 1965 and remained in that position until at least 1972.

Hornkohl, Leon W.

Hornkohl was the Blacks Fork District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) in 1924-1925.

Howard, Lucas W.

A former ranger on the Cache National Forest, Howard resigned from the Forest Service on November 4, 1915.

Howard, Roderick R.

Howard was on the Wasatch National Forest as the Mountain View District Ranger in 1979-1984.

Howell, Donald E.

As of 1964, Howell was assisting the Bountiful District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest.

Hronek, Bruce B.

Hronek assisted the Logan District Ranger on the Cache National Forest just before transferring to the Dixie National Forest. There, he served as Powell District Ranger until 1968. He was the Ogden District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in 1969.

Hudson, Ralph R.

In 1940, Hudson was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest.

Hull, James H.

The February 1958 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported that Hull, who was living in Woodbury, Connecticut, "worked in this region from 1911 to 1916, as a field assistant and forest examiner on the Boise, Targhee, Caribou and Wasatch National Forests. In August 1916, he transferred to Region 1."

Humphrey, Joseph Will

Humphrey was born in 1879. In 1905, Humphrey traveled 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 National Forest until 1911, when he transferred to the Cache National Forest as deputy forest supervisor. Two years later, he became forest supervisor on the La Sal (1913-15), followed by assignments to the same positions on the Sevier (1915-19), and Manti (1919-41). Humphrey retired on November 30, 1941.

Hurst, William Daly

William Daly Hurst was a third-generation Forest Service employee who was born in Parowan, Utah on October 5, 1915. His family moved to Panguitch a year later and he graduated from the high school there. Hurst left in 1934 to attend Utah State University's School of Forestry, graduating from there in 1938 with a degree in forestry and range management. He married Emma "Dolly" Johanson of Grantsville, Utah on March 19, 1941.

Hurst started his Forest Service career in 1937 as an administrative guard on the Grantsville Division of the Wasatch National Forest, working there for the summer. After graduating from Utah State University in 1938, he returned as an assistant ranger, remaining for three years. In 1941, he became part of a range survey crew on the Wasatch for about six months, then transferred to the RO to assist the wildlife management staff.

In 1942, Hurst became the Manila District Ranger (Ashley National Forest), but left for a brief stint in the US Army in 1945. He returned in 1946 as deputy supervisor on the Cache NF. Four years later, he was appointed forest supervisor of the Ashley, serving there until 1955 when he transferred to the WO's range management office in the WO. He worked there until 1957, although he was back in Utah on detail during part of that period. Hurst transferred to Ogden as assistant regional forester in Range and Wildlife Management from 1957 to 1962. At that time, he became deputy regional forester. Four years later, in 1966, he was designated regional forester of Region 3. He remained there in Albuquerque until he retired in June of 1976.

Hutchings, S. S.

In 1928-29, Hutchings was a ranger or assistant technician on the Cache National Forest.

Hysell, Joyce

Hysell was a clerk on the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest.

Innes, J. L.

Innes may have been the High Creek District Ranger (Cache National Forest), working from Richmond, Utah in fiscal year 1920.

Jensen, Christian E.

According to personnel records, Christian E. Jensen was a ranger on the Minidoka National Forest from 1920 until at least 1924. He was also ranger on the Cub River Ranger District of the Cache National Forest (1936-39) and the Lone Tree Ranger District of the Ashley (1939). By 1940, Jensen was again a ranger on the Minidoka. He retired on May 31, 1949 and lived in Concrete, Washington where he later worked as state ranger and for the timber division of the Scott Paper Company.

Jensen, Darwin R.

Jensen worked on the Wasatch National Forest as the Mountain View District Ranger in 1976-1979.

Jensen McQueen, Effie

Effie Jensen was a clerk on the Pocatello, Cache, Wasatch and Nevada national forests from 1908 until 1922. She married Alexander McQueen (see below). By 1961, she was living in Logan, Utah. She was the sister of Margaret Jensen, who also worked as a clerk on the Cache National Forest.

Jensen, Franklin R.

In 1958-1963, Jensen was the Preston District Ranger of the Cache National Forest (Caribou National Forest).

Jensen, Glen A.

A former ranger on the Wasatch National Forest, Glen Jensen resigned from the Forest Service on August 31, 1920. As of 1921, he was living in Sandy, Utah.

Jensen, Horace L.

In 1949, Horace Jensen was assisting the Preston District Ranger on the Cache National Forest.

Jensen, Margaret E.

Jensen started her job as a clerk on the Bear River National Forest on May 1, 1907 at the age of 21 or 22. A native of Mendon, Utah, she remained on the forest (which became the Cache National Forest) for two decades until 1927. She was the sister of Effie Jensen McQueen, who also worked as a clerk on the Cache National Forest.

Jensen, Jr., Ralph

Jensen worked as a junior range examiner, conducting a survey of the South Division of the La Sal National Forest in 1937. In 1939, he became a ranger on the Monticello Ranger District of the La Sal, serving until 1944. He was the ranger on the American Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest in 1946-1949.

Johnson, Wendell J.

Wendell Johnson assisted the Ogden District Ranger (Cache National Forest), just before he became the Dubois District Ranger on the Targhee National Forest (1960 until at least 1961). In July 1973, he became the ranger of the newly combined Preston, Paris and Montpelier districts of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

Johnston, Herbert W.

Johnston had a varied career, beginning as a guard on the Caribou National Forest in 1914. He transferred to the Regional Office as an assistant ranger (1916-17) before serving as a ranger on the Cache and Sevier (both in 1917) national forests. He was also a grazing assistant on the Caribou in 1917. The following year, Johnston transferred to Region 1, but returned to Region 4 in 1919 to work for the grazing division as an examiner. He accepted a position in 1920 with the Biological Survey agency (later the Fish and Wildlife Service).

Jones, Rees V.

Jones was a forest guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve in 1907. Described as a "typical cowpuncher . . . with little use for a sheep herd," the 27-year old was expected to resign on December 1, 1907 because he failed the Civil Service exam. The Forest Supervisor attributed this to the man's poor education.

Jorgensen, Cecil E.

In 1938, he was an assistant clerk for the Cache National Forest.

Julander, Odell

Julander was a ranger on the Cache National Forest from May to September 1930. Some documents state he was a technical assistant and that he was a junior forester beginning July 1, 1931. He later worked for the Intermountain Research and Experiment Station.

Justice, Sterling Righteous

Justice was born in Idaho where he worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service on April 1, 1908. He was a guard on the Port Neuf National Forest (1908) and an assistant ranger on the Pocatello National Forest (1909). He then became ranger on the Weiser (?-1918) and Cache (1919 to c.1936) forests. While at the latter, he was a ranger on the Pocatello, Portneuf, Elkhorn, and Oxford districts. He was transferred to the Santa Rosa Ranger District on January 1, 1943. Justice retired on January 31, 1947. The following year he started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit in Nevada. In 1954, he returned to Idaho where he bought a home in Nampa, but he returned to Nevada the next two summers to continue his work there. He finally retired from this job in 1957 after having major surgery. Justice documented his Forest Service career in a manuscript titled, "The Forest Ranger on Horseback, 1967."

Keil, E. H.

In 1933, Keil was an assistant clerk in the Wasatch National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Kennedy, Fred H.

Kennedy was a technical assistant on the Cache National Forest in 1929. He became Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest in 1943. In 1944, he moved to Reno and served as Forest Supervisor of the newly consolidated Mono-Toiyabe National Forest, continuing in this position after the Mono was absorbed by the Toiyabe on July 1, 1945. In 1946, Kennedy transferred to Region 6 as assistant regional forester for range management. By 1965, he was the Regional Forester in Albuquerque.

Ketchie, Henry L.

Henry R. Ketchie was on the Targhee National Forest as the Big Springs District Ranger from 1951 to 1957. In 1958, he was a forester in the Dixie Supervisor's Office. He was in the Wasatch Supervisor's Office (F, TM - fire and timber management?) in 1964.

Kline, Richard P.

As of 1970, Kline was assisting the Ogden District Ranger on the Cache National Forest.

Knowlton, Frank

According to Dan Pack, Frank Knowlton was the ranger when the Vernon Division became part of the Nebo Forest Reserve. He resigned after a short time and J. V. Manwell replaced him.

Koch, Lewis B.

Koch worked as a guard and field assistant on the Wyoming National Forest in 1914-15. He became assistant ranger for the silviculture division in 1915 and, the following year, a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest. In 1917, his job title was changed to scaler. He stayed on the Wasatch until 1919 when he went back to the Wyoming National Forest. Koch briefly served as forest supervisor there in 1921 before he transferred to the Humboldt National Forest as deputy forest supervisor. In early 1924, he again transferred, this time to the Challis National Forest as a ranger. Koch retired on March 31, 1950 and lived in Challis, Idaho.

Koskella, Theodore W.

Koskella was the Pinedale District Ranger from 1955 to 1956 (Bridger National Forest). He spent time on the Wasatch (he was a forester in the SO there in 1960 and 1961) and Payette forests before transferring to the Boise National Forest. He left there in 1962 to become the forest supervisor of the Cache National Forest where he remained until 1965. By 1975, he was the deputy regional forester for resources in Region 5.

***Koziol, Felix C. "Kozy"**

Koziol was born and raised in rural Minnesota where he was a classmate and friend of Charles Lindbergh. "Kozy" studied at the University of Minnesota for two years before transferring to the University of Montana to earn a forestry degree in 1924. While attending college, he worked for the Forest Service, first as a lookout and guard on the St. Joe National Forest. He also worked on the Lolo National Forest in a nursery, the Mt. Baker National Forest, and the Pend d'Oreille National Forest. After graduating, he worked on the Targhee National Forest for a short time before receiving his first permanent appointment on July 1, 1924 as junior forester on the Boise National Forest.

In 1926, Koziol transferred to the Weiser National Forest where he was appointed assistant forest supervisor. He remained there until April 1935 when he became assistant forest supervisor on the Wasatch. The following year, he went to the Regional Office where he worked in the timber management, recreation and lands, and information and education divisions. Koziol became forest supervisor of the Teton National Forest in 1942, but returned to the Wasatch the following year as supervisor of that forest.

During his tenure on the Wasatch (1943-64), he supported the development of avalanche studies and control near Alta and is credited with introducing skiing into the economy of the Wasatch Front. He became an experienced skier at Sun Valley, where he became acquainted with the financier of the Sun Valley resort, Averill Harriman. Consequently, Koziol became a "sort of winter sports specialist" to work with Harriman, who was looking to expand his operations onto forest lands. He was assisted by Alf Engen in doing the same work around the region, bringing forth ski areas such as Bogus Basin, McCall and Magic

Valley in Idaho, Jackson Hole in Wyoming and Snow Basin in Utah. Koziol also participated in winter sports-related organizations such as the 1952 Olympic Ski Committee and the National Ski Association. Koziol retired on December 28, 1964 after 42 years of service and lived in Bountiful, Utah. From 1965 to 1969, he worked as Director of the Utah State Parks and Recreation Department.

Krause, Jeane F.

Krause was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1942.

Kunz, T. A.

Kunz served as the Randolph District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in 1958 until at least 1962.

***LaChapelle, Edward R.**

LaChappelle was a physicist with avalanche research experience in Switzerland. He became snow ranger at Alta, Utah (Wasatch National Forest) in 1952. LaChappelle worked with Monty Atwater on avalanche research in the 1950s, thus setting the groundwork for worldwide avalanche control. The 1961 USFS directory listed him as an avalanche hazard forecaster.

Lambert, Clyde

Lambert worked on the Ashley National Forest as the Lone Tree District Ranger (1921 to about c.1926), which later became the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He remained on the Ashley where he was the Lake Fork District Ranger and then on the Altonah District Ranger. He retired on March 31, 1952 and lived in Altonah, Utah, presumably until his death in 1969.

Lambert, Glen A.

Glen Lambert worked for many years on the Ashley National Forest. His first job was as a guard at the Moon Lake Station. In 1923, he succeeded George Walkup on the Manila Ranger District (possibly called the Lake Fork Ranger District at that time). He was the Lone Tree District Ranger (around 1926-1927), which later became the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. Lambert served as the Vernal District Ranger for nearly 30 years, from 1927 until he retired on May 31, 1956. He remained in the Vernal community.

Lambert, Ira C.

Ira Lambert was employed on the Wasatch National Forest as a guard (1915) and ranger (1916-18). He resigned on April 6, 1918 and by 1921 was a sheepman in Mackey, Idaho.

Lambert, James W.

