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National Forest**

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Lumber, Stone & Concrete

Administrative Facilities of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, 1891-1955

Historic Context Statement and Evaluations
Forest Service Report No. TG-CB-06-760



Cover: *Green Basin Ranger Station.*

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By

Richa Wilson
Regional Architectural Historian
USDA Forest Service
Intermountain Region Facilities Group
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
801-625-5704
rwilson@fs.fed.us

Anthony Godfrey, Ph.D.
U.S. West Research, Inc.
2395 East Fisher Lane
Salt Lake City, UT 84109
801-485-2526
uswestresearch@aol.com

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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. "Within a Day's Ride" provides a history of the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region, with a focus on administrative site planning and architecture. It also discusses methodology of historic research and field surveys of administrative sites.

This history of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest addresses the Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its present configuration. It provides overviews of ranger districts along with their historic administrative sites and facilities. Additionally, it supercedes Anthony Godfrey's history titled "No Longer in the Shadows of the Tetons," Forest Service Report No. TG-CB-03-722. After the Godfrey report was completed in 2003, additional research and field surveys led to corrections and the clarification of several points of confusion.

The last chapter of this document summarizes the eligibility of existing administrative buildings for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Region 4 and Caribou-Targhee context statements support these determinations of historic significance. The work has been completed per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

Acronyms

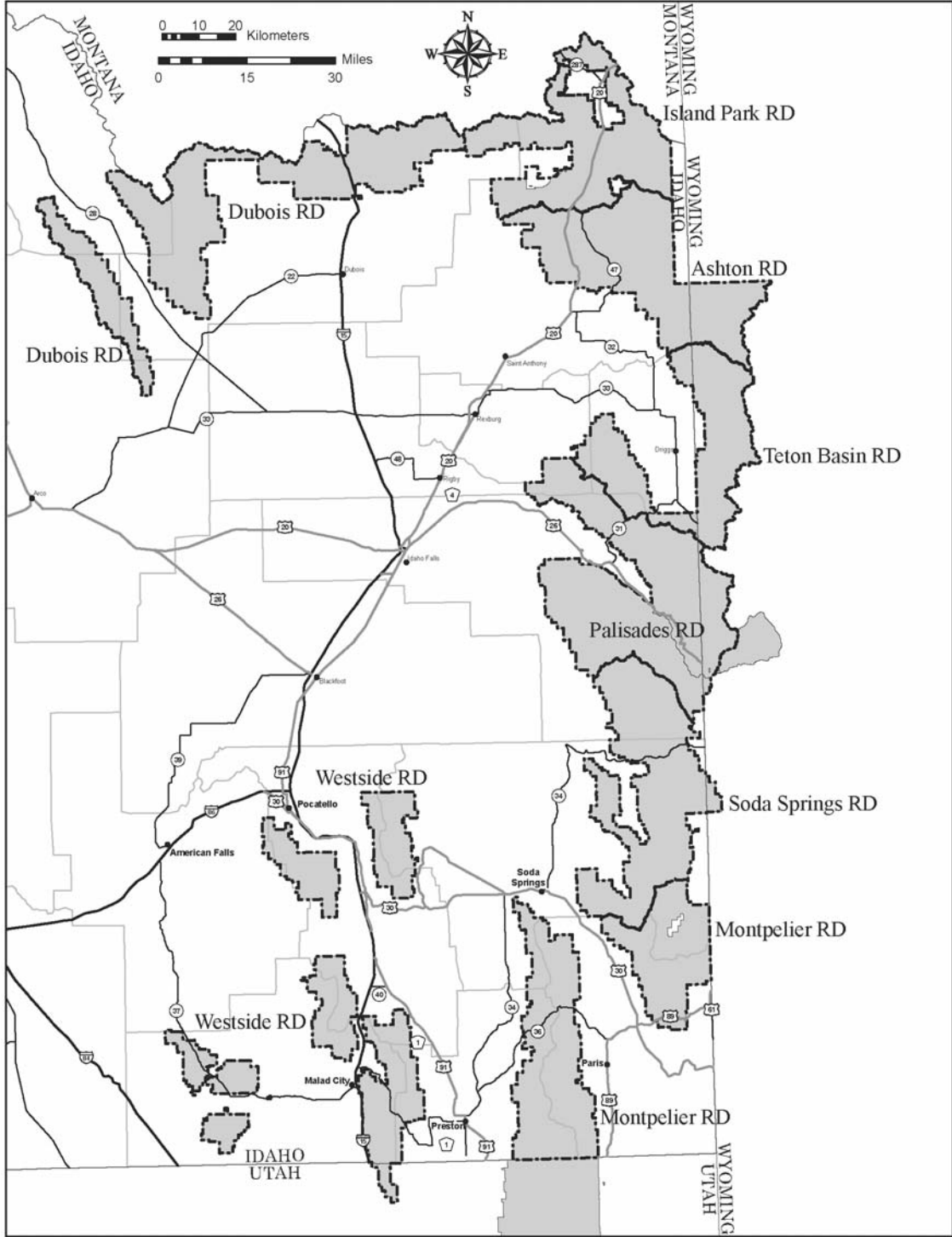
APW	Accelerated Public Works
ASCS	Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service
AWS	Aircraft Warning Service
AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CNF	Caribou National Forest
CTNF	Caribou-Targhee National Forest
CTNF SO	Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DR	District Ranger
DWR	Division of Wildlife Resources
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FMP	Forest Pest Management
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
HLFR	Henry's Lake Forest Reserve
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)
TNF	Targhee National Forest
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
W-CNF	Wasatch-Cache National Forest
WO	Washington Office
WPA	Works Progress Administration
YACC	Young Adult Conservation Corps
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps

Maps



Vicinity Map



Caribou-Targhee National Forest Ranger Districts

Chapter 1: Overview

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest (CTNF) is comprised of the former Caribou National Forest and the Targhee National Forest, which were consolidated in 2000. Under this action, St. Anthony was designated the CTNF Supervisor's Office while Idaho Falls was referred to as the Forest Headquarters. In reality, Idaho Falls serves as the Supervisor's Office.

The CTNF is not contiguous, but is comprised of several divisions in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming largely based on mountain ranges and watersheds. The districts and their headquarters are as follows:

1. Ashton/Island Park Ranger District (Ashton and Island Park)
2. Dubois Ranger District (Dubois)
3. Montpelier Ranger District (Montpelier)
4. Palisades Ranger District (Idaho Falls)
5. Soda Springs Ranger District (Soda Springs)
6. Teton Basin Ranger District (Driggs)
7. Westside Ranger District (Pocatello and Malad)

Some administrative facilities of the CTNF are not located within forest boundaries. These are usually ranger district offices and warehouse sites located in towns or just outside the forest boundary.

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Targhee National Forest

The former Targhee National Forest (TNF), located west and south of the Continental Divide in scenic southeastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, is an area of considerable vegetative diversity. The area included is a plateau varying widely in elevation, broken or traversed by several deep canyons. The central portion, adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and extending westward for an average distance of four or five miles, is a broad volcanic plateau that ranges between 7,200 and 8,300 feet above sea level. This region belongs to the Madison Plateau, which forms the main divide between the north and south forks of the Snake River. To the west of this region is a broad rolling valley locally known as the Island Park country or valley. At a general elevation of about 6,200 feet, the Island Park country stretches from north to south for 30 miles with an average width of nine miles. West of this valley is the Great Bend Ridge, a prominent topographic feature culminating in Bishop Mountain.¹

The TNF forms a great timbered semi-circle around the head of the mighty Snake River. It is entirely within the Snake River drainage, which includes the North Fork of the Snake River, Teton River, and South Fork of the Snake River. Water, stored in the high watershed lands in the form of snow and rain, is released to the valleys through springs and streams for agricultural crops, domestic purposes, power, and commercial and industrial uses. The two most important streams draining the Island Park region and adjacent country (e.g., Great Bend Ridge and Madison Plateau) are the North Fork of the Snake River and

¹ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District Library/Photocopier Room, Driggs, Idaho.

the Warm River. Numerous creeks traverse that portion of the Forest lying south and west of Yellowstone Park with canyons varying in depth. Finally, Camas Creek, Beaver Creek, and the tributaries of Medicine Lodge Creek, embracing what is generally termed the Spencer Region, drain the western portion of the TNF to Range 40 East.²

Sagebrush-grass zones can be found in the lowest elevations and is the most widespread vegetation in the Upper Snake River Plain. Juniper and mountain mahogany characterize the next higher vegetation zone, but are generally not found in distinct zones on the TNF. The lodgepole pine zone is the next highest zone and is perhaps the most widespread vegetation zone. Above this are the Douglas fir zone, the spruce-fir zone, and finally the alpine vegetation zone, which occurs at the highest levels in the Forest.³

Wildlife plays an important part in the use and enjoyment of the TNF. The distribution of animals generally depends largely upon climate and elevation. Herds of antelope and buffalo (which disappeared circa 1840) can be found on the Snake River Plain. Higher elevations provide habitat for bears (grizzly and black), moose, mountain sheep and goats, elk, and deer. Most of the big game animals secure summer food from the forest plant life.⁴

Caribou National Forest

The former Caribou National Forest (CNF) in southeastern Idaho comprises the southern portion of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest and is a mountainous region with elevations that vary from 4,400 feet to 9,953 feet (Meade Peak). The CNF's mountains were formed by movements in the earth's crust from the west and southwest, which wrinkled the region's thick sedimentary layers into many north-south mountain chains separated by beautiful valleys. Mountains cap a high plateau that separates the Bear River drainage of the Great Basin on the south from the Snake River drainage of the Pacific Northwest system on the north.⁵

There are three ranges in the general topography of this high plateau. The Caribou Range is about 100 miles in length with a maximum width of 25 miles. It extends north and south along the Idaho-Wyoming boundary line. Antelope, Conant, Swan, and Grand valleys border the Caribou Range to the north and northeast. Star Valley, noted for its Swiss cheese production, and Geneva Valley are to the east. Finally, Bear River on the south merges into the Bear Lake Valley on the west. Beyond the former CNF boundaries is found the crystal-clear Bear Lake.⁶

The second range is the Port Neuf Range, which lies in the U of the Port Neuf River Valley. The third is the Bannock Range, which extends from Pocatello, Idaho on the north to Plymouth, Utah on the south. The Port Neuf, Marsh, and Cache valleys border the Bannock Range on the east. On the west are the Malad, Arbon, and Bannock valleys.⁷

The mountain ranges serve as important watersheds for the people of Idaho. The Blackfoot and Salt rivers, along with smaller streams, pour their waters down into the South Fork of the Snake River from the Caribou Range along the Idaho-Wyoming border. Farther to the south and west, the Port Neuf Range and northern slopes of the Bannock Range nurture the placid Port Neuf River, which creeps gently down through the old Lake Bonneville gateway into the backwaters of the American Falls Reservoir on the

² Ibid.

³ James A. McDonald, "Targhee National Forest Cultural Resources Overview, Third Version, 30 September 1983" TMs. Archaeologist's Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ File: "1680 History, Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Snake River. Finally, the Bear River drains the southernmost portions of the Caribou and Bannock ranges, sending its fresh water southward to mix with the brine of the Great Salt Lake.⁸

Besides its precious water resources, which are excellent fishing streams, the CNF is forested with verdant evergreen and deciduous trees inhabited by abundant wildlife. Stands of aspen occupy a good portion of the CNF. The remainder is covered with Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, juniper, and mountain mahogany in lesser volume. Many native species of wildlife make their homes on the CNF. They include elk, moose, deer, and smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, marten, ermine, badger, lynx, bobcat, and fox.⁹

Caribou-Targhee National Forest

The CTNF's current website summarizes its modern-day configuration:

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest occupies over 3 million acres and stretches across southeastern Idaho, from the Montana, Utah, and Wyoming borders. The Forest lies almost entirely within "the Greater Yellowstone Area" or "the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem," an area of over 12 million acres and the largest remaining block of relatively undisturbed plant and animal habitat in the contiguous United States. The area continues to gain prominence for its ecological integrity. The United Nations has identified the area as a Biosphere Reserve.¹⁰

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1891 when the Creative Act was passed to allow the establishment of Forest Reserves. It is relevant to include those early years to achieve an understanding of Forest Service development and culture. The cut-off date of 1955 corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ USDA Forest Service, "Caribou-Targhee National Forest," <http://www.fs.fed.us/Region4/caribou-targhee/about/>, accessed 2 February 2007.

Chapter 2: Evolutions of the Forests

THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act, also known as the Creative Act. Although it did not provide for active management, it did allow the President to designate areas as forest reserves. The Department of the Interior's (DOI) General Land Office (GLO) was charged with their administration, although authority for this task was limited. Less than a month after the Act was passed, President Benjamin Harrison established the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, on March 30, 1891. President Harrison's proclamation followed a decade of debate over the fate of America's forested areas. The creation of this land reserve marked one milestone in the beginning of America's conservation movement, while exemplifying the need for effective land management. The new reserve included the core of what would eventually become the Targhee National Forest.

Other reserves were soon created, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range, and watersheds from certain activities that were consuming natural resources at an alarming rate. The pace of forest reserve establishment continued during President Grover Cleveland's tenure. It accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency after President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests, set aside a number of new forest reserves. These included the Pocatello Forest Reserve in 1903, an area later absorbed by the Caribou National Forest.

This chapter examines the evolutions of the Targhee and Caribou national forests, starting with the establishment of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve in 1891 and creation of the Pocatello Forest Reserve in 1903.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

The Targhee National Forest encompasses land from the former Yellowstone, Henry's Lake, and Beaver Head forest reserves. For a few years, its southern portion was detached as the Palisade National Forest. In 2000, the Targhee was consolidated with the Caribou National Forest.

Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, 1891-1906 and Forest Reserve, 1907-1908

In 1872, Congress made its first important reservation of public land by creating Yellowstone National Park. Many looked for a way to expand the park for several years afterwards. That opportunity came with the passage of the Forest Reserve Act, also known as the Creative Act, a seminal piece of legislation for American forestry management that marked the beginning of the national forest system. Section 24 of the Act allowed President Harrison to designate areas as Forest Reserves by presidential proclamation. It authorized the president to set apart "public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations."¹¹

Relying on Section 24, President Benjamin Harrison created the Yellowstone Forest Reserve on March 30, 1891 by signing Presidential Proclamation #17, which created a public reserve from parts of eastern

¹¹ Glen O. Robinson, *The Forest Service* (Baltimore, Maryland: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1975), 6-7; Michael Frome, *The Forest Service* (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1984), 18-19; and Samuel Trask Dana and Sally K. Fairfax, *Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States* (New York, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980), 44 and 56-59.

Idaho and western Wyoming. It was probably aimed more at achieving the long-sought enlargement of the Yellowstone National Park than establishing a national forest system.¹² Nonetheless, on March 2, 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt added lands from Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho to the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve to create the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Several national forests eventually evolved from the new reserve including the Targhee, the Teton, and the Shoshone. The Targhee National Forest was created in 1908 by combining the Idaho portion of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve with the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve.

Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, 1905-1908

In 1905, the Forest Service was created in the U.S. Department of Agriculture to manage forest reserves previously administered by the Department of the Interior's GLO. Gifford Pinchot, a major force behind the transfer, was appointed as the Forest Service's first chief. That same year, on May 23, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt signed Presidential Proclamation #871 withdrawing land for the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (HLFR).

Although Henry's Lake and its outlet were excluded from the new forest reserve, the HLFR contained over 798,720 acres with many waterways. It included the Eastern Centennial Mountains, an east-west range with many creeks feeding the Teton River, roughly encompassing the present-day Island Park and Ashton ranger districts.

On January 22, 1907, four locations were recommended as district headquarters for the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. They eventually became the Warm River, Big Springs, Island Park, and Lewis ranger stations.¹³ By the end of the year, an amended list of ranger stations was developed to include the Camas Creek and Hallie Park ranger stations.¹⁴

Gifford Pinchot sought to improve administration of the forest reserves (renamed national forests in 1907). He instituted a major reorganization in 1908 that led to the consolidation of several smaller forests. Such was the case with the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. On July 1, 1908, it was combined with part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, created the year before, to become the Targhee National Forest.

Targhee National Forest, 1908-2000

The Targhee National Forest was created July 1, 1908 by Executive Order #871, which consolidated lands of the Henry's Lake Ranger Station and part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. The gross forest area was 1,479,320 acres, which included state and private lands inside the forest boundaries in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming.¹⁵

The Targhee National Forest was named for a famous Bannock Indian. According to Millie Carnes, the Shoshone wife of a Civil War veteran and resident of the Fort Hall Reservation until 1924, Targhee (a.k.a. Tygee) was a noted warrior and leader of his people during the 1850s and 1860s. In 1867, Targhee reportedly signed a treaty with the United States that led to the creation of the Fort Hall Reservation, which kept peace between the Bannocks and the United States government.¹⁶

Timber resources were plentiful on the Targhee National Forest. Lumbermen cut trees with crosscut handsaws and hauled or skidded logs to nearby mills and then to railheads by work oxen and horses. One

¹² Ibid.

¹³ File: "Administrative Sites, Big Springs Ranger Station," Archaeologist's Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Hereinafter, this location will be described as "CTNF SO Archeologist's Office."

¹⁴ File: "Administrative Sites, Camas Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

¹⁵ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

¹⁶ Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, CTNF SO Archeologist's Office; and Dubois Ranger District History Binders, Dubois Ranger District Library, Dubois, Idaho.

operation in lodgepole pine timber even provided mine timbers to important producing mines as far as Utah. The TNF was also big-game country (early day fur trappers had already reduced most fur-bearer numbers) and small numbers of people hunted mostly for meat year-round. The Forest's 500 miles of streams and 2,650 acres of lakes provided excellent trout fishing. In the early days, recreational use was very light and typically limited to local people within horse-and-buggy distance of the woods.¹⁷

On the other hand, much of the Targhee's productive rangeland had been depleted by unrestricted cattle and sheep use. Livestock found it increasingly difficult to locate required forage on some ranges. Eventually, the "first come-first served" grazing use by cattle and sheep was eliminated when the Forest Service established grazing allotments with clear boundaries.¹⁸

The boundaries of the Targhee National Forest changed frequently during the twentieth century. In 1910, President William H. Taft by Presidential Proclamation #1055 transferred a small portion of the Beaver Head National Forest to the western end of the Targhee. The same proclamation eliminated 583,650 acres from the Targhee to create the Palisade National Forest.

President Woodrow Wilson, by Executive Order #2632, consolidated the Palisade National Forest with the Targhee National Forest on July 1, 1917. This gave the Targhee a net area of 1,312,662 acres as reported by Forest Supervisor Samuel W. Stoddard in June 1918. This net acreage was located in the following four Idaho counties, and one Wyoming county.¹⁹

Bonneville County, Idaho	168,258 acres
Fremont County, Idaho	694,352 acres
Madison County, Idaho	34,254 acres
Teton County, Idaho	80,317 acres
Lincoln County, Wyoming	335,481 acres

After World War I, the Targhee gained two important additions: 11,607 acres in 1924 and a transfer of 8,576 acres from the Salmon National Forest in 1938. More adjustments occurred after World War II. The Targhee expanded westward in 1948 when a significant area (281,121 acres) of the Salmon National Forest was transferred. This parcel, which now forms the western end of the Dubois Ranger District, included the eastern slopes of the Lemhi Range. Ten years later, another 17,407 acres were added to the TNF, giving the forest a net acreage of 1,666,371 acres.

Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917

As mentioned previously the Targhee National Forest was created in 1908. Two years later, President Taft's Proclamation #1053 created the Palisade National Forest from the southern half of the Targhee. The new forest, established on June 28, 1910, consisted of 583,650 acres – an area now managed by the Teton Basin and Palisades district rangers. During its seven-year existence, 36,715 acres were eliminated from Palisades, leaving it with a net area of 546,935 acres. The Targhee National Forest re-absorbed the Palisade National Forest on July 1, 1917. This may have been a consolidation driven by diminishing manpower during World War I.

¹⁷ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor's Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Hereinafter, this location will be described as "CTNF SO Surveyor's Office."

In 1910, eight ranger stations were located on the Palisade National Forest. They included the Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley Gulch, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek, and Victor ranger stations.²⁰

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Forerunners of the Caribou National Forest include the Pocatello and Port Neuf forest reserves along with parts of the Bear River and Cache national forests.

Pocatello National Forest, 1903- 1915

The Pocatello Forest Reserve, when created in 1903, included the mountainous country south of Pocatello and surrounding valleys of the Portneuf River, Marsh Creek, and Bannock Creek. Originally, this area was part of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which was established by treaty in 1869. However, in 1898, it was eliminated from the Reservation, along with other lands, by the Fort Hall Treaty of that year.²¹

Soon after being eliminated from the Reservation, bands of non-Indian sheep overran the area surrounding Pocatello. When sheep by the thousands and cattle by the hundreds overgrazed the country west and south of Pocatello, city residents became alarmed about the water quality of nearby creeks. Fearing pollution of their water supply, citizens petitioned Congress to protect the purity of the watersheds by establishing a forest reserve.²² On September 5, 1903, in response to this general demand, President Theodore Roosevelt created the 49,920-acre Pocatello Forest Reserve. It was the first reserve in this area of southeastern Idaho and one of the earliest in the Intermountain Region.

R. H. Charlton, Inspector of Forest Reserves, arrived in Pocatello on February 23, 1904 to look after the needs of the newly established Pocatello Forest Reserve. In a local newspaper article, Inspector Charlton stated that President Roosevelt created the new forest “for the purpose of preserving and protecting from contamination the water supply of the city of Pocatello.” Furthermore, Inspector Charlton decided that the “grazing of sheep within the reservation would be prohibited entirely,” and that the reserve would be “managed so as to make it a park or pleasure resort for Pocatello people.”²³ A month after Inspector Charlton’s visit, Peter Wrensted was placed in charge of the Pocatello Forest Reserve. One of Wrensted’s first duties was to eliminate sheep grazing to protect the city’s watershed.²⁴

A major reorganization within the Forest Service in 1908 led to the consolidation of small forest reserves (by then renamed “national forests”). On July 1, the Pocatello National Forest was reconfigured to encompass the former Pocatello and Port Neuf forest reserves, as well as the Marsh Creek and Malad divisions of the Bear River National Forest. The enlarged Pocatello National Forest existed until April 21, 1915 when it was eliminated and all its land was transferred to the Cache National Forest. According to the executive order for this action, the consolidation was made “for economy of administration.”

²⁰ Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, CTNF SO Surveyor’s Office.

²¹ File: “1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District” and File: “1680 History, Caribou History,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Pocatello, Idaho.

²² Ibid.

²³ File: “Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings, Caribou History,” Caribou National Forest History Files, Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor’s Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁴ File: “1680 History, Caribou History” and “1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District.”

Port Neuf Forest Reserve, 1907-1908

In 1906, Robert Burns Wilson examined 95,360 acres of the Portneuf Mountains, which were being considered as the “Topaz Addition” to the Bear River Forest Reserve. Wilson observed that the primary industries were stock raising and sawmilling. He noted extensive timber cutting by small operations and locals. Wilson also recorded four streams that had headwaters in the examined area were important to local ranchmen for irrigation purposes. According to Wilson, all sides of the proposed addition were “thickly settled” with numerous ranch towns and post offices along Bear River, Marsh Creek, and the Portneuf River. He further observed that about 800 cattle and up to 20,000 tramp sheep grazed the area. The latter were typically on their way to the larger Caribou Mountains in the north. Wilson noted that there had been no complaints about sheep on the Portneuf Mountains, probably because they stayed away from the north, which was then devoted to cattle. In the end, Wilson recommended adding this area to the Bear River Forest Reserve.²⁵

In contrast to Wilson’s recommendation, the area was created as the separate 99,508-acre Port Neuf Forest Reserve on March 8, 1907. It included the Portneuf Range and its slopes east of Inkorn within the loop of the Portneuf River, east of Rapid Creek, and bounded on the north by the Fort Hall Indian Reservation boundary near Mount Putnam. Three main feeder creeks drained the Port Neuf Forest Reserve: the Toponce, North Fork and Inman creeks.²⁶ It was a short-lived forest reserve. On July 1, 1908, the Port Neuf Forest Reserve officially became part of the newly configured Pocatello National Forest.

Bear River National Forest, 1906-1908

Overgrazing prompted petitions for more forest reserves in southeastern Idaho and northern Utah. Smith Riley in 1904 recommended establishment of the Malad Forest Reserve for this very reason. In his “Report on Proposed Malad Forest Reserve,” Riley stated that the Malad Mountains were in poor condition, as were the Malad and Cache valleys. Forest Agent Riley recommended the withdrawal of 94,390 acres as a reserve from which sheep would be excluded.²⁷ The Malad Division did not become its own forest reserve. Instead, it was designated as part of the Bear River Forest Reserve, created on May 28, 1906.

The reserve, renamed the Bear River National Forest, existed for only two years. 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 (later known as the Elkhorn Ranger District). 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 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

²⁵ Robert Burns Wilson, “Favorable Report on the Proposed Topaz Addition to Bear River Forest Reserve, Idaho, 1906,” Cache National Forest History Binders, Scott Bushman’s Office, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah.

²⁶ File: “1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District.”

²⁷ Smith Riley, “Report on Proposed Malad Forest Reserve,” Cache National Forest Historic Boundary Files, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

includes the Malad Range and the Oxford Mountains (later known as the Oxford Ranger District). It is now part of the Westside Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

3. **Bear River (East) Division.** The former Logan Forest Reserve, headquartered in Utah, 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 while the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest manages the larger portion that lies in Idaho. Administrative sites on the Idaho side include the Egan Basin, Cub River, Eight Mile, and Franklin Basin guard 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.²⁸ 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.

Two years after its creation, the Bear River National Forest 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 new Cache National Forest.

Caribou National Forest, 1907-2000

President Roosevelt established the Caribou Forest Reserve, later the Caribou National Forest, on January 15, 1907. Its boundaries encompassed 733,000 acres in Idaho and 7,740 acres in Wyoming. John T. Wedemeyer, the first forest supervisor, investigated the origins of the new forest’s name. He determined that a Frenchman by the name of John Cariboo prospected and mined in the Grays Lake locality. Thereafter, the post office and nearby mountain range were named after Cariboo. To support this conclusion, Wedemeyer consulted the 1898 edition of *Britannica Encyclopedia*, where he noted that the mountains were known as the Cariboo Mountains and that the old post office was also spelled Cariboo. Under the term Cariboo, Wedemeyer discovered that the *Britannica Encyclopedia* also listed the famous placer gold mining district in British Columbia. Regardless, Wedemeyer concluded that the word spelled “Caribou,” as the Forest Service spelled it, sounded better and he did not dispute the nomenclature despite his investigation. This upset the local citizenry who declared the Forest Service had no right to change the name since they still spelled it “Cariboo.”²⁹

According to another account, the area’s name may have ties to one of the first men to discover gold in the region near Mt. Pisgah (Caribou Mountain). He was Jesse Fairchild of Caribou, British Columbia who was called “Cariboo Jack.” Noted for telling tall tales of the Canadian Caribou country, Cariboo Jack died in 1881 after he was mauled by a mother grizzly bear with twin cubs.³⁰

When the Caribou National Forest was created in 1907, the area’s timber, grazing, mining, wildlife, and water resources were in very poor shape. The first rangers found fire-ravaged and exploited forests, poor range conditions created by years of overstocking of cattle and sheep, damaged lands and polluted watersheds due to previous mining activities, an overall depletion of large game, and streams that were over-fished and over-trapped.³¹

²⁸ Cache National Forest History Binders.

²⁹ File: “1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History,” Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Caribou Historical Data (No File Name), Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

³⁰ File: “1680 History, Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960”; and File: Caribou Historical Data (No File Name).

³¹ File: “1680 History, Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960.”

Regarding timber and fires, Forest Supervisor Wedemeyer in 1909 wrote, “some portions are covered with very good stands of young pine. [However,] the whole range has been burned over at some time from 30 to 35 years ago and a great amount of dead and down timber is to be found especially on the south half of the Forest.”³² In fact, the Caribou National Forest was one of the largest burned-over areas in the Intermountain Region. The first record of fire on or near the Forest was made as early as 1812. Thereafter, pioneer settlers often reported fires burning uncontrolled all summer long in the area. The even-aged stands of lodgepole pine indicate that, from about 1855 to 1890, whole forests had been destroyed by fire.³³

In 1907, there were probably less than a dozen families living within the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest and some of those for only the summer season. In the valleys nearby and adjacent to the Forest were thriving agricultural communities. However, there was little agricultural land within the boundaries due to its mountainous terrain. Grazing was the chief industry and Forest Supervisor Wedemeyer described the Forest as an “open free for all range” whereby “everyone made a wild chase to get on the best portion, even before the snow was gone.” This uncontrolled sheep grazing denuded the range, forcing stock to leave before the season was over. Cattlemen were gradually driven from the range and many chose to raise sheep to survive, thereby compounding the problem. Many of the larger herds of sheep did not belong to Idaho residents, but instead to transient groups. These transients used the range until it was depleted, and then moved their herds elsewhere.³⁴

Prior to grazing, mining was the leading industry in this part of southeastern Idaho. Placer gold was extracted in the Caribou mining district. This gave way to phosphate mining, especially in the lower half of the Forest, which increasingly became important for fertilizer production.³⁵

Between 1910 and 1920, the Caribou National Forest’s area grew and shrunk with several additions and eliminations of land. The forest area held steady at approximately 742,000 acres from 1922 to 1939, but then the Forest went through a number of additions that increased its total area to over one million acres. On May 11, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt transferred the Portneuf and Pocatello divisions of the Cache National Forest to the Caribou. These two divisions eventually formed the Pocatello Ranger District. The Malad Division was transferred from the Cache to the Caribou in 1942. This addition comprised the former Malad and Marsh Creek divisions of the Pocatello National Forest.

DISTRICT & FOREST CONSOLIDATIONS

As demonstrated later in this document, the reorganization and consolidation of ranger districts is ongoing as policies change, budgets and staffs shrink and grow, and needs change. In the 1970s, President Nixon’s directive to administer geographic areas through one Federal office rather than a variety of Agency offices was another factor. His “Standard Regional Boundary Concept” would have eliminated certain Forest Service regional offices. Former Ashley Forest Supervisor A. R. McConkie explained the situation:

Funds and personnel limitations have been very severe during this spring of 1973. A number of Forest Service consolidations has 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

³² File: Caribou Historical Data (No File Name).

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

be eliminated. The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters at that location would also be moved. These actions, taken together with shortage of funds since the Forest Service will receive in Fiscal Year 1974 an estimated 35% to 30% less funding than in the previous fiscal year, have brought about rather severe crises with many Forest Service employees.³⁶

The resistance of Western congressmen, along with the Watergate scandal and Nixon's resignation, halted the initiative to eliminate regional offices. As McConkie mentioned, however, district consolidations had already taken place. This was a result of the Region's 1968 "Size of Ranger District Policy" requiring forests to examine public services, resource management, organization management, costs, and projected workload. The Targhee National Forest complied in 1970 by reducing the number of its ranger districts from eight to five. The Ashton district absorbed the Porcupine district, while the lands of the Spencer district were transferred to the Dubois and Island Park districts. The Rexburg, Swan Valley, and Teton Basin districts were reconfigured as two units: the Palisades and Teton Basin districts.

The Caribou National Forest also saw adjustments. In late 1972, the Freedom Ranger District was officially dissolved and its lands divided among the Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and Montpelier ranger districts. The Montpelier Ranger District, in early 1973, began managing that part of the Cache National Forest that lies in Idaho (the northern end of the Bear River Division).

Cycles of consolidation continued in subsequent years. The Palisades Ranger District began administering the Snake River Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest in 1976. In the 1990s, the Island Park district ranger took on the additional responsibility of managing the Ashton Ranger District, while one ranger began managing both the Pocatello and Malad districts.

The most significant adjustment occurred in 2000 when the Caribou and Targhee forests were administratively combined. In other words, the staffs were consolidated and, over time, the area has been managed as one National Forest. The number of employees has diminished, as has the need for certain administrative sites. One goal of this document is to document those sites and explain how administrative changes have affected their placement, development, and current use or abandonment.

PERSONNEL

Historically, the administrative structures of the Targhee and Caribou forests were typical. A Forest Supervisor based at a 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 residents. 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

³⁶ A. R. McConkie, "Ashley National Forest Historical Information, May 22, 1973," Ashley National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/Region4/ashley/heritage/histories/mcconkie.pdf>, accessed March 21, 2007.

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.³⁷

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."³⁸

The quality of the Forest personnel improved as more men attended forestry courses at the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, Utah. 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. One such person was Basil Crane, who served in the CCC at Paris, Idaho before attending Utah State Agricultural College where he earned a degree in range management. He later worked as a ranger on the Cache National Forest.³⁹

³⁷ William Weld Clark, "Report on Personnel, Bear River National Forest, November 24, 1907" [transcription], p. 1, Cache National Forest History Binders, Scott Bushman's Office, Logan Ranger District Office, Logan, Utah.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2.

³⁹ Basil K. Crane, "Dust from an Alkali Flat, 1981" TMs [photocopy], p. 1, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

Chapter 3: Civilian Conservation Corps

As unemployment rates rose during the Great Depression, Federal and state agencies implemented innovative programs. In the Intermountain West, transient camps were set up in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Pocatello to provide temporary work for the otherwise unemployed.⁴⁰ However, programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had a much greater impact, particularly on National Forest lands.

The CCC began on April 5, 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, later renamed the CCC. Planned in its early stages to chiefly benefit forested areas of Western states, originators soon found that nearly every section of the country had work opportunities for the CCC. The history of the CCC on the Caribou and the Targhee forests is typical in terms of its administration, enrollment, camps, and relationship with the Forest Service. In 1983, Judith Austin wrote:

Thanks to the good work of state officials and the state's obvious needs, Idaho had more camps than any other state except California – and the state ranked second in per capita expenditure for the CCC as well. The state had a total of 163 camps, lasting for an average of three years each. Among them were 109 Forest Service camps, 20 on state forests, 9 on private forest lands, 8 under the Soil Conservation Service, and 16 under the Grazing Service. The vast majority relocated south of the Salmon River. A number of the camps, in areas with particularly heavy winter weather and problems of accessibility, closed down each winter. At the peak of the CCC activity, in the summer of 1935, there were 82 camps functioning in the state.⁴¹

The Idaho camps employed 86,775 men including 28,074 Idahoans. Throughout the state, enrollees built 236 lookout houses and towers, strung over 3,000 miles of telephone lines, and planted over 28.6 million trees. They also contributed 484,149 man-days fighting forest fires and treated more than 640,000 acres for plant diseases and pests.⁴²

Many of the CCC camps on the CTNF fell under the jurisdiction of the Pocatello CCC District, which was established May 20, 1933 under the leadership of Major Parley D. Parkinson, the District Commander. Headquartered in Pocatello, the CCC district was comprised of 16 cadre companies supplemented with Local Experienced Men (LEM) to bring each company to its full 200-man strength. The Pocatello CCC District was short-lived and closed down the following November.

After a lapse of one year, the Pocatello District was reconstituted on May 22, 1935 after Congress embraced and expanded the CCC program. On June 1, the Pocatello District took over 18 camps from other CCC districts, including the Stewart Flat, Osborne Springs, and Paris CCC camps.⁴³ With these actions, the District leaders initiated construction of camps for 15 new companies. Some were abandoned within months when plans to expand the CCC program were curtailed. The number of companies also ebbed with the seasons. In the winter of 1935-36, there were 16 companies in the Pocatello District; this grew to 20 the following summer. Two years later, in the fall and winter of 1937, the district was reduced to

⁴⁰ Charles S. Peterson and Linda E. Speth, "A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 25 September 1980," TMs [photocopy, p. 103, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁴¹ Judith Austin, *Idaho Yesterdays*, 1983, excerpt cited in "CCC in Idaho," <http://www.idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/ccc/idaho/austinarticle.html>, accessed 9 September 2003.

⁴² "CCC in Idaho," <http://www.idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/ccc/idaho/idprojects.html>, accessed 9 September 2003.

⁴³ "Historical Sketch of the Pocatello CCC District," *Pictorial Review, Civilian Conservation Corps, Pocatello District, Company 3544*, <http://www.geocities.com/cccpapers/3544review.html>, accessed 30 December 2003.

14 companies, a number that jumped to 26 in the summer of 1938.⁴⁴ The quantity of camps afterward is unclear. Superintendent Lewis Daniels recalled:

In the summer of 1940 and 1941 I had the greater part of the Pocatello Camp out in camps at Stewart Flats and the Logan River at Tony Grove. I also had a camp at Brockman Creek building the skyline road from Fall Creek to Brockman Creek. Also had men at Snake River Ranger Station improving the road . . . In the summer of 1941 we built a fire lookout at Black Mountain between McCoy Creek and Jacknife Creek. Arthur Campbell was the leader on the job. He packed the material on packhorses four miles from McCoy Creek up to the top of the mountain. This required, besides the necessary lumber, sixteen full sized windows to be able to see out all four sides of the lookout.⁴⁵

CAMP HISTORIES

Known CCC camps relevant to the Caribou-Targhee National Forest included the following:⁴⁶

Camp A-1-1, Beaver Creek

Company 574 of this Bureau of Animal Industry camp started August 18, 1941 with Dubois as the nearest post office. It was likely associated with the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station.

Camp F-25, Alpine

In the winter of 1936-37, Company 730 relocated from Canyon Camp YNP-2 (Yellowstone National Park) to Alpine Camp F-25. The latter was near Alpine Hot Springs, Wyoming, a few miles west of the picturesque Grand Canyon of the Snake River. The CCC boys of this camp are best known for building 12 miles of the Star Valley to Yellowstone highway up the Grand Canyon. Vaughan Tippetts, later a ranger on the Caribou National Forest, served as the assistant camp director of the Alpine Camp after graduating from the University of Idaho. He told his son that building the road was a major accomplishment given the terrain. Before that, the only access to Jackson Hole was over Teton Pass. "Needless to say the CCC boys at Alpine were pretty highly regarded in Jackson after they built the road."⁴⁷

Camp F-84

The enrollees of Company 972 were the first to occupy this short-lived camp, arriving on May 20, 1933. The exact location of Camp F-84 is unknown but Ashton was the nearest post office. Company 972 was stationed the following May near Challis, Idaho and there is no further indication the Camp F-84 existed more than a year.

Camp F-94, Osborne Springs

The Osborne Springs Camp was 26 miles north of Ashton, Idaho and 40 miles southwest of Yellowstone, Montana along Highway 191. Company 1972 occupied it beginning May 15, 1935. The young men of the

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Lewis Henry Daniels, *A Good Life* (Privately printed, no date), 49.

⁴⁶ *The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District* (Pocatello: Graves & Potter, Inc., 1985); Cub River CCC Camp and Other Camps, 1938 to 1940, Historic Photographs (Red 3-Ring Binder), Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho; File: "1680 History, Caribou History"; File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District"; Daniels, various pages; and Idaho Public Television, "CCC in Idaho, Idaho CCC Camps," <http://www.idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/ccc/idaho/camps.html>, accessed 9 September 2003.

⁴⁷ Dave Tippetts, Rocky Mountain Research Station, personal communication with author, 16 Feb 2005.

camp are credited with construction and maintenance of the Ashton Hill Road and the Elk Wallow Road, development of the Big Springs Campground, stringing and maintenance of telephone lines, roadside clearing of U.S. Highway 191, and clearing a burned area within the district.

Camp F-95

Camp F-95, with its Victor post office, was first occupied on May 24, 1933 by Company 1308. Its precise location is unknown and it appears to have been closed rather early. By the following year, Company 1308 was stationed near McCall in a state forest camp.

Camp F-96, Indian Creek

On May 25, 1933, Company 1307 became the first group of enrollees assigned to Camp F-96 under Superintendent Lewis Henry Daniels. With the help of Army Captain Maurice S. Kerr, Daniels supervised a group of young men who arrived that spring from Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. These CCC enrollees established a tent camp on Indian Creek across the river from Irwin, Idaho. They were joined by nearly 200 LEM and enrollees from Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and the Swan Valley area. Enrollees erected 30 miles of telephone line including a connection between the Swan Valley Ranger Station and Alpine, Wyoming. The enrollees also remodeled the Snake River Ranger Station dwelling and constructed seven new buildings at the site.⁴⁸ Company 1307 was transferred to a state forest camp near Gardena in October 1933.

Camp F-99, Paris

Camp F-99, located about fifteen miles northwest of Paris, Idaho, was set in a wooded glen surrounded by rolling, pine-clad hills. Company 1306 began occupying it in May 1933. A year later, Company 1925 was stationed here, followed by Company 1973 in May of 1935. Enrollees worked during the summer on fire suppression, camp construction, rodent control, road construction, timber stand improvement, timber surveys, and development of recreational areas. They may have also been involved with constructing the Paris Ranger Station. The CCC, probably enrollees from Camp F-99, developed the Paris Springs Campground, near the head of Paris Creek.

Camp F-101, Bannock (Mink Creek)

Camp F-101 was established in the spring of 1933 about one-quarter mile up Mink Creek from the Bannock Ranger Station. Company 1258 was the first to occupy it beginning June 13, 1933. According to ranger Sterling Justice, an "advance cadre" of enrollees, along with skilled carpenters hired by the Forest Service, constructed barracks and support buildings at the site. The remainder of the enrollees arrived soon thereafter. They assisted with erecting camp buildings and installing a pipeline to carry water from the West Fork of Mink Creek and from Corral Springs to the City of Pocatello. The CCC men also improved the Bannock Ranger Station with a dwelling, a large barn, a "storehouse with a warehouse," and a water system. During that first summer, they also developed the Cherry Springs Campground, improved roads, installed a water system for a summer home area, and laid more than six miles of cement pipe to provide culinary water to Pocatello. The camp closed for the winter and in November 1933, the CCC enrollees transferred to Riggins, Idaho.⁴⁹

In January of 1934, Ranger Justice was placed in charge of men in a transient camp when they were sent to occupy the Bannock CCC camp. Justice described them as "eight to one hundred and twenty-five tramps picked up in Pocatello by the police." Under a relief program, the State of Idaho provided them with

⁴⁸ Daniels, 34-36.

⁴⁹ Sterling R. Justice, *The Forest Ranger on Horseback, 1967* TMs, p.136-38 and 144, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

food, clothing, and medical care, along with \$5 a month. Several rangers were sent to assist Ranger Justice in supervising the men on work projects, which included improving the grounds of the nearby Bannock Ranger Station. The Forest Service rangers found the men's work to be generally unsatisfactory and the State camp officials uncooperative. Justice noted, "an average of six men left the camp daily and about that number of new ones came out from the city jail after they had been deloused and cleaned up."⁵⁰

The camp was designated as Camp SCS-6 in 1935, indicating the Soil Conservation Service managed it. Company 2549 and Company 560 were assigned here in June and October respectively. The Bannock Camp was still operating in early spring of 1937 when Lewis Daniels was assigned as supervisor. He left by summer but returned as superintendent in the winter of 1937-38.⁵¹

On November 1, 1939, the Bannock Camp was again known as Camp F-101 when it was transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service. Company 1506 occupied it that fall. Enrollees moved to the Stewart Flat Camp F-170 in May of 1940, although spike camps were set up at Cub River, Bannock, and Summit View. They returned in October 1940 to Bannock Camp F-101, which operated until June of 1941.

The CCC men are credited with restoration of denuded lands in the entire Pocatello area, including terracing and reseeding, building miles of range fence, and installing stock watering troughs. In addition to this work, they also removed trees infested with insects, planted over 200,000 trees, and reseeded many acres of range along the Marsh Creek addition.

The young men of Camp F-101 completed the Summit View, Montpelier, Cherry Springs, and Scout Mountain recreation areas. They rebuilt the Diamond Creek Road and constructed the Harrington Mountain drift fence, the Mud Springs water tank, and range water developments in Kendall and Campbell canyons. They built the Black Mountain Lookout and fought fires.⁵² Enrollees rebuilt part of the Mink Creek road and the telephone line from Bannock Ranger Station to Pocatello. They constructed a warehouse at Pocatello, four portable overnight cabins, and two sets of portable (trailer) camps. Additionally, the men posted forest boundaries, made 500 signs, built 10 portable sheep corrals, 300 heavy log camp tables, and killed 1,000 porcupines. They also built ski jumps and a ski shelter in Lead Draw south of Pocatello (renowned ski jumper Alf Engen was the designer of the jumps).⁵³

Camp F-170, Stewart Flat

Camp F-170 was approximately 41 miles from Soda Springs and 34 miles from Montpelier. Specifically, it was established at the intersection of Diamond Creek and Timber Creek on Stewart Flat on the Caribou National Forest. Company 920 was the first to occupy the Stewart Flat camp in 1935. The following summer, enrollees from Kentucky and Tennessee were stationed here. They were followed by Company 4793 in June of 1937. Enrollees specialized in road construction and fire fighting activities.



CCC enrollees preparing fence posts and telephone poles and operating creosote plant at Stewart Flat, 1941.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 145-46.

⁵¹ Daniels, 42.

⁵² "Caribou History, 1945" TMs [photocopy], p. 61, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁵³ Ibid.; Daniels, 45-47.

During its three summers of operation (1935-37), Superintendent Lewis H. Daniels oversaw project work. By the time his first group of CCC enrollees arrived from California, he had already overseen the construction of a mess hall, kitchen, and latrine at the camp.⁵⁴

The enrollees built the ranger dwelling at Freedom, Wyoming and constructed the Slug Creek Road through the narrows in Blackfoot River and to Daves Creek. They rebuilt the Diamond Creek Road to Timber Creek and started the recreation areas at Summit View, Montpelier, Home Canyon, and Whitman Hollow. The young men also completed the Mill Canyon campground, treated 10,000 fence posts, and worked on stand improvement on Diamond Creek.⁵⁵

Camp F-405, Heise

Little is known about Heise Camp F-405, although the autobiography of former CCC superintendent Lewis Daniels contains numerous photos of its buildings. Company 2546 was assigned here in June of 1935. In the winter of 1936-37, Company 2515 relocated from Hot Springs Camp GTNP-4 to Camp Heise. Company 3206 occupied the camp beginning October 25, 1939. Daniels wrote that enrollees of the Porcupine camp were sent to Heise for the winter. Natives of Kentucky and Ohio, the young men built a road along the river down to Burns Siding, which they had nearly completed by early spring.⁵⁶

William Eichner was a 17-year-old enrollee who, in the summers of 1938 and 1939, was assigned to the Heise Ranger Station. There he worked with other CCC recruits building outhouses, log camp tables, wooden Forest Service signs and other items. In the winters, he was stationed at the Warm River Hatchery, where he and others worked on the bridge and poured concrete for the foundation of the cabin there.⁵⁷

Camp F-406, Porcupine

Porcupine Camp F-406 was in a densely wooded area of the Targhee National Forest, about 11 miles northeast of Ashton, Idaho. The enrollees of Company 2510 arrived in September 1935 from Fort Knox, Kentucky and soon built barracks and other buildings. Their tasks included general forestry work, fire prevention and suppression, and road construction. Camp 2510 again occupied Camp F-460 during the summer of 1937. The following summer, men from Company 3205 were stationed here. The Porcupine CCC camp is credited with constructing the Warm River Hatchery.

Camp F-408, Cub River

Cub River Camp F-408 was established as early as June of 1935 when Company 2548 was assigned to it. Company 1506 also occupied the camp although dates are not known at present. Lewis Daniels took over as superintendent of the Cub River Camp in January of 1938, replacing Bill Athey. At that time, the Army official in charge was Captain Jimmie Newsum. Camp F-408 enrollees worked near the Cub River Guard Station, developing the water supply, fencing the area and planting pine trees. In addition, they constructed a better road to the Willow Flats area and developed the first official campground there. The young men also built a wading pool and an amphitheater there.⁵⁸ The camp was vacated in October of 1939.

⁵⁴ Daniels, 38-39.

⁵⁵ Daniels, various pages; and "Caribou History, 1945," 61.

⁵⁶ Daniels, 42.

⁵⁷ File: "1680 History, File #2," Island Park Ranger District Main File Room, Island Park, Idaho.

⁵⁸ J. Patrick Wilde, "History of the Montpelier District, Caribou National Forest, 1980" TMs [photocopy], Montpelier Ranger District Office, Montpelier, Idaho; and Daniels, 43-45.

Camp BR-28, Island Park

Camp BR-28 was a few miles south of the Montana-Idaho line and about a mile from the main highway that led to Yellowstone National Park's west entrance. Although it was a Bureau of Reclamation camp, it was located on the Targhee National Forest. Enrollees had one major objective: to clear away 1,500 acres of forest for the creation of the Island Park Reservoir.

A HISTORICAL STUDY, 1983

In the 1980s, the history of the CCC gained national interest, due in part to economic conditions -- the worst since the CCC era. Historians also recognized the impending loss of memory as former CCC members aged and their work was nearing the end of its design life. As a result, there was a strong sentiment to preserve samples of CCC projects as a memorial to the efforts of millions of individual participants nationwide.⁵⁹

Archaeologist James A. McDonald, in response to this national sentiment and a need to identify associated cultural resources, evaluated many of the Targhee National Forest's administrative sites in 1983. McDonald completed a report titled *Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era* (Report TG-83-122). In the report, he inventoried all the administrative sites that were in existence during the 1930s and described their association with the CCC, current condition, and National Register eligibility. McDonald's report was to be used as the historical context and basis for consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concerning formal determinations of eligibility of each property for the National Register.

McDonald compiled his report primarily from documents at the Targhee SO and various district offices, as well as the Seattle Federal Records Center. These primary sources included files from the "7300 Building" series, which contain condition surveys, plans, and records of maintenance and modifications. McDonald supplemented this information with secondary sources on the CCC, such as John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (1967), Leslie Alexander Lacy, *The Soil Soldiers: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression* (1976), and Stan Cohen, *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1033-1942* (1980).

With this knowledge in hand, McDonald visited all the administrative facilities known to be associated with the CCC. Detailed drawings and plans were not made because of time limitations, but such documentation was provided later with individual cultural resource reports and National Register Nominations. He noted that properties of the CCC era were not eligible, at that time, for the National Register due to their recent construction (less than 50 years). However, the 1975 National Register staff encouraged the evaluation and nomination of some CCC properties.

⁵⁹ James A. McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era, Report No. TG-83-122, 10 February 1983" TMs, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

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.

NURSERIES

By the early twentieth century, so many acres of the Caribou National Forest had been damaged by severe fires that the Forest Service decided to replant the areas. Consequently, the Forest Service withdrew land for the Pocatello Planting Station in 1906 at the present-day Bannock Ranger Station. It was significantly developed beginning in 1908 under the guidance of Peter Wrensted, first forest supervisor of the Pocatello Forest Reserve. The Pocatello nursery, the second largest in the Forest Service during its existence, produced thousands of pine and fir seedlings for transplanting along Mink Creek and on the Payette, Salmon, and Wyoming forests.⁶⁰ Like other nurseries in the Region, the Pocatello nursery suffered from a lack of manpower and funds due to World War I. It closed in 1918.

On the Targhee National Forest, forest officers sought to establish the Rainey Creek Nursery near Swan Valley from 1908 to 1912. Little is known about the extent of nursery operations, if any, that occurred there.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Early records indicate that fire management efforts were minimal at first, but improved with the construction of fire breaks, roads, telephone lines, and fire caches. A search of administrative site records indicates no lookout towers were constructed on the Caribou National Forest. This may be attributed to several factors included the terrain, vegetation types, and accessibility. Instead, several “fire observation stations” were designated. According to a list of improvements completed in 1912-13, four of these stations, which included a fire-finder on a wood post, were located at Grace, Thatcher, Sherman Peak, and Montpelier, Idaho. Additionally, fire caches made of wood or galvanized iron were installed around the forest to store firefighting tools. Most measured 14” x 14” and were 61” to 72” high. None is known to survive.⁶¹ A 1928 report provided more information about the fire-fighting network. It noted fire tool units to be provided at particular locations including:⁶²

Bannock Ranger Station	5-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
Green Basin Ranger Station	2-man unit
Paris	5-man unit

In contrast, the Targhee National Forest had several lookout towers, most of which were on the modern-day Ashton Ranger District. Some of the earliest known observation points included High Point and Lookout Butte, designated as lookout cites in circa 1916 and 1912 respectively. By the mid-1920s, wood lookout towers had been constructed at High Point and Garns Mountain. Two programs led to further

⁶⁰ Cache National Forest History Binders; and File: “1680 History, Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960.”

⁶¹ Cache National Forest Historical Records Atlas, Wasatch-Cache National Forest Supervisor’s Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶² Woods, “Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928” TMs [photocopy], p. 7; and Cache National Forest History Binders.



Early Fire Tool Cache

developments in later years. In 1936, with the help of New Deal funding and labor, steel Aermotor towers were erected at the Big Springs and Bishop Mountain sites. A standard R4 Plan 80 lookout was constructed at Hominy Butte in this era also. During World War II, the Forest Service supported defense efforts with aerial detection. Consequently, numerous lookout sites on the Targhee National Forest were improved and formally designated as administrative sites in the 1940s.

Chapter 5: Supervisor's Offices

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Early Forest Supervisors

Early supervisors of the Targhee National Forest included Homer E. Fenn, who started his career as an assistant ranger on the Bitterroot Forest Reserve in 1905. A few months later, he was a ranger on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. When Region 4 was reorganized in 1907, Fenn served as supervisor of the Henry's Lake, Yellowstone (Idaho side), and Caribou (north) forest reserves. While his appointment on the Caribou did not last beyond that year, he remained as supervisor of the Henry's Lake and Yellowstone areas through 1908 when they were consolidated as the Targhee National Forest. Fenn was reportedly a controversial figure who often tried out his ideas without the permission of his supervisors. He transferred to Ogden in 1909 to become Region 4's first Chief of Grazing.

Samuel W. Stoddard had a long tenure on the Targhee National Forest from 1908 until 1934 when he retired. He and his family were closely associated with timber operations in Utah and Idaho. A graduate of Utah State Agricultural College, Sam entered the Forest Service as a guard on the Big Springs Ranger District. He advanced up the ladder as assistant ranger, ranger, and deputy forest supervisor. While he served as forest supervisor from 1918 to 1934, his brothers and sons continued logging and mill operations at various locations on the Targhee National Forest.

One man, Miller S. Benedict was supervisor on both the Targhee and Caribou national forests. He began his Forest Service career in 1908, working on the Toiyabe and Boise forests. He was supervisor of the Idaho (1914) and Sawtooth (1916-1917) forests before joining the war effort, serving as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry). Benedict returned in 1919 to work on the Lassen National Forest in California for a few months. He then served as supervisor of the Sawtooth (1919 until at least 1926), Caribou (1935-1937), and Targhee (1938-1943) forests.

St. Anthony's Supervisor's Office

St. Anthony has long served as a base for Forest Service operations. The Henry's Lake Forest Reserve headquarters was located here in rented office space between 1905 and 1908. With the 1908 creation of the Targhee National Forest, the headquarters remained in St. Anthony. When J. Warrington Stokes surveyed timber on the Targhee during the summers of 1911 through 1913, the SO "was in a little building that had been built and rented to the Forest Service by Frank Bruins, an employee of the Forest Service at Pocatello."⁶³

When the Targhee absorbed the Palisade National Forest in 1917, the Forest Supervisor stayed in St. Anthony. He rented office and warehouse space until the 1930s when New Deal programs provided funds to acquire land and build permanent, Forest-owned facilities.⁶⁴ The TNF purchased land on the northwest corner of 1st North and 1st East streets from George and Christine Browning in 1935 (Lot 19, parts of Lot 18 and 20 in Block 36, consisting of 0.14 acres).⁶⁵ Using ECW funds and CCC labor, the Forest Service built a combination warehouse and three-car garage in 1934. Clad in corrugated metal, the structure was

⁶³ J. W. Stokes, interview by A. R. Standing, 19 April 1965, p. 3, Accession Number Region 4-1680-92-0024-100, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁶⁴ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, St. Anthony Warehouse," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: "Administrative Sites, St. Anthony Office (Old)," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

⁶⁵ The tract was expanded in 1938 when Fremont County donated land on either side totaling 0.22 acres.



R4 Plan 54B Supervisor's Office, St. Anthony, Idaho.

expanded with a 24-foot addition for storage space the following year.⁶⁶ It became known as the “tin warehouse” and later the “road crew shop.” (Note: This building on Site No. TG-1181 is incorrectly identified as an R4 Plan 35 design in Report No. TG-02-709. Historical records state that it was constructed as a “special plan,” a fact supported by photographs and other research.)

The next development for the SO occurred across the street, on the southwest corner of 1st North and 1st East streets. Fremont County donated this property to the Forest Service, which officially accepted the title in 1938. With the help of emergency relief funds and CCC labor, the Forest

Service constructed two buildings. The centerpiece was an R4 Plan 54B office, the plan specified for Supervisor's Offices throughout the region. As the need for space increased, the Forest Service finished the basement as offices (1957) and built an addition (1958).⁶⁷ A garage/warehouse was built in the southwest corner of the parcel and later expanded. Early site plans propose that the 3-car garage/warehouse be of R4 Plan 33 (revised) or of R4 Plan 35. Later alterations to the building make it difficult to determine which (if either) of these plans was implemented.

The buildings at 48 East 1st Street served as the Targhee National Forest headquarters until the mid-1960s. The garage/warehouse was relocated to a new warehouse site at 499 North 2400 East in 1966 (see below). Around 1965, staff moved to a new masonry building at 420 North Bridge Street (now the City of St. Anthony offices). An engineering inspector described it in 1981 as a 14,000-square foot building, leased from Mr. Peterson “who has built and leased several other buildings for the Forest Service in Idaho.” He noted the office was of exceptional quality and could be described as “plush.”⁶⁸ The SO remained in this building as late as 2000 when the Caribou and Targhee forests were consolidated.

The Forest Service held the property at 48 East 1st Street until 1974, when part of it was transferred to the Joint School District. The R4 Plan 54B office still exists, although it has been significantly altered and is now used by a church. Around 2002, the Forest Service sold or transferred the parcel to the north, including the “old tin warehouse.” The consultant who prepared the cultural resources report (Report No. TG-02-709) for this transaction incorrectly identified the building as the R4 Plan 35 warehouse.

St. Anthony Warehouse Site

The Forest Service purchased a 5.03-acre parcel from the City of St. Anthony on October 8, 1962. Located at 499 North 2400 East in the southeast part of town, it served as a fire center and warehouse compound to support the Targhee Supervisor's Office.

The TNF improved the St. Anthony Warehouse Site with new and recycled buildings. A garage/warehouse, built in 1938 at 48 East 1st Street (the Supervisor's Office), was cut into two sections and moved to the new site in December of 1966. It was thereafter referred to as the St. Anthony Warehouse #1. Targhee officials chose to remodel the garage/warehouse sometime before 1985, most likely soon after relocating it in the 1960s. Once placed in its new location, the structure housed insect and

⁶⁶ “Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, St. Anthony Warehouse.”

⁶⁷ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

⁶⁸ George J. Lippert, “Facility Management Monitoring Trip to R-4, August 17-21, 1981” TMs [photocopy], Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

disease control equipment and other supplies previously stored in four insulated, canvas Jamesway huts. The huts, originally used on the Bridger National Forest, had been set up on the Targhee in 1963.⁶⁹

Regional Architect William R. Turner designed the first building to be constructed at the St. Anthony Warehouse Site. Built in 1967, the structure initially served as a warehouse (eventually designated as the “fire warehouse”), then as a dispatch center. Forest staff now use it as an office. Other buildings followed: an oil and paint building in 1968 (#1346T), a maintenance shop in 1978 (now the road crew shop #1356T), a storage shed in 1982 (now the road crew storage building #1369T), an open-sided trailer shed in 1989 (#1356A), and a second warehouse in 1992 (#1364T). The site continues to serve as a support facility for the merged Caribou-Targhee National Forest, which is now headquartered in Idaho Falls.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Early Forest Supervisors

Peter Wrensted was the first forest supervisor in the area that later became the Caribou National Forest. He was placed in charge of the newly created Pocatello Forest Reserve on March 7, 1904. His first duties included determining the forest boundaries and regulating grazing to protect the City of Pocatello’s water supply. From 1905 to 1907, his duties grew when he was given responsibility for managing three additional forest reserves: the Port Neuf, the Cassia, and the Raft River reserves. Headquartered in Pocatello, Wrensted received a letter from Gifford Pinchot who stated, “I am very glad indeed to be able to congratulate you on your good work.” Wrensted was heavily involved with the operations of the Pocatello Planting Station.

In 1907, the forests in Region 4 were reorganized and the Caribou National Forest was created. For a short time that year, Homer E. Fenn administered the northern part of the forest (along with the Henry’s Fork and part of the Yellowstone forests), while John T. Wedemeyer supervised the southern end (along with the Salt River division of the Yellowstone forest). Fenn operated from St. Anthony and Wedemeyer worked from Afton, Wyoming. Later that year, Wedemeyer was placed in charge of the entire Caribou National Forest. He worked from Idaho Falls from July 1907 until 1909 when he resigned.

George Bentz worked in Region 4 as early as 1907 when he was Supervisor of the Lemhi (North) and Salmon River forest reserves. He became forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1911. As described below, Bentz discreetly moved the Supervisor’s Office from Idaho Falls to Montpelier soon after his appointment. While there, he proved to be a fair and popular administrator in spite of his strictness. Water projects on the Caribou, which eventually served many communities and farms, began with his administration. Until Bentz came to the area from Ogden, there were few, if any, official buildings on the CNF. He is credited with constructing numerous ranger stations and connecting them with a telephone system to the SO.⁷⁰ Bentz resigned in February of 1916.

Charles D. Simpson, Forest Supervisor from 1917 until 1919, described his career in a book titled *Blazing Forest Trails*. He came to Region 4 from Minnesota and worked on the Minidoka National Forest as a forest assistant (1913-15), examiner (1915-17), and deputy supervisor (1917). He transferred from the Caribou National Forest to the RO operations division as forest examiner (1919-20) and assistant regional forester (1920-23).

⁶⁹ File: “Administrative Sites, St. Anthony Office (Old)” and McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

⁷⁰ File: “1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District.”

In his memoirs, Ranger A. E. "Gene" Briggs wrote affectionately of Earl "Sandy" Sanford, Forest Supervisor from 1919 to 1928. He said Sanford . . .

. . . was a graduate Forester and had served under the rank of captain during the first world war. He was an excellent surveyor and mapper and headed the survey work which produced the fine contour and drainage map of the Caribou National Forest.⁷¹

Briggs credited Sanford with fairness and hard work, noting,

. . . his endurance capacity, and willingness to do more than his share of the work finally affected his health. It happened while Sandy was directing suppression work with hundreds of men on the Partridge Creek fire in the breaks of the Salmon River in Idaho in 1931. Sandy simply wore his strong legs out and has never recovered from the injuries he received.⁷²

Supervisor's Offices

Pocatello, 1904-1915

As first supervisor of the Pocatello and Port Neuf forest reserves, Peter Wrensted worked from Pocatello, Idaho. He also administered the Cassia and Raft River forest reserves from this town. When the Pocatello National Forest was enlarged through consolidations in 1908, the headquarters remained in Pocatello, presumably through its existence until 1915.

Idaho Falls, 1907-1911

From 1907 to 1911, Idaho Falls served as the Caribou National Forest headquarters even though it was 50 miles away from the nearest point of the forest. The decision to place the Supervisor's Office there was likely influenced by local and State politicians. John T. Wedemeyer, the first Forest Supervisor, leased Room 215 in the Crow and Changon Building at Broadway and Shoup streets for a mere \$12 per month beginning on July 9, 1907. He recognized that Idaho Falls was not an ideal location, but failed to relocate the SO where it would have better communications from one part of the forest to another.⁷³

In 1909, Supervisor Nathan E. Snell attempted to relocate his office. He pointed out that transportation was poor between the Bear Lake area to Idaho Falls and telephone service from most points on the forest had to be relayed through local offices. Snell also noted that it was two- or three-day round trip for a Forest user to come to Idaho Falls to do business (e.g. obtain a permit).⁷⁴

Supervisor Snell received authorization to move the SO to Montpelier, Idaho in the fall of 1909. After a public announcement of the proposal, the Idaho Falls Commercial Club filed and served an injunction against the move. This, along with political pressure from Idaho Congressman Thomas Ray Hamer, was successful in preventing the planned relocation.⁷⁵

Montpelier, 1911-1939

On June 1, 1911, George G. Bentz was appointed as supervisor of the Caribou National Forest. Armed with authorization from Washington, D.C., Supervisor Bentz quietly negotiated a \$300 annual lease for

⁷¹ A. E. Briggs, "Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963" TMs [photocopy], p. 21, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ "Caribou History, 1945," p. 28; and File: "Personnel History," Caribou National Forest History Files, Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

⁷⁴ "Caribou History, 1945," p. 28 and File: "Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings, Caribou History."

⁷⁵ Ibid.

space in G. C. Gray's new building in Montpelier. Returning to Idaho Falls, he loaded the office records and equipment into a freight truck after regular working hours. Over the weekend, they were transported to Montpelier. On Monday, June 8, 1911, Bentz opened for business in three rooms on the second floor of the Bank of Montpelier building at Washington and 9th Street.⁷⁶

The SO remained in this space until 1920 when it was moved, possibly to gain more space, to a new location in Montpelier. The new office consisted of four leased rooms on the second floor of the Montpelier City Hall. The SO remained in this leased space until March of 1939.⁷⁷

Pocatello, 1939-2000

Readjustments in 1939 included the transfer of the Pocatello Ranger District from the Cache National Forest to the Caribou National Forest. Additionally, the Caribou Supervisor's Office and the Montpelier Ranger District office were relocated to Pocatello on March 27, 1939. There, the Supervisor and his staff occupied several rooms in the Post Office Building, also known as the Federal Building.⁷⁸

The SO remained in the Federal Building until June 1962, when it was moved to the Nielson & Peterson Building at 427 North 6th Avenue, Pocatello.⁷⁹ There it remained until at least 1977. By 1979, Forest Service directories list the headquarters address as the Federal Building at 250 South 4th Avenue. The SO was there as late as 2000 when the Caribou and Targhee forests were consolidated.

As discussed previously, several decisions were implemented to minimize the impact of the forest consolidation to the community and political leaders. Although the SO was moved out of Pocatello, the city became the headquarters of the Westside Ranger District. St. Anthony was designated as the Supervisor's Office location, while Idaho Falls became the new "Forest Headquarters."

Pocatello Administrative Site

The Pocatello Administrative Site, at 3908 North McKinley Avenue in Pocatello, is a 5.32-acre lot. Bannock County donated 4.78 acres of its fairground lands to the Forest Service in 1941 for use as the Pocatello Ranger Station. The County hoped the Forest Service would build a regional firefighting warehouse on the parcel, but Forest officials made no commitment to do so.⁸⁰ In later years, the Forest Service expanded the parcel with additional acreage from Associated Food Stores, Inc. (0.05 acres in 1978) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (0.52 acres in 1995).

Several buildings existed on the L-shaped site at the time of the donation: a dwelling in poor condition, a barn, and a small pump house.⁸¹ The Pocatello District Ranger, Earl S. Morganroth, moved into the dwelling in 1941. The following year, the title was formally accepted and the Regional Office approved a site plan that showed a county road (McKinley Avenue) on the west and US Highway 91 on the north. The Bannock County Fairgrounds were tucked into the ell of the site (south and east). The site plan indicated that the three existing buildings were to be kept. A warehouse with a loading dock was proposed next to a sunken equipment yard. Site features included rock retaining walls, rows of existing cottonwoods, a silverberry hedge, lawns, a clothesline, a garden, two pastures, and a horse corral.

⁷⁶ "Personnel History."

⁷⁷ File: "1680 History, Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area," Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

⁷⁸ "Personnel History."

⁷⁹ File: Caribou Historical Data (No File Name).

⁸⁰ Cathryn Williamson, "Cultural Resource Summary Report for Heise and Pocatello Administrative Sites Re-survey and Evaluation, Report No. TG-05-738, 26 July 2005" TMs. CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

⁸¹ "Personnel History."

The Pocatello warehouse was built in 1942 before World War II and its associated restrictions on construction. By 1950, the house was restored, a gas and oil shed constructed, fencing and a cattle guard installed, and pasture improvement completed. The house was removed sometime between 1961 and 1977.⁸² Over the years, the site served as the Caribou National Forest's dispatch center and as a base for the road crew. Need for the facilities diminished after the 2000 consolidation of the Caribou and Targhee forests. The site was all but abandoned in 2003 and it is in the process of being auctioned under the 2005 Forest Service Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act.

⁸² Williamson.

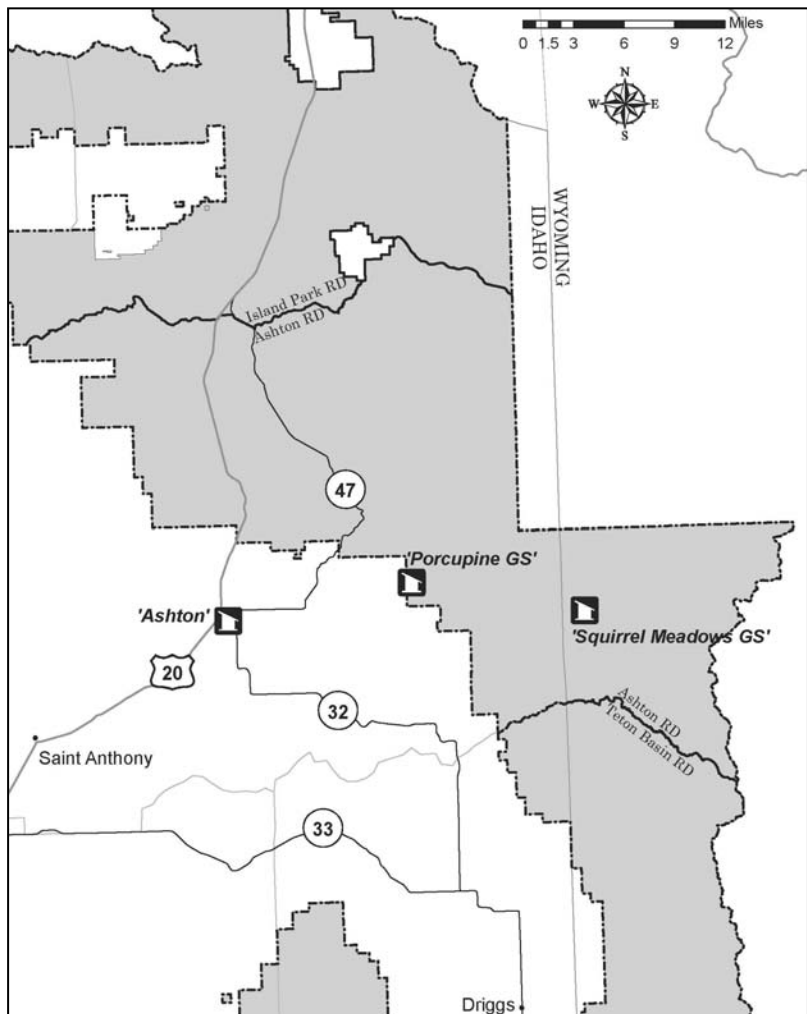
Chapter 6: Ashton Ranger District

The Ashton Ranger District wraps around the southwestern corner of Yellowstone National Park and shares boundaries with the Island Park Ranger District on the north and the Teton Basin Ranger District on the south. Most of the District's acreage is in Idaho although a portion extends eastward into Wyoming to the edge of the Grand Teton National Park. Notable features include the Upper and Lower Mesa Falls of the Henry's Fork, the Mesa Falls Lodge, and the Bear Gulch Ski Area. The Ashton/Island Park District Ranger manages the Caribou-Targhee's only administrative sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Squirrel Meadows Guard Station in Wyoming and the Bishop Mountain Lookout in Idaho.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The **Ashton Ranger District** covers the southern half of the former Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. By the 1910s, three rangers administered the area. They were stationed at Ashton, the Hallie Park Ranger Station, and the Porcupine Ranger Station. Reorganization after World War I (and after the Targhee and Palisade national forests merged) led to the consolidation of the **Hallie Park Ranger District** with the Ashton Ranger District around 1920.

The **Porcupine Ranger District** managed the eastern end of the current ranger district. The Ashton Ranger District absorbed the Porcupine Ranger District in 1970, a move consistent with a regional initiative to reduce operating budgets. As part of the 1970 reorganization, about 26,000 acres of the Ashton District was added to the Island Park Ranger District, "primarily for the purpose of putting all of the Island Park Reservoir under the administration of one ranger."⁸³ In 1996, the Island Park district ranger began managing both the Ashton and Island Park ranger districts.



⁸³ "Targhee National Forest Announces Ranger District Adjustments, 4 June 1970" News Release, Dubois Ranger District History Binders, Dubois Ranger District Library, Dubois, Idaho.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Ashton has served as a district headquarters since the creation of the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve in 1905. The Ashton ranger worked from an office in his rented home until 1911 when he began leasing space from the U.S. Reclamation Service in town. The Hallie Park ranger initially operated from the ranger station of that name. When the two districts were combined around 1920, Ashton remained as a headquarters. The Hallie Park Ranger Station was retained and was likely used as a summer headquarters.

During the 1920s, a Forest Service warehouse was on the east side of the railroad tracks in Ashton, near the intersection of Park and Maple streets.⁸⁴ Presently, it is not known if the ranger's office was located in the same building.

With New Deal funding, the Forest Service finally acquired and developed a proper ranger station compound beginning in 1934. Located one block north of Main Street, it is now known as the Ashton Warehouse Site and is described in more detail below. The Ashton and Big Springs district rangers shared the office building there.

The Porcupine district ranger was headquartered at the Porcupine Ranger Station until 1958 when he relocated to Ashton. The office building at the Ashton Ranger Station was doubled in size in 1962 to accommodate the two rangers. Nevertheless, the office was still crowded so a new building was constructed in 1968 at 460 South Highway 20. Regional architect William R. Turner designed the 36' x 75' office, which was designated as R4 Plan A-154.

The redundancy of two rangers in one town was a factor in the consolidation of the Ashton and Porcupine districts in 1970. Nevertheless, the district office again became crowded. It was expanded in 1973 by attaching a modular building to accommodate a growing staff, many of whom were involved with insect control efforts.⁸⁵ The temporary addition was replaced in 1999 with a permanent addition. The District Ranger, who manages both the Ashton and Island Park districts, is headquartered there.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Ashton Warehouse Site

The former Ashton Ranger Station, now known as the Ashton Warehouse Site, is a 0.64-acre site on the southeast corner of 7th and Pine streets of Ashton. The town of Ashton is one of the oldest headquarters locations for the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Beginning in 1905, the ranger's office was in his rented home in town. From 1911 until 1934, the district ranger used a building belonging to the U.S. Reclamation Service for an office.⁸⁶

New Deal funding provided money and labor for a Forest Service-owned ranger station with support buildings. In 1934, the Forest Service purchased from S. D. Evans two lots (Lots 5-6, Block 38) at the

⁸⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ashton, Idaho, dated 1921 and corrected 1929, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho.

⁸⁵ Lippert.

⁸⁶ Most information about this site is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Ashton Ranger Station, 28 April 1936," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

southeast corner of 7th and Pine streets. That year, with help from the CCC, the Forest Service developed the 0.32-acre parcel with a modified R4 Plan 51B office for the Ashton and Big Springs district rangers. The CCC also helped construct an R4 Plan 33B garage/shop and assisted with the landscaping, which included a lawn and Douglas fir and spruce trees. The Forest Service in 1934 also built an oil and gas house (incorrectly reported in some documents as an R4 Plan 24).

S. D. Evans sold two adjacent lots (Lots 3-4, Block 38) to the Forest Service in 1935. With this purchase, the District doubled the parcel size and gained much-needed storage space. ERA laborers built a large equipment shed of modified R4 Plan 37 in 1935-36. The standard 40' x 104' warehouse provided storage space for bulk supplies, tents, stoves, and other equipment. A storage yard was also fenced.⁸⁷

The Ashton Ranger Station experienced several alterations beginning in the 1960s. The office was essentially doubled in size in 1962 to accommodate both the Ashton and Porcupine rangers. The rangers moved to a new building on Highway 20 in 1968 and, four years later, the old office was converted to a bunkhouse (1972). Around 1979, a concrete block building (a Region 8 design) was constructed along the south boundary line between the garage and gas and oil house.⁸⁸ The structure, known presently as the pesticide building, was likely to support increasing insect control efforts as recorded in a 1981 engineering report that noted overcrowding on the site due to the "bug kill program." The writer of the report indicated three trailers had been placed on the site in previous years.⁸⁹ They have since been removed.

The former ranger station is now known as the Ashton Warehouse Site. With its five buildings, it serves as a support facility for the Ashton Ranger District. It was most recently documented in Cultural Resources Report No. TG-02-703.

Ashton Dwelling #1 (511 Highland Street)

The Ashton Dwelling #1 Site is located at 511 Highland Street in the town of Ashton. The tract consists of two parcels at the northeast corner of 5th and Highland streets. The Forest Service bought the two pieces of land in 1946 from Herbert S. Stewart (part of Lot 7, Block 65, consisting of 0.13 acres) and Myrtle M. Millward (Lot 8, Block 65, consisting of 0.16 acres).

Following the Forest Service trend of post-war recycling, an R4 Plan 51 office and an R4 Plan 23 garage were relocated to the site in 1952. Both had been built circa 1934 at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station on the Teton Basin Ranger District. George L. Nichols, the Regional Architect, developed architectural drawings (Plan A-22) showing the two buildings joined in an L-shaped plan. A six-foot wide addition made possible a third bedroom and stairs to a basement. He drew a "future garage" connected to the house by a breezeway.

The 14' x 20' garage was placed on site sometime after the 1952 house development, possibly around 1958 when G. Hathaway created a landscape plan.⁹⁰ Physical evidence indicates it is a 1930s building moved to the site and remodeled. The exposed rafter tails and louvered triangular gable vent are found of many Region 4 buildings of that era. Based on its size and fenestration, the remodeled structure appears to be an R4 Plan 24 garage.

⁸⁷ File: "7300 Buildings, Ashton Warehouse, #1311," Ashton Ranger District Main File Room, Ashton, Idaho.

⁸⁸ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation" and Lippert.

⁸⁹ Lippert.

⁹⁰ File: "7300 Buildings, Ashton Dwelling #1108, 511 Highland Drive," Ashton Ranger District Main File Room, Ashton, Idaho; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

Ashton Dwelling (261 Walnut Street)

The Forest Service acquired a second dwelling site in Ashton at 261 Walnut Street in 1958, perhaps to accommodate the Porcupine District Ranger who relocated to Ashton that year. The 0.22-acre site (Lot 10 and part of Lot 11, Block 93) was purchased from D. W. and Rosebud Rogers on December 11, 1958. Local contractor LaVar Cherry built the R4 Plan 165 (reversed) house in 1959 for approximately \$19,000. The three-bedroom dwelling with attached garage was a standard plan constructed at numerous sites in Region 4. In 1960, landscape architects Shiozawa and G. Hathaway designed a planting plan for the site.⁹¹

Bishop Mountain Lookout Site

The Bishop Mountain lookout tower is a prefabricated steel structure manufactured by the Aermotor Company. Built in 1936, it consists of a 7' x 7' cab on a 70-foot tower. An R4 Plan 4 log cabin, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 24 garage were built in 1938 to provide accommodations for the lookout staff and a vehicle.⁹² CCC enrollees constructed the buildings. Armed with training from the fire school at the Porcupine CCC camp, they also manned the lookout during fire season.⁹³



Bishop Mountain Lookout Tower

A 1942 proposal to withdraw the site from public entry described it as a strategic location for fire detection on the north portion of forest, with views of approximately four million acres of forest and grazing lands.⁹⁴ On February 20, 1945, twenty-four acres in Section 30 of T11N, R42E were withdrawn as the "Bishop Administrative Site." Ten years later, this withdrawal was replaced with one encompassing 96.48 acres in Section 25 of T12N, R41E and Sections 30 and 31 in T12N, R42E. It was later reduced to 21.45 acres in Section 30 only.

To mitigate the loss of buildings at the Island Park (Buffalo) Ranger Station, the Bishop Mountain Lookout Site, with its four intact buildings, was listed in the National Register of Historical Places on May 23, 1986.⁹⁵ It was identified as significant in the areas of Architecture, Social History, and Conservation. The period of significance is 1925-1949. In conjunction with listing, the Forest developed a maintenance plan (Cultural Resources Report No. TG-86-278) and repaired the garage (Report No. TG-85-246).

Conant Ranger Station

In 1909, the Forest Service identified a potential ranger station site along Conant Creek about 16 miles southeast of Ashton. Unfortunately, the US Reclamation Service had previously withdrawn the site for construction of the proposed Fall River Reservoir. The Reclamation Service had no objection to the Forest Service using the site as a ranger station since construction was not anticipated in the immediate future.⁹⁶ The reclamation withdrawal was released and the Forest Service withdrew the site for administrative

⁹¹ File: "7300 Buildings, Ashton Dwelling #1128, 261 Walnut Street," Ashton Ranger District Main File Room, Ashton, Idaho.

⁹² McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

⁹³ 1680 History, Historical Photographs, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

⁹⁴ File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

⁹⁵ Cultural Resources Reports No. TG-84-161, TG-85-198, and TG-85-236, CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

⁹⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Conant Administrative Site" and File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

purposes on April 2, 1915. The withdrawal encompassed 160 acres in Section 21 of T8N, R45E. This was replaced decades later with a 60-acre withdrawal.

The Forest Service had fenced a pasture and built a cabin and a barn by 1915. The one-room log cabin measured 14' x 20' while the 12' x 24' frame barn had two stalls. In 1917, a telephone line was extended to the ranger station.⁹⁷ The cabin, barn, and pasture were still in existence as late as 1933 and were used as a temporary field shelter.⁹⁸ In 1937, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) leased the cabin at no charge. Their lease ended in 1950 because they no longer used it.⁹⁹ According to an undated document, the cabin was sold in 1950 for \$200 and removed from site.¹⁰⁰

Elk Butte Lookout Site

The Elk Butte Lookout Site (in T11N, R43E, Section 34) was recommended for withdrawal as early as October 1945, an action that did not occur for ten years. The site, located twenty miles north of Ashton and one mile east of the Yellowstone Highway, was selected because it had a view radius of ten miles for intensive lookout protection. At this time, construction of a twenty-foot wood tower was proposed.¹⁰¹ A circa 1990s list of administrative sites indicates the lookout was built in 1945 and destroyed in 1966.

Fall River Administrative Site

The Forest Service approved the withdrawal of 160 acres as the Fall River Ranger Station on September 29, 1909. At the time, there was a deserted cabin and one or two dilapidated buildings present. The tract was in Section 31 of T9N, R45E between the Porcupine Ranger Station (about three miles northwest) and the Conant Ranger Station.¹⁰²

The site's location on the Fall River presented a conflict since the U.S. Reclamation Service had already withdrawn the land three years earlier for the Fall River Irrigation Project. Nevertheless, in 1912 the Reclamation Service granted the Forest Service permission to use the site until it was needed for the irrigation project. According to project improvement records, circa 1915-16, the Forest Service built a temporary 10' x 10' x 40' lookout tower of round poles. In 1921 and 1923, forest officials considered reconstruction of the lookout tower and may have approved it in the later year.¹⁰³ Although 1930s maps show the Fall River Administrative Site, it apparently fell into disuse in later years for the Forest Service formally released the withdrawal in 1961.

Hallie Park Ranger Station

The Hallie Park Ranger Station was withdrawn on October 23, 1907 for the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. The 211.60-acre site was located about 10 miles northwest of Ashton in Section 19 of T10N, R42E. The Forest Service constructed several buildings in 1909 to support its role as district headquarters. These included a house (Washington Office Plan 12), barn, toilet, and fence.¹⁰⁴ In 1914, a telephone line was

⁹⁷ File: "Administrative Sites, Conant Administrative Site"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933, Bound, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

⁹⁸ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

⁹⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Conant Administrative Site."

¹⁰⁰ Three-page, untitled list of administrative buildings describing current condition and plans, c.1990, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian's Office, Ogden, Utah. Hereinafter referred to as "List of Targhee NF Administrative Buildings, c.1990."

¹⁰¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Elk Butte Lookout," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁰² File: "Administrative Sites, Fall River Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹⁰³ Ibid; Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁰⁴ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

strung to connect the station to other stations. General repairs were made to chimney, casing, and foundation of the dwelling in 1917. The barn roof and pasture fence were fixed also.¹⁰⁵

After World War I, the Hallie Park Ranger District was consolidated with the Ashton Ranger District. The Hallie Park Ranger Station was no longer needed as a headquarters site, although it was likely retained as a summer station. In 1932, the Hallie Park house was relocated to the Porcupine Ranger Station (see below).¹⁰⁶

High Point Lookout Site

The High Point Lookout was either designated or constructed circa 1916-1917 in Section 19 of T11N, R42E. Staff used the site to spot fires for three to four months a year.¹⁰⁷ A small wooden lookout tower was constructed by 1924.



High Point Lookout, 1924

In March of 1942, the Forest Service renewed interest in this and other lookout sites – likely as part of the national air defense initiative and increased fire concerns – and recommended its withdrawal.¹⁰⁸ The site's withdrawal of 4.8 acres was approved on February 20, 1945 and a lookout tower was built or improved the same year.

Described as a 30-foot wood tower with an 8' x 8' cab, the structure was considered a secondary lookout — occupied only in times of high fire danger.¹⁰⁹ It was reportedly removed in 1966.

Hominy Butte Lookout Site

The Forest Service developed a lookout site by 1942 on the north end of Hominy Butte, seven miles east of the Idaho-Wyoming border in T47N, R117W, Section 16. Improvements included an R4 Plan 80 lookout structure, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a telephone line to the Squirrel Meadows Guard Station six miles to the northwest.¹¹⁰

The Targhee National Forest recognized the need for a site withdrawal as early as March 1942 but the 40-acre withdrawal was not formalized until November 5, 1945.¹¹¹ It was a short-lived need. By 1952, the Hominy Butte Lookout was not used and no longer had a Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) number assigned to it.¹¹² Nonetheless, the lookout structure was described as in good condition in 1982, but was apparently removed sometime after that date.¹¹³

¹⁰⁵ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid; and File: "7300 Buildings, Investment Records," Ashton Ranger District Main File Room, Ashton, Idaho.

¹⁰⁷ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁰⁸ File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo Administrative Site."

¹⁰⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, High Point Lookout," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹¹⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Hominy Butte Lookout," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹¹¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo Administrative Site."

¹¹² Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

¹¹³ File: "Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), Targhee National Forest, 1968," CTNF SO Surveyor's Office; and File: "Administrative Sites, Hominy Butte Lookout."

Porcupine Ranger Station

The Porcupine Ranger Station (now known as the Porcupine Administrative Site) is 3/4 mile off Cave Falls Highway in a rural setting characterized by rock outcrops and an aspen-lodgepole pine forest. A pole fence around the site encompasses eight buildings, a materials storage area, corrals, parking areas, a gravel driveway, concrete walks, and grass lawn. The four historic buildings are the dwelling (#1104T), office (#1206), barn/equipment shed (#1315T), and washroom (1316T). The four non-historic buildings are the bunkhouse (1105T), tree preparation building (#1314A), storage building (#1315A), and toilet (#1372T). Seasonal work crews occupy the site during field season.

The Porcupine Ranger Station was one of the first administrative sites on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, which later became part of the Targhee National Forest. On November 5, 1907, the Forest Service approved the use of 160 acres in Section 23 of T9N, R44E for administrative purposes. Forest officials deemed it desirable because of its proximity to Porcupine Creek and the main road to Yellowstone Park.¹¹⁴ The Porcupine Ranger Station served as headquarters of the Porcupine Ranger District until 1958 when the ranger moved his office to Ashton. In 1970, the Ashton Ranger District absorbed the Porcupine Ranger District.

The Forest Service constructed several improvements in the 1910s: a fence (1907), a 4' x 6' frame outhouse (1911), a log, shingle-roofed ranger station measuring 18' x 25' (1915), a pasture fence (1916), and a 14' x 24' wood-framed office with a shingle roof (1917). The following years brought more improvements, including a new garage in 1926.¹¹⁵ None of the existing buildings fit the descriptions of these early structures.

In 1932, the existing Porcupine Dwelling (#1104T) was relocated to the site from the Hallie Park Ranger Station, about ten miles northwest of Ashton, at a cost of \$300.¹¹⁶ It was reportedly built in 1909 from Washington Office Plan 12. This standard plan, issued in 1908, is a log, nearly square building with three main rooms, a closet, and a pantry. It is designed with a hip roof and a symmetrical façade with a small entry porch and two front doors. The Porcupine Dwelling, while similar, differs somewhat but this may be attributed to the alterations carried out in the 1930s. For example, it has a gable roof, a modified interior layout, a wider front porch (enclosed in 1939), and a rear sun porch. It was common to update older buildings during the 1930s to match the Region's standard buildings, nearly all of which had gable roofs.

A 1936 site plan shows other buildings placed on the site in the 1930s. These include the existing barn/equipment shed (#1315T) in 1932 and a 10' x 12' one-room log woodshed with an 8' x 10' lean-to storeroom. The latter was built in 1933 with materials salvaged from the Spring Creek Ranger Station on the present-day Palisades Ranger District.¹¹⁷ Records suggest the woodshed is the former Spring Creek cabin. The lean-to was removed sometime after 1985 and the building now serves as the washroom (#1316T).

Beginning in 1933, the Targhee National Forest received New Deal labor and funds to improve its administrative sites. Given the proximity of the Porcupine CCC camp about a mile away, it is highly likely that CCC men were involved in the development of the ranger station. This would include the 1934-36 construction of an R4 Plan 5 office. This two-room structure was built mirrored (or reversed), presumably to fit site conditions. The log building is still referred to as the office (#1206) even though it is used as

¹¹⁴ File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917"; and File: "Administrative Sites, Porcupine Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹¹⁵ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹¹⁶ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and File: "7300 Buildings, Investment Records."

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

housing. Two buildings were relocated from the Porcupine CCC Camp to the ranger station: a gas house¹¹⁸ and a 12' x 18' one-room, frame tool shed in 1946.

The Porcupine Ranger Station became a seasonal administrative site after the Porcupine District Ranger moved to Ashton in 1958. The tool shed, used for several years as a bunkhouse, was sold to the highest bidder in 1961 and removed thereafter.¹¹⁹ The district removed the gas house sometime after 1983.

Archeologist James McDonald surveyed the Porcupine Ranger Station in 1984. His report (TG-85-198) recorded the dwelling, office, barn/equipment shed, woodshed, three trailer shelters (since removed), and an outhouse (replaced in 1990). More recent developments on the site include a bunkhouse (1989), tree preparation shed (1991), a large storage building (1991), and toilet (1990).

Snake River Butte Administrative Site

The Snake River Butte Administrative Site, about six miles northeast of Ashton, was withdrawn on June 9, 1909. Forest officials selected the 120-acre site (in T9N, R43E, Section 10) because it was located in the district where much forest work was expected to take place. Additionally, it was along an important road and had good pasture that could be used to raise oats for feed.¹²⁰

The site was posted with administrative signs in June of 1916. By 1919, a patrolman occupied the site for about one month a year. According to project improvement records, a lookout was located there but it is not clear if a structure was built.¹²¹ Eventually, the site was no longer needed and the withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Squirrel Meadows Guard Station

In late 1906, the staff of the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve was busy identifying desirable sites for withdrawal as ranger stations. Forest officers recommended in January 1907 the withdrawal of four sites, including "the site in the Squirrel Creek District," which was tied to the "Lapin Cabin," an old cabin within the tract that was a well-known landmark. They desired 75 acres of meadow for a ranger's pasture there.¹²²

The Squirrel Meadows Ranger Station was withdrawn on March 16, 1907 and consisted of 75 acres in Section 9 of T47N, R118W. It is situated a mile and a half east of the Idaho-Wyoming border. Another 135 acres in Section 9 was added to the withdrawal on October 15, 1910. Site boundaries were adjusted in 1917 (75 acres in Sections 4 and 9) and 1955. The latter brought the total area to 200 acres in Section 4 of T47N, R118W.

The Forest Service used Lapin's Cabin as a ranger station, probably until circa 1934-36, when a two-room log cabin with an enclosed porch was constructed. The new shelter, built for a game patrolman and used as a ranger stopover station,¹²³ was supplemented with an R4 Plan 70 outhouse.¹²⁴ Heritage staff recorded the cabin in several reports (TG-83-122, TG-85-198, TG-86-277). Its historic significance was validated on October 4, 1990 when it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Its area of significance is Architecture and its period of significance is 1925-1949.

¹¹⁸ Ibid., and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹¹⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Porcupine Bunkhouse," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹²⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Snake River Butte Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹²¹ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹²² File: "Administrative Sites, Squirrel Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹²³ Ibid.; and File: "7300 Buildings, Investment Records."

¹²⁴ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

Warm River Hatchery

The Warm River Spring, source of the Warm River, is so named for its elevated water temperature. This, combined with other natural conditions, provide an ideal fish habitat. It is not surprising then that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game operated a fish hatchery here from 1908 to 1923. The original hatchery building, constructed at the turn of the century, was a 40' x 80' log structure.¹²⁵ Following this early period, in 1935 the USDI Bureau of Fisheries (later the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and the Forest Service developed a cooperative arrangement to run and develop a new hatchery. The history of the Warm River Hatchery in following years is well documented in a 1990 cultural resources report (TG-90-401). The report is summarized rather than repeated in the following paragraphs.

In 1938, plans were approved to construct new buildings along the Warm River in Section 16 of T10N, R44E.¹²⁶ Officials desired this tract because of the abundant clean water of optimum temperature for fish propagation. Additionally, the site was somewhat central for distribution of fish to the streams in the upper Snake River drainage and it was accessible by improved road from the Yellowstone Highway.¹²⁷ Either the proposed site in Section 16 was eliminated in favor of the current site in Section 10 or historical records were in error when referring to Section 16. Although developed earlier, the Warm River Hatchery site was not formally withdrawn from public entry until 1943. The withdrawal encompassed 120 acres in Sections 9 and 10.

Enrollees from the Porcupine CCC Camp developed the hatchery site from 1938 to 1940. The young men built an R4 Plan 1 dwelling, an R4 Plan 33A garage, and an R4 Plan 160 hatchery building. Sixteen concrete rearing ponds were placed on a terrace slightly below the hatchery building and garage. Former CCC enrollee William Eichner recalled in 1990 his work at the hatchery. He noted that he and others had constructed the bridge over Warm River and poured the concrete foundation of the dwelling.¹²⁸

During World War II, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) suffered from a shortage of personnel and materials. With encouragement from the Forest Service, the USFWS transferred operation of the hatchery to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in 1943. After the war, the USFWS again assumed responsibility for hatchery operations from 1946 until 1952 when a second transfer was made to the State of Idaho. The State's Department of Fish and Game operated the hatchery under a special use permit from 1952 until 1973. The buildings reverted to the Forest Service in 1974 when the special use permit was formally withdrawn.¹²⁹

Two notable changes have been made to the site. In 1957, the garage was expanded from 40 feet to 80 feet in length with two additions. An apartment was built on the south and a storage/generator room on the north.¹³⁰ The additions were constructed from Regional Office-approved plan in such a way that they are difficult to detect from the exterior. The concrete rearing ponds were either buried or removed sometime between 1973 and 1989. Despite these alterations, the site retains high integrity.

In 1990, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Targhee National Forest Report No. TG-90-401, which concluded that the Warm River Hatchery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A recent intensive survey and evaluation within a Forest-wide context support this determination. To date, surveys and evaluations of other administrative facilities show it to be a unique site in Region 4.

¹²⁵ Rob van Kirk, "Henry's Fork Photo Gallery," http://www.isu.edu/%7Evankrobe/henrys_fork/pages/19wrhatchery.html, accessed 6 November 2006.

¹²⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo"; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

¹²⁷ File: "Administrative Sites, Warm River Hatchery," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹²⁸ File: "1680 History, File #2."

¹²⁹ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book; and Cultural Resource Report No. TG-90-401, CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

¹³⁰ Arrowrock Group, Inc., "Report on St. Anthony, Driggs, and Warm River Site with Attachment IMACS TG-754, 24 July 2000," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

Other Administrative Sites

Jackson Administrative Site

Withdrawn on July 31, 1909, the 160-acre Jackson Administrative Site was located in Section 34 of T11N, R41E. This tract was selected as a ranger station site because it was located on a road, had a fair pasture area, and contained the only supply of water (permanent spring) for many miles. Forest officials posted administrative signs on the site in 1912, but never used it.¹³¹ The withdrawal was removed in 1961.