James Lambert worked on the Teton National Forest as Hoback District Ranger (1928-1935) and Jackson District Ranger (1936-1940). He then went to the Bridger National Forest as Big Piney District Ranger, working there from 1940 until he retired on July 31, 1960. Lambert had also worked on the Fishlake and Wasatch forests. He was ranger, possibly in an acting position, on the Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District of the Wasatch in 1944. After retiring, Lambert returned to Big Piney and worked as a woods boss for the Mill Lumber Company in Kemmerer. He died a year later on August 5, 1961.

Larson, Alfred P.

Larson was a clerk on the Humboldt National Forest in 1910. He became the Threemile/National District Ranger (Santa Rosa National Forest) in 1913, remaining there until 1916 when he transferred to the Dixie National Forest as a ranger. He then worked as a clerk on the Salmon (1920), Payette (1920-25), and Dixie (1925 until at least 1934) national forests. Larson was assistant clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1935 until at least 1942. Notes on his appointment record suggest he had previously worked in Nebraska and/or Wyoming.

Leatham, James

Born c.1866, Wellsville native James Leatham farmed and taught school before joining the Forest Service in 1903 as assistant ranger on the Logan Forest Reserve. On January 1, 1907, he was promoted to deputy ranger on the Bear River Forest Reserve where he was placed in charge of the range between Blacksmith Fork and Logan canyons. In 1907, Leatham started a forest nursery and "built a good house at

his Ranger Station in Blacksmith Fork Canyon." He died in December 1911 after being dragged by a team of horses. One source says he was transporting salvage lumber from an old mill that had been dismantled in Blacksmith Fork. Another indicates Leatham had closed the ranger station for the winter and was transporting his personal effects to his Wellsville home.

***Leavitt, Clyde**

Leavitt was a forest assistant who inspected various areas for forest reserve designation. These included the Table Cliffs Addition to the Aquarius National Forest (1905), the Vernon Division of the Wasatch (1906), and the Monitor and Toiyabe ranges in Nevada (1906). He later became Chief of the Operations Branch in Washington until 1908, when he left to serve as District Forester of District 4 until 1910. Leavitt later worked for the Canadian Forestry Department.

Lewis, Charles A.

Lewis was a forest assistant on the Cache National Forest from November 1908 to January 1909.

***Libby, Josiah A.**

Libby worked on the Cache National Forest as early as 1927. He was the Cub River District Ranger from 1929 until 1931 when he left for Cornell or Yale. He was reinstated as Paris District Ranger (1932-33) followed by a stint on the Logan Ranger District (1934-36). According to the Forest Service directory, his title in 1934 was junior forester. By 1965, Libby was the head of the Soil Conservation Service in Utah.

Lindquist, M. Ray

In 1961, Lindquist was assisting the Salt Lake District Ranger.

Lindsay, Leroy

"Roy" Lindsay worked on the Pocatello National Forest as a guard in 1910 but was let go after a few months because his service was "not satisfactory." He returned as an assistant ranger on the Caribou National Forest in 1913, advancing to the position of ranger in 1916. A year later, he transferred to the Cache National Forest as ranger on District 2 (based at the Trail Ranger Station). He then worked on the Cache's Cub River (Preston) Ranger District from about 1915 until his resignation in 1925. Bike Cook later recalled that Lindsay, the ranger at Mink Creek, was dismissed in 1925 for padding his expense account.

Livsey, Robert F.

Livsey was assistant clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1934. He then served as clerk on the La Sal National Forest from 1935 to 1939.

Long, H. P.

Before he resigned in 1929, Long worked on the Cache National Forest as a junior clerk (1927-1928) and senior clerk (1928-29).

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 (1913-14), went to the Manti 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 then worked as the Fishlake District Ranger from 1927 to 1929. He left the Forest Service and worked at Hill Air Force Base from 1942 to 1952 at age 68. His brother was Charles Mace, a ranger on the Kaibab National Forest.

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 National Forests, 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."

Madsen, Parley C.

Madsen, a farmer and stockgrower, began work for the Forest Service at the age of 26 in 1906. He worked seasonally as an assistant ranger on the Uinta (1906-08) and Ashley (1908-12) forests. In the fall of 1908, he was placed in charge of the Lone Tree Ranger District, which later became the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He was promoted to ranger in 1912, remaining on the Ashley until 1916 when he transferred back to the Uinta. There, he worked in Heber, Utah until 1920 when he became ranger on the Springville Ranger District. In 1935, Madsen returned to Heber to be ranger of the Currant Creek Ranger District. He retired on March 31, 1942 (or 1941?) and lived in Springville, Utah. Madsen died on October 26, 1958.

Maltsson, Carl A.

Maltsson was a clerk on the Sevier (1908-10) and Fishlake (1910-13) forests. While on the Fishlake, he was promoted to ranger (1913-14) then to deputy forest supervisor (1914-15). With the latter title, he went to the Wasatch National Forest for a few months in 1915-16, but returned to the Fishlake in June of 1916 as forest supervisor. He was still in that position in 1924.

Mann, Walter G.

Mann was appointed clerk on the Pend d'Oreille National Forest on 7/1/1908, but apparently declined the appointment and became clerk on the Payette the following month. After two years, he transferred to the Idaho National Forest where he became an assistant forest ranger. He went back to the Payette (a handwritten note on his appointment records states "Emmett") as a clerk in 1911. In 1916, he transferred to the Boise and a year later was promoted to the position of deputy forest supervisor. His subsequent positions were forest supervisor of the Idaho (1917-21), assistant supervisor of the Wasatch (1921-25), and forest supervisor of the Kaibab (1925-?). He is not to be confused with Walter E. Mann who retired in 1965 as administrative officer with the Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station after 42 years of service.

Manwell, J. V.

Manwell replaced Frank Knowlton as ranger on the Vernon Division of the Nebo National Forest around 1907, remaining there until late 1913. According to March 1909 instructions, assistant ranger Manwell would still be assigned to the Nebo Forest when the Vernon division was transferred to the Wasatch. However, he would be under the supervision of the Wasatch Forester Supervisor, who could assign him to any part of the Wasatch. In May of 1909, he was "withdrawn from the area," suggesting he was transferred from the Vernon division to another.

Markham, Murle J.

Markham was a junior ranger on the Targhee National Forest, working on District 2 (Guild, Idaho) in 1929 and on District 4 (Porcupine) in 1930. He then served on the Bridger National Forest as the Bedford District Ranger (1938-1943 and 1946-1949). Markham next worked on the Little Bear River (later renamed Wellsville Mountain) Ranger District of the Cache National Forest from 1949 until at least 1954. He was still a ranger, possibly on the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District, when he died of a heart attack on December 6, 1956.

Marshall, Daniel S.

Born around 1852 in Bountiful, Utah, Marshall became supervisor of the Uintah Forest Reserve, based in Kamas, in 1902. He later served on the 1905 Use Book Revision Committee. On July 1, 1906, he was demoted to deputy forest supervisor, remaining in Kamas as the headquarters was transferred from there to Provo. By October of that year, he was listed as a deputy forest supervisor for the Wasatch National Forest. F. W. Reed conducted a 1908 inspection, noting that Marshall was careless and ineffective. He was also criticized for appointing his relatives (for example, Dan Pack) as forest officers. Consequently, he was reassigned as a ranger in early 1909. Marshall died a few days after his June 30, 1913 resignation from the Forest Service.

Mathews, John Thomas

Mathews worked on the Selway National Forest before he was assigned to the Wyoming National Forest in 1930. He served as ranger for the Salt Lake and Grantsville districts (Wasatch National Forest) in 1934, with headquarters in Murray, Utah. He then worked as assistant forest supervisor on the Cache National

Forest from 1936 to 1939 when he transferred back to the Wasatch as assistant supervisor. He remained in that position until 1942 when he was appointed as the Payette's forest supervisor. Mathews' last position was chief of the Branch of Administrative Management in the Division of Operation. He retired with 37 years of service on December 29, 1965 and lived in Ogden. It is not yet known if this was the same "Tom Mathews," Forest Supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest (1940s/50s?)

***Maughan, Kenneth O.**

Maughan, born in Wellsville and raised in Logan, Utah, graduated from high school in 1921. After serving an LDS mission in Canada, he returned and got his zoology degree from BYU in 1929. He worked a year as a coach at Beaver High School, then became principal of the Minersville High School. Maughan worked seasonally for the Forest Service before moving to New York in 1931 to get his master's degree in forestry. Recognizing the emerging importance of recreation, he worked with the Washington Office to distribute a recreation questionnaire to all forest supervisors. In 1931, he completed his master's thesis titled "The Recreational Development in the National Forests," noting use would soon outstrip facilities. The thesis was published as "Technical Publication No. 45" in May of 1934.

In 1933, Maughan returned to Utah and was involved with planning recreation and administrative sites for the Forest Service. He was assigned to the Wasatch National Forest in 1934, where he worked from the Supervisor's Office until 1938. At that time, he was assigned as ranger to the Pine Ranger District on the Boise National Forest. After two years, Maughan became district ranger of the Kamas Ranger District on the Wasatch National Forest. There he remained for twenty years until 1960. He then served on the Cache National Forest as Ogden District Ranger from 1960 until he retired on December 30, 1967. In late 1969, Maughan was elected to the Pleasant View (Utah) City Council for a four-year term. As of 1984, he was still living in Pleasant View.

May, Col. William T. S.

May was a Special Agent with the Department of Interior, sent from Denver to check on the Uintah Forest Reserve in its first years of existence. William Anderson, the first Ashley National Forest supervisor, recalled that the Kamas community "began to come into contact with the forest men in 1898 and 1899. The first one I remember was Col. May, from Denver, Colorado, who came to a logging operation that I was employed on . . ." Anderson indicated May was corrupt and lazy.

Maycock, Clyde

Clyde Maycock was assisting the Salt Lake District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest in 1957 and 1958 and by 1960 was the Ogden District Ranger on that forest. This may have been an acting position because he was the ranger on District 3 (Ashton) of the Targhee National Forest from 1960 to at least 1961. He may have served longer in this position.

McCormick, W. C.

Coming from the Idaho National Forest, McCormick became assistant supervisor of the Cache National Forest from 1924 to 1925. He then transferred to Region 8.

McDonald, Charles H.

McDonald worked as Blacks Fork District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest in 1921-24. He became a junior range examiner for the G.S. (Grazing Section?) in 1924. C. H. McDonald - possibly the same person - is listed as the Teton District Ranger from 1927 to 1931. As of 1968, Charles was living in Stevensville, Montana.

McElwain, K. Franklin

McElwain was the Ogden District Ranger on the Cache National Forest in 1969 and 1973.

McGhie, William M.

Ranger McGhie was a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest, perhaps as early as 1908. He prepared a report on the Pleasant Grove addition to the Wasatch in 1909. By June of that year, he was appointed deputy forest supervisor. McGhie later worked on the Santa Rosa National Forest in Nevada as the Threemile/National District Ranger (1911 to 1915).

McQueen, Alexander

Described as "a little redheaded Scotsman," McQueen was a native of Preston, Idaho where he worked on his father's ranch. He was employed at a general store and with the railway mail service before joining the Forest Service in 1909. He first worked as an assistant ranger on the Pocatello National Forest, leaving after five years to pursue work in the private sector. He returned as a ranger on the Cache National Forest in 1916 and two years later became deputy supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. He was only there for a short time before he was promoted to forest supervisor of the Nevada National Forest in 1918. In 1923, he transferred back to the Humboldt and served as forest supervisor there until 1938. While in Elko, he was very active with local sportsmen in reviving the Elko County Fin and Feather Club. In 1938, McQueen was sent to Reno where he became forest supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest. He suffered a severe stroke in the spring of 1943 and retired from his position on November 30, 1943.

Meeks, James E.

Meeks was the supervisor of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve. He was there by July 1905 (possibly earlier) until about September 1905, working from Murray, Utah.

Mickelson, Hal L.

Hal Mickelson was the ranger on the Thousand Lake Mountain Ranger District of the Fishlake National Forest from 1949 to 1950. He then served as ranger on the Logan Ranger District of the Cache National Forest from 1950 to 1952. He was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1957 until at least 1958.

Millard, Ned D.

Ned D. Millard was a junior forester on the Blacks Fork Ranger District (based in Evanston, Wyoming) of the Wasatch National Forest in 1933-34. He was a district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. While there, he worked on the Heise Ranger District (District 6) in 1937-41 and District 2 (Big Springs) in 1940-51 and 1953. Millard retired on December 30, 1965 and lived in Boise, Idaho.

Miller, Jack M.

A native of Illinois, Miller studied forestry at Oregon State University. He was hired as a timber cruiser on the Wasatch National Forest in 1934. Miller spent his entire career in Region 4, where he worked with CCC camps as a junior forester on the Ashley (1935), Wasatch (1936) and Cache (1936). He also worked on the Boise (1937-41) and as Bear Valley District Ranger on the old Payette National Forest (1941-43). He was drafted into the Army in 1943 but returned three years later to serve as the Lowman District Ranger on the Boise National Forest (1946-48). He transferred to the Mountain Home District (1948-50) then the Idaho City District (1950-59). In 1959, Miller transferred to the Targhee National Forest where he was placed in charge of the National Forest Recreation Study. His job evolved into staff officer over lands and recreation, information and education, and minerals. He remained there until his retirement in 1971.

Mitchell, E. Lynn

Mitchell was the recreation forester on the Manila Ranger District (Ashley) until 1963 when he became the Tooele District Ranger (Wasatch). He was there until at least 1965.

Moench, Louise B.

Moench was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1941.

Morine, Mo

Morine was the assistant ranger on the Evanston Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest (1962?).

Murchie, Archie A.

Murchie's first ranger job was on the Blacks Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest in 1935. He was there only three weeks before he was transferred to the Kamas Ranger District to take care of some problems there. In early 1936, he transferred back to the Wyoming National Forest, living in Kemmerer, for a short time to complete reports for a 1934 timber survey. The summer of 1936, he supervised a timber survey crew on LaBarge Creek. In July of that year, he went to the Challis National

Forest as ranger on the Rapid River Ranger District. Murchie was the Ely District Ranger from 1947 to 1959. He transferred to the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office in November 1959 as staff officer in charge of range, wildlife and watershed. His memoirs are recorded in *The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965* by R. T. King. Murchie retired on December 27, 1965. He died at the age of 91 at his home in Carson City.

Nebeker, Don T.

In 1960, Nebeker transferred from his job as forester in the Cache Supervisor's Office to the Dixie National Forest. While there, he was the Pine Valley District Ranger in 1960-61.

Newcomb, Russell L.

Assigned to the Cache National Forest, Newcomb was assisting the Logan District Ranger in 1972 and 1973.

Nichols, George Lee

George Nichols was born on July 5, 1896 in Salt Lake City to George Edward Nichols (b. 6/27/1865) and Irene Lee (b. 7/16/1870), both of whom were born in Salt Lake City also. He served in the Army during World War I. In 1922, he married Ardella Wheeler, with whom he had two sons, George W. (b. about 1925) and Paul E. (b. about 1929) and a daughter, Annette. 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.

Nichols, Theodore B.

Nichols was appointed from Iowa and worked as a guard on the Manti National Forest (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.

***Nord, Arthur "Art" G.**

Nord's career spanned forty years, beginning as a guard on the Palisade (later Targhee) National Forest in 1915 but he left in 1917 to join US Army Engineers. He served with that unit in France until 1919 when he returned to the Targhee as a ranger. There, he worked on District 2 (Victor—Grandview Point District) in 1917, on District 5 (Ashton, Idaho) in 1919, and on District 9 (Hawley Gulch) in 1920-23. Nord transferred to the Wyoming National Forest in 1923 where he was immediately promoted to deputy forest supervisor, then assistant supervisor (1924-25). He became forest supervisor of the Ashley National Forest in 1925 and later served in the same position on the Wasatch (1930-34), Challis, and Cache (1936-40) forests. He also worked for two years in Region 9 as the assistant regional forester for operation and personnel (1934-36). Nord later became Region 4's assistant regional forester of lands and recreation, retiring from that position on December 31, 1956. He died from a heart attack nine months later on August 28, 1957 at the age of 65.

Nord played a significant role in the configurations and management of the Utah forests. He is credited with the restoration of the Wheeler Creek watershed and for advocating the development of recreation use

at Snow Basin and Pineview Reservoir. He was instrumental in Congress passing legislation that allowed the Forest Service to use receipts for the purchase of damaged lands in need of restoration. In 1935, he proposed the creation of a natural history field house, which in 1947 was realized in Vernal, Utah. His name is memorialized at the Art Nord Trail on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

***Olsen, Chester J. "Chet"**

Chet Olsen was born in Mayfield, Utah and raised on a ranch in Emery County. He received his technical training at Utah State Agricultural College before becoming a ranger on the Jarbidge District (1919-20) of the Humboldt National Forest. He worked on the Fillmore (1920-21), the Fishlake (1921-24), and Kaibab (1924) forests. After three weeks on the Kaibab, Olsen resigned but he was reinstated on the Fishlake National Forest the following year. Two years later, he became its assistant forest supervisor in 1927. He served as supervisor of the Toiyabe (1931-32), Nevada (1932-34) and Wasatch (1935-36) national forests before becoming the assistant regional forester in charge of recreation and lands (1936-38). Olsen headed the Division of Information and Education beginning in 1938 and became Regional Forester in January of 1950 after Ben Rice died. Olsen was involved with the Boy Scouts, Community Chest, War Bond and Red Cross drives, the US Chamber of Commerce and the Ogden Kiwanis. On March 31, 1957, he retired as Regional Forester and soon thereafter became the first director of the Utah Parks Commission (1957-60). Olsen lived part of the year in Jarbidge, Nevada after his retirement. He died on December 15, 1962.

O'Neil/O'Neal, Sonny J.

In 1970, he was assisting the Logan District Ranger on the Cache National Forest. He then went to the Dixie National Forest to serve as Escalante District Ranger from 1970 until at least 1973.

O'Neill, George Michael

O'Neill began work with the Forest Service as a clerk on the La Sal (1922-24) and Teton (1924-26) national forests. He then transferred to the Regional Office to work in a similar position. He was senior clerk, then executive assistant on the Wasatch National Forest (1926-42) before returning to the RO 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 live in Salt Lake City. The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported, "George Michael "Mike" O'Neill, 64, died in Salt Lake City on May 21, 1965. He was administrative [assistant] on the Wasatch N. F. when he retired in 1962. He is survived by a brother, John G. "Jack" O'Neill, who retired last year from the Division of Fiscal Control in Ogden, and a sister, Mrs. Lucy Meyer of Salt Lake."

Opheikens, Bert H.

Opheikens was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1941.

Pack, Daniel Sinclair

Dan Pack (1869-1959) was born in Woods Cross, Utah. His family moved to Kamas to work in ranching and livestock, areas in which Dan gained much experience. His Forest Service career began in June of 1901 on the Lone Tree District of the Uinta Forest Reserve. There he worked under his uncle, Forest Supervisor Dan Marshall for two summers. In the winter of 1902, he was placed in charge of the Vernal district. Pack became supervisor in early 1903 of the Nebo Forest Reserve, with headquarters in Payson, Utah. He went to the WO on a detail in 1908, along with many other supervisors, including his brother Willard I. Pack (Uinta forest supervisor). Pack then served as supervisor of the Palisade National Forest (beginning in late 1909) and, for a second time, on the Nebo National Forest (1911-1913). He chose to resign on December 15, 1913 after learning the Nebo would be eliminated and he would be transferred to the La Sal National Forest. Pack went into the livestock business, later dying in a Salt Lake rest home on December 12, 1959.

Pack, Merritt N.

Merritt Pack was a ranger on the Cache National Forest who resigned on July 17, 1913.

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 National Forest as a field assistant for a few months, then transferred to the Cache National Forest 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 a grazing examiner. That year, he worked on the Cache and Humboldt forests and in the regional grazing office. Palmer transferred in 1920 to the Biological Survey (precursor of the US Fish and Wildlife Service).

Parke, Morgan

Parke spent most of his career in the Kamas area, beginning as early as 1905 when he was a guard on the old Uintah Forest Reserve. He was promoted to assistant ranger there (1909-13) and district ranger (1919-35). Parke's management of the Kamas Ranger District was seen as less than satisfactory and he was transferred away in 1935. For a short time, he was acting ranger on the Johns Valley Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest. Although he was offered the job there, Parke requested to be placed on the Blacks Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch, which was headquartered in Evanston. Archie Murchie, who had just arrived as the new ranger in Evanston, changed places with Parke in 1935 per the forest supervisor's request. Parke retired on November 30, 1939, possibly due to a disability. After leaving the Forest Service, he worked several years as a wool grader and buyer, living in Salt Lake City until his death on February 24, 1959.

Parker, John W.

The June 1970 issue of the *Old Timers' News* reported, "John W. Parker, Branch Chief for Land Adjustments and Classification, Division of Recreation and Lands in the Ogden Regional Office of the Forest Service, retired effective March 20, 1970, after 37 years of service. Before moving to his Branch Chief position in 1960, John served as Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1953 to 1960, and Supervisor of the old Nevada National Forest from 1948 to 1953. He began his Forest Service career following graduation from the University of Idaho in 1934. He worked with the Intermountain Station field office at Idaho City, Idaho, then the Wasatch National Forest and the Payette National Forest. He was assigned to the Division of Fire Control in the Regional Office from 1946 to 1948. John received a within-grade pay increase for outstanding performance in 1965. John and his wife Josephine will continue to reside in Ogden." While on the Wasatch National Forest in 1935, Parker was a junior forester working on the Blacks Fork Ranger District.

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 National Forest as a forest examiner (1913-14) and deputy forest supervisor (1914-17). Parkinson served as the Salmon National Forest supervisor from early 1917 until September 1918 when he left to the Army. He returned in December as the La Sal National Forest 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. Parkinson retired from that position in June of 1955, then went to work for the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. until February 1968.

Parry, Thomas R.

The June 1959 issue of the *Old-Timers' News* reported Parry "died in a Salt Lake Hospital June 15, after being in ill health the past several years. He was 63 years old and had been a ranger on the Ashley National Forest from May 1920 to September 1923. Previous to that he had worked at the old Beaver Creek Nursery and on various forest projects around Kamas, Utah, where he was born. He was a World War I veteran. From 1934 to 1942 he worked as a foreman in nine different CCC camps and was the last foreman to be discharged in the last CCC camp in Utah at Dugway, Utah. He later worked for the War Department there. . . . Burial was at Provo, Utah, where he had lived for several years."

Petersen, Glenn

Petersen served three years in the Navy during World War I. It was not until 1927 that he began working for the Forest Service on the Payette National Forest. He also worked on the Caribou, Cache (1942 to c.1945), and Targhee forests as a clerk or administrative assistant. He remained in St. Anthony, Idaho after retiring on October 31, 1956.

Peterson, Harmel M.

Harmel Peterson was a ranger on the Cache National Forest's Laketown Ranger District (1922-1926) and Oxford-Elkhorn Ranger District (1926-1929). This may be the same H. M. Peterson who was ranger on the Clay Springs Ranger District (renamed the Ferron Ranger District in 1941) of the Manti National Forest from 1938 to 1942. Harmel then worked as the Clear Creek District Ranger (Fishlake National Forest) from 1943 until his retirement in 1952. He remained in Richfield.

Phillips, Thomas A.

Phillips was the Johns Valley District Ranger (Dixie National Forest) from 1950 until about 1954 when he became Randolph District Ranger (Cache National Forest).

Phinney, T. Dean

Phinney was in the RO's grazing section in 1924 (assistant ranger) and 1925 (ranger, junior range examiner). He was ranger of the Granddaddy Lakes district of the Wasatch National Forest from about 1929 until 1934, with headquarters in Hanna, Utah. Phinney transferred to the Johns Valley District (Dixie National Forest) in 1934. He retired on May 31, 1952.

Pierson, Walter W.

From 1972 to 1978, Pierson was the Powell District Ranger on the Dixie National Forest. He transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as Kamas District Ranger (1978-1981).

Poorman, Ray M.

Poorman was a ranger on the Sherman Peak District (Cache National Forest) from 1922-1923. He took over the Soda Springs Ranger District on June 1, 1923.

Pragnell, Reginald C.

Pragnell was a recreational planner in the Region 4 office as early as 1936. By 1948, his title was landscape architect and he was on the Wasatch National Forest. He was still there in that position in 1954.

Prausa, Robert L.

Prausa was the staff assistant for Fire, Timber and Land Adjustments in the Cache Supervisor's Office in 1964.

Prevol, William J.