Lewis Administrative Site

The Lewis Administrative Site (T8N, R45E, Section 5) was withdrawn on March 16, 1907. The 320-acre site was about three miles southeast of the Porcupine Ranger Station and along the road to Squirrel Meadows Guard Station. Its size and strategic location suggest it may have been used as a staging area or administrative pasture. By 1917, the site acreage was adjusted to 345.12 acres.¹³²

Lookout Butte Lookout Site

The Lookout Butte Lookout Site was about ten miles north of Ashton in Section 1 of T10N, R42E. It was designated or constructed circa 1922-1923 as a "Permanent Lookout Station" (as shown on a 1933 Forest recreation map).¹³³ A circa 1990s list of administrative sites states the lookout was built in 1912 and may have been demolished in the 1950s. According to lands records, the Forest Service did not formally withdraw the site for administrative purposes.

Warm River Administrative Site

The Warm River Administrative Site was withdrawn on March 16, 1907 and appears on maps as late as 1937. Encompassing 160 acres, it was in T10N, R44E, Section 8, about two miles west of the Warm River Fish Hatchery.

¹³¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Jackson Administrative Site, " CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹³² File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

¹³³ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

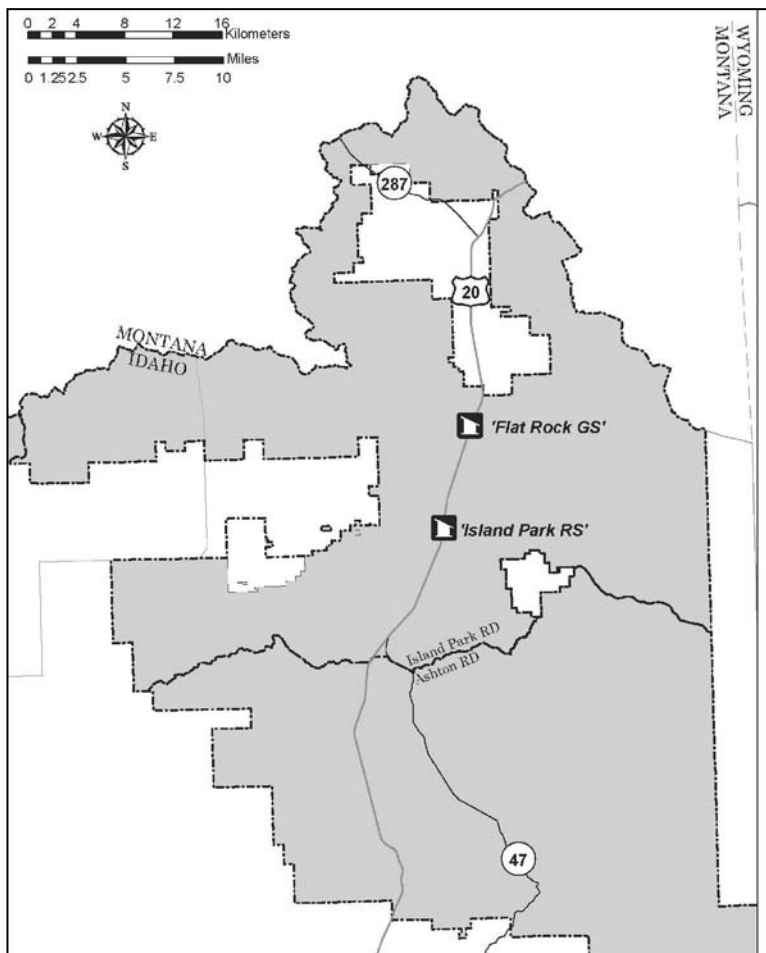
Chapter 7: Island Park Ranger District

The Island Park Ranger District is nestled in a corner where the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming join. Its boundaries are formed by Yellowstone National Park on the east and the Continental Divide on the north. The district also abuts the Dubois Ranger District on the west and the Ashton Ranger District on the south. A “doughnut hole” of private and state lands around Henry’s Lake punctuates the Island Park Ranger District’s northern reaches. The Harriman State Park is found along the southern end of the district. Notable features include the 30-mile long community of Island Park, the Island Park Reservoir, the Henry’s Lake and Centennial mountains, and several summer home areas.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

When the Henry’s Lake Forest Reserve was created in 1905, its northern half consisted of lands in the present-day Island Park Ranger Station. The district was originally the **Big Springs Ranger District**,

named after the water source declared as the head of the Snake River. It was renamed the **Buffalo Ranger District** in the 1930s and then to the **Island Park Ranger District** in 1962.



When the Targhee National Forest reduced its ranger districts from eight to five in 1970, the Island Park Ranger District grew in size. It gained about 26,000 acres of the Ashton District, “primarily for the purpose of putting all of the Island Park Reservoir under the administration of one ranger,” and 33,000 acres from the eastern end of the Spencer Ranger District.¹³⁴ With the latter move, the boundary shifted westward to the ridge between West Dry and Ching creeks.¹³⁵

The Island Park District Ranger has managed the Ashton Ranger District since 1996. This trend of informal consolidation -- common in the Intermountain Region -- is often driven by budget concerns and the need to decrease staff sizes.

¹³⁴ “Targhee National Forest Announces Ranger District Adjustments.”

¹³⁵ Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Historic records suggest that the Big Springs district ranger worked from Ashton in the winters and from the Big Springs Ranger Station during the summer season. The Targhee National Forest decided in 1934 to transfer the district's summer headquarters to the Buffalo Ranger Station. The transfer may have occurred as late as 1936 when the latter site was officially withdrawn from public entry and developed with new buildings. In 1962, forest officials changed the station's name to the Island Park Ranger Station and renamed the district the Island Park Ranger District. In justifying the new names, they noted that the station was in the immediate vicinity of the Island Park Post Office, the name was descriptive of the entire ranger district, and it avoided confusion with the Buffalo Ranger District on the Teton National Forest.¹³⁶

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Big Springs Lookout Site

The Big Springs Lookout Site is near the Big Springs Ranger Station and the Big Springs Landing Field in the Island Park area. Withdrawn on May 4, 1942, the site encompassed 40 acres in Section 27 of T14N, R44E. The area was used as a fire lookout station long before the withdrawal. The first structure consisted of a crude platform on a high rock in nearby Section 33.¹³⁷ This platform may be the tree tower described in fiscal records for the Targhee National Forest in 1919.¹³⁸

In his 1981 cultural resources report (CRM-TG-101), archeologist James McDonald cites Targhee National Forest dispatcher Jay Benson who claimed the Works Progress Administration constructed the existing 72-foot lookout tower topped with a 7' x 7' cab. However, an undated summary of the site refers to a CCC booklet that shows Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees building the structure. The tower, manufactured by the Aermotor Company of Chicago and erected in 1936, was described as a Type MC-93 stairway tower based on December 8, 1934 plans. Other site improvements included a one-room log cabin with a wood stove and enclosed porch (similar to R4 Plan 4), a single-car log garage (R4 Plan 24), and a frame latrine (R4 Plan 70).¹³⁹

When a group of female Forest Service employees visited the site in 1949, one visitor documented their trip to the Big Springs lookout tower. Helen Payne wrote, "Everyone piled out of the bus at the foot of the hill and hiked a mile to the tower. Several hardy souls climbed to the top of the 70-foot tower and searched the landscape for smoke."¹⁴⁰

As of 1963, the Big Springs Lookout was one of three lookout towers on the Targhee National Forest. The others were perched on Bishop Mountain and Warm River Butte.¹⁴¹ The Big Springs Lookout complex was no longer used by 1981, having been replaced by aircraft patrols. Consequently, the Forest initiated efforts to remove the tower, cabin, garage, and latrine.

Archaeologist James McDonald recorded the site in 1981 and determined it was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Report No. CRM-TG-101). However, he did recommend scaled

¹³⁶ File: "1680 History, File #1."

¹³⁷ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹³⁸ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹³⁹ Files: "7300 Buildings, Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701," "7300 Buildings, Big Springs Lookout Garage (D-2), #1301," and "7300 Buildings, Big Springs Lookout Dwelling (D-2), #1105," General Records, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴⁰ Helen C. Payne, "Show-Me-Trip, 1949" TMs, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴¹ File: "7300 Buildings, Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701."

drawings and photographs of the structures be made. The Idaho SHPO disagreed with McDonald, but the Keeper of the National Register concurred with McDonald's opinion.¹⁴² Consequently, the Forest demolished the cabin (in 1989), garage, and latrine. The tower remains.

Big Springs Ranger Station

The Big Springs Ranger Station, originally on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, was withdrawn from public entry on March 16, 1907. The 160-acre parcel, five miles from Mack's Inn of Island Park, is named for the locally famous spring nearby. The site in T14N, R44E, Sections 32 and 33 was supplemented in 1909 with another withdrawal of 109.60 acres to the south in Section 33. The addition was open sagebrush grazing land, timbered in places, and was desirable for raising hay near the Yellowstone Park Railroad line.¹⁴³

Forest officials chose the site as the summer headquarters for the Big Springs Ranger District and developed it soon after its withdrawal. An office, built in 1908, was described as a 14' x 18', one-room, log structure with a shingle roof. In 1911, a dwelling and toilet were constructed as well. The dwelling was a log building (21' x 10') with a "stockade rough board" addition on the rear that served as a bathroom and pantry.¹⁴⁴

A barn (construction date unknown) collapsed under snow in 1917. Improvement records indicate it was repaired and, in subsequent years, work was done on the ranger station (plastering the walls, reconstructing a chimney) and the dwelling (installing a foundation).¹⁴⁵ Repairs from 1928 to 1932 included:

- water development (installing pump and well) allowing for bathroom with fixtures
- an improved kitchen with built-in cupboards
- the construction of a 4' x 6' frame toilet with shingle roof
- the construction of a garage and woodshed (24' x 26') in 1929
- the construction of a bunkhouse as part of the garage to provide bunk space for a temporary guard in 1931
- moving, reconstructing, and painting the barn and equipment shed (26' x 54') in 1932.¹⁴⁶

Despite these improvements, the Forest Service decided in 1934 to transfer the administrative responsibilities of the Big Springs Ranger Station to the Buffalo Ranger Station. The transfer may have occurred around 1936 when the latter was officially withdrawn from public entry and developed with new buildings. The Big Springs Ranger Station buildings were subsequently moved to an unknown location.¹⁴⁷



Big Springs Ranger Station

¹⁴² File: "2360 Special Interest Areas, Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station," Island Park Ranger District Engineer's Office, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁴³ File: "Administrative Sites, Big Springs Ranger Station"; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name), Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁴⁴ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹⁴⁵ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹⁴⁷ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

Flat Rock (North Fork) Guard Station

The original Flat Rock Guard Station was documented in 1909 when Acting Forest Supervisor J. F. Bruins approved a report on the proposed administrative site. The site was in Section 27 of T14N, R43E, which is about one mile northwest of the current Flat Rock Guard Station. The 1909 report stated the 80-acre tract was desirable for its pasture, meadow, and location near timber “where there would be much forest work” in the future. There were also several springs nearby to supply water to the station.¹⁴⁸ Little else is known about this early site

The current Flat Rock Guard Station is located in Section 35 of T14N, R43E. It is near the Coffee Pot Campground on the west side of Highway 20 and a half-mile south of Mack’s Inn in Island Park. The flat site is surrounded by lodgepole pine forest. A clearing marks the location of a house built there in 1961.

The history of the Flat Rock Guard Station’s buildings is one of relocation and re-use. A two-room log cabin and a log garage were built between 1927 and 1936, possibly around 1934 when the nearby Buffalo Ranger Station replaced the Big Springs Ranger Station as district headquarters.¹⁴⁹ To protect this capital investment, the Forest Service formally withdrew the 20-acre site on May 4, 1942. The district withdrew the parcel as the North Fork Administrative Site. Nevertheless, the name was never adopted and the site continued to be known as the Flat Rock Guard Station. A recreation guard, assigned to maintain four major campgrounds on the Big Springs Ranger District, occupied the cabin.¹⁵⁰

The 1960s brought several changes, due in part to the availability of funds for new construction. A two-bedroom dwelling of R4 Plan 162-A was constructed in 1961. (The R4 Plan 162-A is a reversed version of the WO Plan No. U-3.1 Revised.) In 1966, the old Flat Rock cabin and garage were relocated five miles south to the Island Park Ranger Station (formerly known as the Buffalo Ranger Station). Both buildings were reportedly demolished in the early 1980s when the Island Park Ranger Station was significantly redeveloped. Heritage staff documented the cabin in Report No. CRM-TG-100 (1981).

The 1996 consolidation of the Ashton and Island Park districts led to decreased use of the Island Park Ranger Station and the associated facilities at the Flat Rock Guard Station. In 2001, the Forest Service relocated the 1961 dwelling to the Island Park Ranger Station. Although it is still known as the Flat Rock Guard Station (#1131), it is used as a fire office.¹⁵¹

For reasons unknown, the Flat Rock Guard Station site was retained and it is now home to two utilitarian buildings. One is a plywood shop measuring 11'-6" square. Forest Service engineering records indicate it was built in 1960, but it is not know if it is in its original location. The other structure is a 12' x 28' garage originally built circa 1935 at the Guild Scaler Station near the Big Springs Ranger Station. The garage was relocated to the Island Park (Buffalo) Ranger Station in 1955 to serve as a warehouse. The Forest Service moved it a second time to its current location in the 1980s when the Island Park site was significantly improved. Other existing site features include clothesline poles, a hand pump, a storage area for fence poles, and possibly an underground fuel tank.

¹⁴⁸ File: “Administrative Sites, Flat Rock Ranger Station,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office; File: “Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917”; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁴⁹ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

¹⁵⁰ File: “Administrative Sites, North Fork Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archaeologist’s Office.

¹⁵¹ Personal communication with Adrienne Keller, Ashton-Island Park District Ranger, 26 September 2003.

Guild Scaler Station

The Guild Scaler Station cabin and garage were built in 1926-27 near the Big Springs Ranger Station, a few miles east of Mack's Inn at Island Park.¹⁵² The 12' x 24' log cabin had three rooms, a front porch, a cellar, and a "metal snow roof." The garage/storeroom measured 12' x 14'. The Forest Service constructed the buildings for timber scalers during the Montana-Idaho tie operations in the vicinity.¹⁵³ These were supplemented by a 12' x 28' garage built circa 1935.¹⁵⁴

To protect the site from public entry, it was withdrawn on December 19, 1944 as the Big Springs Public Service Site. The tract covered 233.83 acres in Section 5 of T13N, R44E and Section 32 of T14N, R44E. By this time, the Idaho State Conservation Officer was using the cabin and one acre of ground under special use permit. Forest improvement crews also used the cabin occasionally when working in the vicinity. The station was connected by telephone to district headquarters at Buffalo (Island Park) and Ashton.¹⁵⁵

As need for the site diminished, its buildings were relocated to new sites. In 1955, the 12' x 28' garage was moved to the Buffalo (now Island Park) Ranger Station and used as a warehouse (#1309).¹⁵⁶ It was relocated a second time in the 1980s to the Flat Rock Guard Station where it now remains. Between 1962 and 1965, the cabin was transported from the Guild Ranger Station to the Island Park Ranger Station. It was removed sometime after 1981 when heritage staff prepared a report on this action (Report No. CRM-TG-100).

Island Park (Buffalo) Ranger Station

The Island Park Ranger Station, located at 3726 Highway 20 near Ponds Lodge in Island Park, has undergone several transformations. It started as a cache site for fire tools. In 1921, a 12' x 14' frame tool house with a telephone was built. This was supplemented in 1927 with a 5' x 6' frame toilet.¹⁵⁷ These buildings were removed, perhaps around 1936 when the site underwent its first redevelopment phase.

Phase I, 1935-1944

In 1935, Forest Service landscape architects created a site plan for the "Buffalo Administrative Site," which was to serve as the summer headquarters for an assistant ranger of the "Ashton-Big Springs" Ranger District.¹⁵⁸ Soon thereafter, the site was withdrawn from public entry on May 20, 1936. The withdrawal covered 41 acres in Section 27 of T13N, R43E.

The 1935 site plan was implemented in 1936-37 with the construction of an R4 Plan 51B office, an R4 Plan 53 house, an R4 Plan 21 garage, and a toilet. The wood-frame buildings were supplemented in 1939-40 with an R4 Plan 1 dwelling that was built with an enclosed side porch. The site became known as the Buffalo Ranger Station, replacing the Big Springs Ranger Station as the district ranger's summer headquarters. With this designation, further growth was realized and the station was expanded in May of 1942 with an additional 142.7 acres including an area along the Buffalo River used as a horse pasture. In

¹⁵² Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and File: "Administrative Sites, Grandview Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁵³ File: "Administrative Sites, Grandview Administrative Site"; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹⁵⁴ File: "7300 Buildings, Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308," Island Park Ranger District Main File Room, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁵⁵ File: "Administrative Sites, Grandview Administrative Site"; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁵⁶ File: "7300 Buildings, Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308."

¹⁵⁷ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

¹⁵⁸ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Buffalo Administrative Site," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and "Buffalo Administrative Site, Site Plan," Administrative Site Improvement Plans Atlas, 1934-1952, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

1943-44, a two-room barn (#1307) was built. A pump house of R4 Plan 95D (#1306A) was constructed in 1940-41.¹⁵⁹

Phase II, 1955-1966

The mountain pine beetle infestation of timber in the area led to a second site expansion from the late 1950s through the 1960s. As workloads increased on the district, so too did the number of employees and the need for support facilities. The site became a year-round district headquarters, a designation reinforced with the construction of a new office of R4 Plan A-94 (#1209) in 1962. That same year, the Big Springs Ranger District was officially renamed the Island Park Ranger District. Consequently, the site's name was changed from the Buffalo Ranger Station to the Island Park Ranger Station. Forest officials justified the new name, noting that the station was in the immediate vicinity of the Island Park Post Office, the name was descriptive of the entire ranger district, and it avoided confusion with the Buffalo Ranger District on the Teton National Forest.¹⁶⁰

The availability of affordable housing has long been an issue for the Island Park Ranger District. Efforts to address this shortage began in 1957-58 when the Forest Service built a single-family home that is now known as "Old Dwelling #3" (#1103). This three-bedroom dwelling is a standard Washington Office design identified as WO Plan U-3.1 Revised.¹⁶¹ The R4 Plan 53 and R4 Plan 1 houses, built in the late 1930s, were weatherized for year-round occupancy in the 1960s, while the 1937 office was converted to a house.

A 1959 site plan prepared by K. Shiozawa and G. Hathaway portrays the extensive redevelopment proposed for the Island Park Ranger Station.¹⁶² The buildings of the 1930s and 1940s are shown, as are trailer pads and other buildings previously moved to the site. The designers' drawing proposes the relocation of several buildings such as the barn and the warehouse. The latter was a garage relocated from the Guild Scaler Station in 1955 (and now found at the Flat Rock Guard Station).¹⁶³ Several new buildings including a bunkhouse, vehicle repair shop, and washhouse are proposed on the site plan.

Although the plan was not implemented fully, several measures were undertaken. A cabin was relocated from the Guild Scaler Station around 1962 – the second building transferred from that site to Island Park. In 1963, Warehouse #2 (#1347) was built. The barn, originally located just east of the 1930s buildings, was moved northward toward the Buffalo River in 1964.

The Forest Service proposed construction of trailer shelters in 1966.¹⁶⁴ Six of these structures remain standing today. Also in 1966, the original cabin and garage of the Flat Rock Guard Station were moved to the site.¹⁶⁵ A new pump house (#1306B) was built the same year to replace the older pump house (#1306A), which was retained as a paint storage facility. The latter now sits several yards east of its original location.

¹⁵⁹ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo Administrative Site,"; File: "7300 Buildings, Island Park Storeroom and Garage #1308," "7300 Buildings, Island Park Old Pump House: #1306A," "7300 Buildings, Island Park Engineer's Barn #1307," and "7300 Buildings, Island Park Pasture and Fence," Island Park Ranger District Main File Room, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁶⁰ File: "1680 History, File #1."

¹⁶¹ File: "7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #3," Island Park Ranger District Main File Room, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁶² "Buffalo Administrative Site, Site Plan, 1959," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁶³ File: "7300 Buildings, Island Park Storeroom and Garage #1308"; and File: "Garage #1308 Island Park," Island Park Ranger District Engineer's Office, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁶⁴ File: "7300 Buildings, Site Plan Study, Island Park Ranger Station," Island Park Ranger District Main File Room, Island Park, Idaho.

¹⁶⁵ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and File: "2360 Special Interest Area, Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station," Island Park Ranger District Engineer's Office, Island Park, Idaho.

Phase III, 1977-1988

Early efforts to control beetle infestation on the Island Park Ranger District eventually led to an extensive effort to salvage damaged timber in the late 1970s. This salvage-related work led to a third spurt of construction at the Island Park Ranger Station. After a facilities inspection, George Lippert wrote, "The Island Park District has been heavily impacted by the insect infestation. Not only is the major activity of the District involved in removal of diseased trees, but the Ranger Station site has been clearcut to remove dead trees."¹⁶⁶

Clearcutting the station's vegetation was not the only major action undertaken. As plans were made to redevelop the site, heritage staff prepared reports on the proposed removal of historic buildings. Heritage Report No. CRM-TG-100 (1981) addresses the former Guild Scaler Station cabin (moved to Island Park around 1962). The disposition of other buildings is discussed in Report No. CRM-TG-117 (1982) and Report No. TG-84-161 (1984). The original Island Park office and two dwellings were subsequently removed, as were the Guild cabin and the old Flat Rock Guard Station (which had been moved to the site in 1966). The old Flat Rock garage may have been removed also. The historic garage (R4 Plan 21) was relocated several yards north near the 1958 "Old Dwelling #3" (#1103). To mitigate the loss of buildings, the Bishop Mountain Lookout Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The first new buildings to be realized during this construction phase were bunkhouses, duplexes, and single-family homes. Between 1977 and 1984, twelve such buildings were constructed. New utilitarian structures including a large warehouse (#1357T), snowmobile shed (1367T#), climatization building (#1366T), pesticide storage building (#1358T), and lift station (#1506) were built between 1980 and 1988. The office was enlarged with the addition of a modular building.

Later Developments

In recent years, the Forest Service's need for many buildings at the Island Park Ranger Station diminished as the number of employees decreased. This, along with an ongoing effort to reduce costs, led to a consolidation of operations with the adjacent Ashton Ranger District. The modular addition was removed from the Island Park office. Employees from other agencies occupy some of the houses, while several small buildings and the trailer shelters stand vacant. Fire crews occupy several bunkhouses and in 2001, the 1961 Flat Rock Guard Station house (#1131) was moved to the Island Park Ranger Station for use as a fire office and cache.

Three small buildings at the Island Park Ranger Station remain a mystery. One is small building measuring 8'-4" x 12'-3" and situated at the north end of the site. According to district employee Aleen Orr, it was built in 1982 as a storage shed for wood, tools and lawn equipment. It was moved from its original location behind Dwelling #1 (#1148) to its present location in 1990. It has been used to store recyclables.¹⁶⁷

The other two buildings are located east of the main compound in an equipment storage area. One is an 8' x 5' shed clad with corrugated metal. Orr states an employee built it at its present location in 1980 to store tools. The words "Pesticide Storage" is painted on the building – reportedly an effort to keep people out of the tool shed.¹⁶⁸

The third building is a 12'-3" x 16'-6" side-gabled structure. According to Orr, it was built around 1981 as storage space for wildlife and range employees. However, its materials, X-braced door, six-pane wood windows, novelty siding, water table, exposed rafters, and other detailing are identical to standard Region 4

¹⁶⁶ Lippert.

¹⁶⁷ Personal communication with Aleen Orr, 25 October 2006.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

buildings designed by George L. Nichols and constructed between 1933 and 1942. The fenestration is similar to the 18' x 24' R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom. It has historic novelty siding with a beveled profile. In contrast, most of the historic administrative facilities, and even some of the recent ones, at the Island Park Ranger Station have Shevlin (log) siding. It is highly likely that the building was moved to the Island Park Ranger Station, mostly likely in the early 1980s. There is a possibility that this building is the former Guild Ranger Station woodshed, garage and storeroom. According to a historic investment record, the Guild garage was built in 1934-35 "for storage of auto and equipment and supplies." It is described as a frame building measuring 12' x 14'. This does not quite match the 12' x 16' dimensions of the existing building, but such errors are common in the investment records.

Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Site

The Forest Service developed the Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Site, about six miles southeast of the Big Springs Ranger Station, to support timber harvesting in the 1920s. Like several other scaler sites, it was not formally withdrawn. According to improvement records from 1921, forest officials proposed to build a two-room cabin for timber scalers working in the area. Instead, a one-room log cabin was built in 1922. The 14' x 16' structure had a lumber roof and a 6-foot porch. Thereafter, a telephone line was extended to the site.¹⁶⁹ The cabin, situated in Section 8 of T13N, R45E, was expected to last ten years.¹⁷⁰ According to one source, a Moose Creek Ranger Station was built in 1936. The US Fish and Wildlife Service acquired it and demolished the structure in December 1959.¹⁷¹

Rea's Park Administrative Site, Island Park Scaler Station

The Forest Service identified the Rea's Park Administrative Site as a desirable location because it was central to the ranger district and next to a railway station (the Island Park Siding). The 120-acre parcel in Section 1 of T12N, R43E was withdrawn on July 5, 1909. It was likely named after George Rea, a scout for General Howard and the U.S. troops who pursued Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce near this area in 1877. George Rea tracked the Nez Perce across Shotgun Valley onto Henry's Lake Flats. Later, Rea returned to settle on Shotgun Creek and had a mountain pass, a peak, and a post office named after him.¹⁷²

As timber activities increased, so too did the need for timber scalers, men who measured the volume of timber removed from National Forest lands. The Rea's Park site was ideal for this activity and, in 1923, the Forest Service constructed a cabin that became known as the Island Park Scaler Station. The cabin was a one-room, 14' x 24' log building with an 8-foot porch. In 1924, a 10' x 16' barn was acquired and, a year later, a garage and a 4' x 6' toilet were built. The Island Park Scaler Station was still in existence as late as 1938 but by 1983 had been completely removed.¹⁷³ The Rea's Park Administrative Site withdrawal was released in 1961.

Red Rock Ranger Station

The Red Rock Ranger Station was a 109.08-acre parcel withdrawn from public entry on July 8, 1909. It was located near the southwestern shore of Henry's Lake in Section 13 of T15N, R42E. Forest officials chose the site because it had a good pasture and the potential to raise a large amount of hay. In addition, Duck Creek passed through the tract, providing plenty of water for all purposes. The site was to serve as

¹⁶⁹ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁷⁰ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁷¹ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

¹⁷² File: "Administrative Sites, Rea's Park Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name); and File: "1680 History ,File #1."

¹⁷³ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

the winter quarters for the district ranger, who worked from the Big Springs Ranger Station in the summer.¹⁷⁴

By July 1910, the Targhee National Forest had created a permanent ranger district in the Henry's Lake area and officials believed the Red Rock site was the only suitable place for a headquarters. The Forest Service prepared to build a ranger station but questions soon arose regarding a private local land entry. GLO records eventually substantiated the private claim. Consequently, on April 21, 1916, the Forest Service released 80 acres of the withdrawal. The following February, a parcel of 50.92 acres was withdrawn, bringing the total acreage to 80 acres.¹⁷⁵

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisade national forests combined, the site was still in existence, but there is no evidence that any improvements were made to the property. The site withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Sawtelle Administrative Site

On July 24, 1909, the Forest Service withdrew an administrative site about midway between Mack's Inn at Island Park and Henry's Lake. The 160-acre parcel, located in Sections 10 and 11 of T14N, R43E, was selected for its good pasture, permanent water supply from Sawtelle Creek, and location near timber. Although Section 11 was outside the forest boundary, it was included because Section 10, located inside the boundary, had insufficient pasture.¹⁷⁶ In 1917, the land in Section 11 was released, reducing the tract to 40 acres in Section 10.

A cabin was built, possibly as early as 1912 when the site is shown on a USGS map. It was there by 1916 when its porch was screened.¹⁷⁷ It became known as the Sawtelle Scaler Cabin, suggesting it was used primarily by timber scalers working on timber sales in the area. The cabin's fate is unknown and the site withdrawal was released in 1961.

Split Creek Ranger Station

When the Split Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal in 1907, it was described as having an "old cabin" near the withdrawal boundary. Split Creek ran through the tract, which was about six miles southwest of the present-day Island Park Ranger Station.¹⁷⁸ The withdrawal, approved on November 5, 1907, was for 30 acres in Section 9 of T12N, R44E.

Little is known about Forest Service-constructed improvements at the site. In 1907, the ranger was instructed by telegram to fence a pasture as soon as possible, but not to construct a cabin yet.¹⁷⁹ A cultural resources report (CRM-TG-578) recorded remnants of four small cabins (12' x 15') and one large cabin (18' x 45") in various stages of deterioration in Section 9. The report posits that the cabins may have been part of a logging camp.

¹⁷⁴ File: "Administrative Sites, Red Rock Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Sawtelle Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁷⁷ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

¹⁷⁸ File: "Administrative Sites, Split Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

Warm River Butte Lookout Site

The Warm River Butte Lookout Site included a station and a pasture for horses used in connection with fire detection on the Targhee National Forest. Situated about 20 miles northeast of Ashton, the site was connected by a truck trail road that branched off the Yellowstone Highway. Forest guards occupied the station only during the fire season.¹⁸⁰

The Forest Service identified the need to withdraw the site as early as 1942, but this action did not occur until April 18, 1944.¹⁸¹ The withdrawal encompassed 40 acres on the east end of Warm River Butte in Section 22 of T10N, R44E. It was replaced the following decade with a withdrawal of 60 acres in Sections 22 and 27. The site was again altered with a 1964 withdrawal that reduced it to ten acres.

As of 1963, the Warm River Butte Lookout was one of three lookout towers on the Targhee National Forest. The others were the Big Springs and Bishop Mountain lookouts.¹⁸² It was reportedly removed in 1967.

Other Administrative Sites

Arangee Ranger Station

The Arangee Ranger Station was withdrawn on July 7, 1909. It covered 110 acres in Sections 6 and 7 of T13N, R43E. Ranger J. Frank Bruins, later the supervisor of the Pocatello National Forest, described the site as open hay meadow or pasture, with a permanent stream and timber nearby. Accordingly, Ranger Bruins considered it a desirable place for a ranger station and suggested it was sufficient for raising enough winter feed for two horses.¹⁸³ In February 1917, the ranger notified the Forest Supervisor at St. Anthony that the site had never been approved by the district office and indicated it was closed in their files.¹⁸⁴ He was mistaken about the approval and it was not until 1961 that the withdrawal was formally revoked.

Big Springs Landing Field

A 180-acre tract of land was withdrawn on August 5, 1936 for use as a landing field. It was in T14N, R44E, S28, not far from the Big Springs Ranger Station.

Brimstone (Island Park) Ranger Station

The Brimstone Ranger Station was formally withdrawn as the "Island Park Ranger Station" on September 16, 1907. It covered 160 acres in Sections 5 and 6 of T12N, R43E, three to four miles southwest of the modern-day Island Park Ranger Station. Forest officials proposed construction of a telephone line in 1921 and a barn in 1923, but it is not known if these plans were ever realized. The Brimstone Ranger Station was abandoned by the 1930s and its withdrawal released in 1961.¹⁸⁵

Cold Springs Administrative Site

On July 19, 1909, the Cold Springs Administrative Site was withdrawn from public entry. The Forest Service selected the 80-acre tract in Sections 27 and 28 of T15N, R34E for several reasons. It had good

¹⁸⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Warm River Butte Lookout," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁸¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Buffalo Administrative Site."

¹⁸² File: "7300 Buildings, Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701."

¹⁸³ File: "Administrative Sites, Arangee Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

pasture area, a permanent water supply, and was near an important road and considerable bodies of timber. By 1911, no improvements had been made on the tract and it had not been used in any way for administrative purposes. This may be related to a dispute with the State of Idaho concerning 40 acres in Section 27 that were outside the forest boundary. The issue was resolved when President William H. Taft, by Executive Order #1535 dated May 28, 1912, set aside the disputed 40-acre tract for the Cold Spring Ranger Station.¹⁸⁶ Nonetheless, the site may have served only as a pasture; the withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Echo Canyon Administrative Site

The Forest Service chose a site about five miles north of the Big Springs Ranger Station for an administrative site, noting that it had an excellent pasture, a good water supply, and was near a large body of timber and an important road. The proposed withdrawal of lands was approved on July 24, 1909. The tract covered 160 acres in Sections 5 and 6 of T14N, R44E and Sections 31 and 32 of T15N, R44E. The U.S. Reclamation Service had already laid claim to the area for its Flat Rock Reservoir Site, part of the Dubois Irrigation Project. Nonetheless, the Reclamation Service had no objection to the Forest Service's use of the site since implementation of the Dubois Irrigation Project was not scheduled in the near future.¹⁸⁷ The Forest Service cancelled the withdrawal in 1961.

Icehouse Administrative Site

The Forest Service withdrew 160 acres as the Icehouse Administrative Site on July 8, 1909. The tract was in T13N, R42E, Section 6, about five miles north of the present-day Island Park Reservoir. It was selected because it had a good meadow and pasture and was near large timber stands requiring Forest Service management.¹⁸⁸ The withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Sheridan Creek Administrative Site

The Sheridan Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn from public entry on June 29, 1908. Encompassing 120 acres, the tract was located six miles south of the Idaho-Montana border in the Centennial Mountains (T13N, R41E, Section 7). After the withdrawal was released in 1922, the Wood Livestock Company obtained a special use permit to use the site for a headquarters and horse pasture.¹⁸⁹

Shotgun Administrative Site and Scaler Cabin

The 160-acre Shotgun Administrative Site was withdrawn on June 30, 1910 because forest officials determined it was valuable for a summer ranger station.¹⁹⁰ The site was in Section 35 of T13N, R42E, which is presently along the southeastern shore of the Island Park Reservoir. Its withdrawal was released in 1961.

In 1930, the Forest Service built a cabin for timber scalers about five miles north of the administrative site in Section 12 of T12N, R42E. Known as the Shotgun Scaler Cabin, the 12' x 14' log cabin had a 6' porch, a cellar, and a tarpaper-covered roof.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Cold Spring Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁸⁷ File: "Administrative Sites, Echo Canyon Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁸⁸ File: "Administrative Sites, Icehouse Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

¹⁸⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Sheridan Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and Eileen Bennett Untitled history of the Dubois Ranger District, 1982, Dubois Ranger District History Binders, Dubois Ranger District Library, Dubois, Idaho.

¹⁹⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Shotgun Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: 1680 History, Correspondence on Administrative Sites Status (No File Name).

¹⁹¹ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

Targhee Pass Administrative Site

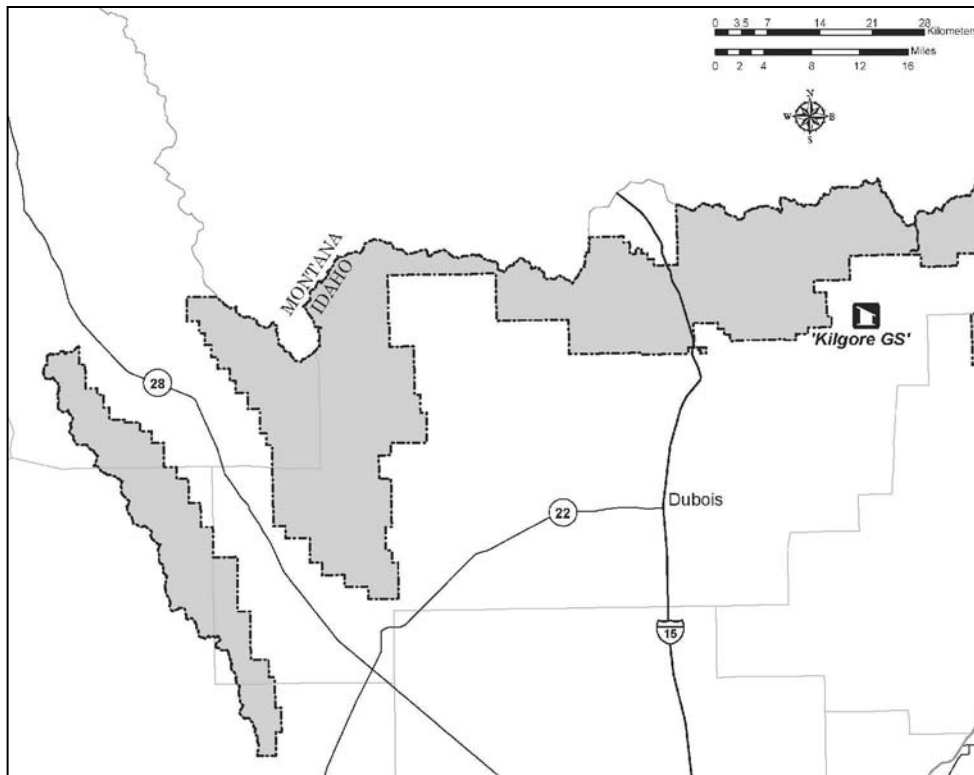
The 80-acre Targhee Pass Administrative Site was withdrawn on July 8, 1909. It was in Section 31 of T16N, R44E, near the Continental Divide. Although the withdrawal was released only nine months later, it was still shown as a Forest Service station on a 1912 USGS map.

Willow Creek Administrative Site

The Willow Creek Administrative Site was situated five miles south of the Idaho-Montana border and northwest of the Island Park Reservoir. The 160-acre area was withdrawn on September 22, 1909. Located in Section 3 of T13N, 41E, the parcel was released from its withdrawal in 1961.

Chapter 8: Dubois Ranger District

The Dubois Ranger District embraces 460,000 acres on the northwestern end of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. State Highway 28 travels through the Birch Creek Valley, which separates the district's two divisions. The western division lies on the eastern slopes of the Lemhi Range and shares a boundary with the Challis National Forest. The eastern division is shaped like an L turned sideways. The longer leg extends eastward along the Beaverhead and Centennial mountains until it joins the Island Park Ranger District. The Continental Divide corresponds with its northern border. The U.S. Sheep Experiment Station is between this longer leg and the headquarters in Dubois. Notable features on the district include historic coal kilns, the Stoddard Creek Cross Country Ski Trail, and Diamond Peak, the third highest point in Idaho at 12,197 feet.¹⁹²



NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Dubois Ranger District is a consolidation of the early Spencer, Camas Meadows, and Medicine Lodge ranger districts. When the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve was established in 1905, it included the eastern end of the present-day district. The forest expanded slightly to the west when a small portion of land was transferred from the Beaverhead National Forest in 1910. By this time, the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve had become part of the Targhee National Forest.

¹⁹² Caribou-Targhee National Forest, "Dubois Ranger District," <http://www.fs.fed.us/Region 4/caribou-targhee/dubois/index.shtml>, accessed 2 August 2006.

The eastern end of the district was administered as two districts by 1914 (and probably earlier). The ranger of the **Spencer Ranger District** (District 1) worked from the Beaver Ranger Station and the town of Spencer. His unit may have been called the **Beaver Ranger District** until circa 1917. The **Kilgore** or **Camas Ranger District** (District 2) ranger was headquartered in Kilgore at the Camas Meadows Ranger Station. This situation continued until 1924 when Districts 1 and 2 merged as the Spencer Ranger District.

The western end of the Dubois Ranger District formed the **Medicine Lodge Ranger District** (a.k.a. Buck Creek Ranger District). The area was once part of the Big Hole Forest Reserve, which later became the Beaverhead National Forest. The district was transferred to the Lemhi National Forest in 1910. When Lemhi Forest Supervisor E. A. Renner died in 1935, the Salmon National Forest took over its administration, an arrangement made permanent in 1938 when the Lemhi National Forest was eliminated.¹⁹³ This was a short-lived situation for in 1948, the district was transferred to the Targhee National Forest. In 1957, the Medicine Lodge Ranger District was renamed the **Dubois Ranger District**.

The Targhee National Forest was reorganized in 1970 into five ranger districts – a reduction from eight. The Spencer Ranger District's western end was transferred to the Dubois Ranger District, while the eastern end, an area of about 33,000 acres, went to the Island Park Ranger District. This placed the boundary between the Island Park and Dubois districts from Willow Creek to the ridge between West Dry and Ching creeks.¹⁹⁴

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

As mentioned above, two rangers managed the eastern end of the present-day Dubois Ranger District. One worked from the Beaver Ranger Station for a few years, relocating to the Spencer Ranger Station in 1917. The other ranger was based in Kilgore at the Camas Meadows Ranger Station. When the two districts combined in 1924, the ranger retained the Spencer Ranger Station as his headquarters. As a result, his unit was known as the Spencer Ranger District.

While the Medicine Lodge Ranger District was part of the Salmon National Forest, the ranger used the Warm Springs Ranger Station as his summer headquarters.¹⁹⁵ Records suggest he resided in Dubois during the winters. This was certainly the case by 1948 when his district was transferred to the Targhee National Forest. Eventually, in 1957, the district was renamed the Dubois Ranger District. The ranger's office was in an old bank building (later known as the Dubois Security State Bank) from 1957 until 1960 when it relocated to a new GSA-leased office building on Main Street.¹⁹⁶

The Spencer Ranger District was headquartered in Spencer, Idaho until 1961, when the ranger relocated to Dubois. He and the Dubois district ranger shared space in the leased office building, a situation designed to better serve the public by staffing one office full time. The Soil Conservation Service and the county office of Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation also occupied the building on Main Street.¹⁹⁷ A few years later, in 1969, the structure (also known as the Marcliff Building) was expanded to accommodate the U.S. Post Office. The Dubois district headquarters relocated to yet another new building on Main Street in 1982.¹⁹⁸ Around 1995, the office was moved to a leased facility at 127 West Main Street, where it remains today.

¹⁹³ "History of the Challis National Forest, no date" TMs [photocopy], Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁹⁴ 1970 Clippings, Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

¹⁹⁵ Elizabeth Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest" TMs [photocopy], p. 77, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁹⁶ 1960 Clippings, Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

¹⁹⁷ 1961 Clippings, Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

¹⁹⁸ Bennett.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Beaver Ranger Station

In September of 1908, assistant ranger Francis Moss recommended a site known as “Old Beaver” be withdrawn for a ranger station. Beaver and Dairy Creeks ran through the property, which had a two-room log house, a log barn, and a chicken coop. All the buildings were in very poor condition and the homesteader who had built them desired to remove them to Spencer four miles south.¹⁹⁹ The 80-acre Beaver Ranger Station, withdrawn on December 8, 1908, was located in Section 35 of T13N, R36E.

Assistant ranger Samuel Stoddard recommended that 240 acres be added to the withdrawal to raise hay for two ranger stations. Stoddard Creek ran through the tract and there was talk of renaming the station as the Stoddard Ranger Station.²⁰⁰ Although the latter was rejected, the site was enlarged in April 1910 by 60 acres of meadowland in the adjacent Section 34.

The Beaver Ranger Station may have been a district headquarters until the Spencer Ranger Station was developed. It was improved with a log cabin (1909) and a log barn (by 1910), fencing, and a pasture. The cabin was a two-room, 16' x 36' building with a shingle roof. It was described as a Washington Office Plan No. 4 modified to include an enclosed porch and a six-foot roof overhang for the front porch. The barn was constructed with two stalls and a loft.²⁰¹

Records indicate the Beaver Ranger Station eventually became an administrative pasture. In 1931, the cabin was moved to the Kaufman Ranger Station and the following year the pasture fence was reconstructed.²⁰² The site appears on forest maps dated 1933 and 1939, but little else is known after that decade.

Coal Kiln Ranger Station

The Coal Kiln Ranger Station was in Section 1 of T11N, R27E on the eastern slopes of the Lemhi Range. The 40-acre site, named for the historical charcoal kilns nearby, was withdrawn on March 16, 1908. The station was developed in 1909-1910 with a 12' x 16' log cabin, a 10' x 16' barn, an outhouse, and a fenced pasture. These improvements cost an estimated \$500. In 1935, when the area became part of the Salmon National Forest, the Medicine Lodge ranger continued to use the Coal Kiln Ranger Station to administer his district. The date of the site's abandonment is not clear but an undated document indicates the station was demolished in 1939. However, the station appears on a 1940 map. Its withdrawal was revoked in 1972.²⁰³

Dubois Dwelling #1 (55 N. Oakley Avenue)

The Forest Service purchased land in 1949 from Harry R. Horn in Dubois, Idaho and developed it as a dwelling for the Medicine Lodge district ranger. The 0.31-acre plot (Block 15, Lots 15 & 16) is one block north of Main Street on the southeast corner of Oakley Avenue and Gayle Street.

¹⁹⁹ File: “Administrative Sites, Beaver Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archaeologist’s Office.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ Ibid.; McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation”; and Bennett.

²⁰² “List of Targhee NF Administrative Buildings, c.1990”; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²⁰³ File: “Administrative Sites, Coal Kiln Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archaeologist’s Office; and McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

Originally, the district intended to build a three-bedroom R4 Plan 1A house, along with a detached two-car garage of R4 Plan 20. However, a 1950 site plan indicating a Plan 1 Scheme 6 house and a Plan 21 garage/storeroom was implemented. Although Region 4's architectural engineer, George L. Nichols, had designed the Plan 21 garage in 1933, he did not develop the Scheme 6 house plan until 1949. In doing so, he revised his Plan 1 house (developed in 1933) by adding a kitchen extension on the rear, thus providing space for a formal dining room.

While the exact construction dates have not been determined, records indicate the Dubois Dwelling #1 and the adjacent garage were built around 1950. The ranger of the Medicine Lodge Ranger District (renamed the Dubois Ranger District in 1957) originally occupied the house, possibly until 1960 when a new ranger dwelling was built on 5th Street South. It continued to serve as a single-family home until 1999 when it became a bunkhouse for firefighters. The house and garage remain, along with a small shed placed on the site in 2002. When the district proposed to remodel the garage in 2004, the SHPO concurred that the site was ineligible for listing in the National Register (Report No. TG-04-729).

Dubois Dwellings Site

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) acquired Block 10 of the Thomas Addition in Dubois, Idaho to provide employee housing. In 1949, the FAA built several dwellings on the north end of the block for employees associated with the Dubois Airport, which was designated an FAA emergency field.²⁰⁴

As the FAA's need for the lots diminished, the agency transferred them to the Forest Service. The first transfer, in 1959, included vacant Lots 12-18 (0.6 acres) or the southern third of the block. There, the Forest Service built a ranger dwelling of R4 Plan 165 (reversed) in 1960 and landscaped the site in 1961. Originally, the Forest Service planned to build the house at the Spencer Ranger Station. After careful consideration and incentives provided by the Dubois City Council, the location was changed to Dubois. Today the Dubois district ranger still occupies the house (known as Dubois Dwelling #2), which is on the northwest corner of 5th South Street and Thomas Avenue. In 1995, the Dubois Bunkhouse was constructed just west of the house on the northeast corner of 4th South Street and Clark Avenue.²⁰⁵ This occurred after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (Report No. TG-93-560).

The second transfer of land from the FAA occurred in 1965, when the Forest Service acquired Lots 1-11 and 19-25 (totaling 1.21 acres). This transfer included two houses built in 1949, each with a detached garage. The FAA relinquished the remaining lots (Lots 26-30, 0.43 acres) in 1971. A site plan prepared before the transaction shows two more houses with detached garages on this parcel. It does not show the house now referred to as Dwelling #5 – a structure that is clearly of the same plan as the other four FAA dwellings. It is not known if Dwelling #5 and its detached garage were moved after the 1971 acquisition or if it was inadvertently left off the site plan.

Shortly after the 1971 acquisition, the Forest Service declared the two houses on Lots 1-4 as surplus and transferred them to the Clark County School District. The Dubois Ranger District currently retains the remaining three FAA houses for its employees. These are known as Dwelling #3 (#1138), Dwelling #4 (#1139), and Dwelling #5 (#1135T). They are located at 345 West 4th South, 385 West 4th South, and 541 South Clark respectively.

Kaufman Guard Station

The Kaufman Ranger Station was situated between the two divisions of the Medicine Lodge Ranger District, which was transferred to the Targhee National Forest in 1948. The 160-acre site in Section 35 of T11N, R29E was withdrawn from public entry on November 14, 1908. The tract was selected because no

²⁰⁴ "Ranger District Multiple Use Plan for the Spencer Ranger District, 9 June 1967," Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

²⁰⁵ File: "6440 Real Property, Dubois Dwelling #1129," Dubois Ranger District Main File Room, Dubois, Idaho.

other suitable, unappropriated lands, either on or off the Forest, were available and because nearby springs could supply water to the site.²⁰⁶

Little is known about the Kaufman Ranger Station's early use and development. According to one account, a log dwelling was relocated to the site from the Beaver Ranger Station in 1931. This is questionable since the latter site was on the Targhee National Forest while the Kaufman Ranger Station was part of the Lemhi National Forest. The same source reports that the 1909 dwelling was destroyed in 1961 and a new guard station constructed.²⁰⁷

Two photographs of the Kaufman Guard Station dated 1954 show two relatively crude log buildings: a gabled-roofed cabin with a shed-roofed addition on the north side and a gable-roofed cellar. Personnel engaged in field projects used the two-room cabin, which measured 14' x 20', as temporary quarters. In 1957-59, forest officials proposed that a two-room guard station with a storage room be constructed to replace the old cabin. They justified their recommendation, noting that the site was a remote station 75 miles from the nearest town of Dubois. Consequently, there was no private rental housing available within a reasonable commuting distance. To meet housing needs, they searched for portable housing but determined it to be financially unreasonable. They also tried to relocate a building from the Atomic Energy Commission. After these plans fell through, the Forest Service proceeded to build an R4 Plan 169 dwelling. The one-bedroom house and a pump house were built in 1961 and the older buildings were removed.²⁰⁸

Kilgore Administrative Site

The original Kilgore Administrative Site was about three miles northwest of the town of Kilgore in Section 27 of T13N, R38E. There is no indication that any facilities were ever constructed on this 160-acre site, which was withdrawn on July 25, 1909. It was likely used as a pasture by the ranger of District 2. This is supported by early forest maps that show a corral in the area. According to withdrawal records, the site was desirable because it encompassed good agricultural lands and pasturage near a considerable settlement.²⁰⁹ The site was released from withdrawal in 1961.

Kilgore (Camas Meadows) Ranger Station

The town of Kilgore once served as headquarters of Ranger District 2 of the Targhee National Forest. The district ranger had at least two administrative sites beginning in 1909. One was the original Kilgore Administrative Site, which he likely used as a pasture. The second was the Camas Meadows Ranger Station. For clarity, it will be referred to in this document as "Kilgore," the name by which it is now known.

Located in the small community of Kilgore (Section 6 of T12N, R39E), the site is about 3/4 mile north of County Highway A-2. The Forest Service leased the parcel from July 1909 until 1938 at a cost of \$5.00 per year. Sometime in 1910, the Forest Service purchased the improvements located thereon while continuing to lease the land. These included a three-room log cabin, a stable, and a chicken coop.²¹⁰

In 1911, Sidney A. Hanks, the owner of the leased property and a summer forest guard, built a new house for about \$600. The 28' x 28' dwelling was clad with shiplap siding and had a four-foot concrete porch across the front. The residence boasted four rooms, a "leoloum" (linoleum) kitchen floor, carpet in the

²⁰⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Kaufman Guard Station," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and File: "6440 Real Property, Kaufman Guard Station," Dubois Ranger District Main File Room, Dubois, Idaho.

²⁰⁷ "List of Targhee NF Administrative Buildings, c.1990."

²⁰⁸ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; File: "6440 Real Property, Kaufman Guard Station," Dubois Ranger District; File: "6440 Real Property, Kaufman Guard Station," CTNF SO General Records; and File: "Administrative Sites, Kaufman Guard Station Dwelling," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²⁰⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Kilgore Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²¹⁰ Ibid; and File: "Administrative Sites, Kilgore Guard Station," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

bedrooms, and an outhouse.²¹¹ The Forest Service constructed a wood-frame barn with shiplap siding in 1912. The barn, reconstructed in 1930, remains on site and serves as an equipment shed (facility #1342T). By 1916, the yard and a pasture were fenced on the property.²¹²

The Kilgore Ranger Station served as District 2 headquarters until 1924 when the unit was absorbed by the Spencer Ranger District. From that point on, the site was used as a guard station during the summer season. At other times of the year, the district ranger and other forest officers used it. Local citizens, upon witnessing this intermittent use, requested permission to rent the site but they were denied. In 1935, the Targhee National Forest considered purchasing the house and property with Public Works Program funding. With the lease due to expire in 1939, owner Olaf Fredericksen donated the one-acre parcel and house to the Forest Service in late 1938.²¹³

As ranger districts consolidated and technology improved, the district ranger began working from Dubois and relied less on the Kilgore Guard Station. The Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit began using the site under special use permit. In 1957, the local school board asked the Forest to donate the ranger station for use as a teacher's residence. The school board wrote President Dwight Eisenhower asking for his assistance in the matter. The Forest Service acquiesced and donated the house and 0.08 acre of the site to the Clark County School District but kept the pasture (0.92 acre). The arrangement was short-lived. The School District closed the local school and transferred the parcel and house back to the Forest Service in 1967.²¹⁴

Significant alterations were made to the former ranger station, now known as the Kilgore Administrative Site. The Forest Service built a pump house in 1960 and relocated a garage (R4 Plan 21) to the site from the Spencer Ranger Station in 1967. The 1911 dwelling, which reverted to the Forest Service in 1967, was torn down in 1974²¹⁵ and replaced with two trailer shelters for use by seasonal work crews.

The Dubois Ranger District still uses the Kilgore Administrative Site. It is a relatively flat site with large willow bushes and young lodgepole pines on its edges. A pole fence encloses a small pasture. Four permanent structures remain: the 1912 equipment shed (#1342T), the former Spencer garage (#1302T), the 1960 pump house (#1360T), and a tree storage building made of plywood (1984). Two portable toilets replaced a 1930s pit toilet (R4 Plan 70) that was removed sometime after 1990.

Medicine Lodge (Indian Creek) Ranger Station

The Medicine Lodge Ranger Station, situated four miles south of the Idaho-Montana border in the Beaverhead Mountains, was originally known as the Indian Creek Ranger Station. The 260-acre tract in Sections 34 and 35 of T13N, R34E was withdrawn on September 13, 1909. Forest officials desired the area for its excellent pasture and agricultural area, where hay and oats could be raised and because the site was well supported with water from the West Fork of Indian Creek, which the site straddled.²¹⁶

The Forest Service changed the site's name after the Targhee and Palisades forests merged in 1917 since another Indian Creek Ranger District existed on the Palisades side.²¹⁷ Little else is known about the site and its withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

²¹¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Kilgore Guard Station."

²¹² Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²¹³ File: "Administrative Sites, Kilgore Guard Station."

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Bennett; and "List of Targhee NF Administrative Buildings, c.1990."

²¹⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Medicine Lodge Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²¹⁷ Ibid.

Spencer Ranger Station

The first Spencer administrative site was used as a pasture. Withdrawn on July 25, 1909, it consisted of 280 acres in Sections 13, 14 and 24 of T12N, R36E. Ranger Samuel W. Stoddard chose the tract, which was outside the Forest boundary, because it was near the town of Spencer where much Forest Service business was transacted.²¹⁸ Spencer was an important livestock town. It served as headquarters of the Woods Livestock Company, which ran 80,000 head of sheep on the Targhee National Forest. Eventually, the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, operated by the Department of Agriculture, was established just south of Spencer.²¹⁹

In 1915, eight years after the original withdrawal, the acreage in Sections 14 and 24 was released, while more land in Section 24 was added. Forest Supervisor C. B. Morse advocated this addition because there was insufficient land within the forest boundaries suitable and available for pasture purposes. The Forest Service in 1910 had fenced the land in Section 24, using it as a horse pasture since then. It was a rolling, sagebrush-covered are with water troughs. The nearest available pasture was 4.5 miles north at the Beaver Ranger Station.²²⁰

In 1917, the Spencer Hardwood Lumber Company donated to the Forest Service a 0.55-acre parcel in the town of Spencer along US Highway 91. There, Forest officials built a five-room two-story shingle roof square dwelling (26' x 26'). Floor plans of this building indicate it had a living room, kitchen, pantry, closet,



Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling, 1920

office, and 6' x 12' porch on the first floor. On the second floor were two bedrooms and a large hallway. A log barn (14' x 18'), and a log storehouse (14' x 28'), both with wood shingle roofs, were also built. At the same time, a garage and tool houses were reconstructed using an existing wagon shed. An office building with a storeroom and cellar and a garage were built in 1918.²²¹

The Spencer Ranger Station was continually improved in the following years. New construction included a coal house (1920), toilet (1920), an 18' x 22' hay barn/shed (1924), and a garage and tool house (1924).

Maintenance and repairs included lath and plaster for the dwelling (1921), a chimney and plaster for the office (1923), and painting the garage and tool house (1928).²²²

The Forest Service redeveloped the Spencer Ranger Station in the early 1930s. The original dwelling was to be remodeled at a cost of \$2,500. As local carpenters began working on the building, they found it was poorly constructed. They tore much of it down, salvaging materials for a "new" dwelling that was built in 1934. CCC enrollees helped in the digging and construction of the dwelling's water system, which included a cesspool and septic tank.²²³ Other improvements in 1933-34 included significant landscaping,

²¹⁸ File: "6640 Real Property, Spencer Administrative Site, Land," CTNF SO General Records.

²¹⁹ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

²²⁰ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Ranger Station," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; File: "6440 Real Property, Spencer Administrative Site, Land"; and File: "6440 Real Property, Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling," Dubois Ranger District Main File Room, Dubois, Idaho.

²²¹ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Dwelling" and File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Office," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office; and "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Spencer Ranger Station," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²²² Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²²³ File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Office"; and File: "6440 Real Property, Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling."

an R4 Plan 51 office/storeroom (\$2,026), an R4 Plan 11 barn (\$1,943), an R4 Plan 21 garage (\$1,731), and a 24' x 32' equipment shed clad with corrugated iron (\$947).²²⁴

In 1958, the forest officials decided to relocate the district headquarters from the Spencer Ranger Station to the town of Dubois (most likely to the new Federal building there). In keeping with historic Forest Service trends, they recommended that the dwelling and barn be moved to Dubois.²²⁵ The R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom was moved to the Kilgore Guard Station in 1967.

The Spencer Ranger District was officially headquartered in Dubois beginning in 1961. Only nine years later, in 1970, the Spencer district was disbanded and, consequently, the Forest Service abandoned the Spencer Ranger Station. Supplies and equipment were transferred from there to the Kilgore Work Center and the new Dubois Warehouse. The University of Idaho began using the Spencer Ranger Station that same year. The warehouse and four-horse barn were declared surplus property in 1972, although there was some consideration of moving the barn to Dubois at one time. The Forest Service formally transferred the site and its buildings to the University of Idaho in 1982.²²⁶

Warm Springs Ranger Station

The Warm Springs Ranger Station was about 20 miles west of Dubois, in Section 25 of T11N, R32E. Forest officials recommended it for withdrawal in 1910 as an administrative site for the Beaverhead National Forest. The 92.1-acre parcel was near Warm Creek, a good source of water for domestic and irrigation purposes. Records indicate the site was also known as the Warm Springs Creek Ranger Station and it served as an early district headquarters. In 1911, a 10' x 20' two-room cabin was built, as well as an 18' x 28', two-stall, log stable and buggy shed.²²⁷

The 1913 Presidential Proclamation transferring land from the Beaverhead to the Lemhi National Forest inadvertently eliminated the Warm Springs Ranger Station from the Forest. Therefore, the site was resurveyed and withdrawn by executive order in 1915. The new withdrawal encompassed 160 acres in Sections 25 and 26 of T11N, R32E. By this date, the ranger station was connected by telephone line to other stations and a pasture fence had been constructed.²²⁸

In 1934, an ambitious improvement plan was drafted for the Warm Springs Ranger Station. It proposed the removal of the old dwelling, barn, and shop. Suggested new buildings included an R4 Plan 53 dwelling, an R4 Plan 11 barn with corral, an R4 Plan 4 office, and an R4 Plan 33A equipment shed. It also called for an R4 Plan 24 garage and a blacksmith shop. A notation on the improvement plan states, "Build only when and if decide [*sic*] to keep site as a ranger headquarters." The plan was not fully implemented. In 1935, the 10' x 16' R4 Plan 24 garage/shop and an 8' x 8' oil house were the only buildings constructed and the site continued to be used as a temporary station.²²⁹

When land east of the Lemhi Range was transferred from the Salmon National Forest to the Targhee National Forest in 1948, it included the area administered from the Warm Springs Ranger Station. In the 1950s, occasional use was made of the station, but little repair or renovation occurred. Deterioration continued and in November 1961, the barn, tool shop, and corral were demolished. During a 1961 inspection, forest staff determined the dwelling was in poor condition and recommended it be destroyed as

²²⁴ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Spencer Ranger Station."

²²⁵ File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Dwelling" and File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Office."

²²⁶ 1970 Clippings, Dubois Ranger District History Binders; Bennett; File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Equipment Shed" and File: "Administrative Sites, Spencer Barn," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office; and Basic Information Sheet Files, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²²⁷ File: "Administrative Sites, Warm Springs Ranger Station," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*; Dubois Ranger District History Binders; and File: "6440 Real Property, Warm Springs Administrative District," Dubois Ranger District Main File Room, Dubois, Idaho.

²²⁹ *Ibid.*

well. In 1964, the house was torn down and the site graded. The site has been used as a recreation site since that date. Archeologists surveyed it in 1990 but found only traces of the former station.²³⁰

West Camas (Camas Creek) Ranger Station

The West Camas Ranger Station, withdrawn on October 23, 1907, was about nine miles northwest of Kilgore. It encompassed 65 acres in Section 1 of T13N, R37E. (Records are conflicting as to whether it was in Section 1 or Section 12.) The ranger station is shown on early maps (1919, 1925) but by 1932, is labeled as the Camas Creek Administrative Site. One source stated that locally it was known as the Frazier Dam Ranger Station because of its proximity to the dam. Changing the name to alleviate the confusion was considered in 1920, but deemed unnecessary by Forest Supervisor Samuel W. Stoddard.²³¹

Soon after its withdrawal, the Forest Service built a one-room log cabin measuring 14' x 18'. In 1916, it was recommended that the dwelling be papered, plastered, and generally repaired, and that the yard be fenced or repaired as well. There is no record that this work was completed.²³² The fate of the Camas Creek Ranger Station is largely unknown. In 1983, Forest Service archaeologist James McDonald tried to locate it in Section 1 but he found no visible remains.

Other Administrative Sites

Birch Creek Ranger Station

The Birch Creek Ranger Station in Section 21 of T9N, R30E was withdrawn June 18, 1908 but released as an administrative site on May 20, 1924. It appears on a 1918 map of the Lemhi National Forest, which eventually became part of the western portion of the Targhee. A ranger was stationed here in the early years, but no other information is available regarding this station.

Button Butte Administrative Site

Withdrawn on June 20, 1910, the 160-acre Button Butte Administrative Site was about six miles north of Kilgore. Located in Section 5 of T13N, R39E, this tract was selected to furnish pasture and to raise dray farm grain. Cottonwood Creek passed through the site.²³³ The withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Cottonwood Administrative Site

On July 25, 1909, the Forest Service withdrew a 160-acre parcel in Sections 4 and 9 of T11N, R35E, but released it in 1912. The parcel was located outside the National Forest boundary, about ten miles northwest of Dubois.

Elkhorn Administrative Site

The Elkhorn Administrative Site was about 11 miles south of the Kaufman Ranger Station on the eastern slopes of the Lemhi Range. The 39-acre site in Section 28 of T9N, R29E was withdrawn from public entry on October 14, 1907. The tract was selected because it had 10 or 12 acres in the bottom of a canyon that would support a good crop of wild hay. The ranger stationed at the Birch Creek Ranger Station about

²³⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Warm Springs Ranger Station."

²³¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Camas Creek Administrative Site."

²³² McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²³³ File: "Administrative Sites, Button Butte Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

eight miles to the east would use the hay.²³⁴ The Elkhorn Administrative Site appears on a 1923 map of the Lemhi National Forest but its fate is unknown.

Horse Creek Administrative Site

The Horse Creek Administrative Site, situated along Divide Creek and near the Continental Divide, was recommended for withdrawal on June 8, 1911 for the Lemhi National Forest. The 80-acre site was in Sections 22 and 27 of T13N, R31E. It had water from Horse Creek Spring, good grazing land, and was ideal for handling grazing affairs in this area. Records indicate a ranger station was built and the ranger's horses were pastured in an unfenced area.²³⁵ The Horse Creek Administrative Site appears on a 1923 map of the Lemhi National Forest, but nothing else is known of it after that time.

Huntley Canyon Administrative Site

Withdrawn on March 29, 1917, the 120-acre Huntley Canyon Administrative Site was used year-round to pasture saddle horses for the Spencer District Ranger. It was located in T12N, R36E, S15 about one-quarter mile from the Spencer Ranger Station.²³⁶ The site withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Idaho Hollow Administrative Site

The Idaho Hollow Administrative Site was withdrawn on July 25, 1909. Situated about ten miles northwest of Spencer, the site was chosen for its good pasturage.²³⁷ It covered 200 acres in Section 1 of T13N, R35E and Section 6 of T13N, R36E. In 1961, the site withdrawal was revoked.

Meadows Administrative Site

The Meadows Administrative Site was withdrawn on June 22, 1908. The 14.05-acre parcel was outside the forest boundary in Section 8 or 9 of T9N, R29. There is no indication that any facilities were constructed and the site was likely used as a pasture.²³⁸ Its location on the eastern slope of the Lemhi Range is shown on a 1918 map of the Lemhi National Forest.²³⁹

Patelzick [Palezick] Administrative Site

The Patelzick [Palezick] Administrative Site was withdrawn on September 13, 1909 and released March 6, 1920. The 80-acre tract was situated in Section 13 of T12N, R35E, about six miles west of Spencer.

²³⁴ File: 'Administrative Sites, Elkhorn Administrative Site,' CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²³⁵ File: 'Administrative Sites, Horse Creek Administrative Site,' CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²³⁶ File: 'Administrative Sites, Huntley Canyon,' CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

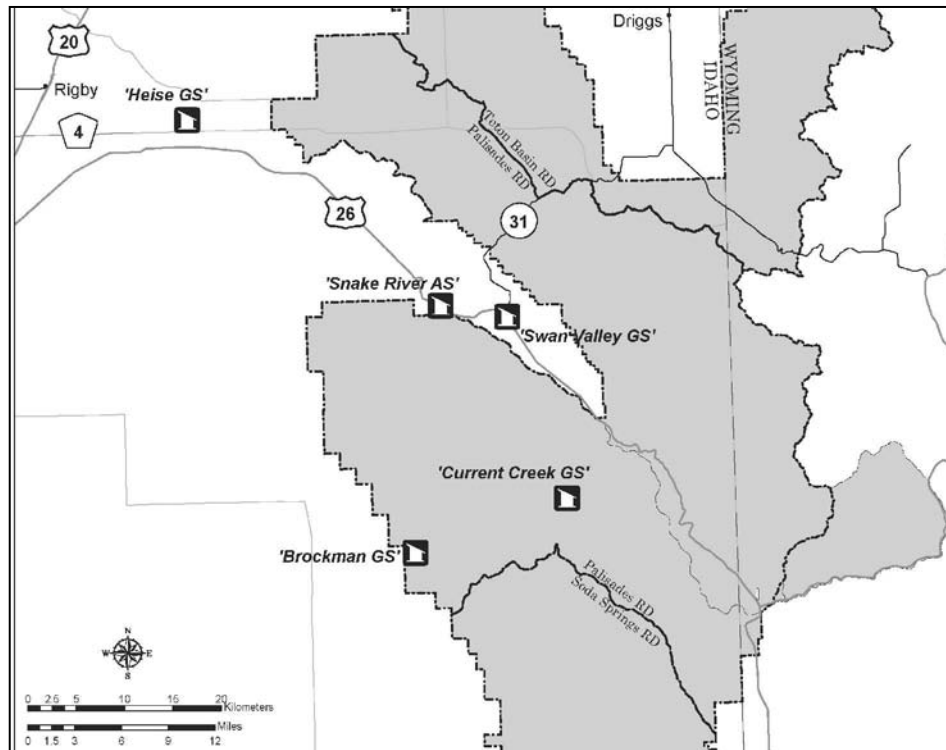
²³⁷ File: 'Administrative Sites, Idaho Hollow Administrative Site,' CTNF SO Archaeologist's Office.

²³⁸ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²³⁹ Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Chapter 9: Palisades Ranger District

The Palisades Ranger District is bisected by the Snake River and the Palisades Reservoir, which was created with the construction of the Palisades Dam (1952-57). The district lies primarily in Idaho, although a small area extends eastward into Wyoming to the ridge of the Snake River Range. It shares borders with the Teton Basin Ranger District on the north, the Bridger-Teton National Forest on the east, and the Soda Springs Ranger District on the south. The Kelly Canyon Ski Area, Palisades River, and Snake River provide numerous recreation opportunities on the district.



NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Palisades Ranger District grew out of several smaller districts that were combined over the years. To comprehend its history, we must first recognize that it has two sides. The northern side was part of the Targhee National Forest while the southern side came from the Caribou National Forest.

Swan Valley Ranger District (Targhee Side)

The Palisade National Forest, in existence from 1910 to 1917, encompassed land north of the Snake River. It included most of the current Teton Basin Ranger District and the northern half of the current Palisades Ranger District. According to early records, the latter was administered as several smaller districts. One was the **Hawley Gulch Ranger District**, headquartered at Herbert, Idaho and at the Hawley Gulch Ranger Station, a few miles east of Heise, Idaho. The district was also known as the **Moody Ranger District**, named for a nearby creek. The ranger relocated to the Heise Ranger Station after a new office was built there in 1938 and the district became known by that name. The **Heise Ranger**

District was renamed the **Rexburg Ranger District** around 1959, reflecting a new district configuration and the relocation of the ranger's office to that town.

The **Swan Valley Ranger District** covered the southeastern end of the present-day **Palisades Ranger District** north of the Snake River. It was created from two smaller districts in 1917 when the Palisades and Targhee national forests merged. The easternmost district was administered from Blowout, Idaho and may have been known as the Indian Creek Ranger District. Ranger Jack Albano recalled that in 1916, he was assigned the Indian Creek Ranger Station, which later became part of the Swan Valley Ranger District. A ranger managed the second district from the town of Irwin near Swan Valley. With the 1917 merger of the two districts, the Swan Valley Ranger District was created although it may not have been known by that name for several years. During the ensuing years, rangers worked from Irwin, Swan Valley, the Rainey Creek Ranger Station, and the Indian Creek Ranger Station.

When Wendell Frisby became the Swan Valley ranger in 1958, he said the district boundary started along the Snake River, went up canyon through Wyoming to Dog Creek and then down the canyon and along the river to Swan Valley. Part of the area he described, though technically part of the Targhee National Forest, is now managed by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.²⁴⁰ His 1958 arrival may have coincided with the establishment of a permanent headquarters in Rexburg.

Reorganization studies led to the January 1970 recommendation of combining the Rexburg, Swan Valley, and Teton Basin districts to form two new districts with headquarters in Ririe and Driggs.²⁴¹ This consolidation occurred in 1970, with the name of the Palisades Ranger District and the Teton Basin Ranger District. The latter, headquartered in Driggs, is discussed in the next chapter. The Palisades district office was not moved to Ririe as proposed, possibly because it required construction of a new building. Instead, it was established in Rexburg.

Snake River/Idaho Falls Ranger District (Caribou Side)

The south side of the Palisades Ranger District – south of the Snake River – was part of the Caribou National Forest. It encompasses the former **Snake River Ranger District** and parts of the Soda Springs and Freedom ranger districts. The latter two are discussed in more detail in Chapter 12. The Snake River Ranger District was created in 1907 as part of the Caribou National Forest. In 1961, it became known as the **Idaho Falls Ranger District** to reflect the location of the district headquarters.²⁴²

The Idaho Falls Ranger District boundaries were reconfigured on December 30, 1972 when the **Freedom Ranger District** was officially dissolved and its lands divided among the Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and Montpelier districts.²⁴³ Little else changed until 1976, when the Targhee National Forest began administering the Idaho Falls Ranger District as part of the **Palisades Ranger District**.

1976: The Teton Dam Flood Leads to Consolidation

The Palisades Ranger District was enlarged on October 1, 1976 with the transfer of the Idaho Falls Ranger District from the Caribou National Forest. The decision to administer lands from two national forests as one district is atypical. However, the event leading to the consolidation was equally unusual. According to former Forest Supervisor George Olson, he and others first considered merging the districts in 1972. They realized it was not efficient for two rangers from two forests – the Targhee (Palisades Ranger District) and

²⁴⁰Wendell E. Frisby, interview by Thomas G. Alexander, 12 April 1984, p. 6, Accession Number Region 4-1680-92-0024-033, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah

²⁴¹“Size-of-Ranger District Study, Targhee National Forest – Region 4, 20 January 1970” TMs [photocopy], Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian's Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁴²File: “1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History.”

²⁴³File: “1650 Press, Radio, and Television, Newspaper Clippings,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Malad, Idaho.

Caribou (Idaho Falls Ranger District) to administer land on opposite sides of the river. Both had major work centers (the Swan Valley and Snake River ranger stations) only four miles apart.²⁴⁴

The Regional Forester expressed hesitation in consolidating the two districts and it is likely no action would have been taken if not for the Teton Dam Flood. This natural disaster, responsible for loss of life and property, directly affected the Forest Service. When the Teton Dam broke on June 5, 1976, rushing waters swept away the Palisades Ranger District office in Rexburg, along with vehicles and livestock. Among the records lost were files and photos pertaining to the district's administrative sites.²⁴⁵

The tragedy presented an opportunity for consolidation, which occurred a few months later. The headquarters of the newly organized Palisades Ranger District was moved from Rexburg to Idaho Falls. In a related action, the Targhee transferred its administration of the area along the Snake River Canyon east of Alpine, Wyoming to the Gros Ventre Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.²⁴⁶

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

As mentioned previously, early district headquarters on the Targhee side were located in the towns of Herbert, Irwin, Blowout, and Swan Valley, Idaho – most likely in rented offices or the rangers' own homes. As funding increased, the Forest Service constructed several district headquarters. The Hawley Gulch Ranger Station served the west end until 1938 when the Heise Ranger Station became the headquarters. The Heise district ranger relocated to Rexburg in the late 1950s. Consequently, the district became known as the Rexburg Ranger District around 1959. The rangers on the east end of the Targhee side were headquartered at the Indian Creek, Rainey Creek, and Swan Valley ranger stations. Eventually consolidated as the Swan Valley Ranger District, the area's permanent headquarters relocated from the Swan Valley Ranger Station to Idaho Falls in 1961. In 1970, the headquarters was moved to Rexburg when the Swan Valley Ranger District was absorbed by the newly created Palisades Ranger District. It remained there until 1976 when the office was destroyed by the Teton Dam Flood.

On the Caribou side, the Snake River district ranger worked year-round from the Snake River Ranger Station beginning in 1908. By late 1926, when Alonzo E. "Gene" Briggs became district ranger, the station served as summer headquarters. Briggs lived in Idaho Falls during winters, where he worked from office space in the Federal Building (Post Office).²⁴⁷ His successor, Charles T. Gray continued to lease office space in the newly enlarged building at 581 Park Avenue. Gray and his family lived at the recently acquired Idaho Falls Ranger Dwelling in the winters, transferring to the Snake River Ranger Station for summer work.

Around 1961, Idaho Falls was designated as a year-round headquarters for both the Snake River and Swan Valley ranger districts. The rangers shared office space at 683 North Capital Avenue, one block north of the Bonneville County Courthouse, on the corner of North Capital Avenue and "D" Street. When the Palisades Ranger District absorbed the Snake River Ranger District in 1976, the ranger began working from an office at the corner of Capital and D streets in Idaho Falls.²⁴⁸ The ranger has remained in that city since then, although he is now headquartered at 3659 East Ririe Highway.

²⁴⁴ Personal communication with George Olson, 21 June 2006.

²⁴⁵ "Inventory of Historic Forest Service Buildings," memo from Forester David F. Yenke to Forest Supervisor, 4 October 1976.

²⁴⁶ "New ranger area formed on Palisades boundaries, 1 October 1976," newspaper clipping, Dubois Ranger District History Binders.

²⁴⁷ Briggs, 42.

²⁴⁸ "New ranger area formed on Palisades boundaries."

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Brockman Guard Station

The Brockman Guard Station is one of a few historic administrative sites still used by the Palisades Ranger District. The first Brockman site was in Section 30 of T2S, R43E, not far from the current site. It consisted of 160 acres withdrawn from public entry on August 18, 1909. After four years, it was replaced with a new withdrawal on April 11, 1913. The second withdrawal encompassed 32 acres in the adjacent Section 19. It is not known if the second withdrawal was a new site or if it was a correction to an earlier survey error. The parcel was selected because it was along the Brockman sheep trail and was valuable as a stop-off point for Caribou National Forest officers during the grazing season.²⁴⁹

The Forest Service developed the Brockman Guard Station before its 1913 withdrawal. In 1910-11, a toilet was built and a pasture fenced with four strands of smooth wire. The Forest Service proposed in 1914 to build a one-room, 14' x 16' log cabin (cost \$250) as a summer station and fire cache but this was not realized. This fact is supported by a 1916 photo, captioned "Brockman Ranger Station," that shows men in front of a tent. In 1918, a round, corrugated iron storehouse measuring 12' in diameter was erected.²⁵⁰ Ranger A. E. Briggs recalled:

At Brockman Creek the Forest Service maintained a fenced horse pasture, a sheep counting corral with compartments equipped with dodge gates for counting. There was also approximately 800 acres of National Forest range land set aside as a holding ground where bands of sheep could be held while camp equipment and food supplies were being transferred from camp wagons to pack outfits for transportation by horses or mules to the allotted unit of range.²⁵¹

Forest personnel again requested funds in 1928 to build a 12' x 12' cabin. Nevertheless, it was not until 1934 when emergency relief funds were available that the current 16' x 22' cabin was built. The one-room log structure is the only R4 Plan 4 remaining on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. A frame toilet (R4 Plan 70) was constructed as well. The current toilet is similar to the R4 Plan 70 design although it is slightly larger. According to Forest Service records, it may have been moved from the Swan Valley Ranger Station in the late 1970s to replace the earlier Brockman toilet.

Calamity Guard Station

With the 1957 completion of the Palisades Dam came significant recreation improvements. The Forest Service withdrew 40 acres near the dam as a recreational site on December 26, 1957. Soon thereafter, the Forest Service developed the Calamity Campground and the Calamity Guard Station (also known as the Calamity Knoll Guard Station) on the 40-acre tract in Section 17 of T1S, R45E.

The guard station's two buildings were constructed in 1958. These included an R4 Plan A-49 office/dwelling and an R4 Plan A-100 warehouse/garage.²⁵² An early site plan shows the house, a proposed garage/equipment building, and a proposed storage building. Other features included rock tire barriers, a stone-lined asphalt-paved ramp, concrete walks, and stone retaining walls.²⁵³

²⁴⁹ File: "7300 Buildings Brockman Administrative Site," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁰ Herman Work Photo Collection, P2002.12, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho; and Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938 (Large Green Ledger), CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

²⁵¹ Briggs, 26.

²⁵² File: "7300 Buildings, Calamity Administrative Site," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁵³ "Calamity Knoll Guard Station Site Plan," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

Currant Creek Guard Station

The Currant Creek Guard Station was first withdrawn on December 12, 1940 as a 39.82-acre parcel on the Caribou National Forest. This was replaced with withdrawals in 1954 (19.88 acres, east half of Lot 2) and 1965 (19.91 acres, west half of Lot 1). The station is along the Bear Creek pack trail, near the confluence of Bear and Currant creeks. Existing site features consist of a historic log cabin, a non-historic latrine, and a yard fence built circa 2001 of small diameter logs. According to a 1985 report (TG-85-198) by Forest Archeologist James McDonald, a guard station sign, an "open seat" pit toilet (no walls), and a fence enclosing a larger area once existed here.

According to McDonald, Buell Warner built the one-room log cabin around 1941. He based his conclusion on information found in Forest Service files and from Forest Service employee Jerry Hansen (recreation technician on the Palisades Ranger District in 1985). Ron Dickemore, the current district ranger, heard that someone from Swan Valley built the 11' x 15' cabin and the Forest Service acquired it later.²⁵⁴

Fall Creek Guard Station

The Fall Creek Guard Station was about ten miles northwest of the Brockman Guard Station on what later became the Snake River Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest. Its withdrawal in November 6, 1908 covered 140 acres in Section 3 of T1S, R42E and Section 34 of T1N, R42E.

The Forest Service developed the site with a fenced pasture in 1913 (\$77). The following year a one-room log cabin measuring 14' x 16' (estimated cost \$250) was proposed for summer quarters and as a place to store fire tools and equipment. This station was desired because the site was central to District No. 1 and important in administering timber sales for a sawmill one mile distant. It was also needed to handle annual sheep counting at a corral located there.²⁵⁵ The cabin was built in 1919 at a cost of approximately \$500.²⁵⁶ According to Ranger A. E. Briggs,

The Forest Service maintained a one-room frame cabin, a fenced horse pasture, and a sheep counting corral. Like Brockman Station, Fall Creek Station was a place where sheep camp wagons were left for the summer and the camp equipment, stock salt, and food supplies were transferred from camp wagons to horse or mule pack outfits for transportation to the allotted unit of range.²⁵⁷

In 1930, Forest Supervisor Frank Moore described the Fall Creek cabin as "well painted and in good condition." He also noted it was "constructed of sheeting nailed on the outside of the studding, but is not ceiled on the inside, for which reason it is cold and uncomfortable when used late in the fall." Plans were made to install a ceiling when funds were available.²⁵⁸

Other site improvements included re-fencing of the pasture (1923), construction of a frame toilet (1924), and a porch addition to the cabin (1926). In 1932, the ceiling of the cabin was finished and a frame fly shed was built at the site.²⁵⁹ Vaughan Tippetts, Snake River ranger in the 1940s, found that others desired the cabin. His son Dave wrote:

I do recall Dad saying that he used to have a problem with fur trappers moving in and using it during the winter. They'd skin their catch inside the cabin and flesh and stretch the

²⁵⁴ Personal communication with Ron Dickemore, Palisades District Ranger, 1 October 2003.

²⁵⁵ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

²⁵⁶ File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History."

²⁵⁷ Briggs, 26.

²⁵⁸ Frank Moore, "Report of Inspection of District No. 1, Caribou National Forest, 16 October 1930" TMs, p. 4, File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁹ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

pelts there to get out of the cold weather while working. Dad reported going to the Fall Creek station in the spring to discover blood and animal fat grease on the floor of the cabin. He said that the place stank after the trappers used it. I don't recall him ever saying how or if they resolved the problem of trespass use of the cabin.²⁶⁰

Ranger Tippetts shared another story with his son about finding a dead sheepherder and a dead horse near the cabin. He "concluded that both man and horse had been killed by lightning because the top of the man's head was burned and all four iron shoes had been blown off the horse's hooves."²⁶¹

In the early 1960s, the cabin was sold to a local cattleman's association and moved to a new location one-half mile east to serve as a rider's cabin on the Fall Creek Grazing Allotment.²⁶² It is shown as the Fall Creek Cow Camp on current Forest visitor maps. A 1983 archeological survey found no features existing at the original ranger station site.²⁶³

Hawley Gulch Ranger Station

The first Hawley Gulch Ranger Station, a 25.08 parcel, was withdrawn on November 11, 1908. It was in Section 25 of T4N, R41E, about 15 miles northwest of the Snake River Ranger Station. The withdrawal was released the following year because the site was too small, outside the forest boundary, and its forage was poor. A second, larger site was withdrawn on September 25, 1911. This 160-acre tract, also in Section 25, was selected because it had better horse feed comprised of mountain bunch grass and a good water supply from Hawley Creek. The site was also centrally located from an administrative point of view.²⁶⁴

While part of the Palisade National Forest, the Hawley Gulch Ranger Station served as a headquarters for District 5 (1911-1916). When the forest was consolidated with the Targhee National Forest, it was headquarters for District 10 (1917), District 9 (1918-23), and District 7 (1924 until at least 1933).²⁶⁵ During the 1930s, the ranger used Hawley Gulch Ranger Station as a summer headquarters and Heise Ranger Station as winter headquarters.²⁶⁶ Around 1938, the newer Heise site replaced Hawley Gulch as district headquarters and the district became known as the Heise Ranger District.

The Forest Service developed the station with a dwelling and a barn around 1910-11. The three-room house was a T-shaped log building with a gable roof and measuring 24' x 16'. A 5' x 10' roofed porch was located on the side. The barn was a gabled-roofed, two- or three-stall log structure with vertical board siding.²⁶⁷

During the 1920s, the ranger station received various improvements and maintenance, including interior repairs to the dwelling, some water developments, and fencing of pastures. New construction may have also included an office and shed/storeroom. A well was dug and fitted with a pump to a sink in the ranger station in the early 1930s. A 16' x 36' garage and woodshed was constructed in 1932 for \$200.²⁶⁸

²⁶⁰ Tippetts.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁶² McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁶³ Ibid.

²⁶⁴ File: "Administrative Sites, Hawley Gulch Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

²⁶⁵ File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²⁶⁶ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁶⁷ Ibid.; and File: "Administrative Sites, Hawley Gulch Administrative Site."

²⁶⁸ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

The Hawley Gulch dwelling burned in 1961 and, four years later, the Forest Service destroyed the remaining two buildings.²⁶⁹

Heise Ranger Station

Edith Stevens and others donated one acre of land near Heise Hot Springs to the Forest Service on April 18, 1924. The parcel is outside the forest boundary, 4.68 miles east of Ririe in Section 31 of T4N, R41E. The Forest Service in 1928 built or relocated a dwelling to the administrative site, which was within the boundaries of the Hawley Gulch Ranger District. With the house in place, the Hawley Gulch ranger began using the site as a winter headquarters, but retained the Hawley Gulch Ranger Station as his summer headquarters.

The configuration of the Heise dwelling raises several questions. It is the same design as the Swan Valley dwelling, which was built in the 1910s at the Indian Creek Ranger Station and relocated to Swan Valley in 1929. The CCC reconstructed the Swan Valley house in 1933, giving it its current appearance. The Heise dwelling may have a similar history of relocation and reconstruction. This is supported by cultural resource inventory forms that state the CCC improved the dwelling and added a basement sometime after 1936. Presuming it was relocated to Heise in 1928, its first location is presently unknown.

Other improvements in 1928 included a garage, barn, and a 4' x 6' toilet. The one-car frame garage measured 12' x 18' and had a gable roof, clapboard siding, and an offset garage door. It was demolished in 1983. The three-stall barn is similar to the R4 Plan 11 barn, although that standard plan was not created until 1933. It is likely that the barn was remodeled in the 1930s to resemble the standard plan – something done at other administrative sites throughout Region 4. In 1932, electrical power and lights were installed to the site and an equipment shed was erected. The frame equipment shed (now known as the warehouse) measures 24' x 32' and is clad with corrugated metal.²⁷⁰

The Heise Ranger Station became a permanent district headquarters in 1938 after an R4 Plan 51B office was built to the north of the house. Forest officers had considered developing the Moody Creek Ranger Station, site of a CCC spike camp, to replace the Heise site. They discarded this idea after funding decreased and because they were concerned that the public would not support the abandonment of Heise's relatively new facilities. Archaeologist James McDonald believed CCC enrollees built the office.²⁷¹ Although this has not been verified, it is highly likely since a CCC camp worked at and near the Heise Ranger Station at that time.

Additional improvements completed at the Heise Ranger Station by 1941 included an R4 Plan 70 toilet, stone-lined driveways, concrete walks, a clothesline, a well, a flagpole, and fences. A powder house (now known as the oil storage building) was placed on the site around 1942.²⁷² In his 1946 "Engineering Handbook, Building Construction Section," regional architect George L. Nichols noted that Region 4's standard powder house (Plan 61) was "portable - not for CCC use; in such cases use their plan." Historical evidence indicates he was referring to the "Dupont Standard Sand-Filled Magazine." Nichols adapted the Dupont plan in 1935 for use at Forest Service administrative sites, designating it as R4 Plan 126-F. The Heise oil storage building is of this plan.

Powder houses were often associated with CCC road construction. It is possible, even likely, that the CCC used the Heise building to store explosives while constructing a road from Heise to Burns Siding along the

²⁶⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Hawley Gulch Administrative Site"; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁷⁰ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and File: "7300 Buildings, Heise Guard Station," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁷¹ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁷² *Ibid.*; and "Heise Administrative Site Improvement Plan, 2 March 1941," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

river.²⁷³ It is also possible that it is the former powder house built at the Swan Valley Ranger Station in 1936 and later removed.

The Heise Ranger Station lost its status as a district headquarters around 1959 when a new office was established in Rexburg. Over the years, its use diminished and in 1976-1979, staff evaluated the site for historical value and its potential as an interpretive center. According to a cultural resources report (CRM-TG-36) completed around that time, a fire prevention patrolman used the site and the buildings were poorly maintained. The report noted that the buildings were probably not suitable as an interpretive center. Archeologist James McDonald completed a second report in 1984 (TG-85-198), noting the office was eligible for listing in the National Register.

Presently, there are five buildings on site: the house (remodeled as a bunkhouse in 1983), the barn, the warehouse, the oil storage building, and the office. The garage was demolished in 1983 and the toilet was removed at an unknown date. The Caribou-Targhee National Forest has identified the property, now known as the Heise Administrative Site, as excess property. Staff are currently (2007) preparing the site for sale under the 2005 Forest Service Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Idaho Falls Ranger Dwelling

The Forest Service acquired a 2.46-acre site in Idaho Falls from the Civil Aeronautics Administration in 1940. The former radio site was just east of the Idaho Falls Golf Course in Section 17 of T2N, R38E. With the property came a frame shed and dwelling that the Idaho Falls district ranger occupied in the winters.

A 1942 site plan shows an extremely long and narrow lot, its north boundary corresponding with the city's northern limits. A gravel drive led from the Idaho Falls-Iona road southward to a "special plan" dwelling and an R4 Plan 20 garage. Walkways and a grass lawn encircled the house. Other site features included two flagpoles, two radio poles, a fountain, a well, and a telephone line. The dwelling, built or refurbished in 1942, was a two-room frame house set on concrete foundation with a full concrete basement and 23' x 30' front porch.²⁷⁴

Dave Tippetts recalled that when his father, Vaughan Tippetts, was the Snake River District Ranger, they spent summers at the Snake River Ranger Station and winters at the Idaho Falls ranger dwelling. The house was not ideally located since it was subject to damage from wayward golf balls. Consequently, they covered the windows with heavy screens to prevent broken glass.²⁷⁵

Indian Creek Ranger Station

Officials of the Palisade National Forest chose an area along Indian Creek, just west of the Idaho-Wyoming border, for an administrative site in late 1909. It was deemed a desirable location because it was near sheep grazing grounds and was centrally located so far as the "free use business of timber is concerned in that neighborhood." The site also had sufficient water for irrigation and domestic purposes.²⁷⁶ The 80-acre parcel in Section 8 of T2S, R46E was withdrawn on March 11, 1910.

In August of 1914, the Forest Service prepared a second recommendation for withdrawal of an additional 80 acres in Section 9. The area included a segment of Indian Creek, which would be used for irrigation and domestic purposes. This recommendation was approved on August 28, 1914. Records suggest that a ranger station had been erected and a pasture fenced at the site by that time. Ranger Jack Albano

²⁷³ Daniels, 42.

²⁷⁴ File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History"; and "Idaho Falls Ranger Station Improvement Plan," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁷⁵ Tippetts.

²⁷⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Indian Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

recalled that there was a house and barn when he was stationed there in 1916. In 1929, the house was relocated to the Swan Valley Ranger Station.²⁷⁷ The site withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

Long Springs Administrative Site

On June 6, 1909, the Forest Service withdrew the Long Springs Administrative Site from public entry. It was four miles north of Alpine Junction, Wyoming and just east of the Idaho-Wyoming border. The 80-acre site withdrawal (T37N, R118W, Section 6) was replaced on September 20, 1917 with a new site in Section 18, two miles south. Forest officers planned to use it as a pasture or summer station while on administrative or fire patrol duty.²⁷⁸

A cabin was built at the Long Spring Administrative Site at an unknown date. In 1949, it was relocated to the Swan Valley Ranger Station. The district planned to rebuild it according to a special plan for the seasonal ranger assistant.²⁷⁹

Moody Creek Administrative Site

The Moody Creek Administrative Site was selected as a summer station, principally because of the excellent pasturage for traveling rangers' horses. It was in Section 4 of T4N, R42E, near the western end of the modern-day Palisades Ranger District. Withdrawal of the 31-acre site (later increased to nearly 90 acres) was approved June 23, 1909. By August 1916, the pasture was being used but no fence had been built.²⁸⁰

Correspondence indicates the CCC may have used the Moody Creek Administrative Site as a temporary or "spike" camp. According to a memo, the Forest Service desired to build a ranger station at Moody Creek to replace the one at Heise. However, work was delayed and eventually cancelled by funding reductions and because of concern over adverse public reaction to the abandonment of the relatively new facilities at Heise. The building of an office at the Heise Ranger Station in 1938 substituted for the Moody Creek facilities.²⁸¹ By 1961, the Moody Creek Administrative Site was no longer needed and its withdrawal was revoked.

Rainey Creek (Swan Valley) Ranger Station

Forest officers recommended a location for the Rainey Creek Ranger Station and Proposed Nursery Site in 1908. The site and creek were named after Alec Rainey and his family, who settled in the area in 1885 and operated a ranch until 1900. The proposed 16.6-acre parcel in Section 26 of T2N, R44E was desirable because it was conveniently located and had good pastureland. However, the U.S. Reclamation Service had already reserved the area as the Swan Valley reservoir site.²⁸²

The Forest Service chose a second site comprising 42 acres in nearby Section 33, withdrawing it from public entry on July 16, 1909. Two years later, it was determined that a ranger station at that location was more valuable and, in 1912, its designation as a nursery site was recalled. Thereafter, on August 24, 1912, an 80-acre site was withdrawn by Executive Order for a ranger station at this location in Sections 33 and 34 of T2N, R44E.

²⁷⁷ Ibid.; and John J. (Jack) Albano, interview by Arnold R. Standing, 24 May 1965, accession number Region 4-1680-92-0024-01, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

²⁷⁸ File: "Administrative Sites, Long Springs Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

²⁷⁹ File: "7300 Buildings, Swan Valley Administrative Site," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

²⁸⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Moody Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

²⁸¹ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁸² File: "Administrative Sites, Rainey Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office; and File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History."

In March of 1913, the Forest Supervisor proposed to make the former nursery site the home of the new Swan Valley Ranger Station and build a house and barn. However, the District Forester advised that the matter be allowed to rest for a few years. He wrote to the Forest Supervisor:

To recommend the release of this land now, after having certified that there was no place inside the Forest suitable for a Station, would place this office in a very embarrassing position. It looks to me like blind administration, to say the least, to require action by two Departments and a special proclamation by the President, and then awake to the fact that after all the place can not be used, and is really not needed. Such things as this can only result in this office losing all confidence in your recommendations.²⁸³

The earliest buildings constructed at the Rainey Creek Ranger Station included a toilet (1912) and a log cabin (1915). A barn was built sometime before August 1916 but a request was made in 1917-1918 for a larger hay barn and storeroom. Thereafter, in 1918, a frame hay shed was constructed and in 1921 the roof of a barn (possibly the same building) was shingled. Despite this work, in 1922 the Forest Service determined that the old site was not very accessible to permittees and a new ranger station was established in the small town of Swan Valley, four miles to the southwest.²⁸⁴

With the development of a new site, the Rainey Creek Ranger Station was eventually abandoned. In 1924-25, the 12' x 14' frame storeroom was relocated to the Swan Valley Ranger Station.²⁸⁵

Snake River Ranger Station



Snake River Ranger Station, 1941

The Snake River Ranger Station was a district headquarters beginning in 1908, one year after it was designated as part of the Caribou National Forest.²⁸⁶ The Forest Service withdrew the parcel on October 19, 1908. The original withdrawal of 217 acres (T2N, R43E, S32) was modified in 1928 when eighty acres were released and 95.55 acres in Section 33 were added. The station, now known as the Snake River Work Center, is about 40 miles southeast of Idaho Falls along U.S. Highway 26.