Prevol transferred from the Targhee National Forest to the Cache National Forest as a clerk in 1945, where he remained until 1959. Prevol was working in Ogden in late 1963; remaining there when he retired on February 24, 1964. According to his retirement notice in the *Old Timers' News*, Prevol was a procurement agent in the RO at the time of his retirement. "He started his career with the Forest Service on the old Wyoming National Forest on February 1, 1929 as a Clerk. He then worked on the Sawtooth, Targhee, and Cache N.F.'s. In 1959 he went to the Regional Office where he worked in the Divisions of Personnel Management and Operation. Bill and Mrs. Prevol reside at 1353 Cahoon Street, Ogden." Prevol got into the construction industry by working on Ogden's Federal Building, completed in the 1960s. After that, he assisted with building the Beverly-Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, California.

Price, Harold H.

A ranger on the Ruby Mountains Division (Humboldt National Forest) in 1929, Price worked as a junior range examiner and completed a boundary survey of the mountain range in 1930. A year later, he was temporarily stationed at Ogden and then transferred to the Cache National Forest. He worked on the Logan and Blacksmith Fork districts in 1932 and the Laketown district in 1933 and 1934. His title from

1932 to 1935 was junior or assistant range examiner. In 1936, Price became the Ogden Ranger District's first ranger, remaining in that position until 1939.

Rae, Albert E.

Rae was one of the first rangers on the Ashley National Forest. Around 1906, he was ranger on the Lone Tree Ranger District, which later became the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. Rae resigned by December 1906, but later returned to work on that district by 1921. The Ashley's first supervisor, William M. Anderson, reported that Rae married the daughter of local rancher Ike Bullock.

Rawlinson, Ralph S.

Rawlinson was assisting the Logan District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in 1966 until at least 1968. He later became the Bountiful District Ranger from at least 1970 until at least 1972.

Reese, Bruce W.

Reese was the District Ranger at Randolph, Utah (Cache National Forest) in 1952, on the Soda Springs District (Caribou NF) from 1952 to 1957, and on the Ashton District (Targhee NF) from 1957 to 1959. He then went to the Snake River District (Caribou NF) from 1959 to 1965. In 1972, he wrote a short narrative regarding his tenure on the latter district, addressing the subjects of timber, fire control, lands, recreation, wildlife, watershed, range, and personnel.

***Reynolds, Robert V. R.**

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. He prepared the examination for the east addition of the Sevier Forest Reserve (1903), the La Sal Forest Reserve (1904) and the Proposed Addition to the Cache National Forest (1908), among others. Robert Reynolds filled in for E. H. Clarke as acting forest supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest 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 National Forest, Utah," USFS Bulletin 91.

Rice, Hopkin I. "Hop"

Around 1905, Cache Supervisor Squires chose "Hop" Rice, a native of Providence, Utah, to be his ranger and assistant in charge of the area from Blacksmith Fork to Logan Canyon. Rice spent his entire career on the Cache, working as a guard (1908-09), assistant ranger (1910-15), ranger (1915-20), deputy supervisor (1920-24), and senior ranger (1924-38). He worked on nearly all the districts until his death in 1938.

***Rice, William Benjamin**

"Ben" Rice was a native of Ohio and a graduate of Yale's forestry program. In 1912, he began his USFS career in Region 2. According to his personnel record, he was appointed from Kansas and worked as a forest examiner for the regional office from 1912 until 1914. He then worked as a forest examiner on the Humboldt NF (1914-15), in the Region 4 lands office (1915-21), and on the Cache NF (1921-22). He changed positions, becoming forest supervisor of the Weiser (1922-25) and Payette (1925 until at least 1926) forests. Rice was later appointed associate regional forester (1937?). When Alexander McQueen, the Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, suffered a severe stroke in 1943, Rice was transferred from the Region 4 office to act in his place. Rice returned to the RO in 1944 as Regional Forester, serving in that position until 1950 when he died of a heart attack at the age of 61. Rice Peak, an 8,900' mountain on the Boise National Forest, was named after him shortly after his death. (*Ogden Standard-Examiner*, 21 September 1970).

Rich, Frederick W.

Rich was a clerk on the Cache National Forest from 1929 until 1932 when he was released by request.

Richards, Albert Frank

Richards was a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest (in 1921-23) and the Uinta National Forest (1923 until at least 1924). He retired on September 30, 1945 and lived in Oakley, Utah. A 1955 article in the

Summit County Bee reported that "A. Frank Reynolds" worked for the Forest Service in the Blacks Fork area before 1921, when he received an appointment. He was the ranger at Duchesne for 18 years.

Richards, Elmer V.

In 1960, Richards was assisting the Kamas District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest.

Riis, John

Riis, the son of noted social historian Jacob Riis, was supervisor of the La Sal National Forest from 1908 to 1909, operating from Moab. He next served as deputy supervisor of the Cache National Forest beginning in 1909 or 1910. Riis resigned from there on April 15, 1911. He wrote the book *Ranger Trails* about his experiences in the Forest Service.

Ritchie, Dee R.

Ritchie was the Beaver District Ranger on the Fishlake National Forest (1963-65) and the Jim Bridger District Ranger on the Bridger National Forest (1965-67). He also worked on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest as the Ogden District Ranger (from at least 1975 to about 1978).

Roberts, Earl Clark

Roberts was a junior range examiner on the Wasatch National Forest in 1937.

Roberts, Merrill J.

Merrill Roberts served as the Logan District Ranger on the Cache National Forest from 1952 to 1964.

Roberts, Ralph B.

Roberts was the Preston District Ranger in 1963-1969 (then part of the Cache, now the Caribou National Forest).

Robinson, G. H.

Robinson worked on the Cache National Forest as staff assistant for business management.

Romero, Andrew

Romero was the Paris District Ranger on the Caribou/Cache National Forest from 1912-1921. (According to one source, he was ranger of District 5 (Elbow Ranger Station) on the Caribou National Forest in 1918.) He left the Forest Service for a while and took over the timber section for some named McIlway, who was in charge of the phosphate mines in Paris. When Romero returned to the Forest Service, he was stationed at the Eight Mile Guard Station, which was at that time part of the Mt. Sherman Ranger District. More information about Romero is available in "The Romero Story," an unpublished document by Fonda Bybee and Pat Wilde.

Rose, Hyrum O.

Born c.1871, Rose homesteaded near Weston, Idaho and worked as a state sheep inspector for Oneida County before joining the Forest Service on November 1, 1906. He began as an assistant ranger on the Bear River Forest Reserve, then received a permanent appointment a few months later. In November of 1907, Supervisor Clark recommended his promotion to deputy ranger. He was in this position by June 1908.

Rothery, J. E.

From July 1909 to June 1910, Rothery was the deputy forest supervisor on the Cache National Forest. He was forest supervisor of the Idaho National Forest in 1911.

Rouse, Burt F.

While attending college, Rouse worked for the Forest Service on the Clearwater National Forest (1936) and Challis National Forest (1937 and 1938). After graduation, he joined the Army and served three years overseas. Rouse returned to the Forest Service in 1946, working on the Targhee's Heise Ranger District for a short time, then for a year as assistant ranger at the Buffalo Ranger Station. He was ranger on the Porcupine Ranger District from 1947 until 1951 when he transferred to the Fishlake National Forest. There

he served as the Kanosh District Ranger from 1951 until 1958. This was followed by ranger appointments on the Ashley's Duchesne Ranger District (1958-1965) and the Wasatch's Tooele Ranger District (1965-1973). He retired in 1973 and as of 1984, was still living in Tooele.

Rowland, Dean C.

Rowland was the ranger on the Little Bear River Ranger District (Cache National Forest) in 1942 and 1943, working from Logan. He was the Cokeville District Ranger on the Bridger National Forest from 1953 until 1956 when he transferred to the Ashley. There, he worked for one year as the Vernal District Ranger, then was promoted to the position of recreation and lands staff officer on the Ashley. He remained in that job until his retirement in March of 1971.

Rozynek, William S.

In 1948, Rozynek was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest. He was assisting Salt Lake District Ranger Wilford Tangren in 1949.

Rustay, Dale M.

Appointed from Pennsylvania, Rustay worked on the Minidoka National Forest as a forest assistant in 1920. In 1922, he became a ranger in 1922 and transferred to the Humboldt NF, where his title was changed back to forest assistant. Later that year, he worked for short periods on the Boise and Targhee forests. In 1923, he was assigned to what appears to be a section of the Regional Office. Rustay continued to move around, working on the Wyoming, Challis and Cache forests in 1923-24, possibly as deputy forest supervisor. He became ranger on the Cache NF in July of 1924 but resigned from service the following April.

Safran, Robert L.

Safran was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1950, assisting on the American Fork Ranger District. In 1952, he was ranger on the Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District (Wasatch). He transferred to the Teton National Forest as Gros Ventre District Ranger (1954-56) and Forest Supervisor (1964-72). In 1960, the Forest Service directory listed him as a forester on the Wasatch National Forest. He later served as the Region 4 Director of Recreation (in 1981, 1983).

Saling, Wallace M.

"Smokey" Saling began his Forest Service career in 1923 on the Clearwater National Forest. He later worked at the North Rocky Mountain Experiment Station and in Region 4 conducting grazing surveys. He served as ranger on the Minidoka and Sawtooth forests before becoming the American Fork District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) around 1950. Two years before he retired on November 30, 1956, his district had been transferred to the Uinta National Forest. Saling continued to live in Pleasant Grove, Utah after his retirement, working for the Pleasant Grove Canning Company there. As of 1964, he was working at BYU.

Salzman, Franklin

Salzman was assisting the Ogden River District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in 1953 and 1954.

Sandahl, Binx

Sandahl assumed control of the Avalanche Forecasting Program on the Wasatch National Forest in the late 1960s and remained until he retired in the late 1980s. He died in September of 1998.

Sanford, Earl Clifford

Appointed from Michigan, Sanford worked as forest assistant in the Regional Office (1912-14) and as examiner on the Wasatch National Forest (1914-15). He became deputy supervisor of the Wyoming (1915), Caribou (1915-16), and Challis (1916-17) forests before being promoted to forest supervisor of the Idaho National Forest in 1917. He left soon that year to join the US Army but returned in 1919. He served as supervisor of the Caribou NF from 1919 until May 1928. Sanford retired on October 31, 1945 and went on to work part-time for a trucking outfit (possibly in Ogden). As of 1965, he was living in Oregon.

Sargent, E. Frederick

Before joining the Forest Service, Sargent served in the Medical Corps during World War I. His first USFS job was as the ranger on the Lone Tree Ranger District of the Ashley National Forest (1927 until at least 1937). He was the Preston District Ranger (Caribou National Forest) in 1939-1945 and served on the Payette, Weiser, and Toiyabe forests. He was the Bridgeport District Ranger on the Toiyabe from 1955 until he retired on March 31, 1959. After leaving the Forest Service, Sargent worked for the Mono Lumber Company at Bishop, California. As of 1965, he was living in Bishop, California.

Say, Arthur P.

Say worked his entire career on the Pocatello Division (Cache/Caribou National Forest) beginning in 1906 until he resigned on September 15, 1916. Moses Christensen said he was the "bigshot" at the Pocatello nursery on Mink Creek. Say lived in Pocatello, Idaho where he owned a rooming house as of 1951. He died May 8, 1953 at the age of 81.

Sayer, Gary E.

Sayer was assisting the Randolph District Ranger on the Cache National Forest in 1968.

Schultz, P. H.

P. H. Schultz was staff assistant for engineering in the Cache Supervisor's Office in 1964.

Scott, Steve

Steven Scott was a ranger on the Gros Ventre district of the Teton National Forest (1969-1970) and the Kamas district of the Wasatch National Forest (1973-c.1978).

Scribner, Clayton W.

The son of Sid Scribner, a forest supervisor, Clayton joined the Forest Service in 1929 as a junior forester on the Manti National Forest. He also worked on the Payette National Forest and as a ranger on the Challis National Forest. In 1936, Scribner succeeded Felix Koziol as assistant forest supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest. His title was changed to assistant forester the following year. He resigned in 1938 to go into private business. Scribner died May 17, 1960 of a heart attack. At the time, he resided in Exeter, California.

Seaman, Don D.

Seaman was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1952, before transferring to become the Rabbit Valley/Teasdale District Ranger (1952-56) on the Dixie National Forest. He then went to the Fishlake National Forest as the Beaver District Ranger from 1956 to 1958. He transferred to a staff position on the Boise NF in November 1958.

Sevy, Thomas H.