From 1908 until 1936, the district ranger used the Snake River Ranger Station as a year-round headquarters. As the district grew, he found it more convenient for permittees to contact him in Idaho Falls part of the year. Consequently, beginning in

1936, he worked from the Snake River Ranger Station during the summers but moved to Idaho Falls for the winter season. The station became a work center by 1961 when a permanent office was established in Idaho Falls.

The Forest Service made several improvements to the Snake River Ranger Station befitting a district headquarters prior to World War 1. In 1913, 20 acres were plowed (\$100) and a pasture fenced with 2.5 miles of four-strand smooth wire. A six-room frame house (\$646) and a 30' x 36' frame barn (\$253) were

²⁸³ Ibid.

²⁸⁴ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Unless noted otherwise, most information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Snake River Ranger Station, 24 April 1936," Improvements Atlas, CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

constructed in 1914, along with a 16' well with pump (\$20). Two years later, a stone and concrete cellar was added (\$100).²⁸⁷

The Forest Supervisor argued in 1919 that a storehouse was needed at the Snake River Ranger Station, noting it was preferable over several smaller storage buildings. At the time, all of the ranger's tools and equipment were stored in a tent house that did not afford suitable protection. In addition, he pointed out to his supervisors in Ogden, there was no way to keep vegetables and supplies from freezing in the winter and no way to keep supplies from spoiling in summer with the current arrangement. In the end, he persuaded regional officials and a 14' x 16' frame storehouse was constructed soon thereafter.²⁸⁸

During the 1920s and early 1930s, forest officials made the usual requests for repairing and maintaining the Snake River Ranger Station facilities, such as painting and oiling the barn (1924). Others included development of a water system and a well (1928) and construction of a corral (1930-31). The dwelling was repaired after it was damaged by the 1926 Gros Ventre flood, a pasture fence was built, and two or three dozen trees, deciduous and evergreen, were planted around the house.²⁸⁹ A 14' x 18' woodshed was built in 1932 (\$261).

New Deal funds and CCC labor made possible significant construction at the Snake River Ranger Station in 1933-34. CCC enrollees remodeled the house, supposedly to the specifications of R4 Plan 1C. This is questionable since the rehabilitated house does not resemble the architectural plans with that designation. The 1914 barn was replaced with an R4 Plan 11 barn (\$1,473). Other new buildings included an R4 Plan 51 office that was modified to provide a bedroom in the back room (\$1,314), an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom (\$851), and a two-unit latrine. Also in 1933, a yard fence was erected, concrete walks poured, and a cattle guard installed. An equipment shed, a design designated as Figure 537 in the Forest Service's *Truck Trail Manual*, was built for \$2,067 in fiscal years 1934-35. At some point, the site gained an oil house and a pump house (\$600).²⁹⁰

Ranger Vaughan Tippets and his family spent summers at the station during the 1940s. While there, the dwelling was hit by lightning. His son Dave Tippets wrote, "Mom and my older siblings were hunkered down in the inside hallway and nobody was hurt. However, the chimney required some repair."²⁹¹

The Snake River Ranger Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 20, 1983. It was significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and as a representative example of Forest Service ranger stations of the New Deal era. A 1985 management plan proposed to repair and maintain the buildings for continued use as a work center. The former office, remodeled as a bunkhouse in earlier years, was to be replaced with an office of the same plan located at the Heise Ranger Station. The Idaho SHPO approved this relocation of the Heise R4 Plan 51 office but the action was never implemented.²⁹²

Two disastrous fires, reportedly caused by faulty wiring, destroyed the house in 1989 and the office in 1992.²⁹³ As a result, the Snake River Ranger Station was removed from the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 due to a loss of integrity.²⁹⁴ Other buildings demolished or relocated include the outhouse

²⁸⁷ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

²⁸⁸ Ibid.

²⁸⁹ Ibid.; and File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History."

²⁹⁰ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Snake River Ranger Station"; File: "7300 Buildings, Snake River Administrative Site," Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

²⁹¹ Tippets.

²⁹² File: "7300 Buildings, Snake River Work Center Historic Management Plan, 1985," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

²⁹³ Forest Supervisor James L. Caswell to Kenneth J. Swanson, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, 3 November 1992.

²⁹⁴ File: "1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History"; and File: "7300 Buildings, Swan Valley Work Center," Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

(after 1983) and the warehouse (after 1996). The latter (facility no. 1352) was the R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom that was used as fire cache by the 1980s. Presently, the structures on the site include:

- #1145T, Dwelling #2 Bunkhouse: former R4 Plan 51 office built in 1933 and converted to a bunkhouse by 1983.
- #1351T, Barn: R4 Plan 11 barn for four horses built in 1933
- #1353T, Shop: equipment/machine shed built in 1934-35
- #1355T, Oil & Gas House: built in 1934 or 1936
- Hayshed: built in 1978
- #1202A, Pump House: built in 1992
- #1113, House: modular building placed on site in 2002

Spring Creek Administrative Site

The Spring Creek Administrative Site, withdrawn in 1907 for the Yellowstone National Forest, was in Sections 34 and 35 of T5N, R42E. This 49-acre area is now outside the Forest boundary, near the west end of the boundary between the Palisades and Teton Basin ranger districts. By 1917, the site was recalled because part of it was outside the boundary of the Forest. Nevertheless, in 1932 a house was moved from the Spring Creek site to the Porcupine Ranger Station on the Ashton Ranger District.²⁹⁵ There the 10' x 12' structure was converted to a woodshed. It now serves as a washroom.

Swan Valley Ranger Station

The first Swan Valley Ranger Station was established around 1913, about four miles northeast of the present site. Also known as the Rainey Creek Ranger Station, it is discussed in more detail above. After determining that the site was not very accessible to permittees, the Forest Service established a new ranger station in 1922 at the present site near the town of Swan Valley.

The new station consisted of 36.25 acres outside the Forest boundary in Section 1 of T1N, R43E. The Forest Service leased the parcel from the U.S. Reclamation Service, which had laid claim to the land for development of the Swan Valley Reservoir. This lease was renewed yearly from 1922 until 1943, when the Forest Service formally acquired the land. It is not known if the previous lessee, Carrol S. Jones, constructed any improvements before 1922.²⁹⁶

The Forest Service developed the site with new and "recycled" buildings. A 12' x 14' frame storeroom from the first Swan Valley (Rainey Creek) Ranger Station was moved here in 1924-25. Between 1923 and 1927, salvaged materials from barns at the Indian Creek Ranger Station and the original Swan Valley Ranger Station were used to construct a barn. A cellar was built in 1928 and a year later, the "Old Indian

²⁹⁵ File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

²⁹⁶ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Swan Valley Ranger Station, 26 May 1936, amended 1953," Improvement Atlas, CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

Creek Ranger Station" dwelling was moved to the site. A woodhouse and a storeroom (possibly the 12' x 14' building) were painted in 1929.²⁹⁷

Thanks to President Roosevelt's New Deal programs, funds and labor were available beginning in 1933 for the improvement of Forest Service facilities. As one of many beneficiaries, the Swan Valley Ranger Station was redeveloped between 1933 and 1936. The Civilian Conservation Corps helped remodel existing buildings and construct new ones using Region 4's standard plans. Specific work included the following.²⁹⁸

1. Dwelling: The former Indian Creek Ranger Station Dwelling (relocated to Swan Valley in 1929) was "reconstructed" in 1933-34. Costs were covered by Forest Service funds (\$2,250), ECW funds (\$1,350), and CCC-contributed labor (\$430). Work included construction of a partial basement, hardwood floors, and a "double roof." Records from 1936 described it as a "28' x 36' frame building containing five rooms and three closets. It is finished on the outside with drop siding and plastered inside." Like the other buildings, the exterior was painted white with Nile green trim and a green roof (a standard Region 4 color scheme). The two living rooms and kitchen were painted "old ivory" while the two bedrooms were painted light buff. The kitchen also had white enamel trim.
2. Office/Storeroom: The CCC built this R4 Plan 51 structure in FY1933. The interior plaster was painted "buff ground color with brown stain over" and the ceiling was "eggshell."
3. Garage/Woodshed: The CCC constructed this in FY1933 using R4 Plan 23.
4. Barn: The barn was built with CCC help in FY1934. The 1936 descriptive sheet states it is a standard R4 Plan 11 barn, modified with a lean-to on the west. However, the 1936 site plan shows it as "not standard" and it does not match the R4 Plan 11 drawings. Since most new buildings constructed from 1933 to 1942 were of standard Region 4 designs, it is likely that the barn was built before 1933. It may very well be the barn that was built between 1923 and 1927 from material salvaged from the Indian Creek Ranger Station and the earlier Swan Valley barn. The CCC was probably involved with remodeling the structure to conform to the architectural image promoted by the Forest Service's Region 4 architect, George L. Nichols. During the New Deal era, such remodeling of administrative facilities was common throughout the Intermountain Region.
5. Equipment Shed: The CCC built this in 1935-36 of R4 Plan 36. It is now called the Fire Shop/Warehouse.
6. Gas House: The CCC built this in 1935-36 of R4 Plan 95.
7. Chicken House: This was reportedly built in 1934. However, it is a non-standard plan that was likely built much earlier and remodeled in the 1930s. It is now referred to as a storage building.
8. Powder House: This was built in 1936 of R4 Plan 126-F but no longer exists on site. A building of this type was moved to the Heise Ranger Station circa 1942, possibly from Swan Valley
9. Toilet: This was built in 1934 of R4 Plan 70 without CCC help. It was removed in 1980, possibly to the Brockman Guard Station.

²⁹⁷ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and File: "Administrative Sites, Indian Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

²⁹⁸ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Swan Valley Ranger Station."

10. **Landscaping:** The CCC planted native trees, described as "mostly Douglas fir." In the 1930s, the site had a bluegrass lawn and a fence to protect it from livestock. There was a 36-acre pasture fenced with four-wire barbed wire and cedar posts.

The next improvement period for the Swan Valley Ranger Station began in the late 1940s, perhaps due to district reconfigurations. In 1949, the Forest Service moved a cabin from the Long Springs Administrative Site near Alpine, Wyoming to the Swan Valley Ranger Station. It was remodeled shortly thereafter as a bunkhouse for the seasonal ranger assistant.²⁹⁹



Swan Valley Ranger Station Dwelling, c.1934

The station's original buildings were altered over the years, most notably in 1979 with the help of the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC). The fate of the cellar, woodshed, and storeroom are unknown. The powder house was removed at an unknown date, possibly to the Heise Ranger Station. The latrine was removed in 1980 and may have been relocated to the Brockman Guard Station.

New buildings were constructed to the north of the historic buildings. These include a bunkhouse (1981), a storage shed (1995), a recreation warehouse (1999), and a well house (2002). In 2001, a new radio tower was installed to facilitate communications when Vice President Dick Cheney visits the area. During these visits, the Secret Service uses the historic office building.

The Swan Valley district ranger ceased using the ranger station as a year-round headquarters in 1958. He began working from Idaho Falls in the winters, setting up operations at the Swan Valley Ranger Station for the summer season. The Rexburg Ranger District, with year-round headquarters in Rexburg, absorbed the Swan Valley Ranger District in 1970. Since then, the Swan Valley Ranger Station has been used as a work center. It is now known formally as the Swan Valley Administrative Site.

Since 1976, several cultural resource reports have been completed for the Swan Valley Ranger Station, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These include reports TG-83-150, TG-85-198, TG-95-609, TG-99-661, TG-01-691, TG-01-696, TG-02-679, and TG-03-719.

Other Administrative Sites

Archibald Administrative Site

The Archibald Administrative Site was withdrawn on June 7, 1909. The 16.50-acre tract was about nine miles north of the Snake River Ranger Station in Section 24 of T3N, R42E. The withdrawal was released on March 30, 1917.

Bateman Watering Place

Located in Star Valley, Wyoming (T36N, R119W, S21), this 1.5-acre parcel was donated to the Caribou National Forest on October 6, 1938.

²⁹⁹ File: "7300 Buildings, Swan Valley Ranger Station"; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

Bear Creek Administrative Site

This tract, located along the Snake River on the Caribou National Forest side, was withdrawn on December 17, 1914 and released in 1960. The Bear Creek Administrative Site covered 85.7 acres in Section 8 of T1S, R45E. As of 1930, a “per diem guard” worked from this site, which had a three-man tool cache and a telephone connection with the district headquarters.³⁰⁰ In 1990, former ranger Bruce Reese described a building at the Bear Creek Guard Station as, “somewhat unique in that there is no road to it – you have to pack in to get to it. I don’t know when it was constructed but it must be at least 50-60 years old.”³⁰¹

Big Elk Creek Administrative Site

On July 16, 1909, the Big Elk Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn for the Palisade National Forest. It consisted of 120 acres in Section 24 of T1S, R45E on what is now the northern shore of the Palisades Reservoir. The withdrawal was released on January 5, 1914.

Black Mountain Lookout Site

On February 21, 1944, the Black Mountain Lookout Site was withdrawn from public entry. It consisted of 10 acres in Section 24 of T3S, R45E on the mountain ridge between the Palisades and Soda Springs ranger districts. Its name and date suggest it was used as a lookout, perhaps as part of the civil defense system, but it is not known if any improvements were built. The withdrawal was released in 1962.

Burns Spring Administrative Site

Situated along the Snake River on Antelope Flat, the Burns Spring Administrative Site was withdrawn on August 30, 1910. The 66-acre site was in Sections 10 and 15 of T3N, R42E. No improvements were constructed. In 1914, the withdrawal was released and a new site known as the Wheaton Administrative Site was established nearby (see below).³⁰²

Countz Administrative Site

The Countz Administrative Site was withdrawn on August 10, 1908 for the Palisade National Forest. The 88.52-acre site was in Sections 32 and 33 of T39N, R116W in western Wyoming. It was included in a parcel of land that was transferred to the Teton National Forest in 1940.

Dry Canyon Administrative Site

The Forest Service withdrew 200 acres as the Dry Canyon Administrative Site on June 4, 1909. The parcel was six miles north of the Snake River Ranger Station in Sections 5 and 6 of T2N, R43E and Sections 31 and 31 of T3N, R43E. It was considered valuable because no other site nearer than 3 miles was available. The tract was on the east bank of the Snake River, where water for domestic use and for stock could be obtained readily. In 1912, problems arose regarding whether the site might be part of the U.S. Reclamation Service’s Minidoka Reclamation Project. The Reclamation Service had withdrawn the tract on November 4, 1904 as a power site and for irrigation purposes. This may be the reason for the site’s reduction to 66.09 acres for Forest Service administrative use by 1922.³⁰³

³⁰⁰ Moore, 8.

³⁰¹ Bruce Reese to Lois Anderson, 25 February 1990 [photocopy], Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian’s Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰² File: “Administrative Sites, Wheaton Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office.

³⁰³ File: “Administrative Sites, Dry Canyon Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office.

Fish Creek Administrative Site

Withdrawn on July 24, 1909, the 34-acre Fish Creek Administrative Site was selected because it contained permanent water from Fish Creek, good feed, and could be reached by wagon road. It was located in Section 18 of T4N, R42E, about four or five miles northeast of the Kelly Canyon Ski Area. By 1916, the pasture had been fenced but was not in use. The withdrawal was later replaced with a 140-acre area that was eventually released in 1961.³⁰⁴

Grand Administrative Site

The Grand Administrative Site was withdrawn on August 28, 1909. It consisted of 120 acres in Section 28 of T2S, R46E – a section now partially covered by the Palisades Reservoir. The withdrawal was released in 1914, only five years after its withdrawal.

Grand Canyon Administrative Site

The Forest Service withdrew a 148.77-acre area as the Grand Canyon Administrative Site on May 21, 1909. This 148.77-acre site was located in Section 17 of T37N, R118W, about two miles north of Alpine, Wyoming at the southern end of the Palisades Reservoir. The withdrawal was cancelled sometime before 1917.

McCoy Administrative Site

The McCoy Administrative Site was a pasture in Section 31 of T2S, R46E on what is now the southern shore of the Palisades Reservoir. The 60-acre withdrawal was approved on August 16, 1915 and released in 1960. It was fenced in 1916 with 4-strand smooth wire for \$150.³⁰⁵

Two other withdrawals were made under the McCoy name on January 10, 1944. One comprised 26.10 acres in T3S, R46E, S8 (two miles southeast of the first site). The other, referred to as the McCoy Creek Pasture, was a 40-acre tract in T3S, R45E, S15 – on or near the present-day McCoy Creek Recreation Site of the Soda Springs Ranger District. These two withdrawals were revoked in 1960 and 1962 respectively.

Pine Creek Administrative Site

The Pine Creek Administrative Site was selected for its value as a pasture and because Big Pine Creek could provide water for domestic purposes. The 7.04-acre site was nine miles northeast of the Snake River Ranger Station in T3N, R44E, Section 29. It was withdrawn on November 17, 1908. By 1916, a summer ranger station had been established at the site (unknown improvements if any), but forest rangers only used the site occasionally.³⁰⁶

Rosa Administrative Site

On March 3, 1911, the President signed an executive order withdrawing the Rosa Administrative Site. This 77-acre site was located in Section 22 of T1S, R45E, an area that now juts into the northeastern end of the Palisades Reservoir. The withdrawal was revoked March 21, 1917, prior to the merging of the Targhee and Palisades forests.

³⁰⁴ File: "Administrative Sites, Fish Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office; and File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

³⁰⁵ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁰⁶ File: "Administrative Sites, Pine Creek Administrative Site," and File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

Wheaton Administrative Site

The Wheaton Administrative Site was withdrawn on November 30, 1914 to replace the Burns Springs Administrative Site. It covered 56.51 acres in Sections 10 and 11 in T3N, R42E along the South Fork of the Snake River. By late 1916, the site was not in use.³⁰⁷ This withdrawal was released in 1961.

³⁰⁷ Ibid.; and File: Administrative Sites, Wheaton Administrative Site.”

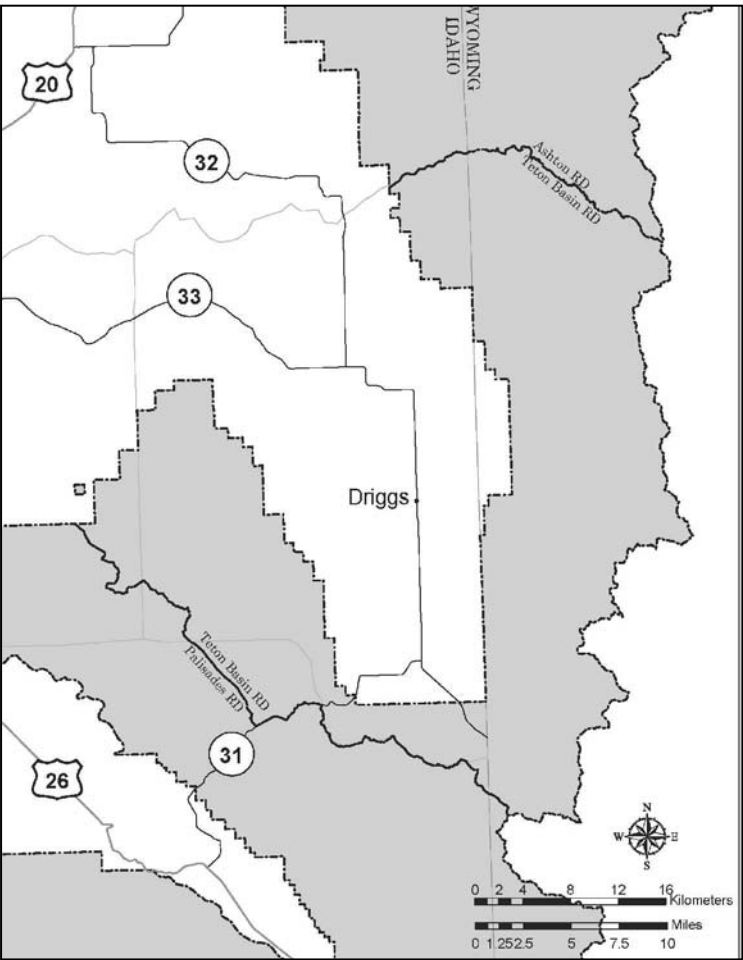
Chapter 10: Teton Basin Ranger District

The Teton Basin Ranger District is shaped like a horseshoe or **U** with its headquarters centrally located between the legs in Driggs, Idaho. The eastern leg lies in Wyoming and abuts the Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forest. The district shares a boundary with the Ashton Ranger District on the north and the Palisades Ranger District on the south and southwest. Notable features of the district include the Big Hole and Teton mountains, the Grand Targhee Ski Area, two organization camps, and popular backcountry hiking areas.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Forerunners of the Teton Basin Ranger District include the Rapid Creek, Grandview, and Canyon Creek ranger districts. The **Rapid Creek Ranger District** encompassed the national forest lands east of Driggs. The **Grandview Ranger District** and **Canyon Creek Ranger District** covered the land to the east.

When the Palisade National Forest was created in 1910, the Rapid Creek, Grandview, and Canyon Creek districts were designated as District 1, District 2, and District 3 respectively. In 1917, the Forest was consolidated with the Targhee National Forest and districts were reorganized. The Rapid Creek Ranger District became District 7, while District 8 was headquartered in Victor. Consequently, the latter was named the **Victor Ranger District**. The District 9 ranger worked from the Grandview and Canyon Creek ranger stations. Personnel directories suggest that one ranger may have administered both the Victor and Grandview districts, perhaps with assistance of forest guards, soon after the 1917 consolidation.



District numbers changed in ensuing years but the Rapid Creek, Victor and Grandview ranger districts remained relatively unchanged until about 1924 when the latter two were formally combined. In 1951, the Rapid Creek and Victor ranger districts were consolidated with headquarters in Driggs. The district was renamed the **Teton Basin Ranger District** soon thereafter.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The names of the early districted reflected the names of the ranger stations where they were headquartered: Victor, Grandview, Canyon Creek, and Rapid Creek. After the Victor Ranger District absorbed the Grandview Ranger District in 1924, the ranger continued to use the Grandview Ranger Station, most likely as a summer headquarters.

The Rapid Creek district ranger worked from the Rapid Creek Ranger Station and from Driggs. It is probable that Driggs served as winter headquarters, with the ranger occupying rented quarters or his own house. In 1951, when the Victor and Rapid Creek districts were consolidated, Driggs becoming a year-round headquarters after the Forest Service acquired and developed a site in town.

By 1981, the Teton Basin Ranger District office shared a leased building on Main Street with the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Soil Conservation Service on Main Street in Driggs. The Forest Service had occupied the building for several years and, as of 1981, had “a dominant 2,600 square feet.” According to an engineering report written that year, the office was crowded despite a 1978 expansion and the ranger requested another addition. About 60 people worked out of this building and the work center (the former ranger station) located a few blocks away.³⁰⁸ The Teton Basin District Ranger has worked from an office at 515 South Main Street since around 1994. Prior to that, the office was temporarily at an airplane hanger.³⁰⁹

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Canyon Creek Ranger Station

The Canyon Creek Ranger Station was on an isolated parcel of National Forest System lands near the westernmost border between the Teton Basin and Palisades ranger districts. Forest officials recommended its withdrawal as early as 1907, noting it was needed to administer the Yellowstone National Forest. It was also desirable because Canyon Creek ran through the tract, which was in Section 25 of T5N, R42E. Although the State of Idaho tried to claim the area as school lands, the 35-acre parcel was eventually withdrawn for administrative use on December 16, 1908.³¹⁰

In June of 1909, the Forest Service completed a land survey and recommended additions to the Canyon Creek Ranger Station. The first addition was withdrawn in 1909 (56.75 acres) and the second addition was made in 1916 (4 acres), bringing the total area to 100 acres. The Forest Service released the withdrawals of the two site additions in 1961, but retained the original 35-acre withdrawal.

The Forest Service built a house and three-stall stable at the Canyon Creek Ranger Station in 1908-09.³¹¹ In 1931, a local citizen wished to fix up the house and use it as quarters for a ranch but he was denied his request because the Forest planned to tear it down. The date of the dwelling's removal is unknown but in 1942, the Fish and Game Department asked to construct a cabin on the Canyon Creek Administrative Site.³¹² It is not known if this action occurred; archeological staff found no traces of the station in an early survey (Report No. CRM-TG-38).

³⁰⁸ Lippert.

³⁰⁹ Personal communication with Jay Pence, 11 August 2006.

³¹⁰ File: “Administrative Sites, Canyon Creek Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

³¹¹ Ibid.; and File: “Administrative Sites, Beaver Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

³¹² File: “Administrative Sites, Canyon Creek Administrative Site.”

DeCoster Guard Station

Forest officers selected a site about 14 miles north of Driggs for the DeCoster Guard Station. They proposed to use the site as a ranger station and a fire cache, noting that culinary and domestic water could be obtained from Dry Creek.³¹³ The 120-acre tract, located in Sections 10 and 15 of T7N, R45E, was withdrawn July 21, 1909. It was later expanded to 160 acres.

The Forest Service developed the site as a guard station for the Rapid Creek Ranger District. In 1916, a 12' x 24' cabin with two rooms and a shingle roof was constructed. The structure received minimal maintenance expenditures over the next decade or so. By 1918, the guard station had not been painted and the yard fence needed repair. The Forest extended a telephone line to the station in 1924 and, in 1931, constructed a pasture fence. The cabin was in poor shape in 1941 when the Forest Service recommended it be razed. Instead, it was sold to a private individual and removed the following year. The site was released from withdrawal in 1961.³¹⁴

Driggs Ranger Station

Prior to 1951, the Rapid Creek district ranger worked from Driggs periodically but spent much of the field season at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station. The Forest Service, following post-war trends, decided to establish a year-round ranger station in Driggs to provide better service and convenience to the public.³¹⁵ Two lots on the west side of Driggs' Main Street were acquired in 1950 from Teton County and from Richard and Elise Ripplinger.

Regional architect George L. Nichols prepared a site plan for the 1.1-acre property, showing the arrangement of an R4 Plan 1C7 house (built in 1951), an R4 Plan 51 office, and a combination barn/garage. The latter, built in 1951, consisted of an R4 Plan 11 barn relocated from the Rapid Creek Ranger Station and enlarged with a garage addition. The ranger station was further developed with a concrete block warehouse (1965) and an oil and gas building (1976). The house was remodeled as a bunkhouse in the 1980s.

The Driggs Ranger Station – known in recent years as the Driggs Warehouse Site – at 104 Main Street was sold in 2004 under a 2002 “Pilot Conveyance Authority.” At that time, its buildings included the dwelling/bunkhouse, barn/garage, warehouse, oil and gas building, a tack shed, a metal storage building, and two lean-to storage structures. Prior to the sale, the site was determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a loss of integrity. The purchaser demolished the buildings and redeveloped the site for commercial purposes.



Packing lumber to Garns Mountain Lookout, 1920

Garns Mountain Lookout Site

In 1920-21, the Forest Service constructed a lookout tower on Garns Mountain, about 13 miles southwest of Driggs. Some records refer to it as the Elk Flat Lookout because it was adjacent to the Elk Flat Administrative Site. The structure was a 30-foot wood tower with a small cab at the top. It is shown on a

³¹³ File: “Administrative Sites, DeCoster Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office.

³¹⁴ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation”; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

³¹⁵ File: “7300 Buildings, Driggs Work Center,” Teton Basin Ranger District Main File Room, Driggs, Idaho.

1933 map of the Targhee National Forest as a “Permanent Lookout Station.” The lookout may have been removed in the 1940s; it was gone by 1983.³¹⁶

The historic Garns Mountain Lookout Site should not be confused with the Garns Point Administrative Site, withdrawn in 1955. The latter is in Section 2 of T4N, R43E, which is the location of a radio tower relay station about 12 miles west of Driggs.

Grandview Ranger Station

The Teton Basin Ranger District is shaped like a **U** with the Grandview Ranger Station situated on the northernmost tip of the western leg. The 314-acre station was withdrawn on June 7, 1909 to serve as headquarters for the ranger administering forest lands between Canyon Creek and Mahogany Creek. It was located in Section 25 of T6N, R43E with some acreage outside the forest boundary. The centrally located tract was considered exceptionally valuable for several reasons. It could be used to raise oats and hay, would provide pasture for several rangers’ horses, and water was available from springs and nearby Milk Creek which flowed past one corner of the parcel.³¹⁷

By 1911, a pasture had been fenced around 30 acres, but some of it was on land entered upon by settlers. Consequently, the site withdrawal was adjusted in 1913 to release the claimed area. With this matter resolved, the Forest Service built a dwelling, a toilet, a barn, a small springhouse, and a cistern as early as 1913. The buildings were painted in 1914 and in 1916. The dwelling was a three-room, 24’ x 24’ log cabin that appears in historic photos to be a Washington Office Plan 12. The 24’ x 36’ log barn had three stalls and a batten roof. The toilet and springhouse were frame buildings with shingle roofs measuring 4’ x 6’ and 8’ x 8’ respectively. By 1917, a telephone line was strung to the Grandview Ranger Station.³¹⁸

The Grandview district ranger complained that the three-room cabin was not large enough to accommodate district work and requested a new bunkhouse and storeroom. His request was approved and a frame, bunkhouse/storeroom (12’ x 14’) was constructed in 1918. Two years later, a 12’ x 18’ frame tool house was added to the site as well.³¹⁹



Grandview Ranger Station, 1918

The Grandview Ranger District was consolidated with the Victor Ranger District in 1924. Consequently, the Grandview Ranger Station lost its status as district headquarters, although the Victor and Hawley Gulch rangers used it while conducting work in the area. In 1936, the Forest Service recommended the removal of the station’s buildings since no future use was seen for them or the pasture. The only buildings standing at this time were the house, toilet, and springhouse; the fate of the barn and other improvements is not known. All of the buildings were removed by 1952 and the site withdrawal was released in 1961. Archeologists

³¹⁶ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

³¹⁷ File: “Administrative Sites, Grandview Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office; Teton Basin Ranger District History Book; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

³¹⁸ Ibid.; Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

³¹⁹ Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933; and McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

documented the dwelling's foundation and outhouse pit in a 1983 cultural resources survey (Site TG-260, Report No. CRM-TG-45).³²⁰

Rapid Creek Ranger Station

The Rapid Creek Ranger Station served as a district headquarters from approximately 1910 until 1951. The 80-acre site, withdrawn on August 2, 1910, was four miles east of Driggs and one-half mile east of the Idaho-Wyoming border in Section 5 of T43N, 118W. The parcel was later enlarged with additional withdrawals. From this station, the ranger managed his district, which in the early days encompassed areas south of Pratt and east of Driggs.³²¹

The Forest Service had constructed a dwelling, an office, and a barn by March of 1913. The office was a frame building measuring 14' x 24'. The barn was a 28' x 32" log building with a shingle roof, four double stalls, and one single stall. During the 1920s, the Rapid Creek Ranger Station received regular maintenance and upgrades such as water improvements and bath fixtures, fence repairs, a chimney reconstruction, and building foundations. A second house was built in 1924, perhaps to replace the earlier house.³²²

In the 1930s, several new buildings were built to replace older structures. These are shown on a site plan approved in 1934 for the Rapid Creek Ranger Station. Within the yard fence are a dwelling (not a standard plan), a laundry/cellar building, a root cellar, a toilet, and a clothesline. Within the larger site fence are an R4 Plan 51 office, an R4 Plan 23 garage/shop, a fire tool cache, a toilet, and a fenced garden. An R4 Plan 11 barn, a chicken house, an oil house, a corral, and water trough were situated in the pasture. Other site features included walkways between buildings, a septic tank, a telephone line, a gravel driveway, and parking area, and what appears to be a stone retaining wall.³²³

In addition to the proposed new construction, the 1924 dwelling was drastically remodeled in 1933. Upon completion, it was described as a five-room, one-bath building measuring 30' x 34'. It had siding over its log structure, a concrete foundation, and a shingled roof.³²⁴

The Forest Service decided in 1950 to transfer the Rapid Creek district office to Driggs. Since the Rapid Creek site was no longer needed as the district headquarters, several of its buildings were relocated to new sites. The barn was moved to the new Driggs site in 1951. A year later, the office and garage were moved to the Ashton Dwelling #1 site. In 1960, the Rapid Creek dwelling was sold and the remaining buildings were demolished in 1966-67. The Forest Service archeologist described these developments in Report No. CRM-TG-537.³²⁵

Trail Creek Ranger Station

The Trail Creek Ranger Station, not to be confused with the Trail Guard Station on the Soda Springs Ranger District, was withdrawn from public entry on October 23, 1907. The withdrawal encompassed 16 acres in Section 30 of T3N, R46E. Located about three miles southeast of Victor, it was selected to administer the Yellowstone Forest Reserve for several reasons. A cabin existed on the land, it had good sources of water (Trail Creek and Mike Harris Creek), and it was along the Jackson Hole Mail Route. Mike

³²⁰ File: "Administrative Sites, Grandview Administrative Site"; McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

³²¹ File: "Administrative Sites, Rapid Creek Ranger Station," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office; and Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

³²² McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation"; and Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

³²³ Rapid Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plan, Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁴ McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

³²⁵ Ibid.; Teton Basin Ranger District History Book; and File: "7300 Buildings, Other Than Work Center," Teton Basin Ranger District Main File Room, Driggs, Idaho.

Harris may have built the cabin. He and his family lived in the area for a couple of years prior to the withdrawal.³²⁶

Little else is known about the Trail Creek Ranger Station. In 1917, it was enlarged by 64 acres in Section 30, bringing it to a total of 80 acres. These were released in 1961, but the original 16 acres were retained for administrative use. In 1983, there was no evidence of any structures on the site.³²⁷

Victor & Corral Ranger Stations

In 1907, the Forest Service withdrew forty acres in Section 20 of T3N, R45E as an administrative site for the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. The site, originally known as the Teton Ranger Station, was three miles southwest of the town of Victor just outside the Forest boundary. The site was also known as Station A or the Victor Ranger Station, which resulted in significant confusion and created a major administrative concern. The Forest Service felt that calling it the Teton Ranger Station led to misunderstandings because the public might think it was affiliated with the Teton National Forest. Consequently, in February of 1913, the name was changed officially to the Corral Ranger Station — a name that would not stick.³²⁸ To complicate matters further, the location of the Corral Ranger Station was changed in January of 1914. The original 40-acre parcel was replaced with a 160-acre parcel in the adjacent Section 19 along Pine Creek. Current maps show this to be along Highway 31, which connects Victor and Swan Valley.

Additional confusion comes from the fact that two other sites were withdrawn under the name of “Victor Ranger Station.” The first, located nearby in Section 23 of T3N, R44E, was approved as an administrative site on July 24, 1909. It was cancelled at an unknown date. The second site was in the town of Victor (T3N, R45E, S11) and consisted of 0.25 acres. B. F. Blodgett donated the parcel to the Forest Service on December 28, 1918. The 1917 consolidation of the Targhee and Palisades forests may have motivated this action.

Records suggest that the Corral Ranger Station was developed with buildings that were later moved to the Victor Ranger Station in town. By August 1916, the Forest Service had constructed a small fenced pasture, a telephone line, and a dwelling that used water from nearby Pine Creek (supporting the assumption that the Corral Ranger Station was the first developed site). A two-story, 24' x 24' barn with a gambrel roof was built in 1917. The barn included grain and storage rooms and three stalls.³²⁹

The dwelling was described as a one-story, frame building with a hip roof and measuring 24' x 36'. Historic photos show a structure that bore a striking resemblance to the Heise and Swan Valley dwellings, both of which were relocated to new sites in the 1920s. Records suggest the pre-1916 house may have been moved to the administrative site in the town of Victor around the same time. In 1928, forest officials recommended the addition of a rear porch (12' x 18") to the house.³³⁰ Such an addition was also made to the Heise and Swan Valley dwellings.



Victor Ranger Station Dwelling

Other improvements to the Victor Ranger Station included construction of a 12' x 11' storeroom office in

³²⁶ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation”; and File: “Administrative Sites, Trail Creek Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office.

³²⁷ McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation.”

³²⁸ File: “Administrative Sites, Corral Administrative Site,” CTNF SO Archeologist’s Office.

³²⁹ Ibid.; Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

³³⁰ Ibid.; McDonald, “Cultural Resource Evaluation”; Photo Collection, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

1919.³³¹ In 1926, forest staff recommended building a frame 12' x 16' woodshed and coalhouse with a concrete foundation and a 6' x 8' cellar. Two years later, they requested a new tool storeroom and woodshed.

The Victor Ranger Station was expanded in late 1930 when the Forest Service bought an adjacent 0.66-acre lot from B. F. Blodgett. In 1931, a coalhouse was built (\$50) and the barn was moved (\$100) and reconstructed into a hay barn, stable, and garage (\$260).³³² It is not known if the barn came from the Corral Ranger Station.

In 1935, the Victor Ranger Station saw additional improvements. According to Ranger James Kooch, the dwelling on the site was to be left intact, except for remodeling to change the office into a bedroom. The barn's interior was to be completely remodeled and its sheet metal roofing on the addition replaced with shingles. In addition, the tool house would be relocated and used as an oil house. Proposed construction included a two-car garage and woodhouse, a 24' x 32' warehouse/shop, and an office (R4 Plan 51). However, to build the office, the purchase of an additional lot was necessary.³³³

A 1936 site plan of the Victor Ranger Station shows the parcel on the north side of Center Street, 1½ blocks east of Main Street. It also portrays the house (with layout of rooms), an R4 Plan 21 garage, a tool house, an oil house, an outhouse, an equipment shed/barn, a proposed R4 Plan 36 garage/storeroom, and a proposed R4 Plan 51 office. Other features include a fence around the lot, a flagpole, and a clothesline.³³⁴

In 1951, the Victor and Rapid Creek ranger districts were consolidated and an assistant ranger occupied the Victor site. The station was closed in 1970 and two years later, the three-bedroom dwelling, the 22' x 36' garage/storeroom, and the 36' x 24' barn were declared excess real property and auctioned.³³⁵ The site was transferred to the State of Idaho Department of Environmental and Community Services in 1973.

Other Administrative Sites

Badger Administrative Site

The Badger Administrative Site was withdrawn on July 21, 1909. It was along Badger Creek, about six miles northeast of Tetonia in Section 1 of T6N, R45E. The 160-acre parcel was released in 1914.

Clawson Administrative Site

The location of this unknown but its existence was noted in the years 1910 to 1914.³³⁶ It may have been a ranger station near Clawson, Idaho.

Elk Flat (Canyon Creek B) Administrative Site

The first Elk Flat Administrative Site was an 80-acre site in Section 12 of T4N, R43E, about twelve miles west of Driggs. It was withdrawn in 1907 for the Yellowstone Forest Reserve but released ten years later when a new location was selected. The second site, about a mile southeast, was withdrawn on September 26, 1911. It encompassed 120 acres in Sections 18 and 19 of T4N, R44E. It too was short-lived and was released in 1919.

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933.

³³³ File: "6440 Real Property, Victor Administrative Site," CTNF SO General Records.

³³⁴ "Victor Ranger Station, Site Plan," Administrative Site Improvement Plans Atlas, 1934-1952, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

³³⁵ File: "6440 Real Property, Victor Administrative Site"; and McDonald, "Cultural Resource Evaluation."

³³⁶ Teton Basin Ranger District History Book.

Garns Point Administrative Site

The Garns Point Administrative Site was withdrawn in 1955. It is in Section 2 of T4N, R43E, which is the location of a radio tower relay station about 12 miles west of Driggs. It should not be confused with the historic Garns Mountain Lookout Site.

Henderson Administrative Site

Withdrawn on July 29, 1909, the Henderson Administrative Site was a 120-acre tract. It was five miles northwest of Victor along Henderson Creek in Section 25 of T4N, R44E. This withdrawal was released in 1915.

Mahogany Administrative Site

The Mahogany Administrative Site, seven miles northwest of Victor, was recommended for withdrawal on July 28, 1909. The 160-acre parcel (in T4N, R44E, S14) was selected because it was on a main road to a sawmill and an important body of timber. Mahogany Creek provided water and the site had year-round pasturage. The site withdrawal was released in 1961.

Mail Cabin (Teton Pass) Administrative Site

On September 8, 1909, the Forest Service withdrew the Mail Cabin (Teton Pass) Administrative Site for administrative purposes. The 8.50-acre area in Section 23 of T41N, R118 W was four miles east of the Idaho-Wyoming border. The ranger selected the site as a seasonal pasture, noting that Trail Creek provided ample water for domestic use and irrigation. The site was supplemented with a 1953 withdrawal of 80 acres in the adjacent Section 22. The 1909 and 1953 withdrawals were replaced with another in 1959 for 160 acres.

Milk Creek Administrative Site

The 80-acre Milk Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on April 1, 1907 but released a mere two years later. Nevertheless, it was still considered an administrative site in 1910 when the Palisade National Forest was created.³³⁷ The parcel was about two miles south of the Grandview Ranger Station in Section 1 of T5N, R43E.

Pack Saddle Administrative Site

The Pack Saddle Administrative Site was in Section 8 of T5N, R44E, two miles east of the Milk Creek Administrative Site. The Forest Service withdrew the 100-acre tract on April 1, 1907 but released it in 1917.

Pony Creek Administrative Site

Named for the stream running through it, the 160-acre Pony Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on July 25, 1909 as a summer pasture.³³⁸ It was about two miles southwest of the Grandview Ranger Station in Section 34 of T6N, R43E. The site withdrawal was revoked in 1961.

³³⁷ Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, CTNF SO Surveyor's Office.

³³⁸ File: "Administrative Sites, Pony Creek Administrative Site," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

Teton Canyon Administrative Site

To serve the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, the Teton Canyon Administrative Site was withdrawn on July 30, 1909. It consisted of 160 acres in Sections 22 and 23 of T44N, R118W, six miles northeast of Driggs and about three miles east of the Idaho-Wyoming border. Forest officers chose the site at the mouth of Teton Canyon because it had 100 acres suitable for agriculture and grazing and Teton Creek flowed through the tract. For these reasons, it was also proposed as a nursery site. It is not known if the Forest Service ever developed the parcel, which was still listed as an administrative site for the Teton Basin Ranger District in 1968.³³⁹

Twin Creek Administrative Site

The Forest Service selected an administrative site eight or nine miles southeast of Driggs in the Big Hole Mountains for the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Withdrawn as the Twin Creek Administrative Site on April 1, 1907, it consisted of 100 acres in Section 4 or 8 (historic records have conflicting data) of T4N, R44E.³⁴⁰

Westview Administrative Site

The Westview Administrative Site was recommended as an administrative site on July 20, 1909 but it was not officially withdrawn. The 160-acre tract was located north of the Pony Creek Administration Site in Sections 33 and 34 of T6N, R43E and was probably supplanted by that withdrawal.

Wildcat Administrative Site

Little is known about the Wildcat Administrative Site, situated two miles west of the Idaho-Wyoming border in Section 36 of T7N, R45E. It is listed in Forest Service lands status records without a withdrawal date. The site was released in 1970.

³³⁹ File: "Administrative Sites, Teton Canyon Administrative Site"; and File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

³⁴⁰ File: "Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917."

Chapter 11: Montpelier Ranger District

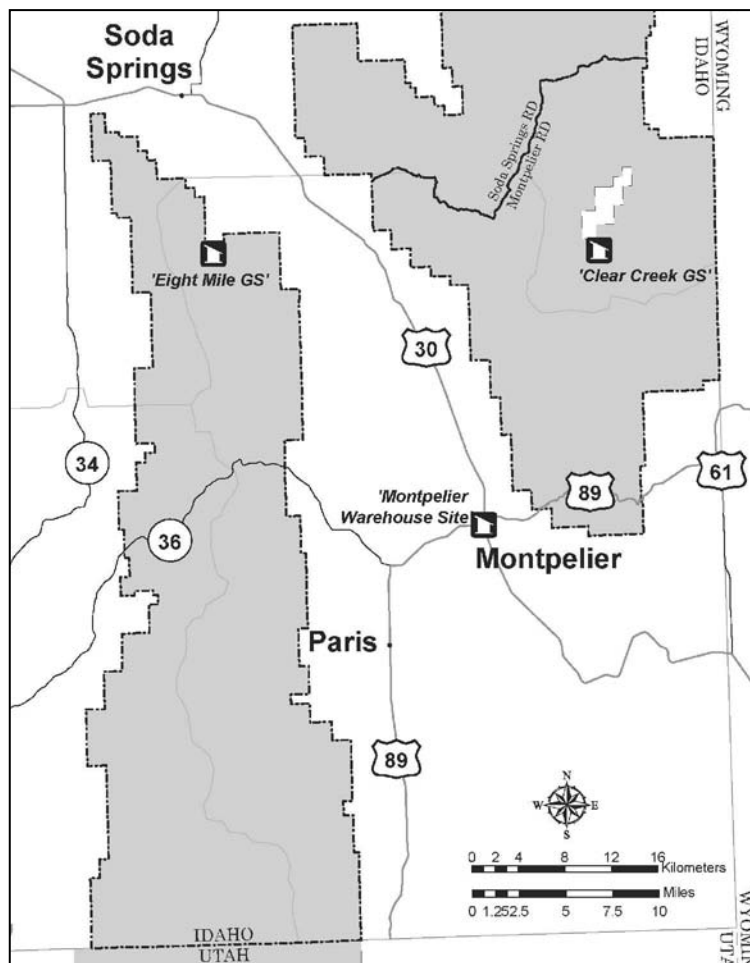
The Montpelier Ranger District consists of two divisions in the southeast corner of Idaho. Between them lies Bear Lake Valley, the towns of Montpelier and Paris, and US Highway 30. The east division is the southern end of the original Caribou National Forest, established in 1907. It butts up to the Idaho-Wyoming border and the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Notable features include the 9,957-foot Meade Peak, Georgetown Phosphate Mining Area, Elk Valley Marsh, and Montpelier Reservoir.

The west division, technically part of the Cache National Forest, consists of the Bear River Division lands that lie in Idaho. The Montpelier Ranger District took over administration of those lands in 1973, while the Cache National Forest retained administration of the division's Utah lands. Located just west of Bear Lake on the Bear River Range, the division includes prominent features such as Minnetonka Cave, the Pat Hollow Crash Site, Bloomington Lake, Paris Ice Cave, and the Highline Trail.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The **Montpelier Ranger District** was created in 1920, when the Caribou National Forest was reorganized to increase the number of districts from five to six. The Montpelier Ranger District was designated as D-6 until 1927 when the districts were reconfigured again. That year, the districts were reduced to five and Montpelier became D-4.³⁴¹ Lands from the Georgetown and Auburn districts (described in Chapter 12) were split between the Montpelier and Soda Springs districts and their names discontinued.

The Montpelier Ranger District grew in subsequent years as district boundaries changed. On December 30, 1972, the Freedom Ranger District was officially dissolved and its lands divided among the Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and Montpelier ranger districts.³⁴² Effective March 1, 1973, the Montpelier Ranger District assumed administration of the Cache National Forest lands that lie in Idaho. These lands, situated west of Bear Lake, form the north end of the **Bear River Division**, which was



³⁴¹ "Personnel History."

³⁴² File: "1650 Press, Radio, and Television, Newspaper Clippings," Westside Ranger District Main File Room.

designated as National Forest lands in 1906. The south end, which lies in Utah, is now part of the Logan Ranger District on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

The Bear River Division was divided into several small ranger districts during the early twentieth century. These included the Sherman Peak (a.k.a. Mt. Sherman), Bear Lake County, and Cub River districts. According to available information, the **Sherman Peak Ranger District** covered the north end of the Bear River Division. Around 1925, it was consolidated with the Bear Lake County and Cub River ranger districts. The Bear Lake County Ranger District was renamed the **Paris Ranger District** around the same time, probably because the ranger's headquarters was in Paris by then. The Paris Ranger District took in the eastern part of the Bear River Division.