In 1943 and 1944, Sevy assisted the Preston District Ranger on the Cache (later Caribou) National Forest. He served as the Laketown District Ranger on that forest from 1945 until 1952, when he transferred back to the Preston District. In 1957, he became ranger of the Vernal Ranger District on the Ashley National Forest. Sevy was still a ranger on the Ashley when he died from a heart attack in February of 1971. He was brother of Jay L. Sevy (Sawtooth Forest Supervisor) and uncle of Jay L. Sevy, Jr. (ranger on the Bridger National Forest).

Sheehan, William A.

Sheehan was assisting the Mountain View District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) in 1960 until at least 1962.

Shepard, Edwin C.

Shepard worked as a forest assistant (1911-1913), forest examiner (1913-1914), deputy supervisor (1914-1915) and supervisor on the Cache (1915-22) and Boise (1922-25) forests. He transferred in 1925 to the Wasatch National Forest where he was forest supervisor until his death in 1930.

Sheppard, Joseph Louis

Shepard was ranger on the Bear River District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest), based in Evanston, from 1918 until he resigned on August 10, 1919. As of 1921, he was living in Fox Park, Wyoming.

Shoemaker, David A.

Shoemaker was appointed from Nebraska to Region 4 where he worked as a ranger on the Cache for a few months in 1917. He was grazing assistant on the Sevier National Forest (1917-18) and was promoted to grazing examiner in 1918. With this title, he was attached to the RO grazing office, but transferred to the Manti for a few months in 1919. He became Inspector of Grazing in 1924 and transferred to the WO a year later.

Smith, Clinton G.

Smith was a native of Iowa and a graduate of Yale's school of forestry. Appointed from Georgia, he began his career with the Bureau of Forestry in 1900 as a student assistant. He also worked as laborer, assistant forest expert, and forest assistant from 1900 to 1908. It appears he transferred from the Medicine Bow National Forest (Region 2) to the Weiser National Forest on July 26, 1907. Smith became deputy supervisor of the Pocatello National Forest in 1908 and a few months later was promoted to forest supervisor (1909-10). This was followed by appointments as supervisor of the Cache National Forest (1910-15) and as assistant regional forester for timber sales (1915 until at least 1917). He was detailed to the WO in 1917.

Smith, Irvin

In 1920-1923, Irvin Smith was the Sherman District Ranger (Bridger National Forest). He then became the Laketown District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in FY1923.

Smith, Lewis C.

Smith was a ranger on the High Creek District (Cache National Forest) from 1920 to 1924.

Smith, William W.

William Smith joined the Forest Service in 1905 as a guard on the Salt Lake Forest Reserve, working his way up to the positions of assistant ranger, deputy ranger, and, by 1910, ranger. He may have been ranger of the Pleasant Grove Ranger District in the 1910s. He served as the Salt Lake District Ranger from at least 1918 until circa 1934, working from Murray, Utah. During that time, Smith also administered the Grantsville Ranger District (beginning in 1925) and the Vernon Ranger District (1925 to 1928). He was the Granddaddy Lakes District Ranger from about 1934 until November 30, 1936 when he retired due to a disability. Smith died on May 22, 1954 in Salt Lake City.

Solberg, Clifford T.

Solberg worked on the Wasatch National Forest as the Mountain View District Ranger from at least 1960 to about 1962.

Sorenson, Hoyle L.

A retirement notice in the *Intermountain Reporter* (January/February 1983) described Sorenson's career: "Hoyle Sorenson, Special Uses Officer with the Lands Staff, retired January 3 after 32 1/2 years of Federal service. He had been with Lands since 1976 and before that was a staff officer in Recreation. He served in a variety of positions with the Fishlake, Ashley, Dixie, and Wasatch National Forests in Utah before moving to the Regional Office in 1967. He worked as a forestry aide with the Willamette National Forest in Oregon in 1944, then worked for the Soil Conservation Service in Logan and served a tour of duty with the Army before joining the Wasatch National Forest in 1948. Hoyle and his wife, Donna, will continue to reside in Ogden. They have four sons: Craig, Brian, Scott, and Kevin." Sorenson's time on the Dixie included a stint as the Teasdale District Ranger from 1956 until 1959. That year, he transferred to the Ashley National Forest where he was the Manila District Ranger. Three years later, in 1962, he left for the Fishlake National Forest.

Southwick, Glen W.

Southwick was a clerk on the La Sal National Forest (1930-c.1933) and Cache National Forest (c.1933-1936). According to the *Old Timers' News*, "Glen W. Southwick, Administrative Officer, Uinta National

Forest, retired February 27 [1969] after 40 years of service. He began his career as a clerk on the Manti National Forest. His many years of dedicated service have included other assignments on the old La Sal National Forest 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 USFS in 1910, working on the Cache National Forest 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 joined the National Guard in 1916 and the US Army in 1917 or 1918. Spencer returned to the Cache in early 1919 and a year later was promoted to forest supervisor. In 1921, he transferred to the La Sal National Forest where he was forest supervisor until he resigned in 1923 or 1924.

Sprague, G. Lynn

Sprague was the Jackson District Ranger (Teton National Forest) in 1969-1970 and the Salt Lake District Ranger (Wasatch National Forest) from at least 1975 until 1976.

***Squires, John Fell**

Squires was born in Putney, England on April 5, 1846, the second of John and Harriet Squires' eight children. His family emigrated 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 (1903-1907). 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. In 1909, Clark died and 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 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.

St. John, Chandler P.

Information from the obituary of Chandler's brother Charles (born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio) indicates their father was a Congregational minister. Chandler's study of forestry at Syracuse University was interrupted by a 3½ stint in the Army during World War II. He worked for private companies and the Forest Service before he came west to work on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. He remained in Region 3 for 18 years and then transferred to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in northern Idaho (c.1966). There he served as forest supervisor for three years. His next appointment was as forest supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest beginning in 1969. He remained in that position until 1981, several years after the Wasatch was merged with the Cache National Forest. By 1984, he was chair of the Land Law Review Commission for Utah. At the time of Charles' death on November 28, 2001, Chandler was still living in Salt Lake City.

Stahmann, Ben R.

After graduating from the University of Washington in 1933, Stahmann worked with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment. He was a junior range examiner on the Wasatch National Forest in 1936 and 1937. He later became district ranger of the Spring Valley (1937-40) and Mountain City (1940-43) districts on the Humboldt NF. Stahmann served in the Navy, then got his degree in veterinary science. As of 1951, he was a veterinarian in Ogden, Utah. In 1958, he was living in San Diego.

***Standing, Arnold R. "Barney"**

Arnold Standing began work on May 18, 1918 on a Caribou National Forest improvement crew. He graduated from high school and returned the following summer as a guard. After attending Montana State University and Utah State University, he was appointed ranger on the Cache National Forest (April 1, 1923), and then as a junior range examiner on the Fishlake National Forest (beginning June 1, 1924). Standing was the Dixie Forest Supervisor from 1936 until 1937. In 1938, he was the Region 4 chief of

personnel. From 1940 to 1951, he served as chief of personnel in Region 6. Standing returned to Region 4 in 1951 as chief of information and education, retiring from that position on March 29, 1963. The July 1963 issue of the *Old Timers News* reported, "During his early years in the Service, Barney pioneered range management studies on volume palatability ratings and vegetational readiness. He was the author or coauthor of several publications such as Senate Document No. 199, *The Western Range*, *The Range Plant Handbook*, and *Region 4 Standard Plant Names*." Standing had an interest in history and contributed to the preservation of Forest Service heritage by conducting oral history interviews. Additionally, he was hired as a consultant to review the Wasatch National Forest's historical records and make recommendations about their management.

Standing, Theresa M.

Standing was a clerk on the Cache (1915-17) and Caribou (1917-20) forests. She resigned on September 19, 1920. Records indicate she married J. G. Ventor.

Stevens, Horace

Stevens was a ranger in the Kamas, Utah area from about 1905 until 1919 (Uinta and Wasatch national forests).

Stewart, James O.

Stewart, appointed from Oregon, was 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 National Forest where, after four months, he became its assistant forest supervisor. Less than a year later, he became an assistant range examiner in the Regional Office. As of 1928, he was a grazing inspector there. Stewart succeeded Art G. Nord as supervisor on the Ashley National Forest. He was working on the Payette National Forest by 1940 when he was appointed forest supervisor of the Cache National Forest. He left the Cache in 1951 to hold the same position on the Manti National Forest, retiring from there in 1955. A year later, Stewart was working with the Utah State Agricultural College in Iran.

Stewart, John T.

In 1941-42, Stewart was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest.

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 National Forest as deputy supervisor. He remained in this position until 1917 when he transferred to the Regional Office's silviculture branch as forest examiner. Stewart became supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest on July 1, 1924. In 1934, he received an appointment as supervisor of the La Sal National Forest, serving there until 1937 when he transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as assistant supervisor. His title was listed as associate forester by the time he retired on November 30, 1941. Stewart remained in Salt Lake City until his death on December 6, 1970 at the age of 90. He was buried in Ogden.

Stoddard, Myrtle

Stoddard was a clerk on the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest.

Stoddard, Verner L.

The 1928 *Alumni Bulletin* reported that Verner Stoddard was the new ranger of the Blacks Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He was the son of Targhee Forest Supervisor Stoddard.

Stoker, LeRoy F.

The February 1968 issue of the *Old Timer's News* reported, "LeRoy F. Stoker, forestry technician on the Cache National Forest, retired September 30. He had worked on the Cache N.F. more than 24 years. He has the unique honor of being the first Snow Ranger at Snow Basin Ski Resort. He is known and loved throughout the community not only for the helping hand he extends to skiers, but for his keen sense of humor and his talent for telling stories. He has helped many Scout groups and other youth groups carry out conservation projects. Many times he has told and demonstrated the story of the Forest Service,

helping to obtain public acceptance for various programs. Several skiing organizations have given Mr. Stoker special recognition for his assistance. LeRoy and wife Jane reside at Huntsville, Utah." He died around 1980.

Stokes, Victor N.

Stokes was the Jackson Lake District Ranger on the Teton National Forest from 1936 until 1939 when he transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. There he served as the American Fork District Ranger until 1946. Stokes then went to the Fishlake National Forest as the Pioneer District Ranger (1946-1950) and the assistant forest supervisor (until 1957). From there he transferred to Region 1's headquarters in Missoula, Montana.

Stone, Frank G.

Stone worked on the Wasatch National Forest from June of 1941 until his retirement on February 29, 1960. An Army and Air Force veteran, he held the positions of agricultural aid, CCC foreman, and fire dispatcher while employed by the Forest Service. After his retirement, he continued to live in Salt Lake City.

Tangren, Samuel Elvor

In 1918, Tangren was a ranger on the Wasatch.

Tangren, Wilford E.

"Emer" Tangren was born in Huntsville, Utah on December 12, 1886 and was raised on a cattle and sheep ranch. 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 National Forest (1917-22), then on the Fillmore National Forest (1922-24) and Fishlake National Forest (1924 until at least 1926). Tangren continued to work in Utah until around 1928 when he moved to Elko as assistant forest supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. He returned to Utah as ranger for the Salt Lake and Grantsville districts (Wasatch National Forest) from 1935 until he retired on February 28, 1949 at the age of 62. He was not ready to quit working and became Utah's Assistant State Forester/Fire Warden. After seven years with the State, Tangren retired a second time, enjoying his summer home near Panguitch Lake, Utah. Tangren was said to have strong public relations skills and contributed his efforts toward education of the forest users.

Taylor, Irving H.

In 1928, Taylor was a technical assistant on the Wasatch National Forest.

Taylor, Jarrell K.

Taylor was a range conservationist on the Wasatch National Forest in 1960. A year later, he was assisting the Kamas District Ranger until at least 1962.

Theodorson, Robert A.

Theodorson was a forester in the Wasatch Supervisor's Office in 1960 and 1961. He was assisting the Evanston District Ranger in 1962 and the Salt Lake District Ranger in 1963 until at least 1966.

Theurer, David O.

David Theurer was born around 1875 into the family owning a cattle outfit known as F. Theurer and Sons near Providence, Utah. He began work as a guard on July 1, 1906 on the Bear River Forest Reserve. By 1907, he was an assistant ranger and was recommended for promotion to deputy ranger. He resigned from his job as a ranger (Cache National Forest) on March 31, 1915 to run his livestock and ranching business in Providence, Utah. Theurer served as mayor of that town in 1932.

Thomas, Julian

A native of Heber, Utah, Julian Thomas helped herd his father's sheep as a young boy. He later "hired out" to tend camp and herd sheep for others, then 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 years, he went back to herding sheep and, one summer, worked for the Biological Survey. He returned to the Forest Service in 1937, as a guard and a range surveyor on the Cache National Forest. 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.