The Cub River Ranger District was another early district on the Bear River Division. It was later known as the Mink Creek Ranger District, then as the **Preston Ranger District** (beginning around 1940). All three names indicate the district encompassed the western slopes of the Bear River Division.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The complex history of the Montpelier Ranger District is reflected in its numbers of former district headquarters. The Sherman Peak district ranger worked from Soda Springs and the Eight Mile Ranger Station as early as 1908. The names of other early districts suggest they were known by the name of their headquarters. These include the Cub River, Mink Creek, and Preston ranger stations. The Mink Creek Ranger Station served as district headquarters from the 1920s (possibly earlier) until about 1940 when the ranger moved his office to Preston.³⁴³ By 1972, the Preston ranger occupied a small, brown building along, what appears in a photo to be, a main road.³⁴⁴

By 1921, the Paris district ranger was renting an office in Paris, using the town as his year-round headquarters by 1923.³⁴⁵ This changed with a donation of land in the early 1920s (although the title did not clear until 1928), which the Forest Service developed as the Paris Ranger Station. The district ranger worked from an office at that site until the 1960s when a new office (designed by regional architect William R. Turner) was built on Main Street next to Emerson Grade School. Dave Tippetts later recalled,

It was enjoyed for a number of years as the best district office on the Cache, until the Paris Ranger District was merged with the Montpelier Ranger District and the headquarters was located in Montpelier. After that administrative change, the new office was sold to Bear Lake County and it was used as the Sheriff's Office for a number of years.³⁴⁶

The building continues to be used by the County Sheriff, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and for County Commissioner meetings.³⁴⁷

The Montpelier district office has been headquartered in the town of Montpelier for most of its existence. The ranger may have always worked from leased space. In July of 1940, he moved from the Rich Building to the First Security Bank Building.³⁴⁸ By 1955, the ranger rented space above the Montpelier City Hall.³⁴⁹

³⁴³ File: "1680 History, Historical Data for Preston District," Montpelier Ranger District Main File Room, Montpelier, Idaho.

³⁴⁴ Facilities Photos Archival Binder, Region 4 Photo Collection, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴⁵ C. N. Woods, "Memorandum for District Forester, 27 June 1923" TMs [photocopy], p. 8, File: "G-INSPECTION – Cache 1909-1925," Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴⁶ Tippetts,

³⁴⁷ Personal communication with Dennis Duehren, 9 August 2006.

³⁴⁸ "Personnel History."

The district office was at 431 Clay Street as of 1972, remaining there until 1997 when it moved to the Oregon-California Trail Center at 322 North 4th Street.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Blackstone Ranger Station

The Blackstone Ranger Station consisted of 18.1 acres on the Bear River Division. The parcel in Section 17 of T15S, R43E was withdrawn on August 4, 1917. A later withdrawal (c.1955) enlarged the site to 39.24 acres. After erecting a fence in 1917 for \$63, forest officials used a cabin beginning in 1918. The latter, abandoned by a mining claimant, was a 14' x 22' two-room cabin of frame construction and with a shingle roof.³⁵⁰

Clear Creek Guard Station

Little archival evidence has been found to explain the history of the Clear Creek Guard Station. The site is about 17 miles northeast of Montpelier in Section 26 of T10S, R45E. In 1910, a ranger built a cabin that reportedly burned down. A second building was constructed a year or so later to replace it.³⁵¹ The fate of this second cabin is unknown. The site was not formally withdrawn until January 13, 1944.

Existing buildings include two 8' x 16' historic cabins, both of which appear to have been moved to the site. Cabin #2 (#1147) was reportedly built at the Georgetown Canyon in 1941 for \$350. It was relocated to the Dry Valley Guard Station before reaching its final destination at Clear Creek in 1972.³⁵² Cabin #1 (#1105) is of similar construction, suggesting it may have been built around the same time. Its foundation – of concrete block rather than the typical poured concrete – indicates it may have been moved to the site in the 1950s or later. This may be the cabin listed in a 1961 building inventory for the site.³⁵³ Current engineering records provide 1942 as the construction date for both cabins but this is not supported by documentation.

Two of the historic outbuildings are R4 Plan 70 toilets of 1930s vintage and were likely relocated to the site. One (#1368) is now used as a gas and oil storage shed. The remaining buildings include a 1979 fiberglass toilet (1642), an A-frame cabin built by the Young Adult Conservation Corps in 1980 (1144), and a 1986 tack shed (1369).³⁵⁴

Heritage staff documented Cabin #1 in 1984 (Report No. CB-85-147) but did not evaluate it for historic significance. It is not clear why Cabin #2 was not inventoried; it is clearly visible in the report's photographs. Both cabins were evaluated in 1995 (Report No. CB-95-378) when the Forest proposed to decommission them. Heritage staff determined that they are eligible for listing in the National Register. A

³⁴⁹ J. Patrick Wilde, Historical Research Notes, Montpelier Ranger District [photocopy], Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian's Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵⁰ "List of Completed Improvements, n.d." TMs, Cache National Forest History Binders, Scott Bushman's Office, Logan Ranger District Office, Logan, Utah (Hereinafter cited as "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF"); and Summary of Dwellings, Cache National Forest, n.d. (late 1910s?), Logan Ranger District Office Improvement Records, Logan, Utah (Hereinafter cited as Summary of Dwellings, Cache NF).

³⁵¹ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache National Forest."

³⁵² Mary Robertson (?), "Clear Creek Bunkhouses No. 1105 and No. 1147, Cultural Resource Report Narrative, Report No. CB-95-378, 1996(?)," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

³⁵³ Building Inventory, Caribou National Forest, Revised 30 October 1961, Basic Information Sheet Files, Caribou National Forest, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵⁴ Forest Service Infra Database; and File: "1680 History, Geographical Guide, Montpelier District," History Map Drawer, Montpelier Ranger District Main File Room, Montpelier, Idaho.

more recent inventory of the Forest's administrative sites, including a comparative analysis, supports this determination.

Cub River Ranger Station

The Cub River Guard Station was established on December 11, 1907 with the withdrawal of 17.67 acres in Section 4 of T15S, R41E. The site, located on the Bear River Division, has a history of redevelopment. The first cabin, built in 1909 at the junction of Cub River and Carter Creek, was a 12' x 24' one-room structure with an iron roof. The Forest Service also, in 1909, fenced a pasture and constructed a 16' x 18' two-stall frame barn with a board roof.³⁵⁵

The first cabin, located about one mile from the current station, did not have a long life. The Forest Service replaced it with a second cabin around 1922. This is likely the building documented in an early photo (WO Photo #41603), which shows an L-shaped log dwelling with a shingled, hip roof and a brick chimney. According to the photo caption, the dwelling was constructed at a cost of about \$175.³⁵⁶ It served until 1934 when enrollees from the adjacent CCC camp either demolished or relocated it, perhaps to Preston. The following year, the CCC built a new guard station approximately 200 yards above the present-day Cub River dwelling on the north side of the road in Section 9 of T15S, R41E. They built a garage/warehouse, a shed, and corrals as well.³⁵⁷



Original Dwelling at Cub River Ranger Station

The 1935 cabin may have been a recycled tool shed from the nearby CCC camp. Outgoing Cache Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart wrote in 1951 to the incoming Supervisor about moving administrative facilities on the Forest:

I have in mind a combined office-garage at Mink Creek on the Preston district that is of no use to us there that might well be moved. One thought I had was to move it to Cub River and make a guard dwelling of it. At Cub River we now use an old CCC camp tool room which is a poor dwelling.³⁵⁸

The Cub River Guard Station burned to the ground, thanks to improper lighting of a gas lantern, in October of 1957. Duane McKenzie, a Preston contractor, built the current (and fourth) Cub River Guard Station two years later.³⁵⁹ It is a standard two-bedroom house of R4 Plan 172, which was designed in 1959. As of 1961, other buildings on site included a light plant house and the previously mentioned warehouse.³⁶⁰ The warehouse, located across the road from the dwelling, was demolished in 1997, two years after heritage

³⁵⁵ File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District"; Summary of Dwellings, Cache NF; and "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

³⁵⁶ Cub River Ranger Station photo in Cache National Forest Administrative Sites Atlas, Logan Ranger District Office, Logan, Utah.

³⁵⁷ Wilde, "History of the Montpelier Ranger District"; and File: "1680 History, Geographical Guide, Montpelier District"; and File: "Misc. Reports/Information/Photographs," Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

³⁵⁸ James O. Stewart, Untitled report to incoming Forest Supervisor Joel L. Frykman, 21 June 1951, TMs [photocopy], p. 8, Cache National Forest History Binders, Scott Bushman's Office, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah.

³⁵⁹ Wilde, "History of the Montpelier Ranger District"; File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District"; and History and Items of Interest Concerning Preston Ranger District, 1963 (Green 3-Ring Binder), Montpelier Ranger District Library/Photocopier Room, Montpelier, Idaho.

³⁶⁰ Building Inventory, 1961.

staff inventoried the Cub River site. Before this survey, the garage/warehouse (#1343) had been documented in heritage report CRM-CB-187. This inventory declared the building not to be unique in design, and it recommended against any restoration or preservation.³⁶¹

As of 2003, buildings on site included the 1959 house (#1137), an A-frame cabin used as a tool shed (#1145), a shop (#1355), a paint and oil house used as a woodshed (#1358), a 1980 fiberglass toilet (#1646) and a newer frame toilet (no facility number).

Dry Valley Guard Station

Little is known about the Dry Valley Guard Station, located in Section 2 of T9S, R44E. A log cabin, built in 1914 at the Trail Ranger Station, was relocated to the site in 1933 or 1934. Thereafter, a well with a pump was developed.³⁶² Nevertheless, it was not until November 4, 1941 that the Forest Service withdrew the site from public entry. As mentioned above, a cabin built at the Georgetown Canyon Guard Station in 1941 was relocated to the Dry Valley Guard Station at an unknown date. It was moved a second time in 1972 to the Clear Creek Guard Station.

Eight Mile Ranger Station

The Forest Service selected a 100-acre tract about nine miles south of Soda Springs for the Eight Mile Ranger Station, withdrawing it from public entry on November 10, 1908. The site is on the northern end of the Bear River Division in Section 29 of T10S, R42E. Ranger Andrew L. Romero built the first dwelling there in 1909-10. It was a 16' x 26' frame dwelling with 1½ stories, four rooms, and a shingle roof. At the same time, a 4' x 4' frame outhouse with a shingle roof was constructed and a pasture fenced. These improvements were supplemented by a three-stall frame barn measuring 16' x 32' (1911) with a 12' x 16' frame shed addition (1918). Also in 1918, the nearby spring was improved with a concrete intake, trench, and 1-inch pipe to a new sink in the dwelling.³⁶³

Ranger Andrew Romero occupied the station for many years. His family was with him, as documented in one anecdote:

One day Romero came home to the 8-Mile R. S. and found that his wife had dammed off the little creek which runs from the east of the station down through the station yard and into the main creek. The youngsters were gathering up trout by the dish pan full. Romero chastised them for the act and warned them never to do it again.³⁶⁴

C. N. Woods inspected the Eight Mile Ranger Station in 1928. He noted the need to paint the house and barn roofs, repair the porch floor, and reconstruct the pasture fence.³⁶⁵ Little else of note regarding the ranger station is found in Forest Service records until 1961. That year, the 1910 house was removed and a new dwelling constructed for a summer guard. The Nate Construction Company of Montpelier built the latter following R4 Plan 172. Regional architect William R. Turner designed the plan a couple years earlier in 1959.³⁶⁶

³⁶¹ File: "Misc. Reports/Information/Photographs," Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

³⁶² File: "6440 Real Property, Trail Guard Station, #1129," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho; and "Caribou History, 1945," p. 53.

³⁶³ File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District"; Summary of Dwellings, Cache NF; and "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

³⁶⁴ Cache National Forest History Binders.

³⁶⁵ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 2.

³⁶⁶ File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District."

According to a 1961 site inventory, buildings on site included the new house, a barn (possibly the 1911 barn), a garage/shop, and a light plant house.³⁶⁷ The barn was destroyed by fire at an unknown date but the other three buildings remain, as does a 2003 comfort station near the house. The garage/shop is of R4 Plan 20, a plan designed in 1933 and built throughout the region during the New Deal era. It was likely constructed at the Eight Mile Guard Station during that period or moved to the site later. The light plant house (generator shed) is a 6' x 8' structure that appears to be of 1930s vintage. However, it is not noted on a 1960 site plan and engineering records record its construction date as 1962. It may have actually been placed on site by 1961 (when it was included in a site inventory).

Elbow Guard Station

The Elbow Guard Station, about three miles north of the Bear Lake Wildlife Refuge, existed as early as 1918 when it appears on a map of the Montpelier Ranger District. The 40-acre site in Section 34 of T12S, R45E was formally withdrawn for administrative use in 1922. Initially it was used as a pasture. In 1931, it was re-fenced with five-strand wire and treated cedar posts. New Deal funding led to more substantive improvements in 1933-34. These consisted of a one-room cabin (R4 Plan 4) for \$1,100, a frame fly shed (R4 Plan 14) for \$250, and an outhouse (R4 Plan 70) for \$30. A year later, a domestic water system was installed.³⁶⁸

The site fell into disuse and it is likely the buildings were demolished or relocated. A 1961 site inventory lists only a fly shed.³⁶⁹ The Elbow Guard Station appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District but it was abandoned by 1965.³⁷⁰

Franklin Basin Ranger Station

Withdrawn in 1908, the Franklin Basin Ranger Station was a 25-acre site in Section 1 of T16S, R41E. It was situated about five miles north of the Idaho-Utah border on the Bear River Division. In 1910, the Forest Service built a one-room frame cabin measuring 12' x 14' and covered with an iron roof. That same year, a wire fence was erected and a 14' x 14' frame barn with two stalls was relocated from an abandoned sawmill site.³⁷¹

By 1939, the Franklin Basin cabin was abandoned and the Forest Supervisor received permission to use Cub River CCC enrollees to dismantle it. He asked that salvaged materials be delivered to the nursery at Tony Grove in Logan Canyon, Utah. Nevertheless, a handwritten note in Forest Service records states the building was not removed until 1965.³⁷²

Georgetown Canyon Guard Station

Some confusion exists about the locations of the Georgetown Canyon administrative site withdrawals and improvements. Twenty acres in Section 13 of T10S, R44E were withdrawn in 1928 and released in 1944. A second withdrawal in 1955 reserved 20 acres in Section 12 of T10S, R44E. It is not clear if this shift from Section 13 to Section 12 was a correction to the earlier withdrawal or if the Forest Service simply chose to relocate.

³⁶⁷ Building Inventory, 1961.

³⁶⁸ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁶⁹ Building Inventory, 1961.

³⁷⁰ "Resume of Forest Service Facilities," *The News-Examiner* (Montpelier, Idaho), 25 February 1965.

³⁷¹ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

³⁷² Forest Supervisor A. G. Nord to Regional Forester, 28, February 1939 and Forest Supervisor A. G. Nord to Superintendent Daniels, 2 August 1939 [photocopies], Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian's Office, Ogden, Utah.

In 1914, the Forest Service proposed construction of a one-room, 14' x 16' log cabin (\$200), which was needed as a summer station in Georgetown Canyon and for storage of fire and planting equipment. The Forest Service also suggested that the wagon road to Crow Creek be repaired. Both improvements were completed in 1916.³⁷³

A request was made in 1928 (the year of the first withdrawal) to fence a 20-acre pasture but this was not completed until 1934. In 1941, the Forest Service built a new guard cabin ("similar to R4 Plan 4 but without a porch") for \$350 and an R4 Plan 70 toilet for \$50.³⁷⁴ These were in Section 13 of T10S, R44E. As noted above, the cabin was moved to the Clear Creek Guard Station in 1972.

Green Basin Ranger Station

The Green Basin Ranger Station was a 67.1-acre site on the Bear River Division in Section 32 of T13S, R42E. It was withdrawn on December 30, 1907 and, beginning in 1911, was improved with several structures. The Forest Service built a one-room, shingle-roofed log dwelling measuring 14' x 16', installed a water pump, and fenced a pasture. Over time, the Forest Service proposed improvements such as a foundation for the cabin and repairs of the roof and interior walls.³⁷⁵

A privy was added to the site in 1928. A few years later, forest officials proposed to use emergency construction funds for a fly shed and reconstruction of 1.25 miles of pasture fence (1934).³⁷⁶ The Green Basin Ranger Station appears on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District but it was eventually abandoned.

Meadow Creek Ranger Station

The location and withdrawal date (if any) of the Meadow Creek Ranger Station are unknown. According to Forest Service records, the site was developed in 1910 with a four-room frame dwelling (\$500), a fenced pasture (\$225), a pole corral (\$25), a well with a pump (\$75) and a frame outhouse (\$15). Two years later, the Forest Service built a frame barn (\$200) and a frame wagon shed (\$50), and plowed and sowed five acres with the use of a one-mile long irrigation ditch.³⁷⁷

Meadow View Ranger Station

The Meadow View Ranger Station was a 51.23-acre site on the Bear River Division in Section 28 of T11S, R42E. The Forest Service withdrew the site from public entry on August 29, 1913. The same year, a 15' x 17' one-room, log cabin was built and a pasture fenced.³⁷⁸ Early photos show the building as a side-gabled structure with saddle-notched logs and a metal stove flue. In 1928, Inspector C. N. Woods recommended that a barn be constructed.³⁷⁹ This was apparently realized because in 1948, a barn was moved from the Meadow View Ranger Station to the Randolph Ranger Station on the Utah side of the Cache National Forest.³⁸⁰

The Forest Service, in 1951, relocated a small building (construction date unknown) from the Meadow View Ranger Station, this time to the Paris Ranger Station. One account states, "While in transit, the

³⁷³ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF"; and Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁷⁶ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁷⁷ Ibid.

³⁷⁸ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

³⁷⁹ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 5.

³⁸⁰ Captioned photo, Photo Collection, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

building fell off the trailer, causing some minor damage." Nevertheless, the building was placed on site and modified with additions "based on Plan R4-7."³⁸¹

Mink Creek Ranger Station

The Mink Creek Ranger Station served as the early headquarters of what later became the Preston Ranger District. (It should not be confused with the Mink Creek Administrative Site on the Westside Ranger District.) The first site, withdrawn on January 9, 1909, was a 175-acre parcel along Mink Creek in Section 23 of T13S, R41E. Situated inside the Forest boundary on the Bear River Division, the site was released from withdrawal in 1915.



Meadow View Ranger Station, 1921

The Forest Service leased a second site in the town of Mink Creek (T14S, R41E, S6), about six miles to the southwest of the first site. After several years of use, the agency purchased the two-acre tract on October 28, 1929. A cabin constructed in 1908 at the Bald Mountain Ranger Station (on the Bear River Division) was moved to the Mink Creek town site in 1911 or 1912. It was described as a 24' x 28' building with front and back porches. The house was expanded in 1915 with a two-room, 12' x 30' addition. Fences were erected in 1913 and a water development system with cesspool, approved in 1913, was completed in 1917.³⁸²

Although the first site was abandoned around 1915, the Mink Creek Ranger Station in town was continually improved. In the 1920s, or possibly earlier, it became a district headquarters for the Cache National Forest. The Forest Service developed a list of proposed improvements including painting the dwellings and a barn (construction date unknown), completing a plumbing system (toilet, lavatory, and pipe), and pouring concrete walks. Additionally, the Forest planned to convert the dwelling's bathroom to an office and construct a 14' x 16' cellar/coal shed because the ranger had no place to keep fruit and vegetables at this year-long station. It is not known if these changes were fully implemented.³⁸³

Inspector C. N. Woods in 1928 recommended repairing the house and installing a hay fork in the barn. He also proposed construction of a new office as well as a wood and coal shed. Woods noted that the Forest Service leased the site for \$25 per year and suggested they exercise the option to buy the land for \$250.³⁸⁴ As mentioned previously, the purchase occurred in 1929.

The Mink Creek Ranger Station was redeveloped during the New Deal era. In 1934, the old dwelling was moved to private property and still existed in 1962, according to a photograph taken that year. According to the caption, the log building was first constructed in Birch Creek and was relocated twice: first to Mink Creek then in 1934 to the Delbert Keller property.³⁸⁵ Ranger Dennis Deuhren in 2006 reported that a log building from the Mink Creek Ranger Station is relatively intact, although up on blocks, in the town of Mink Creek. He noted, "Attempts in the early 1990s to move it to Preston and restore it were not successful."³⁸⁶

³⁸¹ "Ranger Stations, n.d." TMs, Cache National Forest History Binders, Scott Bushman's Office, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah; File: "6440 Real Property, Administrative Sites, (Paris Ranger Station Not Included)" and File: "6440 Real Property, Paris Ranger Station," Montpelier Ranger District Main File Room, Montpelier, Idaho.

³⁸² Improvement Records, Cache National Forest, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah; and "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

³⁸³ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

³⁸⁴ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 3 and 5.

³⁸⁵ History and Items of Interest Concerning Preston Ranger District, 1963.

³⁸⁶ Personal communication with Dennis Deuhren, 9 August 2006.

With the old ranger station gone, the CCC built in 1935 an R4 Plan 1 dwelling. After only 12 years, it was moved to the Preston Ranger Station in 1947.³⁸⁷ This action was directly related to the transfer of the district headquarters from Mink Creek to Preston around 1940.

James O. Stewart, the outgoing Cache Forest Supervisor, wrote in 1951 to incoming Supervisor Joel L. Frykman about moving administrative facilities on the Forest. "I have in mind a combined office-garage at Mink Creek on the Preston district that is of no use to us there that might well be moved. One thought I had was to move it to Cub River and make a guard dwelling of it."³⁸⁸ The garage was still considered for conversion to a guard station in June 1952.³⁸⁹ According to a site plan, it was moved in 1955 to the Preston Ranger Station.

Montpelier Warehouse Site

The Montpelier Warehouse Site, located at 153 North 4th Street in Montpelier, was developed as a year-round ranger station for the Montpelier Ranger District. From 1935 until 1939, it also served the Supervisor's Office, providing warehouse facilities for the Caribou National Forest.³⁹⁰

Before the Forest Service acquired it, the lot was developed in the 1880s with a log building that served as a school and church for the Town of Montpelier. The LDS Church bought part of the lot in 1893 and built a new chapel around 1900. It burned in 1929 and the Forest Service acquired the 0.88-acre tract in 1934. Thanks to funding and labor from New Deal programs, the Forest Service significantly developed the site in the 1930s with typical Region 4 buildings.

The first was a warehouse/shop (#1320), constructed in 1934-35 at a cost of \$5,000. Under the direction of carpentry foreman Russell Evans, the Civilian Conservation Corps built this structure and may have been involved with others on site.³⁹¹ Other buildings included an R4 Plan 1 dwelling (#1118) and an R4 Plan 26 garage (# 1318), both constructed in 1936. Jeggins Lumber Company of Soda Springs, Idaho built the house, which cost approximately \$5,800 of ECW and ERA building funds.³⁹² Two more buildings were completed in 1938: an R4 Plan 95 gas and oil house (\$550) and an R4 Plan 35 equipment shed.³⁹³

Over the years, buildings were modified to fit changing needs of the Forest and the Montpelier Ranger District. Either the shop or the equipment shed was remodeled in 1960 to serve as an electronics repair and radio shop. Before then, radio maintenance was performed at a central shop in St. Anthony.³⁹⁴ In 1958-59, the interior of the house was altered at a cost of \$3,900. The alteration was typical for many R4 Plan 1 dwellings throughout the Region. By enlarging a first-floor bedroom, a stairway could be built to the attic level, which was finished to create two bedrooms. An undated landscape plan, probably associated with this remodeling, shows many plantings and a flagstone terrace.³⁹⁵

Heritage staff, in 1984, completed a cultural resource inventory of the five historic buildings at the Montpelier Warehouse Site (Report No. CB-85-147) but the site was not evaluated for listing in the National Register. Fourteen years later, the Idaho SHPO responded to a second report (CB-98-461), noting that the site is eligible under Criteria A and C. This is supported by a 2003 survey of the Forest's historic administrative facilities and a comparative analysis.

³⁸⁷ Photocopy of photograph of the Preston Ranger Station, July 1960, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Historic Facilities Files, Regional Architectural Historian's Office, Ogden, Utah; and Photo Collection, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

³⁸⁸ Stewart, 8.

³⁸⁹ Photograph, Administrative Site Improvement Plans Atlas, Cache National Forest, Logan Ranger District, Logan, Utah.

³⁹⁰ "Resume of Forest Service Facilities."

³⁹¹ Daniels, 39.

³⁹² File: "6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District," Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

³⁹³ Ibid.

³⁹⁴ "Resume of Forest Service Facilities."

³⁹⁵ File: "6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District."

Paris Ranger Station

The original Paris Ranger Station consisted of nearly 60 acres withdrawn from public entry in 1913. It was located in T14S, R42E, Section 13 — the site of the present-day Paris Springs Recreation Site. Records suggest this first site was used as an administrative pasture. A barbed wire fence was completed in 1915 and, as of 1921, the ranger rented an office in the town of Paris. From 1918 to 1922, the Cache National Forest sought funds to build a 16' x 20' frame barn for the district.³⁹⁶

Citizens of Paris raised money to buy a 1.16-acre lot in town and donated it to the Forest Service by 1923. Five years later, the Department of Justice had not cleared the title and, consequently, the Forest Service had constructed no improvements.³⁹⁷ Budget estimates for FY1930 recommended several improvements for the new lot, specifically sidewalks and a garage to store graders and road equipment. Two years later, the Forest's budget estimates included painting of the "tool house" (which is likely the current road and trail shed #1344) and moving buildings from the Laketown Ranger Station to the site.³⁹⁸

The availability of New Deal funds and labor led to significant development of the ranger station. In 1933-34, the CCC constructed several standard buildings designed by regional architect George L. Nichols. These included an R4 Plan 51 office (now the shop, #1357), an R4 Plan 1 dwelling (#1134), an R4 Plan 12 barn (#1346), and an R4 Plan 24 garage (#1353). The following year, the Forest planted a lawn and more trees to supplement existing large trees. The CCC also improved an "old garage storeroom" that was already on the site.³⁹⁹ This was probably the circa 1930 garage/tool house (#1344). An extensive landscaping planting plan was developed and approved for the Paris Ranger Station in 1939.

The site was further developed in the 1950s. A guard dwelling was moved from the Meadow View Ranger Station in 1951 to serve as a dwelling for the assistant ranger. One account states, "While in transit, the building fell off the trailer, causing some minor damage."⁴⁰⁰ Remodeling of the moved building included installation of wiring and plumbing, chimney relocation, and construction of an addition. The Plan 1 house was also "modernized" in the 1950s with installation of an automatic coal-fired heating system and storm windows.⁴⁰¹

Dave Tippets recalls additional changes to the Paris Ranger Station after his father was stationed there in 1957. The dwelling was remodeled in accordance with George L. Nichols' standard alteration plan. This included an addition to a ground-floor bedroom, construction of a stairway to the attic, and finishing the attic to provide two more bedrooms and a half bath. Additionally, the breakfast nook was converted to an appliances bay. A black willow tree on the west side of the ranger dwelling was listed in the Idaho record books as the largest of its type in the state. It was removed after it showed signs of decay.⁴⁰²

Tippets also remembers that the office was damaged around 1963 after lightning struck the adjacent radio antenna. When remodeled, the interior partition between the building's two rooms was removed to create a larger room. He recalls that a small dwelling was moved to the Paris site from the Eight Mile Guard Station.⁴⁰³ This is likely the R4 Plan 6 building now serving as a tool shed (#1351). There is no record of such a building at the Eight Mile Guard Station — it may have come from a nearby administrative site.

³⁹⁶ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest; and File: "6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District."

³⁹⁷ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 1.

³⁹⁸ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest.

³⁹⁹ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Paris Ranger Station," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah; and File: "6440 Real Property, Paris Administrative Site."

⁴⁰⁰ "Ranger Stations, n.d."

⁴⁰¹ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Paris Ranger Station."

⁴⁰² Tippets.

⁴⁰³ Ibid.

As of 1961, an eighth building was on site. This was the oil house (#1350), a facility of 1930s vintage.⁴⁰⁴ It was around this time that the district proposed construction of a new office. This was realized circa 1962 when an office designed by William R. Turner was constructed on Main Street next to Emerson Grade School. With this new facility, the old office was converted to a woodworking shop.

Heritage staff in 1984 surveyed the two dwellings at the Paris Ranger Station (Report No. CB-85-147) but made no determination of eligibility. Another report, completed in 1989, documented all the site's buildings (no report number assigned).

Preston Ranger Station

Around 1940, the district ranger moved his headquarters from the Mink Creek Ranger Station to the town of Preston.⁴⁰⁵ A few years later, in 1947, the Forest Service began negotiating with Franklin County to purchase an administrative site. Forest Service personnel developed a site plan in 1948, but it was not until January 5, 1951 that the Preston Ranger District legally acquired the site, which was a 0.25-acre parcel on the north side of East Oneida Street.



R4 Plan 1 Preston Dwelling

In keeping with the historic Forest Service trend of relocating buildings, particularly after World War II, the site was developed in 1952 with facilities from other sites. An R4 Plan 1 house was moved from the Mink Creek Ranger Station to the Preston site, placed on a basement, and converted to an R4 Plan 1A with additions. An R4 Plan 20 garage from the Tony Grove Ranger Station (on the Utah side of the Cache National Forest) was also relocated to the site.⁴⁰⁶

Around this time, Forest officials realized the district needed more land for a warehouse and other improvements. They bought the adjacent 0.76-acre lot from Alfred and Bessie Wells in 1954 (the transaction was not formalized until 1956) and placed a garage/storeroom from the Mink Creek Ranger Station on it in 1955. By 1961, the Preston Ranger Station at 353 East Oneida Street consisted of a dwelling, garage, garage/storeroom, and barn. It is not known when the barn was placed on site. The station was supplemented with an adjacent 0.45 acres, also purchased from Alfred and Bessie Wells, in 1968.⁴⁰⁷

Preston lost its designation as a district headquarters in 1973 when the Cache National Forest transferred administration of the area to the Caribou National Forest. With this action, the office was closed and the facilities vacated. The Forest Service disposed of the property via a land exchange with Richard W. Hendricks in 1975.⁴⁰⁸

⁴⁰⁴ Building Inventory, 1961.

⁴⁰⁵ Cache National Forest History Binders.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid.; and "Preston Ranger Station, Improvement Plan," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁰⁷ Region 4 Lands Records, Region 4 Lands Office, Ogden, Utah; and Building Inventory, 1961.

⁴⁰⁸ Region 4 Lands Records, Region 4 Lands Office, Ogden, Utah.

Strawberry Springs Ranger Station

The 20-acre Strawberry Springs Ranger Station was situated on the Bear River Division in Section 11 of T13S, R41E. The Forest Service withdrew the site on November 27, 1907, then built a cabin (1908) and fenced a pasture with smooth wire (1909). The cabin was described as a two-room frame dwelling measuring 16' x 26' and with a shingle roof.⁴⁰⁹ Inspector C. N. Woods visited the station in 1928 and recommended that a barn be built at the station.⁴¹⁰ The Forest Service demolished the cabin in July of 1943 after determining it had outlived its usefulness.⁴¹¹

Summit View Guard Station

The 80-acre Summit View Guard Station (T10S, R44E, S15), several miles north of Georgetown, was withdrawn in 1944. The Forest Service built a "caretaker's cabin" in 1936-1937. Likely funded with New Deal money, the R4 Plan 5 cabin cost approximately \$1,700. The caretaker who occupied the building may have been responsible for care of the adjacent Summit View Recreation Area. Its fate is presently unknown.

Other Administrative Sites

Bald Mountain Administrative Site

The Forest Service withdrew the Bald Mountain Administrative Site from public entry on December 17, 1907. It was a 120-acre site on the Bear River Division in T14S, R41E, Section 4. An additional forty acres in Section 5 were withdrawn a few months later on June 29, 1908. Both tracts were released from withdrawal on July 31, 1919. The Forest Service, in 1911-12, moved the "Bald Mountain Ranger Station" to the Mink Creek Ranger Station.⁴¹² One can only presume that the building came from the Bald Mountain Administrative Site, given the proximity of the two sites to each other.

Big Spring Administrative Site

Located on the Bear River Division, the Big Spring Administrative Site consisted of 205.85 acres withdrawn August 27, 1908 and released in 1919. It was in Section 10 of T15S, R42E.

Bloomington Creek Administrative Site

The Bloomington Creek Administrative Site consisted of 38.8 acres on the Bear River Division in T14S, R42E, Section 23. It was withdrawn on July 23, 1908 and released in 1919.

Brush Creek Ranger Station

In 1910, a one-room log cabin was built (\$150) and a pasture was fenced with poles (\$100) at the Brush Creek Ranger Station.⁴¹³ Nothing more is known regarding this site, including its exact location on the Caribou National Forest.

⁴⁰⁹ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

⁴¹⁰ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 5.

⁴¹¹ File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District"; and History and Items of Interest Concerning Preston Ranger District, 1963.

⁴¹² Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴¹³ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

Crow Creek Administrative Site

In fiscal year 1916, the USFS constructed a pasture fence for this ranger station, but its exact location is unknown.⁴¹⁴

Grace Administrative Site

The parcel for the Grace Administrative Site was withdrawn on April 30, 1909. The site was near the community of Grace, just west of the Bear River Division in T10S, R41E, Section 6. According to Forest Service land records, M. W. Lowe patented the land, which likely caused the Forest Service to release the site shortly thereafter.

Indian Flat Administrative Site

Located on the Bear River Division, this site in T16S, R41E, Section 6 encompassed 144.28 acres withdrawn in 1914. This was later replaced with a 160-acre withdrawal. It may have served as a pasture for the Franklin Basin Ranger Station, located five miles away.

Lago Administrative Site

The Lago Administrative Site, on the Bear River Division, was withdrawn on November 9, 1908. This 160-acre site was located in T11S, R41E, Section 27.

Montpelier Canyon [Creek] Administrative Site

The Montpelier Canyon Administrative Site was located in T12S, R45E, Section 27. Although a pasture fence was built in 1914, the 20-acre site was not formally withdrawn until December 12, 1928.⁴¹⁵

North Canyon Administrative Site

The North Canyon Administrative Site was withdrawn on December 15, 1908 and was fenced as pasture in 1910.⁴¹⁶ The Forest Service decided to abandon the 40-acre site, located in Section 9 of T12S, R42E, and it was released on January 23, 1919.

Sage Valley Administrative Site

The Sage Valley Administrative Site, withdrawn on August 17, 1909, consisted of 120 acres. The parcel in Sections 6 and 7 of T9S, R46E was released in 1915.

Sharon Administrative Site

The Sharon Administrative Site was a 140-acre site on the Bear River Division. Located in Section 12 of T12S, R42E, it was withdrawn on June 8, 1909.

⁴¹⁴ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

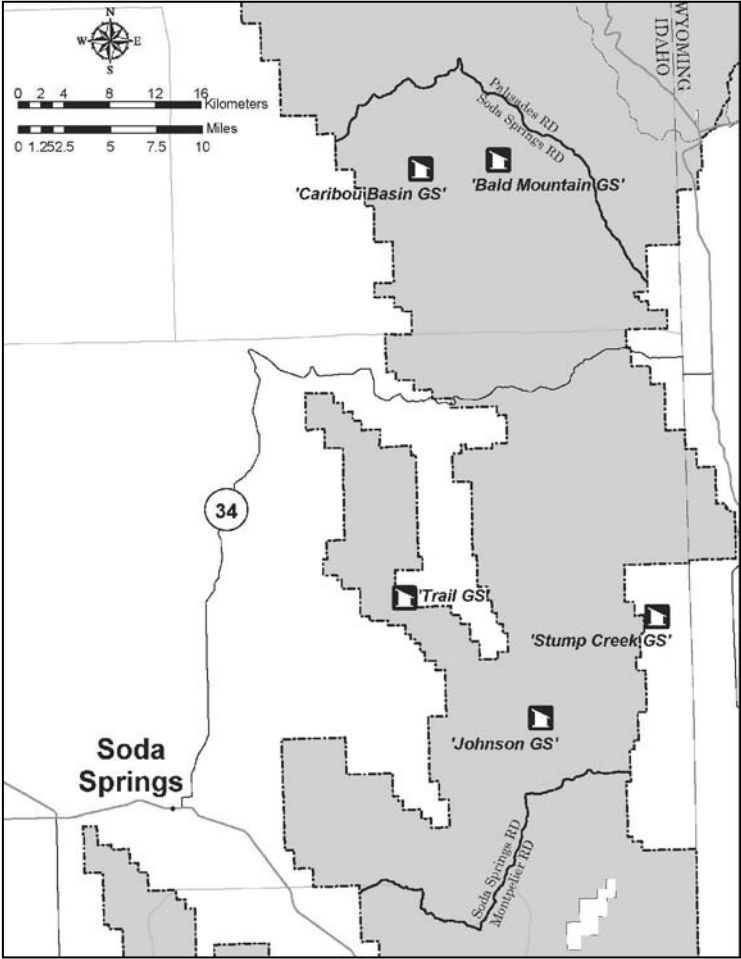
⁴¹⁵ Ibid.

⁴¹⁶ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

Chapter 12: Soda Springs Ranger District

The Soda Springs Ranger District stretches along the Idaho-Wyoming border southward from the Palisades Ranger District to the Montpelier Ranger District. To the east lie Star Valley and U.S. Highway 89 and to the west are found the town of Soda Springs, Blackfoot Reservoir, and the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Notable features on the district include the historic Lander Cutoff Trail, extensive phosphate mines, and remnants of old mining towns such as Caribou City and Keenan City. The Bear Lake Caribou Scenic Byway (U.S. Highway 34) connects the towns of Wayan, Idaho and Freedom, Wyoming.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS



The Soda Springs Ranger District was created from two of the Caribou National Forest's first districts: the **Auburn Ranger District** and the **Georgetown Ranger District**. Originally designated as District 3 and District 4 respectively, they existed from 1907 until 1927. When Arthur Peterson became the Georgetown district ranger in 1920, the Forest Supervisor wrote, "For the present, he [Peterson] will be at Georgetown, but later we expect to split this big district and station Arthur at Soda Springs." Ranger Peterson relocated to Soda Springs in 1921 but it was another six years before the districts were reconfigured. The 1927 reorganization led to the creation of the Soda Springs Ranger District and elimination of the Auburn and Georgetown districts as administrative units.

The boundaries of the **Soda Springs Ranger District** changed with later adjustments. It acquired the **Grays Lake Ranger District** in 1932 when the ranger of that unit retired.⁴¹⁷ On December 30, 1972, the **Freedom Ranger District** was officially

⁴¹⁷ "Improvement Plan Descriptive Sheet, Grays Lake Ranger Station," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

dissolved and its lands divided among the Soda Springs, Idaho Falls, and Montpelier districts. Additionally, a portion of the Caribou Basin area was shifted from the Idaho Falls Ranger District to the Soda Springs Ranger District.⁴¹⁸

The boundary between the Idaho Falls and Soda Springs districts was adjusted again in 1976 to place the entire Caribou Basin within the Soda Springs boundaries. This occurred when the Caribou National Forest transferred administration of its Idaho Falls Ranger District to the Targhee National Forest's Palisades Ranger District.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Auburn district ranger was based first at the Stump Creek Ranger Station and later in Auburn, Wyoming.⁴¹⁹ As discussed in more detail below, the Auburn Ranger Station was retained after the district was eliminated in 1927. By 1948, it was no longer needed and was sold.

The Georgetown Ranger District was headquartered in the town of Georgetown, about ten miles north of Montpelier. There is no record of a ranger station in Georgetown, so it is presumed that the ranger rented space or worked from his home. He used the Johnson Ranger Station as his summer headquarters.

The Georgetown district ranger moved his headquarters in 1921 to Soda Springs, likely in preparation for the proposed district reorganization that occurred six years later. Sources suggest that ranger Arthur Peterson rented office space in Soda Springs during those early years. In fact, it appears the Soda Springs District Ranger has always worked from leased facilities. As of 1962, the district office was at 420 East 2nd South in Soda Springs. George Lippert, in a 1981 report, described the headquarters at that time as a:

. . . small leased building on a main thoroughfare of Soda Springs, ID. It has been occupied by the Forest Service for over 20 years. While the office space has previously been increased by expanding into adjacent business space, it still remains overcrowded, poorly organized, and of limited desirability.⁴²⁰

The Soda Springs district ranger operated from an office in the Cedar View Plaza at 421 West Second South by the 1990s. He and his staff now occupy a new, leased building at 410 Hooper Avenue. Region 4 architect Gil Levesque designed the building, which was constructed in 2003.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Auburn Ranger Station

The Auburn Ranger District was originally headquartered at the Stump Creek Ranger Station and later at Auburn, Wyoming.⁴²¹ The ranger, administering forest lands to the west and possibly north, had worked from Auburn for several years before 1919 when the Forest Service purchased one acre there (Section 4

⁴¹⁸ File: "1650 Press, Radio, and Television, Newspaper Clippings," Westside Ranger District Main File Room.

⁴¹⁹ File: "6440 Real Property, Johnson Guard Station, #1115," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴²⁰ Lippert.

⁴²¹ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Johnson Ranger Station," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah; and File: "6440 Real Property, Johnson Guard Station, #1115."

of T32N, 119W). According to Charles D. Simpson, early forest supervisor, Ranger Jim Bruce rented a little unpainted shack in Auburn until he got the money to build a house.⁴²²

In December of 1918, all but one of the Forest personnel gathered in Auburn to build the 12' x 24' three-room frame ranger dwelling. They included rangers Jim Bruce (Auburn), Charles Spackman (Freedom), Camas Nelson (Snake River), Lewis Mathews (Grays Lake), Bob Gordon (Georgetown), and George Henderson and Charley Simpson from the SO. With the concrete foundation poured beforehand, they were able to start on a Monday and finish the two-bedroom house the following Saturday. According to Simpson, "It was the swiftest house building ever seen in Star Valley." Soon thereafter, the lot was fenced, a well was dug, and construction of a barn and a 20' x 32' frame storehouse was completed.⁴²³

In the mid-1920s, several improvements were made. They included installation of a water system (kitchen sink, piping, and cesspool), adding a porch to the ranger station, and constructing an office and storeroom.⁴²⁴ Use of the site diminished after 1927 when the headquarters was officially shifted to Soda Springs. The Forest Service sold the Auburn Ranger Station on September 30, 1948.

Bald Mountain Guard Station

The Forest Service withdrew the Bald Mountain Guard Station from public entry on January 12, 1928. Five acres of the 8.72-acre site (T3S, R44E and R45E) were fenced for pastureland.⁴²⁵ Several years later, when New Deal funding was available, the Forest Service re-fenced the pasture and built an R4 Plan 6 cabin (\$500) and an R4 Plan 70 pit latrine in 1934.⁴²⁶ Grazing permittee Rex Spackman told former ranger Dave Whittekiend that his father built the cabin. This may have been Charles Spackman, an early ranger on the Snake River, Freedom, and Grays Lake ranger districts.

At first, forest officers occupied the guard station while on field trips. By 1970, the Freedom Ranger District no longer needed the overnight station, thanks to improved roads, vehicles, and communications. Consequently, the Forest Service recommended the demolition or removal of the Bald Mountain Guard Station. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service began using the cabin in 1974, thus staying its demolition.⁴²⁷ The agency did not use the building long, because in January 1987, the Forest Service proposed to move the Bald Mountain cabin to the Soda Springs warehouse site and convert it into a tack room.⁴²⁸ No action was taken with the cabin, but the pasture fence was removed by 1993.⁴²⁹

Caribou Basin Guard Station

The Forest Service utilized the Caribou Basin Guard Station, apparently as a pasture, as early as 1922. In early 1926, Forest Supervisor Earl Sanford contacted William Story, Jr. of Story and Crow in Salt Lake City and asked permission to occupy one of the mining cabins in Caribou Basin. Story authorized Forest Service use of the Wolverine Placer Mines Company's abandoned cabins at no charge, noting the company did not intend to resume its dredging operations. The Wolverine Company operated in the Caribou Basin area from 1917 until 1922, so the cabins were probably built in that period. Soon after receiving permission to use the former Wolverine structures, the Forest Service withdrew an 11-acre site in

⁴²² Charles D. Simpson and E. R. Jackman, *Blazing Forest Trails* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1967): 314-15.

⁴²³ *Ibid.*; and Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴²⁴ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴²⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁶ Boyd Cook, "Cultural Resources Report No. CB-85-146, IMACS Site Form, 26 November 1984," CTNF SO Archeologist's Office.

⁴²⁷ File: "6440 Real Property, Bald Mountain Guard Station," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴²⁸ File: "2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District Administrative Site Inventory," Randy Thompson's Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

⁴²⁹ File: "6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 1992," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Section 20 of T3S, R44E, on June 28, 1926. The only improvement described in the withdrawal record is a pasture fence constructed by the Forest Service.⁴³⁰

It is not clear if the historic cabin at the Caribou Basin Guard Station is the same cabin mentioned above. Records describe it as a 12' x 14' frame building, which does not match the description of the existing cabin. Records also suggest either the Wolverine Placer Mines Company donated the cabin when the site was withdrawn or that the Forest Service purchased it from the Caribou Construction Company. According to one source, the Caribou Gold Mining Company built the building.⁴³¹

Despite these conflicting reports, it is clear that the cabin was a mining-related structure until the Forest Service acquired it in 1926. Ranger A. E. Briggs recalled that the district ranger and other Forest Service personnel used the small, fenced horse pasture and the one-room log cabin as a summer station while working in the Caribou Basin area.⁴³² In 1931-33, the small building was improved with a new metal roof and a new stone foundation. The exterior walls were "plastered" (daubed) with concrete and sand while the interior was lined with 3/8" beadboard. New window and door frames were also installed. In 1933, a pit latrine (R4 Plan 70) was constructed and a lawn was seeded.⁴³³

Ranger Bruce Reese first saw the Caribou Basin Guard Station in 1952 and observed several old log buildings built by gold miners nearby. The rider for the Caribou Basin Cattle Association was using them for tack storage and as a dwelling. Around 1955, the Association constructed a new cabin and Reese burned the gold miner cabins.⁴³⁴ The new structure, drastically altered since then, is situated northwest of the old guard station cabin and is referred to as the "warming hut." It remains under permit to a grazing permittee.

The Caribou National Forest took advantage of improving facilities budgets and constructed a new dwelling at the Caribou Guard Station in 1961. Contractor C. E. Jewell & Son built the two-room structure (R4 Plan 179A) in front of the original cabin, which became a storage facility.⁴³⁵ The R4 Plan 70 latrine was removed sometime after 1967, possibly in 1988 when an accessible comfort station was placed on site.

Freedom Ranger Station

The ranger of the Freedom Ranger District, a unit created in 1914, may have operated from leased space in Freedom, Wyoming until 1919. That year, the Forest Service acquired a 1.25-acre site (in Section 28 of T35N, R119W) and developed it with several buildings. These included a four-room frame dwelling measuring 24' x 26' and a 30' x 36' frame barn. A year later, the site was improved with a 12' x 24' frame storehouse, a well, and a fence. An office/bunkhouse and 4' x 6' frame outhouse were constructed between 1920 and 1924. Additional improvements in the 1920s included a bath and septic tank, a porch for the ranger station, and a woodshed. Several requests were made in the late 1920s for other improvements including a two-room office building and concrete walkways, as well as a fenced pasture.⁴³⁶

Lewis Later, a local carpenter, built a number of buildings at the Freedom Ranger Station, which served as a year-round station, in the 1930s. These included a frame warehouse/shop, which was not based upon

⁴³⁰Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; File: "6440 Real Property, Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho; "Site Report, Caribou Mountain-Tincup Creek, December 1981," Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series No. 205, http://www.idahohistory.net/reference_series.html, accessed 7 November 2006

⁴³¹Ibid.

⁴³²Briggs, 35.

⁴³³Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; File: "2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, CB-85-146"; and File: "6440 Real Property, Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104."

⁴³⁴File: "6440 Real Property, Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104."

⁴³⁵Ibid.

⁴³⁶Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

any standard plans, at a cost of \$600 (1931-32). He built an R4 Plan 11 barn with extra hay storage for \$1,000 (1933), an R4 Plan 24 garage for \$500, an R4 Plan 51 office for \$1,500 (1934), and an R4 Plan 1 ranger dwelling for \$6,300 (1936). The latter was financed with ECW and ERA building funds. Lewis Later also constructed a woodshed that, by 1966, was used to store lumber, firewood, signs, and bulky storage materials.⁴³⁷

Wilford Haderlie erected a prefabricated garage at the Freedom Ranger Station in 1952. More improvements were made in subsequent years. In 1961, Udell Nate built a new office (R4 Plan 181) on the foundation of the 1934 office, which had burned down. The Tin Cup Guard Station was moved to the site in 1966 and used as a flammable storage building.⁴³⁸ Structures shown on a site plan, drawn sometime after 1960, include an office with three rooms and a bath with the remark “useable?”, an old six-room dwelling with bath and basement, front and rear garages, a woodshed, a two-stall barn, a gas house, and a workshop/fire cache.⁴³⁹

When the Freedom Ranger District was officially dissolved in late 1972, the Freedom Ranger Station lost its status as a district headquarters. At that time, the Forest Service examined alternatives for the site’s future use.⁴⁴⁰ Eventually, officials chose disposal and, in 1982, transferred it to Richard S. Hendricks.