In 1942, Thomas became the Duchesne District Ranger, which was part of the Uinta National Forest at that time. His next appointment was as ranger of the Monticello Ranger District of the La Sal National Forest 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. In 1956, Thomas transferred to the Wasatch National Forest where he was the Salt Lake District Ranger for ten years. In 1966, he was assigned to the lands staff in the supervisor's office. He remained in Salt Lake City after retiring in 1972.

Thompson, George C.

Thompson was a guard in late 1907 when he prepared reports on additions to the Sevier National Forest. He was a ranger in 1908 when he wrote a report recommending that the Henry Mountain Addition not be added to the Aquarius National Forest. Thompson also compiled reports on the Cedar Mountain Addition to the Wasatch, an addition to the Toiyabe, and the Bruneau Addition to the Humboldt. He became forest supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1912 until he retired on December 31, 1916. In 1958, he was living in Casa Grande, Arizona.

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 National Forest. After graduation from the University of Idaho in 1936, he became the assistant camp director at the CCC camp at Alpine. He then worked as junior forester on the Ashton Ranger District of the Targhee National Forest. Next, Tippets transferred to the Boise National Forest where he worked one winter on timber sale preparation (probably on the Cascade Ranger District). Tippets was then sent to a ranger training center in Joes Valley of the Manti National Forest. From there, he went to the Huntington Guard Station (working under the Joes Valley ranger).

Tippets served as district ranger on several units including the Seeley Creek Ranger District of the Manti National Forest (1941-1943). 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. There he worked on the Snake Creek Ranger District of the Targhee (1943-1945), the Afton Ranger District of the Bridger (1947-1957), and the Paris Ranger District of the Cache (1957-1973). According to his son David Tippets, when the Paris and Montpelier districts were consolidated, Vaughn became its first ranger until about a year before he retired.

Tourtillott, George Warren

Tourtillott started his career in California, working on the Tahoe, Lassen, Sequoia and Inyo national forests. He also worked in the Washington Office for a short time and served as the supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest from 1964 to 1969. Tourtillott then worked as Region 2's Director of Recreation from 1969 until 1978 when he retired. He was a resident of Arvada, Colorado when he died on November 24, 1981.

Trone, Dorothy B.

In 1939 and 1940, Trone was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest.

Tucker, Bert H.

Tucker was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1945. He worked on the Dixie National Forest as the East Fork District Ranger in 1946-50.

Tucker, John P.

John P. Tucker was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1948, and was assisting the American Fork District Ranger in 1949 and 1950. In 1951, he was the Granddaddy Lakes District Ranger (Wasatch). He transferred to the Targhee National Forest where he was ranger of District 8 (Medicine Lodge) in 1955-56 and District 7 (Swan Valley) in 1957-58. Tucker was promoted to staff officer for range, wildlife and watershed activities on the Ashley National Forest in 1959.

Turnbow, John S.

Turnbow entered the Forest Service in 1900 and worked on the Uintah Forest Reserve. In 1901 and 1902, he was in charge of a district north of Vernal, Utah (now part of the Ashley National Forest). He resigned from his position of assistant forest ranger on the Uinta Forest Reserve around December 1906.

Tuttle, Edward R.

In 1919, Tuttle resigned from the Cache National Forest where he had been working as a ranger in Smithfield, Utah. As of 1921, he was a clothier in Oakley, Idaho.

Van Buren, Gordon

Van Buren received his degree from Utah State Agricultural College in 1934 and worked on the Bridger, Cache, Wasatch, Ashley, Black Hills, White River, Routt, San Isabel, and Rio Grande national forests. He was the Salt Lake District Ranger (Wasatch NF) in 1954 and the Ogden District Ranger in 1958 (Cache NF). He transferred back to the Wasatch National Forest as the Bountiful District Ranger in 1958 or 1959. His work there was discontinued by surgery in December 1967 and Van Buren formally retired on April 30, 1968.

Vance, Phil

Vance was the assistant ranger on the Evanston Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest (late 1960s?).

Varner, Irvin Merle

Varner worked on the Idaho National Forest as a guard (1913-15) before transferring to the Cache National Forest where he was an assistant ranger (1915) and ranger (1916-19). He resigned in 1919 and was ranching in Monmouth, Oregon in 1921. He returned as ranger in 1922 on the Boise National Forest, remaining there until at least 1937. He then worked as assistant supervisor (1937) for either the Boise or Caribou. Varner's next appointment was as supervisor (1938-48) of the Caribou National Forest. In 1948, he transferred to the Regional Office and two years later became assistant regional forester for range management. Varner retired on January 31, 1955 and passed away in Redlands, California on March 24, 1962 from a heart illness. He was buried in Ogden, Utah.

Wadley, Harold E.

In 1960, Wadley was working on the Wasatch National Forest, assisting the Evanston District Ranger. He then became the Tooele District Ranger from 1960/61 until 1962/63.

Wadsworth, C. Douglas

Wadsworth worked on several forests as a district ranger. He started work on the Cache National Forest in 1929 and graduated from Utah State University in 1937. He transferred from the Cache to the Teton in 1938. He was on the Granddaddy Lakes district of the Wasatch (c.1939-1944 and 1945-46), the Bedford District (1944-45) and Afton District (1962-66) of the Bridger National Forest, as well as the Jackson District (1947-53) of the Teton National Forest. He also served on the Fishlake National Forest as the Fillmore District Ranger (1954-61). Former Regional Forester Floyd Iverson did not have kind words to say about Wadsworth, noting his loyalty to the LDS church often created conflicts of interest with his job as a Forest Service ranger. Wadsworth retired on December 30, 1966 and lived in Logan, Utah.

Walker, Alfred W.

A retirement notice in the *Intermountain Reporter* (September 1985) stated the following: "Alfred W. Walker graduated with a BS in range management from the University of Idaho. He joined the Forest Service in 1950 as a Fire Control Aide on the Hughes Creek District of the Salmon National Forest. His next positions were on the Fremont and Bedford Districts of the Bridger National Forest. He went into the

Navy in 1953 for 3 years, returning to the Forest Service as a Forester on the Targhee National Forest." Walker was the District Ranger of District 6 (Rexburg) on the Targhee National Forest from 1959 to 1961. In 1962, he became the Shake Creek District Ranger on the Sawtooth National Forest. This was followed by work on the Bridger (1965-73) and Wasatch-Cache (1973-85) forests. He retired from his position of Wasatch-Cache Branch Chief for Range, Soils, Watershed and Wildlife in 1985 and remained in Bountiful, Utah.

Ward, Donnel J.

A graduate of Utah State University, Ward began working for the Forest Service in 1958. He was on the Humboldt National Forest until 1964 when he became the Spanish Fork District Ranger on the Uinta National Forest. Four years later, in November of 1968, he went to the Cache National Forest as the Preston District Ranger. Ward remained there until 1973.

***Watts, Lyle Ford**

Lyle Watts was born in 1890 in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. He started his career with the Forest Service in 1911, working on the Sevier National Forest as a field assistant. Watts earned his B.S. in forestry from Iowa State College in 1913. He then worked as a field assistant and forest examiner on the Wyoming National Forest (1913-16) and the Silviculture Division (1916-17). In 1917, Watts worked for short periods on the Wyoming National Forest, the Cache National Forest, and at Pocatello Nursery. He became deputy supervisor of the Boise National Forest in 1918. He served as forest supervisor on the Boise (1920-22), the Weiser (1920-22), and Idaho (1922 until at least 1925) forests. In 1928, Watts earned his masters degree in forestry and left the Forest Service for a year to organize a school of forestry at Utah State Agricultural College (Utah State University). He returned in 1929 as director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station. His leadership skills were further applied as regional forester in Region 9 (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) and in Region 6 (Portland, Oregon). In 1943, Watts was appointed Chief of the Forest Service, serving in that role until 1952. Watts died June 16, 1962 in Portland.

USFS historian Jerry Williams wrote the following about Watts: "Watts served as chief during much of the turbulent war years. Yet with the obvious progress being made in the war effort, his attention turned to planning what the national forests and the Forest Service would be like after the war. He and his staff quickly realized that the national forests should be opened up to development that was scientific and orderly. The aftermath of the war saw many of the GIs going back to college, with the fields of professional forestry and engineering taking many candidates through to graduation. Watts encouraged the Forest Service to hire these new graduates to assist in the development of forest road systems and intensively managed, sustained yield forests. Watts oversaw the expansion of the federal role of cooperators with the various states and private industry in the fields of forest fire protection, pest control, tree planting, woodland management and harvesting, wood-product marketing and processing, grazing, and so on. Watts was a member of the technical committee on forestry and primary forest products of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture in 1944 and 1945."

Weingardt, Bernie

In May 2005, it was announced, "Bernie Weingardt will be the new Regional Forester in Region 5. Bernie Weingardt is the Deputy Regional Forester for Resources in the Pacific Southwest Region. He moved to Region 5 in 2000 from the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Region 4 where he had been Forest Supervisor since 1995. He started his career in 1970 working as a seasonal employee on the White River and Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests in Colorado. After receiving a permanent appointment in 1974 and working in several natural resource positions, he became a District Ranger on the San Juan National Forest in 1980. He also had assignments as a District Ranger on the White River National Forest, Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and with the Recreation Staff in the Washington Office before moving to the Wasatch-Cache. Bernie will assume his new responsibilities immediately upon Jack Blackwell's retirement."

Weissert, Richard H.

Weissert was assisting the Logan River District Ranger (Cache National Forest) in 1954.

West, David A.

West was a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest before he resigned on July 21, 1914. This may be the same David A. West who was hired in 1905 on the Stanislaus Forest Reserve and was a ranger on the Bridgeport Ranger District in 1907-08.

West, J. William

West was forest supervisor of the Teton National Forest (1936-1942) before he became the assistant supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest (1942 until at least 1954). West retired on December 30, 1965 and lived in Tucson, Arizona.

West, Vivian N.

West was born in Utah and raised on a farm where he assisted his father in farming and marketing crops until he was 20. He was an assistant ranger on the Humboldt National Forest from 1911 until he was promoted to ranger on the Ruby National Forest in 1914. He transferred to the Uinta in 1916 and 1.5 years later went to the Wasatch. For many years, he was the Pleasant Grove (a.k.a. American Fork) District Ranger, with headquarters in Pleasant Grove, Utah. His term there started as early as 1920 (possibly earlier) and finished when he retired on March 31, 1939. Beginning in 1928, he also oversaw the Vernon Ranger District. West was also elected mayor of Pleasant Grove.

Williams, Grant S.

Grant S. Williams was a clerk on the Cache National Forest in 1942.

Wilson, Leora

In 1954, Wilson was a resource clerk-stenographer on the Cache National Forest.

Wilson, Robert Burns

Wilson was a forest assistant who 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 National Forest

Winkler, Orval E. "Ernest"

Ernest Winkler worked for the Biological Survey and the Resettlement Administration before joining the Forest Service. He spent his first few years on the Manti National Forest where he was a guard (1905), assistant ranger (1905-07), deputy ranger (1907-08), ranger (1908-09), and deputy supervisor (1909-13). He became forest supervisor of the Fillmore National Forest in 1913, but three years later transferred to the regional grazing division where his title was inspector of grazing. This title was changed in 1923 to assistant district forester. He was head of Region 4's range management division in 1929. He may have been supervisor (acting?) of the Targhee National Forest in 1918.

Winkler served as ranger of the Paris Ranger District (Cache National Forest) from 1937 to 1938 when he was "transferred away." From 1942 to 1944, he was the Blacks Fork District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest. Winkler returned as assistant forest supervisor on the Cache from 1950 to 1957, after which he went to the RO's Division of Range Management. While there, he accepted assignments abroad for the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Orval E. Winkler retired on September 28, 1965 and lived in Ogden.

Winter, William W.

Winter was a forest assistant at the time he prepared a report on the proposed Elk Mountain Addition to the Humboldt National Forest in 1909. He also prepared a report on the proposed addition of the Monte Cristo range to the Cache National Forest in 1909 and a report on additions to the Dixie National Forest (pre-1913).

Wise, John J. "Jim"

Born in Garland, Utah, Jim Wise attended the LDS University and Utah State University. He started his Forest Service career as a seasonal on the Powell National Forest. From 1945 to 1954, he worked on the Cache National Forest as acting district ranger, foreman, and construction & maintenance supervisor. In 1946, Wise was the acting district ranger for the Little Bear River Ranger District of the Cache National

Forest. He also worked on the Dixie and Payette forests. Wise retired October 31, 1969 from his job as civil engineering technician in the Division of Engineering, where he had worked in the branch of roads and trails since 1954. At the time of his retirement, his son Roy was a forest engineer on the Kaniksu National Forest in Region 1.

Wogensen, Adolph K.

Wogensen was stationed on the Ashley National Forest from about 1939 until at least 1944. While there, he was the ranger on the Lone Tree Ranger District, which later became the Mountain View Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He may have been there until 1949 when he became the Gros Ventre District Ranger on the Teton National Forest. Wogensen remained in that position until about 1954, when he became the Jackson District Ranger (1954-c.1957). This was followed by stints as the Buffalo District Ranger (c.1957-c.1960) and again as the Jackson District Ranger (c.1960-1961). He retired on April 30, 1961.

Wolf, William A.

Wolf was a clerk on the Cache National Forest in 1941-1942.

***Woodbury, Angus M.**

Angus M. Woodbury made significant contributions in the fields of Western history and ecology. Born July 11, 1886 in St. George, Utah, Woodbury graduated from Brigham Young Academy in 1906 and began working for the Forest Service two years later as an assistant ranger. He married Grace Atkin in January of 1909 and, the following June, was sent to Arizona to take over the Parashant Division of the Dixie National Forest. He was promoted to ranger in 1911. Woodbury worked on the Pine Valley District, where he completed a reconnaissance survey in 1912.

Woodbury transferred to the Cache National Forest for a few months in 1914, then went to the Region 4 lands office as a surveyor. In 1917, he began working on the Fillmore National Forest as a ranger and was promoted to deputy supervisor the following year. After he resigned in 1920, Woodbury tried stock breeding at his father's farm (1920-21), took courses at Dixie College, and worked at Zion National Park (1925-33). He acquired a master's degree in 1928 from the University of Utah and his Ph.D. from the University of California in 1921. Woodbury was a University of Utah biology professor for many years beginning in 1927. He received national recognition for his work as author of numerous publications and articles on flora and fauna, the National Parks of southern Utah, and the history of Utah.

Woodruff, Mark G.

Woodruff worked from Austin, Nevada as the first forest supervisor of the Monitor, Tequila and Toiyabe forest reserves from 1907 until 1908. He served as supervisor of the Bear River National Forest for a few months beginning on January 1, 1908.

Woolley, Samuel B.

In 1942, Woolley was a junior range examiner on the Wasatch National Forest.

***Woolstenhulme, John H. "Jack"**

According to the July 1963 issue of the *Old Timers' News*, Jack "died May 15 [1963] in Kamas, Utah, after a heart attack. He had been a Ranger on various Districts of the Wasatch National Forest, starting in 1907. He later became a foreman of construction and Superintendent of the Soapstone CCC Camp. He supervised construction of the first road into Mirror Lake and made the first planting of fish there. He retired in 1946." According to his memoirs, Woolstenhulme later worked as a bulldozer operator, constructing roads for the Great Lakes Timber Company in 1948 and 1949. A 1955 article in the *Summit County Bee* reported that Woolstenhulme worked as a seasonal employee before 1905 but did not receive an appointment until 1909 when he was made an assistant ranger. It also noted, "Anyone who today travels over the roads of the Wasatch National Forest should realize that the original road building was in all probability under the supervision of Mr. Woolstenhulme."

Woolstenhulme, Royal W.

He was an equipment operator on the Wasatch National Forest, serving periodically from June of 1933 until his retirement in April of 1945. As of 1959, he was living in Kamas, Utah.

Work, Herman

Appointed from Pennsylvania, Work was a forest assistant and examiner on many Region 4 forests between 1910 and 1916. He became deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou NF in 1916, but left a year later to enter the Army. After serving in France with the 10th Engineers (Forestry), he returned to the United States in 1919 to work in the private forestry industry in Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Work later served in the military during World War II and as of 1951 lived in Staunton, Virginia.

Wright, Maynard S.

Maynard "Mike" Wright was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest, assisting the Salt Lake ranger in 1950 and the American Fork ranger in 1952. He was the Tooele District Ranger from at least 1953 until at least 1958.

Young, Howard W.

Young was a junior landscape architect in the Regional Office. He was there by 1937 and prepared many landscaping plans for administrative sites in Region 4. By 1960, he was working in the Cache Supervisor's Office as a landscape architect.

Zierdt, Charles H.

Zierdt was a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest, working on the Bear River (later named Evanston) Ranger District from at least 1920 until he resigned on February 18, 1921.

Appendix E: Historic Administrative Sites

BY NAME

Site Name	Township, Range, Section	Withdrawal or Acquisition
Alta Guard Station	T3S, R3E, S5	6/3/1941
Bear River Ranger Station	T1N, R10E, S1	10/1/1908
Beaver Creek Work Center	T2S, R7E, S28	12/21/1906
Beus Canyon Administrative Site	T5N, R1W, S11	6/7/1948
Big Meadow Pasture	T8N, R7E, S20?	Unknown
Big Slide Ranger Station	T1N, R2E, S4	5/2/1908
Big Water Ranger Station	T1S, R3E, S31	12/13/1906
Black Canyon Ranger Station	Unknown	Unknown
Blacksmith Fork Guard Station	T11N, R2E, S25	3/4/1907
Blake Ranger Station	T8N, R4E, S6	10/19/1917
Box Elder Ranger Station	T1S, R2E, S27	Unknown
Bridger Lake Guard Station	T3N, R14E, S29	7/12/1934
Brigham City Ranger Station	T9N, R2W, S13	3/15/1949
Brighton Guard Station	T2S, R3E, S35	1/30/1955
Bullock Ranger Station	T1S, R3E, S19	12/13/1906
Burnt Flat Ranger Station	T2S, R2E, S14	12/13/1906
Card Guard Station	T12N, R2E, S24	10/29/1907
Catarack Ranger Station	T2N, R11E, S26	9/30/1908
Curtis Creek Guard Station	T10N, R4E, S1	11/10/1942
East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station	T2N, R12E, S25	9/30/1908
Elk Valley Guard Station	T12N, R4E, S33	10/31/1942
Emigration Ranger Station	T1N, R2E, S28	2/1/1909
Farmington Administrative Site	T3N, R1E, S19	6/29/1937
Farmington Canyon Guard Station	T3N, R1E, S23	6/13/1936
Garden City Ranger Station	T14N, R4E, S19 & 30	8/18/1909
Grotto Point Ranger Station	T11N, R3E, S30	6/26/1908
Hayden Fork Ranger Station	T1N, R9E, S24	Unknown
Hewinta Guard Station	T3N, R13E, S33	2/9/1929
High Creek Ranger Station	T14N, R2E, S5	6/5/1908
Hogum Ranger Station	T3S, R2E, S10	4/2/1908
Hole in the Rock Guard Station	T3N, R16E, S31	8/17/1911
Huntsville Administrative Site	T6N, R1E, S13	12/8/1944
Kamas Ranger Station	T2S, R6E, S16	4/30/1936
Laketown Ranger Station	T13N, R6E, S31	7/21/1921

Site Name	Township, Range, Section	Withdrawal or Acquisition
Leatham Ranger Station	T11N, R2E, S34	6/14/1910
Ledgefork Guard Station	T1S, R7E, S12	1/30/1955
Lime Kiln Ranger Station	T2S, R6W, S31	4/6/1908
Log Cabin Ranger Station	T13N, R4E, S34; T12N, R4E, S3	9/29/1909
Logan Warehouse Site	T11N, R1E, S4/5	8/1/1961
Mantua Work Center	T9N, R1W, S28	Unknown
Middle Fork Scalers Cabin	T2N, R12E, S32	Unknown
Mill City Ranger Station	T1N, R9E, S14	12/21/1906
Mill Creek Administrative Site	T2N, R11E, S8	9/30/1908
Mill Creek Guard Station	T1S, R2E, S27	12/13/1906
Miller Flat Ranger Station	T3S, R2E, S11	12/13/1906
Mirror Lake Guard Station	T4N, R9W, S34 Uinta	1/30/1955
Monte Cristo Guard Station	T8N, R4E, S4	2/25/1942
Mountain View Administrative Site	T15N, R115W, S24 (WY)	10/13/1933
Mt. Olympus Guard Station	T2S, R1E, S11	8/30/1955
Mud Flat Ranger Station	T12N, R3E, S11	10/29/1907
Mud Springs Ranger Station	T3S, R7W, S26	9/5/1907
Mueller Park Guard Station	T2N, R1E, S35	5/3/1938
Pinto Ranger Station	Unknown	Unknown
Piute Ranger Station	Unknown	Unknown
Platinum Springs Ranger Station	T2N, R14E, S6	3/2/1925
Poison Creek Ranger Station	T3N, R15E, S27	10/21/1908
Preston Flat Ranger Station	T12N, R3E, S17	6/29/1908
Randolph Administrative Site	T11N, R7E, S30	7/27/1948
Redwood Work Center	T1S, R1W, S3	6/15/1939
Reynolds Flat Ranger Station	T2S, R3E, S17/18	4/2/1908
Rice Creek Canyon Field Station	T3N, R1E, S15	6/13/1936
Right Hand Fork Guard Station	T12N, R3E, S18	10/13/1967
Rocky Ford Ranger Station	T11N, R2E, S25	7/10/1908
Saddle Creek Administrative Site	T12N, R4E, S34	11/11/1909
Salt Lake Fire Station	T1S, R1E, S4	9/9/1959
Salt Lake Warehouse	T1S, R1E, S6/7	6/28/1935
Shingle Creek Ranger Station	T2S, R7E, S1/2	12/21/1906
Smith's Fork Ranger Station	T3N, R13E, S28	11/7/1908
Snow Basin Administrative Site	T6N, R1E, S33?	Unknown
Soapstone Guard Station	T3S, R8E, S9	12/21/1906
South Willow Guard Station	T4S, R6W, S6	4/7/1934
Spring Hollow Ranger Station	T12N, R2E	4/2/1908
Spruces Guard Station	T2S, R3E, S17	1/30/1955

Site Name	Township, Range, Section	Withdrawal or Acquisition
Stillwater Ranger Station	T1N, R10E, S5	9/30/1908
Summers Cabin	Unknown	Unknown
Teapot Rock Ranger Station	T12N, R3E, S17	4/2/1908
Tony Grove Guard Station	T13N, R3E, S11/12	11/27/1907
Tooele Work Center	T3S, R4W, S33	1/14/1958
West Fork Blacks Fork Ranger Station	T1N, R11E, S2	3/2/1925
Whitney Guard Station	T1N, R9E, S4	2/1/1909
Willow Spring Pasture	T14N, R4E, S16	8/17/1940
Wood Camp Ranger Station	T12N, R3E, S4	10/12/1908

BY TOWNSHIP

Township, Range, Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T10N, R4E, S1	Curtis Creek Guard Station	11/10/1942
T11N, R1E, S4/5	Logan Warehouse Site	8/1/1961
T11N, R2E, S25	Rocky Ford Ranger Station	7/10/1908
T11N, R2E, S25	Blacksmith Fork Guard Station	3/4/1907
T11N, R2E, S34	Leatham Ranger Station	6/14/1910
T11N, R3E, S30	Grotto Point Ranger Station	6/26/1908
T11N, R7E, S30	Randolph Administrative Site	7/27/1948
T12N, R2E	Spring Hollow Ranger Station	4/2/1908
T12N, R2E, S24	Card Guard Station	10/29/1907
T12N, R3E, S11	Mud Flat Ranger Station	10/29/1907
T12N, R3E, S17	Preston Flat Ranger Station	6/29/1908
T12N, R3E, S17	Teapot Rock Ranger Station	4/2/1908
T12N, R3E, S18	Right Hand Fork Guard Station	10/13/1967
T12N, R3E, S4	Wood Camp Ranger Station	10/12/1908
T12N, R4E, S33	Elk Valley Guard Station	10/31/1942
T12N, R4E, S34	Saddle Creek Administrative Site	11/11/1909
T13N, R3E, S11/12	Tony Grove Guard Station	11/27/1907
T13N, R4E, S34; T12N, R4E, S3	Log Cabin Ranger Station	9/29/1909
T13N, R6E, S31	Laketown Ranger Station	7/21/1921
T14N, R2E, S5	High Creek Ranger Station	6/5/1908
T14N, R4E, S16	Willow Spring Pasture	8/17/1940
T14N, R4E, S19 & 30	Garden City Ranger Station	8/18/1909
T15N, R115W, S24 (WY)	Mountain View Administrative Site	10/13/1933
T1N, R10E, S1	Bear River Ranger Station	10/1/1908