Grays Lake Ranger Station

The Grays Lake Ranger Station was withdrawn on June 18, 1908. It was located in T4S, R43E, Sections 26 (40 acres) and 35 (40 acres). Forty additional acres in Section 35, desirable for its good forage during grazing season, were added to the site withdrawal in 1914.

The Forest Service improved the site in 1910 with a five-room house (\$490), a 36’ x 40’ log barn (\$279), an 18’ x 20’ shed (\$126), and a 25-foot deep well (\$101) in Section 35. Nearby in Section 26, the Forest Service fenced a horse pasture with two miles of four-wire barb-less fence (\$167). In 1913, 25 acres were plowed for crops to support the ranger station (\$89) and by 1914, a telephone line connected the station to the SO in Montpelier and the Snake River Ranger District on the Palisade National Forest.⁴⁴¹ Later improvements included a blacksmith shop in 1928, described as a round galvanized iron building with a galvanized roof and concrete floor, and a one-mile enclosure used as a horse pasture in 1930.⁴⁴² A. E. “Gene” Briggs was the Grays Lake District Ranger from 1924 to 1927. In his memoirs, he recalled:

The station improvements consisted of a 4-room log dwelling, sided with channel siding and painted mineral red; the Forest Service standard color at the time. A lean-to addition served as a kitchen and dining room. One room served as an office and was equipped with an office desk, typewriter, a filing case for the District records, a map case, and other office supplies. The dwelling was well insulated against wind and cold. It needed to be because of the high winds, deep snows and low temperatures during the long winter months. The dwelling had no modern plumbing and the source of water supply was a hand pump in a long building which also sheltered the fuel wood supply, tools, and equipment, and a workshop.

A large two-story log barn, appearing somewhat dilapidated, provided storage for hay for saddle and pack horses and shelter for the horses during the long, cold winter months. It also sheltered our Chevrolet coupe and other equipment. We referred to the barn as the

⁴³⁷ Ibid.; and File: “6440 Real Property, Freedom Administrative Site (Closed 7/83),” Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴³⁸ File: “6440 Real Property, Freedom Administrative Site (Closed 7/83).”

⁴³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁰ File: “1650 Press, Radio, and Television, Newspaper Clippings,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room.

⁴⁴¹ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴⁴² Ibid.

“monstrosity.” This seemed to be a fitting description for the old building at first. We later realized the value and necessity of the building as a shelter from the wind and drifting snow during periods of 10 to 20 degrees, or even 40 degrees below zero temperatures.⁴⁴³

In 1927, District 2 (Grays Lake) was combined with District 1 (Idaho Falls).⁴⁴⁴ Although the Grays Lake Ranger Station was no longer a district headquarters, it was still an important administrative site. New Deal funding and labor in 1933-34 facilitated the construction of several new buildings. They included an R4 Plan 7 guard station (\$2,000), an R4 Plan 11 four-horse barn (\$1,200), an R4 Plan 23 garage (\$700), and an R4 Plan 70 outhouse.⁴⁴⁵

The Forest Service trends of consolidation and post-war recycling affected the Grays Lake Guard Station. The garage was moved in 1953 to a new dwelling site at 290 East 200 North in Soda Springs, Idaho.⁴⁴⁶ In 1955, the unimproved 40 acres in Section 25 were released from withdrawal since they were outside the forest boundary and had not been used for years.⁴⁴⁷ The remaining withdrawn lands were relinquished in 1969.



Grays Lake Ranger Station Dwelling

In 1971, the Bureau of Land Management wished to acquire the Grays Lake Guard Station, but this request apparently was denied. By the mid-1980s, the Forest Service proposed to phase out the use of the Grays Lake Guard Station and declare the buildings as surplus or use them as trading stock for new office. These included a three-room house, the barn, an outhouse, and an A-frame building added to the site in 1984. After standing vacant for more than twenty years, the Forest Service transferred the site and its buildings to the US Fish and Wildlife Service in March of 1995.⁴⁴⁸

Herman Ranger Station

The Forest Service withdrew 240 acres near the town of Herman for a ranger station on June 24, 1908. It was situated in Sections 21, 28 and 29 of T3S, R43E. In 1922, the withdrawal was reduced to 80 acres in Sections 21 and 28.

The Herman Ranger Station had a fenced pasture (constructed 1912) and a 14' x 18' guard dwelling. The latter was described as a one-room log cabin with a shingle roof. The pasture was re-fenced in 1922 and a 3.5' x 4.5' frame toilet with a board roof was constructed in 1925.⁴⁴⁹ The buildings may have been removed or demolished by the time the site withdrawal was revoked in 1956.

⁴⁴³ Briggs, 7-8.

⁴⁴⁴ Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt's Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁵ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; "2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, CB-85-146; and File: "6440 Real Property, Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁶ File: "6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁷ File: "6440 Real Property, Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111."

⁴⁴⁸ Ibid.; File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88," Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Pocatello, Idaho; File: "6440 Real Property, Facility Analysis" and File: "6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁹ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

Johnson Guard Station

The original Johnson Ranger Station consisted of 80 acres in Section 10 of T8S, R45E withdrawn on October 3, 1910. A 1955 withdrawal of 150 acres in Section 21 replaced this early action. The site was named after James J. Johnson, ranger of the Georgetown Ranger District from 1907 until 1913.⁴⁵⁰ The Johnson Ranger Station first served as the summer headquarters for the District 5 ranger, who maintained winter headquarters in Georgetown and later in Soda Springs. Rangers from Districts 4 (Auburn) and 5 valued it as an overnight camping place while the Forest Supervisor used it on inspection trips. Range survey and timber survey crews also occupied the site.⁴⁵¹

Several improvements were constructed shortly after the site's withdrawal. In 1911, a two-room house measuring 14' x 28' was constructed for \$449 and a 26-acre horse pasture was fenced for \$138. A 1916 photo of the house shows it was a log, side-gabled structure with full-width porches on the front and back. An 18' x 20' log barn was built in 1912. Thereafter, in 1916, a wagon road was constructed from Deep Creek to the Johnson Ranger Station at a cost of \$200. Later improvements included a frame outhouse (1926) to replace an older one and re-fencing the horse pasture (1925 and 1932).⁴⁵²

Like many other stations, the Johnson Guard Station was significantly improved during the New Deal era. Beginning in 1934, the 1910 cabin was sold to the Soda Springs Golf Club and removed from the site. Several new buildings were constructed: an R4 Plan 7 guard station (\$2,700), an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom (\$625), and an R4 Plan 14 fly shed (\$200). The 1926 toilet was moved to a location farther from the dwelling. By 1936, little landscaping had been planted although the cabin was described as being in a clump of very fine aspen trees. After these improvements, the district ranger extensively used Johnson Guard Station when on general administrative work, especially in connection with improvement and range inspection work.⁴⁵³

Heritage staff surveyed the cabin and garage/storeroom in 1984 (Report No. CB-85-146), documenting the 1979 installation of the cabin's metal siding and windows. According to a 1985 facilities plan, the Johnson Guard Station was being used as a work center and the buildings needed repairs and painting. Long-term plans included upgrading the site with additional improvement to housing, storage and a workshop. Two A-frame buildings were moved to the site in 1984 and placed near the house. Two to three USFS camp trailers were parked on the east side of the fenced compound during the summer months.⁴⁵⁴ The A-frame buildings were removed sometime after 1992.

Soda Springs Dwelling Site (290 East 200 North)

In 1952, the Forest Service purchased a lot in Soda Springs from Milton L. Horsley and built a house on it that same year. The 0.206-acre tract is Lot 20 in the Mountain View Subdivision (formerly described as Lot 8, Block 2, Horsley Subdivision). Located at 290 East 200 North, it was supplemented with a 0.02-acre area donated by the City in 1956.

Forest Service architect George L. Nichols designed the house (#1124), a special plan designated as Plan A-23 in engineering files. The Coffin Construction Company of Pocatello, Idaho completed construction in September of 1952 at a cost of \$10,935. The two-bedroom dwelling has an attached garage and a basement. The house was supplemented in 1953 when the Forest Service relocated an R4 Plan 23

⁴⁵⁰ "Caribou History, 1945," p. 17.

⁴⁵¹ File: "6440 Real Property, Johnson Guard Station, #1115."

⁴⁵² Herman Work Photo, 2 June 1916, P2002.12, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho; and Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴⁵³ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; and File: "6440 Real Property, Johnson Guard Station, #1115."

⁴⁵⁴ File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88"; File: "6440 Real Property, Facility Analysis"; and File: "6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan."

garage/storeroom from Grays Lake Ranger Station. The garage, built in 1933-34, provided additional storage space for the district.⁴⁵⁵ It was expanded with a rear addition, possibly part of the “remodeling” that occurred in 1955.

In 1984, heritage staff documented the garage in Report No. CB-85-146. Around that time, the Caribou National Forest determined it no longer needed the house and identified it for disposal.⁴⁵⁶ Nevertheless, the house has been retained and the district uses it to house seasonal employees.

Soda Springs Dwelling Site (359 Rose Avenue)

The Forest Service constructed a second dwelling (#1132) in Soda Springs. Built in 1960, the house sits on a 0.23-acre tract at 359 Rose Avenue that the Forest Service did not formally acquire until 1967. Joseph F. Eyrich sold the Forest Service the site, described as the North 15' of Lot 83 and the South 70' of Lot 84, Mountain View Subdivision, Addition No. 2, City of Soda Springs.⁴⁵⁷

Stump Creek Guard Station

A 120-acre parcel was withdrawn from public entry on August 18, 1909 for the Stump Creek Ranger Station. It is next to the historic Lander Trail in Section 21 of T7S, R46E. The station served as District 4 headquarters for several years until the Auburn Ranger Station was developed.⁴⁵⁸

Shortly after its withdrawal, the Forest Service built a three-room log house (1910) and fenced a horse pasture (1911) with 12.5 miles of four-strand barb-less wire at a cost of \$300. The Forest Service also built a 30' x 30' log barn (1912) at a cost of \$116 and plowed 12 acres of land (\$43). The ranger used nearby Horse Creek for domestic and irrigation water. Facilities work in the 1920s included re-fencing part of the horse pasture (1924), finishing one room in the station and painting the roof (1924), and replacing the old toilet with a new outhouse (1925-26).⁴⁵⁹

The Stump Creek Guard Station was reconstructed during the New Deal era. In 1933-34, Lewis Later built a modified R4 Plan 5 cabin (\$1,100) and a garage (\$250) in 1933-34. The garage was reportedly of R4 Plan 24, but its size and fenestration are not consistent with that standard plan. To supplement these buildings, Forest Service employees in 1933-34 built a fly shed (\$375) using logs from the old guard station. Additional improvements included an R4 Plan 70 toilet (\$50), reconstruction of part of the horse pasture fence, and a 14' deep well and pump.⁴⁶⁰

Heritage staff documented the cabin and garage in (Report No. CB-85-146) in 1984, the same year metal siding and windows were installed.⁴⁶¹ Over the years, Forest Service need of the buildings diminished and the cabin was placed in the cabin rental program, which allows the public to occupy it for a nominal fee. A

⁴⁵⁵ “Soda Springs Dwelling,” Administrative Site Improvement Plans Atlas, 1934-1952, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah; and File: “6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124.”

⁴⁵⁶ File: “6440 Real Property, Facility Analysis”; and File: “6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan.”

⁴⁵⁷ Preston Phelps of the Caribou County Assessor’s Office verified the legal description and the construction date on October 23, 2003.

⁴⁵⁸ File: “6440 Real Property, Johnson Guard Station, #1115.”

⁴⁵⁹ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; File: “7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88”; and File: “6440 Real Property, Stump Creek Guard Station,” General Records, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor’s Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁶⁰ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; and File: “6440 Real Property, Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125,” Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴⁶¹ File: “7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88”; and File: “6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan.”

new comfort station was constructed to replace the 1933-34 privy, which remained on site as of 2003. The fly shed is vacant and the garage is used to store district equipment.⁴⁶²

Tin Cup Ranger Station

The original withdrawal, dated April of 1911, for the Tin Cup Ranger Station consisted of 160 acres in Sections 6 and 7 of T5S, R46E. The site was developed in 1918 with a five-room frame house (\$650), a 14' x 20' frame barn (\$250), a concrete and stone cellar (\$100), and an 80-acre pasture fenced with 4-strand barb-less wire (\$200). In the late 1920s and early 1930s, small improvements were made including re-fencing the pasture. Little more is known regarding this site until 1960, when the Tin Cup Guard Station dwelling was moved to the Freedom Ranger Station for storage of flammable materials.⁴⁶³

Trail Guard Station

According to a 1945 anecdote, Ranger James H. Johnson and rancher J. J. Stocking came to fistcuffs over the Trail Ranger Station site, which is located along the Blackfoot River about 25 miles northeast of Soda Springs. Stocking had homesteaded along the Blackfoot River before the Caribou National Forest was created. In early 1907, he encountered "the diminutive Ranger Johnson" who planned to build a cabin and fence a pasture within Stocking's meadow.

The elder Stocking ordered Johnson to "up camp" and "be gone." Johnson very coolly stated that the meadow was government land and that he was not moving, and furthermore he would immediately start development of the ranger cabin. Many hot words ensued and Mr. Stocking decided to end the interview by forcefully [*sic*] evicting the "perky government man."

In the battle that ensued Ranger Johnson completely "whipped" his larger opponent and the elder Stocking full appreciated that "to the victor belongs the spoils," with the result that he informed Ranger Johnson then and there that he was a worthy foe and to go ahead and build his government cabin.⁴⁶⁴

Other records indicate the matter was settled civilly after several years in the court system.⁴⁶⁵ Upon resolution, the Forest Service in 1912 withdrew two tracts of land in Section 18 of T7S, R44E. A 40-acre tract, withdrawn on March 13, was followed by an 80-acre withdrawal on September 7 for the Trail Ranger Station (also known as the Trail Creek Ranger Station in some records).

Rangers Leroy Lindsay and Robert E. Gordon constructed a one-room, log cabin measuring 10' x 22' in 1912. Two years later, a porch was added, enlarging the cabin to 18' x 22'. A 1916 photo of the cabin shows the front-gabled roof was extended to create the porch. A frame 16' x 24' barn with a board roof was added to the site in 1915 at a cost of \$150. Horses were placed in an adjacent pasture, fenced in 1912, when they were not in use during the grazing season.⁴⁶⁶

The Trail Ranger Station saw several changes during the 1920s. They included improvements to the dwelling, such as flooring (1924), daubing the interior walls (1925), and a water system connecting the

⁴⁶² "Caribou-Targhee National Forest Facility Master Plan, 2003" TMs, p. 47-48, Region 4 Facilities Group, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁶³ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; File: "6440 Real Property, Freedom Administrative Site (Closed 7/83)."

⁴⁶⁴ "Caribou History, 1945," p. 53.

⁴⁶⁵ File: "6440 Real Property, Trail Guard Station, #1129," Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

⁴⁶⁶ *Ibid.*; Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938; and Herman Work Photo Collection P2002.12, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho.

cabin to a spring on a hill (1927). Other developments included re-fencing the pasture (1924 and 1929), and the addition of a shingle-roofed, frame toilet (1927).⁴⁶⁷

The Forest Service began constructing a new station dwelling on October 31, 1933 to replace the old log cabin. Finished in 1934 for about \$1,350, the new dwelling was a standard R4 Plan 7 measuring 18' x 32' and clad with drop siding. Two men by the names of Davis and Nelson did the carpentry work, completing the exterior in November 1933. The interior work, consisting of cabinets and other fixtures, was completed the following spring and the building was painted in July 1934. The interior walls were covered with wallboard (fiberboard) and painted with "plastic" paint. The original log cabin was moved to the Dry Valley Ranger Station (now on the Montpelier Ranger District).⁴⁶⁸

The Trail Guard Station garage, an R4 Plan 23, was started on September 29, 1933 and completed at a cost of \$625. The 18' x 24' plan was modified to reverse the storeroom and garage in response to site conditions. The storeroom was lined with shiplap boards in an effort to make it rodent proof. Also in 1933-34, a frame fly shed was either constructed or, as discussed below, created by remodeling the 1915 barn. Local laborers completely rebuilt the old water system in 1934, constructing a concrete headbox and storage tank and laying 1½" galvanized metal pipe.⁴⁶⁹

In 1984, heritage staff completed a cultural resource inventory (Report No. CB-85-146) of the cabin and garage at the Trail Guard Station, but made no determination of eligibility for the National Register. A draft Memorandum of Agreement between the Forest Service and the Idaho SHPO identified the overall site and the guard cabin as significant.

According to maintenance records, the R4 Plan 7 guard station, the R4 Plan 23 garage, the fly shed, and an outhouse still existed in 1986. The site at that time was fenced into two horse pastures with the house surrounded by a pole fence. Because of health concerns, the water system was shut down, and the outhouse locked. In that year, the buildings were declared excess and the site was used as an administrative pasture only.⁴⁷⁰ The dwelling and garage were removed by January 1987.⁴⁷¹ Presently it is not known if they were demolished or relocated.

In 1993, a facilities action plan indicated that the only building standing was the fly shed in the horse pasture.⁴⁷² This was probably the "Trail Garage," an existing 14' x 24' structure. Its construction, particularly the board-and-batten siding, strongly indicates a pre-1933 date. It is likely the 1915 barn. Records suggest that the barn was remodeled in 1933-34 as a fly shed.

Other Administrative Sites

Bench Administrative Site

The Bench Administrative Site, an area of 29.9 acres, was withdrawn on December 12, 1908. Located in Section 22 of T10S, R41E, the site was later reduced by 3.86 acres that were outside the Forest boundary.

⁴⁶⁷ File: "6440 Real Property, Trail Guard Station, #1129"; and Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴⁶⁸ Ibid.; File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88."

⁴⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁰ File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88"; File: "6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan."

⁴⁷¹ File: "2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, CB-85-146."

⁴⁷² File: "6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan"; and File: "6440 Real Property, Facility Analysis."

Blackfoot Administrative Site

Encompassing 80 acres, the Blackfoot Administrative Site was withdrawn in June of 1908 and located in Section 17 of T7S, R44E. The withdrawal was revoked in early 1921.

Iowa Bar Administrative Site

The Iowa Bar Administrative Site, a 21.8-acre parcel, was in Section 2 of T4S, R44E. In 1913, a pasture was fenced with 3/4 mile of three-wire fencing (\$22).⁴⁷³ The Forest Service withdrew the site the following year in 1914 and released it in late 1921.

Lanes Creek Ranger Station

The Lanes Creek Ranger Station was a 40-acre parcel in Section 3 of T6S, R44E that was withdrawn in 1913. The same year, the Forest Service built a 16' x 18', one-room log cabin with a shingle roof and fenced a pasture with one mile of 4-strand, barb-less wire. Considered a temporary station, the site was further developed in the 1920s and early 1930s. The pasture was re-fenced (1924), a ceiling installed in the cabin, and a frame outhouse built.⁴⁷⁴

McCoy Creek Pasture

The McCoy Creek Pasture was a 40-acre tract in Section 15 of T3S, R45E on or near the present-day McCoy Creek Recreation Site. The 1944 site withdrawal was revoked in 1962. Two additional withdrawals had been made under the McCoy name along McCoy Creek in 1914 and 1944. These were on the modern-day Palisades Ranger District.

Slug Creek Ranger Station

Situated several miles east of Soda Springs in T9S, R44E, S17, the Slug Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn on November 2, 1914. Forty of its 80 acres were fenced as a pasture the following year. In 1916, a one-room, 14' x 16' log cabin was constructed for \$250 and a 14' x 20' barn was built for \$125.⁴⁷⁵

Williamsburg Administrative Site

A short-lived venture, the Williamsburg Administrative Site (T5S, R44E, S31) was withdrawn on August 25, 1909. Five years later, 120 acres were released. The remaining 80 acres were released in 1916.

⁴⁷³ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.; and Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt's Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

⁴⁷⁵ Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

Chapter 13: Westside Ranger District

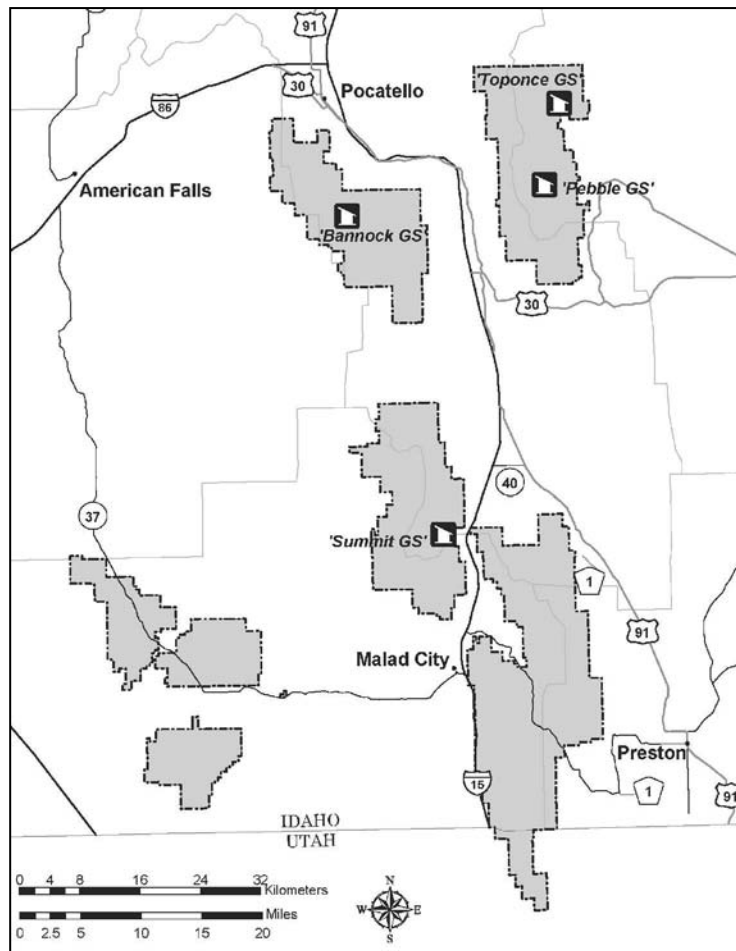
The Westside Ranger District is a consolidation of the former Pocatello and Malad ranger districts and it includes the Curlew National Grassland. The Pocatello District Ranger began managing both districts in 1994; they were formally consolidated in 1998.

Seven divisions form the Westside Ranger District. The Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions are on the north end while the divisions known historically as the Marsh Creek Division and the Malad Division are further south along the Idaho-Utah border. The Westside District Ranger also manages the three small divisions to the west designated collectively as the Curlew National Grassland. Notable features of the district include the Pebble Creek Ski Area, the Cherry Springs interpretive site, and the Mink Creek Recreation Area. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe holds historic and reserved Treaty Rights on the northern portion of the District that was originally part of the Fort Hall Reservation.

NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The **Pocatello Ranger District** encompassed the Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions, which were first established as individual forest reserves in 1903 and 1907 respectively. They first covered the mountainous country south and west of Pocatello while the latter included the Port Neuf Range east of Inkom. They were combined with part of the Bear River National Forest to form the Pocatello National Forest in 1908. After a few years, in 1915, the two divisions became part of the Cache National Forest, which was headquartered in Logan, Utah. Rangers administered the two divisions as separate districts until 1923 when they were managed together and eventually consolidated as the Pocatello Ranger District.

The **Malad Ranger District** started out as two divisions of the Bear River Forest Reserve in 1906. One was referred to as the Marsh Creek Division (north of Malad City) and the other was the Malad Division (east of Malad City). After two years, they were merged with the Pocatello and Port Neuf national forests to create the Pocatello National Forest. The Marsh Creek and Malad divisions were known as the Oxford and the Elkhorn ranger districts until around 1935 when they were consolidated as the Malad Ranger



District.

In 1939, the Pocatello Ranger District was transferred from the Cache National Forest to the Caribou National Forest. Three years later, in 1942, the Malad Ranger District was also shifted from the Cache to the Caribou.

The **Curlew National Grassland** was created when the Federal Government purchased land from struggling farmers in 1934 and 1942. The Soil Conservation Service initially managed the area, which was designated a National Grassland in 1960. It is the only national grassland in the Intermountain West. The Malad Ranger District formally took over administration in 1964, although records suggest the district ranger was involved with its management several years earlier. The 47,000-acre unit, now part of the Westside Ranger District, is managed “to promote and demonstrate grassland agriculture and sustained yield management of forage, fish and wildlife, water and recreation recourses.”⁴⁷⁶

The **Westside Ranger District** was formally created in 1998 by merging the Pocatello Ranger District, the Malad Ranger District, and the Curlew National Grassland.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Pocatello Ranger District was headquartered for many years in Pocatello, possibly as early as 1903 when the Pocatello Forest Reserve was created. The ranger likely worked from a leased space. According to Ranger Sterling Justice, the district acquired a ranger station in 1909. He wrote:

The Forest Supervisor decided I needed a headquarters to work from out in the hills, so he persuaded the District Forester’s Office to allot enough money to buy some logs for having a two room house built on Gibson Jack Creek. He also gave me enough money to hire a couple of men to build a horse pasture. It was a nice little station, but its location was such that it could not be used much. It was too near Pocatello, but it was not of much use there. It was eventually sold to the City of Pocatello for the caretaker of the reservoir to live in.⁴⁷⁷

By 1918, when Ranger Justice returned to the Pocatello Ranger District, the Pocatello Planting Station had become the Bannock Ranger Station (see below). He used it as his summer headquarters, moving to the Federal Building in Pocatello for the winters.⁴⁷⁸ With the 1939 transfer of the Pocatello Ranger District to the Caribou National Forest, the ranger and Forest Supervisor began sharing leased space in the Post Office (probably the same Federal Building) in Pocatello.⁴⁷⁹

Moses Christensen, an early ranger of the Elkhorn and Oxford divisions (precursor of the Malad Ranger District), originally had his headquarters “in Clifton; a rooming place; I boarded with Josh Adams when I stayed over there.”⁴⁸⁰ After his first summer, he moved to Malad because it was central to the two divisions. As of 1915, the ranger occupied a 14’ x 22’, two-room frame office on rented land in Malad City. He was paying annual rent of \$84, presumably for the same place, as of fiscal year 1921.⁴⁸¹

When Pocatello ranger Sterling Justice took over management of the Elkhorn and Oxford divisions, he continued to work from Pocatello (winters) and the Bannock Ranger Station (summers). He also stayed at

⁴⁷⁶ Caribou-Targhee National Forest, “Curlew National Grasslands,” <http://www.fs.fed.us/Region 4/caribou-targhee/about/curlew/history.shtml>, accessed 21 August 21, 2006.

⁴⁷⁷ Justice, 15.

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid., 19.

⁴⁷⁹ “Personnel History.”

⁴⁸⁰ Moses Christensen, Interview by Arnold R. Standing, 27 April 1965, p. 6, Accession number R4-1680-92-0024-19, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁸¹ “List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF.”

the Deep Creek and Summit guard stations while working on the two divisions. In 1932, Wallace Averill was appointed ranger of the Elkhorn and Oxford divisions. He set up headquarters in a rented office in Malad City.⁴⁸²

A 1981 facilities report noted that this was the first year of a “new leased office” in Malad that cost \$833 per month. The writer described the site noting, “Except for the asphalt parking lot, the office is similar to the quality and construction of a residence.”⁴⁸³ An undated document, written after 1962 but before 1972, states the Malad Ranger District office was at 20 North 100 West.

As of 2000, when the Caribou and Targhee forests merged, the Westside Ranger District maintained two offices. It shared space in Pocatello’s Federal Building (250 South Fourth Avenue) with the Supervisor’s Office. The ranger also maintained an office in Malad at 75 South 140 East. Since then, district personnel have moved to new leased facilities in both towns. These are located at 4350 Cliffs Drive in Pocatello and 195 South 300 East in Malad. Bureau of Land Management staff also occupy these buildings to facilitate interagency cooperation.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Bannock Ranger Station

The tale of the Bannock Ranger Station is a storied affair involving several place names. According to long-time ranger Sterling R. Justice, the site was first known as Camp Steeley, then as the Pocatello Planting Station, until 1917 when it became the Bannock Ranger Station.⁴⁸⁴ It is now the Bannock Guard Station. The station’s role in natural resources management went beyond that of a normal administrative site. As a nursery, it was important for some of the first vegetation studies and reforestation of the early twentieth century. During the 1930s, the ranger occupying the site played a key role in managing the adjacent Mink Creek CCC camp. It has remained a vital work center for the district in the decades since.

The station is about 10 miles south of Pocatello along Mink Creek. Located on the Pocatello Division in Sections 7 and 18 of T8S, R35E, it was subject to several withdrawals under various names:

Pocatello Planting Site:	55 acres on December 31, 1906, released February 16, 1922
Pocatello Planting Site:	44.6 acres on February 10, 1909, released April 13, 1921
Bannock Ranger Station:	224.6 acres on December 9, 1940 (superceded in 1955 with a 230.65-acre withdrawal)

Under the leadership of Peter Wrensted, the first Forest Supervisor of the Pocatello Forest Reserve, the Pocatello Planting Station grew seedlings for replanting areas in southeastern Idaho damaged by severe fires. At the peak of the nursery’s operation, it produced Douglas fir in nine 5’ x 70’ beds and yellow pine in six 5’ x 30’ beds. The beds were broadcast seeded with seeds from the Payette and the Pocatello forests. The nursery provided trees to the Caribou and Pocatello national forests as well as to the Payette, Salmon, and Wyoming national forests. Nevertheless, in 1917, plans were made to discontinue the nursery after

⁴⁸² Justice, 130.

⁴⁸³ Lippert.

⁴⁸⁴ “Talk with Sterling Justice at Pocatello on 3/7/67,” handwritten notes in Caribou National Forest History Files, Archeologist’s Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor’s Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls.



Bannock Ranger Station, 1922

complete disposal of all stock on hand and the nursery ceased operations in 1918.⁴⁸⁵ From then on, it served as the summer headquarters for the Pocatello district ranger.

The Forest Service built several structural improvements at the nursery in 1908. These included a five-room, 30' x 30' log house, a four-stall log barn measuring 14' x 30', a 14' x 30' frame bunkhouse with two rooms, and a one-room, 14' x 14' log office.⁴⁸⁶ Sterling Justice became district ranger in 1918 and later described his station in his memoirs:

The Bannock Ranger Station was a very nice headquarters as it had been built up to a high standard when it was a planting station. . . . The buildings consisted of a five room dwelling, a two room office building, a bunk house of two large rooms, a four horse barn with hay loft, a garage, warehouse, work shop and an open-front shed for storing machinery, etc. The piped gravity water system from a spring above the station was ample for furnishing irrigating water for the large lawns and some hay. In a separate enclosure was a good horse pasture for a few horses which would not stay with the other horses on the outside.⁴⁸⁷

Tragedy struck the Bannock Ranger Station in the winter of 1924-25. An arsonist burned down the dwelling, the combined barn/garage/warehouse, and shop. Nevertheless, the Bannock Ranger Station remained an administrative site.⁴⁸⁸

In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps established a camp on Mink Creek just above and southwest of the Bannock Ranger Station. The enrollees of that camp helped redevelop the Bannock Ranger Station. In 1934, an R4 Plan 1 dwelling was constructed with a full basement, furnace, septic tank, and cesspool for \$2,500. An R4 Plan 11 barn was built (\$1,800) and a water system was installed that same year. Additional improvements in 1936 included a vehicle and road equipment shed, a garage and storeroom (\$2,400), an R4 Plan 70 outhouse, and completion of landscaping and leveling of the grounds that was started in 1934 (\$3,300).⁴⁸⁹

During the years 1937 to 1941, more features were added to the Bannock Ranger Station, possibly with the help of the CCC. They included a powder magazine (R4 Plan 126F), a fenced pasture area, improvements to the dwelling and barn, and stone retaining walls. A 12' x 14' storehouse with a concrete floor and shingle roof was built in 1940-1941 to protect blankets, kapoks, and other supplies from rodents (\$2,500).⁴⁹⁰ This may be the stone building described below.

A 1941 plan of the Mink Creek CCC Camp shows five barracks, a mess hall, a wash house, a latrine, a cellar, and several small utilitarian buildings. Between the camp and the ranger station were a barn, a gas pump, an oil house, a tool house, a corral, an equipment shed, and a garage. The ranger station consisted of a house and a barn, with dashed lines indicating proposed construction of a garage between

⁴⁸⁵ File: "1680 History, Caribou History"; and File: "1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, History of Pocatello Ranger District."

⁴⁸⁶ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest; and "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

⁴⁸⁷ Justice, 19.

⁴⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 71.

⁴⁸⁹ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest.

⁴⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

the two. To the northwest of the dwelling is a 16' x 20' "mouse proof storage building," which is now known as the stone building (#1367).⁴⁹¹

The Bannock Ranger Station continued to evolve over subsequent decades as needs changed. Most of the CCC buildings were removed and, in 1947, the R4 Plan 1 dwelling was relocated to Malad where it served as the ranger's year-round residence.⁴⁹² An R4 Plan 4 guard dwelling (construction date unknown) was expanded the following year (1948) by attaching an R4 Plan 5 to it.⁴⁹³ Architectural plans (R4 Plan A-37) prepared sometime after 1956 detail the remodeling work including new interior finishes, larger windows, realignment of interior partitions, and enclosure of a small porch.⁴⁹⁴

Regional architect William R. Turner illustrated alterations to the road equipment building (#1302) in architectural plans dated 1964. A new concrete floor was poured over the existing dirt floor (R4 Plan A-135) and a bay on the east end was lined with plywood to create a rodent-proof room for the timber management program (R4 Plan A-137).⁴⁹⁵

Also in 1964, the Forest Service relocated a cabin from the Inman Guard Station to the Bannock Guard Station.⁴⁹⁶ It was removed from the Bannock site in 2003 and replaced with a portable metal structure that the District acquired from the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). The CCC-constructed powder house (#1337) was moved in 1974-75, apparently up the hill and north of the stone storage building.⁴⁹⁷ It was there as late as 1981 when heritage staff identified the shed-roofed, 4' x 4' building in that location (Site CB-78).

Further documentation of the site's buildings is found in a 1979 Environmental Assessment (EA) completed for the Bannock Guard Station. At the time, it was the work center for the Pocatello Ranger District and one of the District's forestry technicians normally occupied the house. The summer work force on the District numbered up to 50 persons in 1978, which included Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) and Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) non-residential programs. The winter work force at the site was primarily the YACC program and numbered from 10 to 15 persons. The EA indicated that the existing improvements at the Bannock site included a house with lawn, two garages, barn, shop, gas house, weather station, explosive cache, spring box and pipe water development, woodshed, hayshed, storage building, electrical service lines and poles, graveled parking lot, and utility roads. A fence complex enclosed and divided a pasture into six units. A cultural resources inventory of the Bannock Guard Station was high on the forest priority list, but because of funding uncertainties, no inventory was conducted at the time.⁴⁹⁸

Presently there are eleven structures on site, along with site features such as a flagpole, fences, corrals, stone retaining walls, gas tanks, and a fire hydrant with cover. These are:

1. #1102, Guard Station House (R4 Plan A-37)
2. #1158 Mobile Home (acquired circa 1980, moved from Soda Springs to Bannock in early 1990s)
3. #1301, Shop (R4 Plan 36 garage/storeroom, c.1941)
4. #1302 Garage (R4 Plan 126D road equipment shed, 1936)

⁴⁹¹ "Bannock Ranger Station and Mink Creek Camp Site Plan, Caribou National Forest," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁹² "Bannock Ranger Station Planting Plan," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁹³ Carl Linderman, "Bannock Guard Station Inventory, Forest Service Report No. CB-84-145, 1984," includes a historic photograph of the Region 4 Plan 4 cabin at the Bannock Guard Station before it was altered.

⁴⁹⁴ "Combining Plans #4 & #5 into dwelling at Bannock, Idaho," Region 4 Plan A-37," Historic Building Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁹⁵ Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁹⁶ File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88."

⁴⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁸ File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station Environmental Assessment, 1979," Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Pocatello, Idaho.

5. #1304, C & M Garage (garage/storeroom, 1936)
6. #1338, Horse Barn (R4 Plan 11 four-horse barn, 1934)
7. #1341, Flammable Storage Building or Gas & Oil House (a prefabricated metal storage container acquired from INEEL in 2003, also referred to as the hazmat storage building)
8. #1367, Stone Building (rodent-proof storage building, 1941)
9. Hay Shed (on site by 1979)
10. Fly Shed (post-1979)
11. Fly Shed (post-1979)

Deep Creek Guard Station

The Deep Creek Guard Station, seven miles directly west of Malad, was withdrawn from public entry on June 22, 1908 and developed as a pasture with irrigation. The withdrawal encompassed 160 acres in Section 22 of T14S, R37E. Through the 1910s, the Forest requested funds to build a cabin for the ranger who occupied a tent. Failure to secure funds led the ranger to purchase a “sheep camp,” most likely a sheep wagon, around 1920. Soon thereafter, a 14' x 22' cabin with a shingle roof was built.⁴⁹⁹

Later improvements included a one-car frame garage (\$2,400) and a 4' x 14' feed rack on a concrete foundation (\$60) in 1931. Thereafter, in 1933-34, the dwelling was repaired and improved. This work included re-shingling the roof, replacing and reframing a door and window, pouring a new concrete foundation, and other improvements at a cost of \$500. The dwelling also received water connections for a sink and shower. In 1936, a corral and feed rack were constructed for \$400 and a landscaping plan was implemented for \$500.⁵⁰⁰



Deep Creek Ranger Station

A fly shed (possibly the garage) existed as of 1961 when the cabin was offered for sale.⁵⁰¹

The Forest Service retained the site and continued to use it. According to a 1996 facilities plan for the Caribou National Forest, the facilities at the Deep Creek Administrative Site included two bunkhouses, a barn, a bathhouse, and a mess hall. Shortly thereafter, the site was decommissioned as a YACC non-residential camp and the buildings were removed. It is now known as the Third Creek Group Use recreation area.⁵⁰²

Inman Guard Station

The Inman Guard Station was withdrawn on January 10, 1944. The 40-acre tract was about five miles northeast of Inkom in Section 6 of T7S, R37E. The site withdrawal was revoked in 1955. An 8' x 16' cabin was built at an unknown date, most likely in the 1930s or 1940s. In 1964, the Forest Service relocated the cabin from Inman, which was prone to flooding, to the Bannock Guard Station where it was converted to a gas house.⁵⁰³

⁴⁹⁹ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest; and “List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF.”

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁰¹ Building Inventory, 1961; File: “6440 Real Property, Deep Creek Administrative Site,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Malad, Idaho.

⁵⁰² Personal communication with Jerald Tower, 21 March 2007.

⁵⁰³ File: “7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88.”

Malad Ranger Station

Oliver Williams, Jr. donated a 0.66-acre parcel in Malad to the Forest Service in 1946. Located on the corner of 1st South and 1st East (T14S, R36E, S22 & 27), the tract was developed as the Malad Ranger Station soon thereafter. In 1947, the Forest Service relocated an R4 Plan 1 dwelling from the Bannock Ranger Station to the new site. An R4 Plan 13 barn was also added and, given the date, likely originated at another administrative site also. George L. Nichols' 1947 site plan shows the house with a proposed utility room addition, the barn, and three proposed buildings: an R4 Plan 20 garage, an R4 Plan 33A warehouse/shop, and an R4 Plan 11 barn. The garage was eventually added sometime before 1961. In 1959, the regional architect prepared architectural plans of the dwelling showing the insertion of a new stairway to the attic, which was to be converted to two bedrooms. A second dwelling was built in 1960-61 based upon R4 Plan 172B.⁵⁰⁴

In the 1960s, the Forest Service acquired the Malad Warehouse Site. This diminished the need for the Malad Ranger Station and BLM staff began using the house and garage in 1967 under a memorandum of understanding.⁵⁰⁵ After 35 years of ownership, the Forest Service decommissioned the ranger station, transferring ownership to Myron Jones, Jr. in 1981.

Malad Warehouse Site

The Malad Warehouse Site is a relatively modern administrative site. The Forest Service purchased the eight-acre tract from Bert O. Marble in September 1964. Located at 687 South 100 West in Malad (T14S, R36E, S27), it presently serves as a storage facility and fire operations site for the Forest Service and the BLM. The R4 Plan A-106A warehouse, built in 1966, was the first building on site. In following decades, utilitarian structures such as a tack shed, prefabricated sheds, a metal granary, and a hay shed were constructed. The lone historic building is a barn that was moved from the Summit Guard Station around 1978.

Pebble Guard Station

The first Pebble Creek Ranger Station consisted of 200 acres in Section 9 of T8S, R38E. It was withdrawn on July 23, 1907 as an administrative site for the new Port Neuf Forest Reserve. This first site was developed with several buildings. In 1908, a three-room, frame dwelling measuring 22' x 24' was built. This was followed in 1910 by a 16' x 20' office and hall addition to the dwelling, a four-stall, 18' x 26' barn with a shingle roof, a one-room 10' x 12' tool house with a shingle roof, and a fenced yard. Thereafter in 1914, some water development also occurred at the site – probably a pipe to the nearby spring.⁵⁰⁶

The Forest Service prepared budget estimates for several projects in fiscal years 1917-1922 for the Pebble Ranger Station but it is not known if they were implemented. These included papering the walls, providing storm windows and doors, painting the dwelling and barn, and digging a cellar under the dwelling. Proposed water developments included a concrete reservoir at a nearby spring and a plumbing system for the dwelling.⁵⁰⁷ C. N. Woods inspected the Pebble Guard Station in 1923. He documented the site in his building, noting:

A pretty good house, and a pretty good barn with an out building or two, besides, exists on the Pebble R.S. site. That District has been consolidated with the Pocatello District and

⁵⁰⁴ "Improvement Plan, Malad Ranger Station, Caribou National Forest," Historic Site Plans Flat Files, Region 4 Engineering Office, Ogden, Utah; File: "7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger Station Dwelling," Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Malad, Idaho; and "Malad Ranger Station Improvement Plan," Administrative Site Improvement Plans Atlas, 1934-1952, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

⁵⁰⁵ File: "7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger Station Dwelling."

⁵⁰⁶ "List of Completed Improvements, Cache NF."

⁵⁰⁷ Improvement Records, Cache National Forest.

one ranger now looks after the two, making his headquarters on the Pocatello Division. The Supervisor is of the opinion that approximately \$1500 has been spent for improvements on the Pebble site. I would favor selling these improvements if a reasonable sum could be obtained . . . The site is not well located for one who goes across from the Pocatello Division to ride the Portneuf District, and apparently the improvements will have little value to the Forest Service in the future.⁵⁰⁸



Original Pebble Ranger Station, 1922

Sterling Justice, ranger of the Port Neuf District beginning in 1923, agreed that the Pebble Ranger Station was not very useful because of its location. He found it more convenient to camp at what later became the Toponce Guard Station. In 1924, he received permission to auction the buildings at Pebble, with the option of leaving them in place or moving them. The buyer was a local sheepman who "bought the buildings to live in, as he ran sheep on the forest in that general locality."⁵⁰⁹]

Ranger Justice, in 1925, developed a horse pasture in Pebble Basin.⁵¹⁰ Over the years, he often camped at the pasture site while working on the Port Neuf

division. C. N. Woods visited this second site in 1928 and recommended re-fencing the pasture and building a one-room cabin and a barn.⁵¹¹ The next year, the Forest Service fenced in a 40-acre pasture area using four-strand barbed wire and lodgepole posts.⁵¹²

To protect Forest Service investments, the second Pebble Ranger Station site was withdrawn from public entry on March 7, 1932. The 120-acre parcel is in T7S, R37E, S35 and T8S, R37E, S2. According to Ranger Sterling Justice, progress was made the following year, in 1933:

The Supervisor had decided to have a one-room building constructed in the Pebble Horse Pasture and sent the materials, along with two carpenters to build the house. Funds were appropriated for me to purchase a stove and enough furniture for the one-room building. This building was appreciated very much as it would be wonderful to have to use when working in this area, especially when the weather was bad or late in the fall when the temperature was around zero.⁵¹³

Under the direction of Harold Whitworth, ERA crews constructed additional improvements at the Pebble Guard Station in 1934-1936. These included an R4 Plan 70 toilet, pipe to draw water from a spring, and a fly shed (#1323). One ranger described the latter as being enclosed on three sides with a hayloft above.⁵¹⁴ A garage (#1322) was also added to the site at an unknown date.

⁵⁰⁸ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 8-9.

⁵⁰⁹ Justice, 69

⁵¹⁰ Ibid., 88.

⁵¹¹ Woods, "Cache Inspection Report, May 22 to 31, 1928," p. 5.

⁵¹² File: "7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger Station Dwelling."

⁵¹³ Justice, 141.

⁵¹⁴ Ibid., 148 and 155; File: "1680 History, Historical Data for Preston District."

Little more is known regarding the Pebble Creek Guard Station until the 1980s. In 1983, the cabin (#1121) was relocated a few hundred feet northeast to higher ground because the site had become inundated with water. The old porch and the roof were replaced, steel siding and storm windows were installed, and propane appliances were added. The barn (former fly shed) was rejuvenated in 1987 with a new roof, windows, loft vents, and a coat of paint. At the same time, pole fencing replaced the existing wire corral in front of the barn. The original R4 Plan 70 toilet was replaced with a new plywood toilet in 1988.⁵¹⁵ This, in turn, was replaced in 2003 with a comfort station meeting accessibility requirements. Field employees often occupy the cabin while working in the area.

Summit Guard Station

The original Summit Ranger Station comprised 15 acres of agricultural land and 105 acres of grazing land in Sections 28 and 29 of T12S, R36E. The parcel, about 11 miles directly north of Malad City, was withdrawn as an administrative site on July 23, 1908 and, the following year, a pasture was fenced. The Forest Service relocated a 1908 cabin from the “Mount Springs” Ranger Station to the Summit Ranger Station in 1910. (This was likely the Mountain Spring Administrative Site, a couple miles southeast.) The two-room log dwelling measured 16’ x 24’ and had a shingle roof.⁵¹⁶ The simple structure also had a side-gabled roof, a paneled door, 2/2 windows, plain board shutters, and a brick chimney centered on the ridge.

In 1919, the Summit Ranger Station dwelling was considered adequate but the station had no outbuildings or corrals. Use was limited, with the ranger keeping his horse in the pasture and raising some grain. This provoked discussion – and likely the implementation soon thereafter – of moving the district headquarters to Malad, Idaho.⁵¹⁷ Nevertheless, the district retained the site for administrative purposes and, from 1925 to 1929, made more improvements. These included re-fencing the pastures with barbed wire and juniper and aspen posts, placing a stone foundation under the dwelling, constructing a two-hole toilet with “rustic” siding, and building a feed rack.⁵¹⁸

As was typical elsewhere, the Summit Ranger Station was redeveloped during the New Deal era. In 1934, an R4 Plan 5 guard dwelling was built for approximately \$1,100 to replace the older log cabin. Nestled near Summit Creek, it was connected to the water system for the Summit Campground to the west. A 12’ x 18’ barn was built in 1934-35 for about \$500.⁵¹⁹ In 1936, the grounds were fenced (\$800) and Forest Service staff created a planting plan that included Oregon grape, mountain laurel, blueberry elder, dogwood, round leaf snowberry, golden currant, chokecherry, red birch, big tooth maple and Douglas fir. The plan also shows a two-unit pit latrine southeast of the barn.⁵²⁰ It was replaced in 1970 with a plywood outhouse, which was replaced in 2003 with a modern comfort station west of the cabin.



Original Summit Ranger Station Cabin

⁵¹⁵File: “7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88”; and File: “7310 Buildings, Pebble Guard Station,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Pocatello, Idaho.

⁵¹⁶Summary of Dwellings, Cache NF; and File: “7300 Buildings, Summit Ranger Station,” Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Malad, Idaho.