Township, Range, Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T1N, R10E, S5	Stillwater Ranger Station	9/30/1908
T1N, R11E, S2	West Fork Blacks Fork Ranger Station	3/2/1925
T1N, R2E, S28	Emigration Ranger Station	2/1/1909
T1N, R2E, S4	Big Slide Ranger Station	5/2/1908
T1N, R9E, S14	Mill City Ranger Station	12/21/1906
T1N, R9E, S24	Hayden Fork Ranger Station	Unknown
T1N, R9E, S4	Whitney Guard Station	2/1/1909
T1S, R1E, S4	Salt Lake Fire Station	9/9/1959
T1S, R1E, S6/7	Salt Lake Warehouse	6/28/1935
T1S, R1W, S3	Redwood Work Center	6/15/1939
T1S, R2E, S27	Box Elder Ranger Station	Unknown
T1S, R2E, S27	Mill Creek Guard Station	12/13/1906
T1S, R3E, S19	Bullock Ranger Station	12/13/1906
T1S, R3E, S31	Big Water Ranger Station	12/13/1906
T1S, R7E, S12	Ledgefork Guard Station	1/30/1955
T2N, R11E, S26	Catarack Ranger Station	9/30/1908
T2N, R11E, S8	Mill Creek Administrative Site	9/30/1908
T2N, R12E, S25	East Fork Blacks Fork Guard Station	9/30/1908
T2N, R12E, S32	Middle Fork Scalers Cabin	Unknown
T2N, R14E, S6	Platinum Springs Ranger Station	3/2/1925
T2N, R1E, S35	Mueller Park Guard Station	5/3/1938
T2S, R1E, S11	Mt. Olympus Guard Station	8/30/1955
T2S, R2E, S14	Burnt Flat Ranger Station	12/13/1906
T2S, R3E, S17	Spruces Guard Station	1/30/1955
T2S, R3E, S17/18	Reynolds Flat Ranger Station	4/2/1908
T2S, R3E, S35	Brighton Guard Station	1/30/1955
T2S, R6E, S16	Kamas Ranger Station	4/30/1936
T2S, R6W, S31	Lime Kiln Ranger Station	4/6/1908
T2S, R7E, S1/2	Shingle Creek Ranger Station	12/21/1906
T2S, R7E, S28	Beaver Creek Work Center	12/21/1906
T3N, R13E, S28	Smith's Fork Ranger Station	11/7/1908
T3N, R13E, S33	Hewinta Guard Station	2/9/1929
T3N, R14E, S29	Bridger Lake Guard Station	7/12/1934
T3N, R15E, S27	Poison Creek Ranger Station	10/21/1908
T3N, R16E, S31	Hole in the Rock Guard Station	8/17/1911
T3N, R1E, S15	Rice Creek Canyon Field Station	6/13/1936
T3N, R1E, S23	Farmington Canyon Guard Station	6/13/1936
T3N, R1E, S19	Farmington Administrative Site	6/29/1937
T3S, R2E, S10	Hogum Ranger Station	4/2/1908

Township, Range, Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T3S, R2E, S11	Miller Flat Ranger Station	12/13/1906
T3S, R3E, S5	Alta Guard Station	6/3/1941
T3S, R4W, S33	Tooele Work Center	1/14/1958
T3S, R7W, S26	Mud Springs Ranger Station	9/5/1907
T3S, R8E, S9	Soapstone Guard Station	12/21/1906
T4N, R9W, S34 Uinta	Mirror Lake Guard Station	1/30/1955
T4S, R6W, S6	South Willow Guard Station	4/7/1934
T5N, R1W, S11	Beus Canyon Administrative Site	6/7/1948
T6N, R1E, S13	Huntsville Administrative Site	12/8/1944
T6N, R1E, S33?	Snow Basin Administrative Site	Unknown
T8N, R4E, S4	Monte Cristo Guard Station	2/25/1942
T8N, R4E, S6	Blake Ranger Station	10/19/1917
T8N, R7E, S20?	Big Meadow Pasture	Unknown
T9N, R1W, S28	Mantua Work Center	Unknown
T9N, R2W, S13	Brigham City Ranger Station	3/15/1949
Unknown	Black Canyon Ranger Station	Unknown
Unknown	Pinto Ranger Station	Unknown
Unknown	Piute Ranger Station	Unknown
Unknown	Summers Cabin	Unknown

Appendix F: Evaluation Summary Table

Supervisor's Office

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19000201	Redwood Shop	1939	Eligible
19000202	Redwood Warehouse	c.1943	Eligible
19000204	Redwood Dispatch Office	1967	Ineligible
19000205	Redwood Red Barn Storage	1967	Ineligible
19000206	Redwood Fire Cache	1981	Ineligible
19000207	Redwood Generator Building	1997	Ineligible
19000208	Redwood Paint/Oil Building	1997	Ineligible
19000209	Redwood Equipment/Fuse Storage	1998	Ineligible

Logan Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19070801	Blacksmith Fork Dwelling	1934	Eligible
19070802	Blacksmith Fork Garage	1934	Eligible
19070803	Blacksmith Fork Generator Building	1934	Eligible
19070701	Card Dwelling	1933	Eligible
19070702	Card Warehouse	c.1930	Eligible
19070703	Card Paint/Oil Shed	c.1930	Eligible
19070704	Card Powder House	1933	Eligible
n/a	Card Cellar	1933	Eligible
n/a	Card Prefab Shed	Unknown	Ineligible
19070601	Elk Valley Dwelling	1924	Eligible
19070602	Elk Valley Barn	c.1925	Eligible
19071603	Elk Valley Pit Toilet	1948	Eligible
19070301	Mantua Office	1941	Ineligible
19070201	Right Hand Fork Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible
n/a	Right Hand Fork Toilet	Unknown	Ineligible
19070101	Tony Grove Dwelling	1908	Eligible
19070102	Tony Grove Barn/Warehouse	c.1936	Eligible
19070103	Tony Grove Generator Building	c.1936	Eligible
19070104	Tony Grove Tack Shed	1937	Eligible
19071105	Tony Grove Toilet	c.1935	Eligible

Ogden Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19060601	Curtis Creek Dwelling	1922	Eligible
19060602	Curtis Creek Toilet	c.1935	Ineligible
19060602	Curtis Creek Pesticide/Oil House	1960	Ineligible
19060401	Monte Cristo Dwelling	1935	Ineligible

19060402	Monte Cristo Garage	1937	Ineligible
19060403	Monte Cristo Gas & Oil House	1937	Ineligible
19060404	Monte Cristo Generator Building	1960	Ineligible
19060201	Randolph Dwelling	1921	Eligible
19060202	Randolph Garage	c.1930	Eligible
19060203	Randolph Warehouse	1935	Eligible
19060204	Randolph Bunkhouse	1980	Ineligible
19060205	Randolph Pesticide/Oil Bldg.	1983	Ineligible
19060206	Randolph Tack Shed	1980	Ineligible

Salt Lake Ranger District

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19010703	Alta Garage	1941/1966	Ineligible
19010701	Alta Upper Duplex	1938/1964	Ineligible
19010702	Alta Lower Duplex	1964	Ineligible
19010501	Mill Creek GS Dwelling	1937	Eligible
19010502	Mill Creek GS Garage	1996	Ineligible
n/a	Rice Creek Dwelling	1939	Eligible
n/a	Rice Creek Generator Building	Unknown	Ineligible
19010301	South Willow Dwelling	1933	Eligible
19010303	South Willow Barn	1933	Eligible
19010304	South Willow Garage	1933	Eligible
n/a	South Willow Toilet	1933	Eligible
19010302	South Willow Paint Shed	c.1965	Ineligible
19010401	Spruces Dwelling	1940	Eligible
19010402	Spruces Garage	c.1940	Eligible
n/a	Spruces Prefab Shed	1990s?	Ineligible
19010101	Tooele Barn	1934	Ineligible
19010103	Tooele Garage	1934	Ineligible
19010102	Tooele YACC Warehouse	1982	Ineligible

Kamas Ranger District

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
19030801	Beaver Creek Barn	1937	Ineligible
19030802	Beaver Creek Powder House	1960	Ineligible
n/a	Beaver Creek Pole Barn	unknown	Ineligible
n/a	Beaver Creek Tin Shed	c.1970	Ineligible
19030402	Kamas Garage	1937	Ineligible
19030403	Kamas Warehouse	1937	Ineligible
19030405	Kamas Bunkhouse	1937	Ineligible
19030601	Kamas Dwelling	1937	Ineligible
19030404	Kamas Paint/Storage Bldg.	1961	Ineligible
n/a	Kamas Prefab Sheds	1990s?	Ineligible

19030301	Ledgefork Dwelling	c.1937	Eligible
19030302	Ledgefork Generator Building	c.1970	Ineligible
19030201	Mirror Lake Dwelling	1939	Eligible
19038723	Mirror Lake Storage Shed	c.1939	Ineligible
19030202	Mirror Lake Generator Bldg.	1971	Ineligible
19031338	Mirror Lake 2-Unit Toilet	1960	Ineligible
19030101	Soapstone Dwelling	1935	Eligible
19030102	Soapstone Kitchen/Washhouse	1935	Eligible
n/a	Soapstone Fiberglass Toilets	1980s?	Ineligible

Evanston Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19040301	East Fork Blacks Fork Dwelling	c.1934	Eligible
19040302	East Fork Blacks Fork Bunkhouse/Storage	c.1934	Eligible
19040303	East Fork Blacks Fork Barn	1934	Eligible
19041304	East Fork Blacks Fork Toilet	1994	Ineligible
19040201	Mill Creek A. S. Dwelling	1934	Eligible
19040202	Mill Creek Generator House	1950	Ineligible
19040203	Mill Creek Horse Barn	1934	Eligible
19040205	Mill Creek Warehouse	1934	Eligible
19040207	Mill Creek Cabin	1940	Eligible
19040208	Mill Creek Office/Storage	1934	Eligible
19041211	Mill Creek Pit Toilet #2	1940	Eligible
19041212	Mill Creek Pit Toilet #3	1950	Ineligible
19040204	Mill Creek Paint and Oil Shed	1963	Ineligible
19040101	Whitney Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible
19041103	Whitney Toilet	1998	Ineligible

Mountain View Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
19050401	Bridger Lake Dwelling	1933	Eligible
19050402	Bridger Lake Bunkhouse	1935	Eligible
19050403	Bridger Lake Horse Barn	1935	Eligible
19050404	Bridger Lake Tool/Paint Storage	1935	Eligible
19050405	Bridger Lake Fly Shed	1995	Ineligible
n/a	Bridger Lake Fly Shed	2002	Ineligible
19050406	Bridger Lake Tin Shed	1980	Ineligible
19050407	Bridger Lake Generator Bldg.	1980	Ineligible
19050408	Bridger Lake Picnic Shelter	2000	Ineligible
19050201	Hewinta Dwelling	1928	Eligible
19050202	Hewinta Horse Barn	c.1935	Eligible
19050203	Hewinta Bunkhouse	1934	Eligible
19051204	Hewinta Toilet	c.1935	Eligible

19050301	Hole in the Rock Bunkhouse	1930	Eligible
19050302	Hole in the Rock Storage Shed	1970s?	Ineligible
19051303	Hole in the Rock Pit Toilet	1933	Eligible
19050101	Mountain View Ranger Station Office	1965	Ineligible
19050102	Mountain View Annex (Office)	1940	Ineligible
19050103	Mountain View Ranger Dwelling	1935	Ineligible
19050104	Mountain View ADR House	1964	Ineligible
19050106	Mountain View Warehouse	1978	Ineligible
19050107	Mountain View Tack House/Barn (Barn)	1935	Ineligible
19050108	Mountain View Garage	1935	Ineligible
19050109	Mountain View Storage (Pump House)	1935	Ineligible
19050110	Mountain View Sign Storage (Cellar)	c.1937	Ineligible
19050111	Mountain View ADM Storage	c.1964	Ineligible
19050112	Mountain View Pump House	c.1964	Ineligible
19050113	Mountain View Paint House	1983	Ineligible
19050114	Mountain View ADR Storage	c.1965	Ineligible
19050115	Mountain View Seed Storage	1975	Ineligible
19050116	Mountain View Tie Hack Cabin	1927	Ineligible
19050118	Mountain View Horse Barn & Storage	2000	Ineligible

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