⁵¹⁷File: “Early History of Caribou National Forest, Notes to 1945 Work,” Temporary Storage, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

⁵¹⁸Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1914-1938.

⁵¹⁹Improvement Records, Cache National Forest.

⁵²⁰File: “7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger Station Dwelling.”

As transportation systems improved, Forest Service personnel relied more on motor vehicles and less on horses. Consequently, the Summit barn was relocated in 1978 to the Malad Warehouse Site where it remains today.⁵²¹

Toponce Guard Station

The first Toponce Guard Station site was withdrawn from public entry in 1909 and developed with a one-room frame cabin measuring 12' x 12'.⁵²² C. N. Woods documented the existence and removal of the cabin in his 1923 inspection report:

There was once a one room house on Topons [*sic*] Creek, Portneuf Division. For some reason the Forest Service tore the house down and used the material elsewhere. A house is needed on the Topons Creek and apparently we should build one there. A rough one room house will be all that is necessary. It will be purely for use during the grazing season. We might tear some building down at Pebble and move it to Topons.⁵²³

Forest officials continued to stay in the Toponce area even after the cabin was gone. In his memoirs, Ranger Sterling Justice mentions the "Toponce camp" several times. As early as 1923, he used it as a campsite and horse pasture while working on the Port Neuf Division. His comfort level was raised in 1925 when the Forest Supervisor gave him a 12' x 12' wall tent and funds to build a tent frame. Justice furnished it with a small Kimmell camp stove and built a small horse corral nearby.⁵²⁴

It is not known if Justice used the site of the original cabin or if he camped in what became the second Toponce administrative site. The first withdrawal, consisting of 93.22 acres, was in Section 2 of T7S, R37E. This location corresponds with the South Toponce Warming Hut, which is about three miles southeast of the current Toponce Guard Station.

The original site was released soon after a second Toponce Guard Station was withdrawn on December 11, 1940. The new station encompassed 85.8 acres in Sections 30 and 31 of T6S, R38E. The Forest Service developed the tract with a log cabin (\$1,200) and a log outhouse in 1940-41. A fenced horse pasture and corrals were adjacent to the buildings.⁵²⁵

In 1984, W. Carl Linderman completed a cultural resource survey of the cabin (Report No. CB-84-145). He noted the builder as "Jack White for U.S.F.S." but provided no source. Harold Whitworth built the cabin, according to his son Albert.⁵²⁶ Since Whitworth directed ERA crews in the construction of the Pebble Guard Station cabin, it is possible that he used similar crews on the Toponce cabin. Jack White may have been involved as a crew member or as a Forest Service employee.

Other Administrative Sites

Birch Creek Administrative Site

On May 26, 1908, 80 acres in Section 28 of T13S, R36E were withdrawn as the Birch Creek Ranger Station. FY1922 budget estimates included construction of pasture fence but it is not known if this occurred. The 1908 withdrawal was replaced with another in 1910 for a 100-acre parcel that was released in 1916.

⁵²¹ Personal communication with Jerald Tower, Westside District Ranger, September 2003.

⁵²² Summary of Dwellings, Cache NF.

⁵²³ Woods, "Memorandum for District Forester, 27 June 1923," p. 8.

⁵²⁴ Justice, 89.

⁵²⁵ File: "7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88."

⁵²⁶ Personal communication between Albert Whitworth and District Ranger Jerald Tower, as documented in e-mail to Richa Wilson, 27 October 2003.

Black Hawk Administrative Site

Withdrawn in 1908, the Black Hawk Administrative Site consisted of 160 acres. It was situated in Sections 18 and 19 of T7S, R37E. In 1915, 120 acres were released; the remaining area was released in 1916.

Clark Administrative Site

The Clark Administrative Site was an 80-acre site near the Idaho-Utah border in Section 22 of T16S, R37E. It was withdrawn in 1909 and released in September 1916.

Clydesdale Administrative Site

Clydesdale Ranger Station was located on the Port Neuf Division in Sections 6 and 7 of T8S, R38E. It was withdrawn on December 10, 1907 and revoked on November 9, 1916.

Dietrich Administrative Site

The 200-acre Dietrich Administrative Site was located in T7S, R34E, Sections 24 and 25. The 1907 withdrawal was released in 1916.

Hartvigsen Administrative Site

At the north end of the Malad (a.k.a. Oxford) Division, the Hartvigsen Administrative Site encompassed 160 acres in T13S, R37E, Section 3. It was withdrawn in 1910 and released in 1916.

Hawkins Administrative Site

Named for the creek on which it was located, the Hawkins Administrative Site was withdrawn in November of 1909. The 80-acre site was in Section 1 of T11S, R35E, on the north end of the Marsh Creek (Elkhorn) Division. In 1923-24, a pasture was fenced at this site.

King Administrative Site

The King Administrative Site consisted of 160 acres on the eastern slopes of the Port Neuf range in T7S, R38E, Section 15. It was withdrawn in 1909 and released in 1916.

Mink Creek Administrative Site

The Mink Creek Administrative Site, situated about two or three miles southeast of the Bannock Guard Station, is a 220-acre parcel in Sections 20 and 21 of T8S, R35E. Withdrawn on November 15, 1945, it should not be confused with the Mink Creek Ranger Station on the Montpelier Ranger District.

Mountain Spring Administrative Site

The Mountain Spring Administrative Site was withdrawn on October 11, 1907 and released in 1916. The 25-acre site was located on the Elkhorn Division in Section 4 of T13S, R36E and Section 33 of T12S, R36E. In 1908, a 16' x 24' cabin was built at the "Mount Springs Ranger Station," which is likely the Mountain Spring Administrative Site. After two years, it was moved to the Summit Ranger Station about two miles to the northwest.

Norman Administrative Site

The Forest Service withdrew 160 acres as the Norman Ranger Station in 1908 and released them in 1916. The site was on the Port Neuf Division in Section 7 of T8S, R37E.

Piute Administrative Site

The Piute Administrative Site, an area of 160 acres, was withdrawn on August 24, 1909 and released on October 9, 1917. It was located at T7S, R34E, Section 2.

Ranger's Headquarters

The Forest Service withdrew the "Ranger's Headquarters" site on December 21, 1906. The area consisted of 23 acres in the southwest portion of the Pocatello Forest Reserve (Section 31 of T8S, R35E). The site, about four miles directly south of the Bannock Guard Station, was released from withdrawal on July 31, 1919.

Robin Administrative Site

The 120-acre Robin Administrative Site was withdrawn on October 27, 1909. The parcel was in Section 19 of T15S, R38E, about eight miles north of the Idaho-Utah border and nine miles west of Preston. At some point, 80 acres were released from withdrawal, leaving 120 acres.

Trail Green Administrative Site

On December 21, 1906, the Forest Service withdrew 80 acres as the Trail Green Administrative Site but released it four years later. The site was southwest of Pocatello in Sections 32 and 33 of T6S, R34E.

Two Mile Administrative Site

The Two Mile Administrative Site on the Oxford Division was withdrawn in 1909 and released in 1916. The 100-acre site was in T14S, R37E, Sections 32 and 33.

Wright's Creek Administrative Site

The Wright's Creek Administrative Site consisted of 80 acres on the Elkhorn Division. The tract, withdrawn on June 29, 1908, was in Section 34 of T11S, R35E.

Chapter 14: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest's historic administrative facilities. 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

Historic Sites & Buildings

An examination of Forest Service lands records and other historical documents reveals that the Caribou-Targhee National Forest had at least 183 administrative sites withdrawn or used before 1956. About 110 of these were developed with buildings; the others served as pastures or camping sites or remained unused. In the century since the first administrative site withdrawals were made, most have been released or abandoned and the buildings removed.

At a minimum, most developed administrative sites had a cabin and a pit latrine. Many had secondary buildings such as barns, garages, and/or storage sheds. With an average of three or four buildings per site, the CTNF had an estimated 330 to 440 facilities constructed before 1956. Of these, only 105 facilities exist today. This represents a loss of an estimated 68% to 76% of the Forest's historic administrative buildings.

Eligibility

Presently, the CTNF has 34 administrative sites known to have buildings constructed before 1956. Of these, 21 sites have buildings that are listed or are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁵²⁷ Five sites are eligible for listing as historic districts. These are the Clear Creek Guard Station, Montpelier Warehouse Site, Paris Ranger Station, Heise Ranger Station, and Swan Valley Administrative Site.

Historic District Summary

Administrative Unit	Sites Eligible as Districts
Supervisor's Office	0
Ashton-Island Park Ranger District	0
Dubois Ranger District	0
Montpelier Ranger District	3
Palisades Ranger District	2
Soda Springs Ranger District	0
Westside Ranger District	0
TOTAL	5

⁵²⁷ Archeological surveys may determine additional sites to be eligible, particularly under Criterion D.

Only 60 (57%) of the remaining 105 historic facilities are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This is slightly below average when compared with other Region 4 National Forests that have been comprehensively surveyed:

Dixie National Forest	44%
Boise National Forest (preliminary)	57%
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	66%
Wasatch-Cache National Forest	67%
Bridger-Teton National Forest	77%

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 often not eligible for listing if the site as a whole has been significantly altered. Exceptions to this include 7 buildings on 5 CTNF administrative sites (Pocatello, Ashton Warehouse, Pebble, Eight Mile, and Bannock). These warrant individual determinations of eligibility under Criterion C because they represent construction systems, building types, or designs that are unique to the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

Summary of Historic Buildings

Administrative Unit	Listed, Contributing, and/or Individually Eligible Buildings	Non-Contributing* or Ineligible Buildings
Supervisor's Office	1	4
Ashton-Island Park Ranger District	13	11
Dubois Ranger District	0	10
Montpelier Ranger District	18	1
Palisades Ranger District	16	4
Soda Springs Ranger District	6	8
Teton Basin Ranger District	0	0
Westside Ranger District	6	7
TOTAL	60	45

*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 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 E** for a condensed list.

Geographic Distribution

The numbers of historic administrative sites remaining on the Forest's seven districts range from zero to nine. The Teton Basin Ranger District no longer retains any historic facilities. In comparison, the high number of historic sites and buildings on the Ashton-Island Park Ranger District can be attributed to the relatively recent consolidation of two modern districts. The Montpelier and Palisades ranger districts are the only two units that have administrative sites eligible for listing in the National Register as districts. This is reflected in their total historic buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	HISTORIC SITES	HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Supervisor's Office	2	5
Ashton-Island Park Ranger District	9	24
Dubois Ranger District	3	10
Montpelier Ranger District	4	19
Palisades Ranger District	5	20
Soda Springs Ranger District	6	14
Teton Basin Ranger District	0	0
Westside Ranger District	5	13
TOTAL	34	105

Temporal Distribution

As explained in Chapter 1, temporal boundaries span from 1902 to 1955, 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 Caribou-Targhee 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 Caribou-Targhee National Forest administrative sites. Nine are eligible for listing in 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. Seventy-nine facilities (75%) of the CTNF's historic facilities were constructed 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. The only facility from this period is the Island Park Barn.
- 1947-1955** This era marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings. Construction activity slowly increased as the nation recovered from war and focused on housing construction. This is reflected in the CTNF's thirteen facilities that were constructed in this era. All but one are housing-related structures.

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	0	0	5	0	0
Ashton-Island Park Ranger District	0	2	20	1	1
Dubois Ranger District	0	1	1	0	8
Montpelier Ranger District	0	2	15	0	2
Palisades Ranger District	0	5	15	0	0
Soda Springs Ranger District	0	2	10	0	2
Teton Basin Ranger District	0	0	0	0	0
Westside Ranger District	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	0	12	79	1	13

Building Typology

While nearly all of the CTNF's 105 historic facilities are categorized by use as "Governmental," they can also be classified by sub-category. Originally, 40 (38%) were utilitarian buildings such as warehouses and gas houses. Domestic buildings including dwellings, bunkhouses, overnight cabins, and pit latrines totaled 39 (37%). An analysis of current uses reflects a trend of maintaining consistent numbers of residential and utilitarian buildings. The trend of converting agricultural and office buildings to new uses (typically utilitarian) is typical of other forests in Region 4, as is the tendency to vacate facilities or convert them to recreational or interpretive use.

Building/Structure Typology

Type	Original Use	Current Use
Agricultural	17	9
Office	7	2
Residential/Domestic	39	37
Utilitarian	40	36
Fire	2	0
Recreation/Culture	0	4
Vacant	0	17
TOTAL	105	105

EVALUATION SUMMARIES

The following pages are arranged to correspond with the historic overview, beginning with the Supervisor's Office, followed by the Targhee National Forest's ranger districts, then the Caribou National Forest's ranger districts. Individual survey forms provide detailed information about the history and design of each site and its historic buildings.

Supervisor's Office



Photo: Pocatello Warehouse Barn:

Pocatello Administrative Site, CB-110

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1324	Pocatello Warehouse Barn	pre-1939	Eligible/Contributing
1325	Pocatello Warehouse Oil & Gas Shed	c.1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1326	Pocatello Warehouse Shop	1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1377	Pocatello Warehouse Fish & Game Bldg.	c.1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1639	Pocatello WSA Shelter	1970	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

As a whole, the Pocatello Administrative Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity, particularly in the areas of setting and feeling. The site retains little evidence of its early appearance due to the removal of the house, lawn, garden, pastures, and landscaping. The integrity of the warehouse was compromised with incompatible materials and new buildings were placed on site. However, the barn is individually eligible under Criterion C with Architecture as the area of significance. Associated with the early Bannock County Fairgrounds, it retains a high level of integrity.

In 2005, the Caribou-Targhee National Forest consulted with the Idaho SHPO regarding the proposed sale of the Pocatello Administrative Site (see Report No. TG-05-738.) The Forest and SHPO signed a Memorandum of Agreement (06-MU-11041563-016) in January of 2006 stating the property is eligible for listing in the National Register and the proposed sale is an adverse effect. SHPO accepted the documentation and photos in Report No. TG-05-738 as mitigation for the adverse effect.

Note: This site was not resurveyed for this report.



Photo: SO Warehouse #2

St. Anthony Warehouse Site, TG-554

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1341T	SO Warehouse #2	1938	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1338T	SO Office	1967	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1346T	SO Warehouse Gas House	1968	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1356A	SO Engineering Trailer Cover	1989	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1356T	SO Road Crew Shop	1978	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1364T	SO Storage Warehouse	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1369T	SO Road Crew Storage	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The St. Anthony Warehouse Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places, primarily because it does not meet the 50-year age requirement. The one historic building (Warehouse #2) retains no historic integrity; the remaining buildings were built from 1967 to 1992. The same determination of eligibility was made by Targhee National Forest heritage staff in 1985 (Report No. TG-85-198). An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early Forest Service operations.

Ashton-Island Park Ranger District



Photo: Ashton Dwelling #1 & Garage

Ashton Dwelling #1 Site, TG-537

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1108	Ashton Dwelling #1	c.1952	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1317T	Ashton Dwelling #1 Garage	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Ashton Dwelling #1 Site embodies two Forest Service trends: recycling buildings and relocating rangers and their families into towns. Nevertheless, the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register because its two buildings have low integrity. The installation of incompatible siding and roofing has significantly diminished the aspects of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling.



Photo: Ashton Warehouse

Ashton Warehouse Site, TG-536

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1204	Ashton Fire Office	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1311	Ashton Warehouse	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1313T	Ashton Oil/Gas Shed	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1501	Ashton Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1359	Ashton Pesticide	c.1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

Archeologist James McDonald surveyed the Ashton Warehouse Site in 1984 (Report No. TG-85-198). At that time, he concluded the site was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2002, the Caribou-Targhee National Forest consulted with the Idaho SHPO about proposed maintenance on the fire cache (fire office) and warehouse (Report No. TG-02-703). The SHPO determined that the warehouse was eligible for listing but the fire office was not.

A comprehensive evaluation of the Forest’s administrative sites supports the historic significance of the warehouse as well as the oil/gas shed. Although the site as a whole is not eligible due to a loss of integrity, these two buildings are individually eligible under Criterion C because of their rarity. The warehouse is the only R4 Plan 37 remaining on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. The gas and oil house is a special plan and the only one known to exist on the Forest. The period of significance is 1934-1936 and the area of significance is Architecture.



Photo: Big Springs Lookout Tower

Big Springs Lookout Site, TG-230

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
n/a	Big Springs Lookout	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

Archaeologist James McDonald recorded the site in 1981 and determined it was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (CRM-TG-101). However, he did recommend scaled drawings and photographs of the structures be made. The Idaho SHPO disagreed with McDonald, but the Keeper of the National Register concurred with McDonald's evaluation. Consequently, the Forest demolished the cabin (in 1989), garage, and latrine. The tower remains.

Had the buildings not been demolished, the Big Springs Lookout Site would be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, this action, along with minor alterations to the tower, has rendered the site ineligible. As a whole, the site has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. A better example of an intact site, complete with an Aermotor lookout tower, can be found at the Bishop Mountain Lookout Site, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Photo: Bishop Mountain Lookout Tower

Bishop Mountain Lookout Site, TG-530

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1116	Bishop Mountain Lookout Dwelling	1930	Listed
1310	Bishop Mountain Lookout Garage	1938	Listed
1605T	Bishop Mountain Lookout Toilet	1938	Listed
1702T	Bishop Mountain Lookout Tower	1936	Listed

Statement of Significance

The Bishop Mountain Lookout Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 23, 1986. It was identified as significant in the areas of Architecture, Social History, and Conservation. The period of significance is 1925-1949.

Note: This site was not resurveyed for this report.



Photo: Flat Rock Garage

Flat Rock Guard Station, TG-463

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1309	Flat Rock Garage	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1131A	Flat Rock Shop	1960	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Flat Rock Guard Station is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C because it retains no integrity from the period of significance. The existing buildings are not architecturally or historically distinctive and, consequently, do not warrant individual determinations of eligibility. An archeological survey may determine the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to yield information in the future.



Photo: Island Park Old Dwelling #3 Garage

Island Park Ranger Station, TG-390

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1306A	Island Park Lift Station #1	1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1307	Island Park Barn	1944	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1308	Island Park Old Dwelling #3 Garage	1937	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Storage Building	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1103	Island Park Old Dwelling #3	1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1131	Flat Rock Guard Station	1961	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1147T	Island Park Dwelling #2	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1148T	Island Park Dwelling #1	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1149T	Island Park New Duplex #1	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1150T	Island Park Bunkhouse #1-2	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1151T	Island Park Bunkhouse #5-6	1977	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1152T	Island Park Bunkhouse #3-4	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1154	Island Park Duplex #2	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1155	Island Park Duplex #3	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1156	Island Park Duplex #4	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1157T	Island Park Duplex #5	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1158T	Island Park New Dwelling #3	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1159	Island Park Dwelling #4	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1209	Island Park Office	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1306B	Island Park New Pump House	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1347	Island Park Warehouse #2	1963	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1357T	Island Park Warehouse #1	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1358T	Island Park Pesticide Building	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366T	Island Park Climatization Building	1988	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1367T	Island Park Snowmobile Shed	1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1506	Island Park Lift Station #2	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	(6) Island Park Trailer Shelters	c.1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Corrugated Metal Shed	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Recyclables Storage	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

Although the Island Park Ranger Station, as it was in 1981 when it was first evaluated, would now be eligible, it has lost integrity since then. It is virtually unrecognizable from its historic period due to considerable redevelopment in the 1970s and 1980s. As a whole, the site has lost integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Only four historic buildings remain, all of which have been moved after any potential period of significance. They do not represent the site's historic associations on their own, nor are they unique enough to warrant an individual determination of eligibility. Previous surveys have determined that the site has no significant archeological resources. The Island Park Ranger Station is not eligible for listing in the National Register.



Photo: Porcupine Dwelling

Porcupine Ranger Station, TG-534

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1104T	Porcupine Dwelling	1909	Eligible/Contributing
1206	Porcupine Office	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1315T	Porcupine Barn & Equipment Shed	1932	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1316T	Porcupine Washroom	1933	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1105T	Porcupine Bunkhouse	1989	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1314A	Porcupine Tree Preparation Building	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1315A	Porcupine Storage Building	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1372T	Porcupine Toilet	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

When archeologist James McDonald surveyed the Porcupine Ranger Station in 1984, he evaluated it as “marginally significant as an example of a log Ranger Station complex, but recent intrusions compromise integrity.” However, a recent comprehensive survey and comparative analysis of the Forest’s administrative sites supports the site’s historic significance. The Porcupine Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A. It is significant in the area of Conservation for its role in the early Forest Service management of public lands and as one of few remaining district headquarters from the early years of the Targhee National Forest. It may also be significant in the area of Politics/Government if the CCC was involved with its development. An archeological survey may also determine the site to be eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield future information.

The period of significance is 1932 to 1946. Although buildings were added later, the site as a whole retains sufficient integrity in the aspects of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The dwelling, the office, and the washroom are contributing resources because they convey the historic associations for which the site is significant. The relocation of the dwelling to the site coincides with the beginning date of the period of significance and it represents historic Forest Service trends. The historic barn/equipment shed and the four recently constructed buildings are non-contributing resources. Site features such as the fences, walkways, corrals, and landscaping also contribute the site’s historic character.



Photo: Squirrel Meadows Cabin

Squirrel Meadows Guard Station, TG-533

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1121T	Squirrel Meadows Guard Station Cabin	1934	Listed
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1371T	Squirrel Meadows Toilet	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Squirrel Meadows Guard Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 4, 1990. Its area of significance is Architecture and its period of significance is 1925-1949. According to the National Register Nomination, "The Squirrel Meadows Guard Station is significant for its ability to represent the characteristics of Forest Service administrative architecture during the 1930's, for its association with a rapid expansion of administrative facilities at that time, and as a rare building plan in Wyoming."

Note: This site was not resurveyed for this report.



Photo: Warm River Hatchery Building

Warm River Hatchery, TG-754

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1125T	Warm River Hatchery Dwelling	1940	Eligible/Contributing
1126T	Warm River Hatchery Apartment & Garage	c.1940	Eligible/Contributing
1312T	Warm River Hatchery Building	1940	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

In 1990, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Targhee National Forest Report No. TG-90-401, which concluded that the Warm River Hatchery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A recent intensive survey and evaluation within a Forest-wide context support this determination. To date, surveys and evaluations of other administrative facilities show it to be a unique site in Region 4. The Warm River Hatchery retains high integrity of location, setting, and feeling. Despite some alterations, it also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The site and its three buildings are eligible for listing under Criteria A and C with 1940-1973 as a period of significance. The non-historic latrine and bridge are non-contributing resources.

Areas of significance include Politics/Government (for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps) and Conservation (for its association with cooperative State and Federal fisheries management). The latter is supported by Report No. TG-90-401, which states, "the Warm River Hatchery is one of the oldest facilities of its type in Idaho. While the Ashton Hatchery was built in 1920, it has undergone considerable alteration from its first days of operation. The Henry's Lake Hatchery has likewise changed through its history. In addition, the Warm Lake Hatchery is the oldest Federal hatchery in eastern Idaho."

Architecture is the third area of significance. As the only Forest Service-designed hatchery in eastern Idaho, it represents the architectural design and site planning principles of the Agency in the New Deal era. The hatchery building is unique and, based on surveys to date, the only example of its type built within the Intermountain Region.

Dubois Ranger District



Photo: Dubois Dwelling #1

Dubois Dwelling #1 Site, TG-1301

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1111	Dubois Dwelling #1	c.1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1332T	Dubois Dwelling #1 Garage	c.1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
N/A	Dubois Dwelling #1 Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Dubois Dwelling #1 Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a loss of integrity. The house and dwelling have lost their character-defining features (windows, doors, siding, exposed rafter tails, wood shingles) through replacement or addition of incompatible materials such as aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The Idaho SHPO concurred that the site was ineligible in 2004 when the Forest proposed to remodel the garage (see Report No. TG-04-729).



Photo: Dubois Dwelling #4

Dubois Dwellings Site, TG-1350

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1135T	Dubois Dwelling #5	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1138	Dubois Dwelling #3	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1139	Dubois Dwelling #4	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1348	Dubois Dwelling #3 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1349	Dubois Dwelling #4 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1361T	Dubois Dwelling #5 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Dubois Dwellings 3, 4, and 5 - along with their garages - have been extensively remodeled with incompatible materials such as aluminum siding, metal roofing, and vinyl windows. Consequently, they have low integrity and are not eligible for listing in the National Register. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D.



Photo: Kilgore Office/Garage

Kilgore Ranger Station, TG-487

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1302T	Kilgore Office/Garage	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1342T	Kilgore Equipment Shed	1912	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1302A	Kilgore Tree Storage	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1360T	Kilgore Pump House	1960	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Kilgore Toilet		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Kilgore Portable Toilet		Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Kilgore Administrative Site has been significantly altered. It no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling, design, or workmanship due to loss of historic buildings and construction of new buildings. Only one of the building remains from its early development period. The others, including the house (a primary feature), have been removed. The garage was moved rather recently (1967) from the Spencer Ranger Station, a district headquarters compound. Neither the site as a whole nor the individual buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C because they no longer convey the historical associations for which they may be significant. This determination of ineligibility is supported by two reports (TG-83-122 and TG-85-198) by Forest Service archeologist Jim McDonald. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early Forest Service operations.

Palisades Ranger District



Photo: Brockman Guard Station Cabin

Brockman Guard Station, TG-531

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1143T	Brockman Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Brockman Toilet	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

Forest Service archeologist Jim McDonald determined in 1984 that the Brockman Guard was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Report No. TG-84-198). A recent survey and development of a historic context support this determination.

The site, with its historic cabin and toilet, is eligible under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service management of public lands. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a New Deal-era guard station. Additionally, the Brockman cabin is the only example of an R4 Plan 4 guard station on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. The adjacent corral and the two-rail pole fence enclosing the yard, though not historic, contribute to the site’s historic character. The seven aspects of integrity are high and it is easy to picture the building and its setting as it was seventy years ago.



Photo: Currant Creek Guard Station Cabin

Currant Creek Guard Station, TG-555

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1142	Currant Creek Guard Station Cabin	c.1941	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
N/A	Currant Creek Toilet	c.1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Currant Creek Guard Station is a fine example of a remote cabin used by the Forest Service to administer public lands. It is somewhat unusual because it is not a standard plan. It retains high integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials is slightly compromised by the metal roof but, overall, the cabin retains nearly all of its character-defining features. The Currant Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance is c.1941, although this may change with future research.



Photo: Heise Office

Heise Ranger Station, TG-294

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1114	Heise Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible/Contributing
1205	Heise Office	1938	Eligible/Contributing
1324T	Heise Oil Storage	c.1936	Eligible/Contributing
1325T	Heise Barn	1928	Eligible/Contributing
1326T	Heise Warehouse	1932	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

In 2005, the Heise Ranger Station, now known as the Heise Administrative Site, was identified as not eligible for listing in the National Register (TG-05-738). However, this was based on inaccurate information. Additional research and the site's evaluation within a historic context invalidate this finding.

The Heise Administrative Site is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C. Conservation, Government/Politics, and Architecture are the areas of significance, while the period of significance is 1928-1942. The site is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and, as district headquarters, it played an important role in the early administration of the Targhee National Forest. It also represents two distinct periods of Forest Service architectural development and site planning principles: the pre-New Deal era and the New Deal era. All five buildings are contributing resources.

Although the house has been altered, it retains its original massing and contributes to the site's spatial relationships. Its integrity of materials and workmanship has been diminished, but other aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, feeling and association) are intact. As noted in the National Register Bulletin (*How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*), a "district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serves as focal points." Additionally, "the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context." Other contributing site features include the three-rail fence and mature landscaping.



Photo: Snake River Barn

Snake River Ranger Station, TG-464

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1145T	Snake River Dwelling #2 Bunkhouse	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1351T	Snake River Barn	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1353T	Snake River Shop	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1355T	Snake River Oil & Gas House	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1133	Snake River House	2002	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1202A	Snake River Pump House	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Snake River Ranger Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 20, 1983. It was significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and as a representative example of Forest Service ranger stations of the New Deal era. Two disastrous fires caused by faulty wiring destroyed the house in 1989 and the office in 1992. As a result, the Snake River Ranger Station was removed from the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 due to a loss of integrity. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early Forest Service operations.

Note: This site was not resurveyed for this report.



Photo: Swan Valley Dwelling

Swan Valley Administrative Site, TG-483

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1106	Swan Valley Old Bunkhouse #1	1940	Eligible/Contributing
1122	Swan Valley Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible/Contributing
1203	Swan Valley Office	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1327	Swan Valley Garage/Storeroom	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1328	Swan Valley Storage Building	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing
1329	Swan Valley Barn	c.1925	Eligible/Contributing
1330	Swan Valley Oil & Gas House	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1339	Swan Valley Fire Shop/Warehouse	1936	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1153T	Swan Valley New Bunkhouse	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1303	Swan Valley Well House	2002	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1368T	Swan Valley Storage Shed	1995	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1373T	Swan Valley Recreation Warehouse	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

Since 1976, several cultural resource reports have been completed for the Swan Valley Ranger Station (now known as the Swan Valley Administrative Site), which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although not fully discussed in previous reports, the site is eligible as a district under Criterion A for its association with early conservation practices of the Forest Service and for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is eligible under Criterion C as a fine example of a 1930s Forest Service compound that clearly demonstrates site and building design principles of that time. Areas of significance are Conservation, Government/Politics, and Architecture while the period of significance is 1933 to 1958. Report No. TG-01-691 also states the site is eligible for listing under Criterion D.

Despite some modifications, the compound as a whole retains the integrity and character-defining features to represent these historical associations. In addition to important site features such as the landscaping, fences, and walks, the Swan Valley Ranger Station district is comprised of eight contributing resources. Four buildings constructed after 1958 are non-contributing resources.

Montpelier Ranger District



Photo: Clear Creek Cabin #1

Clear Creek Guard Station, CB-104

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1105	Clear Creek Cabin #1	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1147	Clear Creek Cabin #2	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1368	Clear Creek Gas & Oil House	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1605	Clear Creek Comfort Station	1942	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1144	Clear Creek A-Frame	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1369	Clear Creek Tack Shed	1986	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1642	Clear Creek Comfort Station	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

Heritage staff documented Cabin #1 in 1984 (Report No. CB-85-147) but did not evaluate it for historic significance. It is not clear why Cabin #2 was not inventoried; it is clearly visible in the report's photographs. Both cabins were evaluated in 1995 (Report No. CB-95-378) when the Forest proposed to decommission them. Heritage staff determined that they are eligible for listing in the National Register. A more recent inventory of the Forest's administrative sites, including a comparative analysis, supports this determination.

The Clear Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance is 1942. The portable nature of the cabins and outhouses is characteristic of the Forest Service's trend of re-use and relocation. This recycling of buildings, particularly after World War II, was indicative of tight budgets and the need to provide accommodations as work shifted around the Forest. This nomadic ability made conservation and forest management work more efficient.

The four historic buildings (the 1942 cabins, the frame toilet, and the frame gas and oil house) are contributing resources while the fiberglass toilet, tack shed, and A-frame cabin are non-contributing features. The landscaping, fencing, footpaths, corrals, and hitching posts also add to the site's role of an administrative site.



Photo: Eight Mile Garage

Eight Mile Guard Station, CB-393

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1352	Eight Mile Garage	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1356	Eight Mile Generator Shack	c.1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1133	Eight Mile Guard Station	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1779	Eight Mile Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Eight Mile Guard Station, as a whole, is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. All of its original buildings have been removed or replaced in recent decades. An archeological survey may reveal that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early ranger life.

Despite the site's ineligibility, the garage is individually eligible because of its rarity. It is an intact R4 Plan 20, the only one of this type on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Designed by George L. Nichols, regional architectural engineer, the garage is significant under Criterion C with Architecture as its area of significance. The period of significance is c.1935.



Photo: Montpelier Dwelling & Shop

Montpelier Warehouse Site, CB-103

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1118	Montpelier Dwelling	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1317	Montpelier Equipment Building	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1318	Montpelier Garage	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1319	Montpelier Oil House	1938	Eligible/Contributing
1320	Montpelier Shop	1935	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

Heritage staff in 1984 completed a cultural resource inventory of the five historic buildings at the Montpelier Warehouse Site (Report No. CB-85-147) but the site was not evaluated for listing in the National Register. Fourteen years later, the Idaho SHPO responded to a second report (CB-98-461), noting that the site is eligible under Criteria A and C. This is supported by a 2003 survey of the Forest’s historic administrative facilities and a comparative analysis.

The Montpelier Warehouse Site is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C. Conservation, Government/Politics, and Architecture are the areas of significance, while 1934-1938 is the period of significance. Funding and CCC labor under Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal program – an important national program – made possible the site’s development. The site also played a role in Forest Service administration of public lands at both the district and Supervisor’s Office levels. Finally, the compound exemplifies Forest Service administrative architecture and site planning principles of the New Deal era. It is the only intact warehouse compound from that period on the Forest. The five historic buildings are contributing resources. Although some lack individual distinction due to modifications, they retain enough integrity to create a grouping that portrays the site’s historical associations.



Photo: Paris Shop (former office)

Paris Ranger Station, CB-102

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1134	Paris Ranger Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1135	Paris Guard Dwelling	1951	Eligible/Contributing
1344	Paris Road & Trail Shed	c.1930	Eligible/Contributing
1346	Paris Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1350	Paris Oil House	1929	Eligible/Contributing
1351	Paris Equipment Tool Shed	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1353	Paris Garage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1357	Paris Shop	1934	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

As a former district headquarters, the Paris Ranger Station played an important role in the Forest Service's early land management and conservation efforts. It is also noteworthy for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Finally, it exhibits the characteristics of Forest Service architectural and site planning concepts of the New Deal era.

Known now as the Paris Administrative Site, the compound is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C with 1930-1962 as the period of significance. Areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture. While some buildings may lack individual distinction due to alterations, the district maintains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The site clearly portrays the areas of significance and is readily identifiable as a historic administrative site.

Soda Springs Ranger District



Photo: Bald Mountain Guard Station Cabin

Bald Mountain Guard Station, CB-096

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1101	Bald Mountain Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1601	Bald Mountain Comfort Station	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Bald Mountain Guard Station, with its cabin and outhouse, is an intact example of an overnight station constructed during the New Deal period. Such stations provided shelter and comfort to rangers conducting fieldwork. The cabin is one of two R4 Plan 6 buildings on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Unlike the other, now used as a tool shed at the Paris Ranger Station, the Bald Mountain cabin is in its original location.

The cabin and toilet have high integrity and are significant in the areas of Conservation (for the association with early Federal management of public lands) and Architecture (as a fine example of Forest Service architecture of the New Deal period). Consequently, they are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C with 1934 as the period of significance



Photo: Caribou Basin Original Guard Station

Caribou Basin Guard Station, CB-073

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1104	Caribou Basin Original Guard Station	c.1920	Eligible/Contributing
1117	Caribou Basin Warming Hut	1955	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1153	Caribou Basin Guard Station	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1747	Caribou Basin Comfort Station	1988	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Caribou Basin Guard Station, specifically the original cabin (#1104) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation and Architecture with 1926-1961 as the period of significance. Although the Caribou National Forest had dozens of administrative buildings before the 1930s, the Caribou Basin cabin is one of the few remaining resources of that era. It represents not only Forest Service management of public lands, but also the Agency's historic trend of "adopting" existing buildings for administrative use before the New Deal era. Future research into its association with mining may find that is also important in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and/or Industry.

The site as a whole is not eligible due to a loss of integrity, particularly in the aspects of design, setting, and feeling. The 1961 cabin (#1153) may be eligible when it meets the 50-year age requirement. The warming hut (#1117) and comfort station (#1747) are not eligible because the first retains no integrity and the second is of recent origin



Photo: Johnson Guard Station Cabin

Johnson Guard Station, CB-097

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1115	Johnson Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1312	Johnson Fly Shed	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1313	Johnson Bath/Storage Building	1934	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1617	Johnson Comfort Station	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
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Statement of Significance

Despite some modifications, the Johnson Guard Station retains the characteristics typical of a New Deal-era administrative site. It also represents the conservation work of the Forest Service in the early 20th century. The site is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. The period of significance is 1934 while the areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. The dwelling, the bath/storage building (former garage), and the fly shed are contributing resources. The toilet, built in 1975, is non-contributing. Site features that add to the site's historic character include the fencing, corral, sign, and landscaping.



Photo: Soda Springs Dwelling

Soda Springs Dwelling, 290 East 200 North, CB-099

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1124	Soda Springs Dwelling	1952	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1331	Soda Springs Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Soda Springs dwelling and garage have low integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to alterations. These include the installation of aluminum siding, metal roofing, vinyl windows, and metal doors. This loss of integrity renders the site ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D.



Photo: Stump Creek Garage

Stump Creek Guard Station, CB-101

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1125	Stump Creek Guard Station Cabin	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1332	Stump Creek Fly Shed	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1333	Stump Creek Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1621	Stump Creek Comfort Station	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1655	Stump Creek Comfort Station	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Stump Creek Guard Station suffers from a lack of integrity, primarily due to the extensive alterations to the house and garage. The original design, materials, and workmanship were lost with the installation of metal siding, roofing, windows, and doors. The fly shed is fairly intact but it does not adequately illustrate the areas of historic significance on its own. The R4 Plan 70 toilet fails in this regard also. Better examples of 1930s guard stations are found elsewhere on the Forest, even as close as the Johnson Guard Station several miles away. Consequently, the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early Forest Service operations or for associations with the adjacent Lander Trail.



Photo: Trail Garage

Trail Guard Station, CB-098

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1335	Trail Garage	1915	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

With the removal of most of its buildings and site features, the Trail Guard Station has little integrity from its period of significance. The only remaining building, a garage (former barn/fly shed), does not adequately demonstrate the areas of significance with which the site is associated. More intact examples of guard stations are found elsewhere on the Forest. Consequently, the Trail Guard Station is not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. An archeological survey may determine that the grounds are eligible under Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about early Forest Service operations.

Westside Ranger District



Photo: Bannock Garage

Bannock Guard Station, CB-106

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1102	Bannock Guard Station House	c.1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1301	Bannock Shop	c.1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1302	Bannock Garage	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1304	Bannock C&M Garage	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1338	Bannock Horse Barn	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1367	Bannock Stone Building	1941	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings

1158	Bannock Mobile Home	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1341	Bannock Gas & Oil House	c.1993	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Hay Shed	pre-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Fly Shed	post-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Fly Shed	post-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Bannock Guard Station has important historical associations including early reforestation practices and the Civilian Conservation Corps. However, extensive alterations have left the site and most buildings with low integrity and they no longer convey those associations. The site as a whole is not eligible for listing under Criteria A, B, or C but future investigations may determine it eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about early nursery practices, Forest Service ranger life, or the CCC.

The Stone Building is the only facility remaining on site that is individually eligible for listing in the National Register. It is rare for its stone construction – indeed the only masonry structure found during this multiple property survey of historic administrative sites – and it exhibits workmanship characteristic of the CCC era. The stone retaining walls at the Bannock Guard Station have similar associations and craftsmanship. The Bannock Stone Building and the retaining walls are eligible under Criterion C with Architecture as the area of significance and 1941 as the period of significance.



Photo: Malad Warehouse Barn

Malad Warehouse Site, CB-394

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1315	Malad Warehouse Barn	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1316	Malad Warehouse Tack Shed	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1342	Malad Warehouse	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366	Malad Utility Shed	1976	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1375	Malad Warehouse Granary	1993	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Trailer		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Hay Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Hay Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Metal Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Wood Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad BLM Fire House		Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Malad Warehouse Site is not eligible for listing because it does not meet the 50-year age requirement. Most of its buildings were constructed after 1966. The barn is the exception. It was built in 1934-35 at the Summit Guard Station and relocated to the warehouse site in 1978. Although the Forest Service has a long history of relocating buildings, the placement of the barn in a late 20th-century compound was detrimental to its integrity. It is now out of context with diminished integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and feeling. Despite its age, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register.



Photo: Pebble Barn

Pebble Guard Station, CB-108

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1121	Pebble Guard Station Cabin	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1322	Pebble Garage	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1323	Pebble Barn	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1784	Pebble Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Pebble Guard Station reveal that the site as a whole is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. The house has no exterior integrity and its relocation has altered the original spatial relationships. Integrity has also been compromised by the replacement of the original toilet with an incompatible toilet in a prominent location. An archeological survey may reveal that the site is eligible under Criterion D.

Nevertheless, the barn and garage are individually eligible under Criterion C with Architecture as area of significance. They are unusual because they are non-standard buildings constructed during a time when Forest Service policy required the use of standard plans. They are unique to the Forest and further study may reveal information about early construction practices and agricultural preferences of the area. The period of significance is circa 1935.



Photo: Summit Guard Station Cabin

Summit Guard Station, CB-105

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1126	Summit Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
1785	Summit Guard Station Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Summit Guard Station cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C with 1934 as the period of significance. It is the best example of an R4 Plan 5 guard station on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. (The other two are located at the eligible Porcupine Guard Station and the ineligible Stump Creek Guard Station.) Although the interior has been altered somewhat, the exterior retains a high degree of integrity. The cabin, a fine example of Region 4's standard designs of the New Deal era, represents early Forest Service administration of public lands in southeastern Idaho. The areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture.



Photo: Toponce Guard Station Cabin

Toponce Guard Station, CB-109

No.	Building Name	Date	Eligibility
1128	Toponce Guard Station Cabin	1941	Eligible/Contributing
1624	Toponce Comfort Station	1941	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

The Toponce Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance is 1941 and the areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. The buildings are representative of overnight stations or guard stations during the early years of Forest Service administration. Additionally, they are of log construction, which was unusual for administrative facilities on the Caribou National Forest. (Log buildings were more common on the northern Forests of Region 4 such as the Targhee, Salmon, Challis, Payette, and Boise national forests). The fencing, hand pump, and corral also contribute the site's historic character.

APPENDICES



Previous page: Forest officers from the Caribou, Targhee, and Teton national forests, Big Springs Ranger Meeting, 1926.

Appendix A: Timeline

- 1891 March 3: President is authorized to set aside forest reserves from public domain
- March 30: President Benjamin Harrison establishes the first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve.
- 1901 November 15: Division of Forestry is created in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior
- 1903 September 5: Pocatello Forest Reserve is established
- 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
- May 23: Henry's Lake Forest Reserve is established
- 1906 May 26: Bear River Forest Reserve is established
- December 31: Land for the Pocatello Planting Station (Pocatello Nursery) is withdrawn
- 1907 January 15: Caribou Forest Reserve is established
- March 2: President Theodore Roosevelt adds lands from Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho to the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve to create the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.
- March 4: "Forest Reserves" are renamed "National Forests"
- March 8: Port Neuf Forest Reserve is established
- Forest Service's three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts, with District 4 (Region 4) headquarters in Salt Lake City
- 1908 July 1: Henry's Lake Forest Reserve is combined with part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve to become the Targhee National Forest
- July 1: Beaver Head National Forest is created from the former Big Hole Forest Reserve
- July 1: Pocatello National Forest is created by consolidating the Pocatello Forest Reserve, the Port Neuf Forest Reserve, and the Malad and Marsh Creek divisions of the Bear River Forest Reserve
- 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
- Pocatello Nursery is significantly developed

- 1909 Ogden is designated a Forest Service supply depot for the six administrative districts
- 1910 June 28: Palisade National Forest is created from the southern half of the Targhee National Forest; land from the Beaverhead National Forest is transferred to the Lemhi National Forest and to the western end of the Targhee National Forest
- 1911 Supervisor George G. Bentz transfers the Caribou SO from Idaho Falls to Montpelier
- 1914 World War I begins
- 1915 July 1: Cache National Forest absorbs Pocatello National Forest
- 1917 US enters World War I
- July 1: Targhee National Forest re-absorbs the Palisade National Forest
- 1918 Pocatello Nursery is closed, along with two nurseries in Utah (Wasatch and Beaver Creek)
- 1919 World War I ends with Treaty of Versailles
- 1920 Montpelier Ranger District is created
- c1920 Ashton Ranger District absorbs the Hallie Park Ranger District
- 1923 Pocatello Ranger District absorbs the Port Neuf Ranger District
- 1924 Salmon National Forest absorbs the Lemhi National Forest, except for 11,607 acres that are transferred to the Targhee National Forest
- Victor Ranger District absorbs the Grandview Ranger District
- c.1925 Sherman Peak Ranger District is consolidated with the Bear Lake County and Cub River districts; Bear Lake County Ranger District is renamed the Paris Ranger District
- 1927 Auburn and Georgetown districts are consolidated as the Soda Springs Ranger District
- 1929 May 1: "districts" are renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts
- 1930 July 1: Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is established
- 1932 Soda Springs Ranger District absorbs the Grays Lake Ranger District
- 1933 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt launches New Deal programs
- May 20: Pocatello CCC district is established
- 1934 Land for what later became the Curlew National Grassland is purchased and managed by the Soil Conservation Service
- c.1934 Name of Big Springs Ranger District is changed to Buffalo Ranger District
- 1935 Salmon National Forest begins administering the Lemhi National Forest's Medicine Lodge Ranger District (western end of the present-day Dubois Ranger District)

- c.1935 Oxford and Elkhorn districts are combined as the Malad Ranger District
- 1938 Name of Lemhi National Forest is discontinued; Salmon National Forest officially absorbs the Medicine Lodge Ranger District from the Lemhi National Forest
- 8,576 acres are transferred to the Targhee National Forest from the Salmon National Forest
- Name of Hawley Gulch Ranger District is changed to Heise Ranger District
- 1939 May 11: Pocatello and Port Neuf divisions are transferred from Cache National Forest to the Caribou National Forest
- Caribou National Forest SO is transferred from Montpelier to Pocatello
- c.1940 Mink Creek Ranger District is renamed the Preston Ranger District
- 1941 December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; US declares war
- 1942 July 1: Malad Division (former Malad and Marsh Creek divisions of the Pocatello National Forest) is transferred from Cache National Forest to Caribou National Forest
- July: CCC program is shut down and camps are closed
- Additional land for what later became the Curlew National Grassland is purchased and managed by the Soil Conservation Service
- 1945 World War II ends
- 1946 Laketown District Ranger moves headquarters to Randolph
- 1948 Medicine Lodge Ranger District is transferred from the Salmon National Forest to the Targhee National Forest
- 1951 Rapid Creek and Victor districts are combined with headquarters in Driggs; district is renamed the Teton Basin Ranger District soon thereafter
- 1952 Construction of Palisades Dam commences
- 1957 Name of Medicine Lodge Ranger District is changed to Dubois Ranger District
- Construction of Palisades Dam is completed
- 1958 17,407 acres added to the Targhee National Forest
- Porcupine Ranger District headquarters relocates from Porcupine Ranger Station to Ashton
- c.1959 Name of Heise Ranger District is changed to Rexburg Ranger District
- 1960 Curlew National Grassland is designated
- 1961 Headquarters of Spencer Ranger District is transferred from Spencer to Dubois
- Idaho Falls becomes headquarters of the Snake River and Swan Valley ranger districts; name of Snake River Ranger District is changed to Idaho Falls Ranger District

- 1962 Name of Buffalo Ranger District is changed to Island Park Ranger District
- 1964 Malad Ranger District takes over administration of the Curlew National Grassland
- 1970 Targhee National Forest consolidates eight districts into five: the Ashton district absorbs the Porcupine district and transfers some land to the Island Park district; lands of the Spencer district are transferred to the Dubois and Island Park districts; Rexburg, Swan Valley, and Teton Basin districts are reconfigured as the Palisades and Teton Basin districts with headquarters in Rexburg and Driggs respectively
- 1972 December 30: Freedom Ranger District is dissolved and lands transferred to the Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and Montpelier districts
- 1973 March 1: Montpelier Ranger District begins administering that part of the Cache National Forest that lies in Idaho (the northern end of the Bear River Division)
- 1976 June 5: Teton Dam fails
- October 1: Palisades Ranger District (Targhee) begins managing the Snake River Ranger District (Caribou); Palisades district office is moved from Rexburg to Idaho Falls
- 1994 One ranger begins administering the Pocatello and Malad districts
- 1996 One ranger begins administering the Island Park and Ashton districts
- 1998 Westside Ranger District is created by consolidating the Pocatello and Malad districts with the Curlew National Grassland
- 2000 Caribou and Targhee national forests are consolidated as the Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Appendix B: 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

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1907-1908

1907-1908	Homer E. Fenn
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Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, 1905-1908

1905-1908	Homer E. Fenn
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Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917

1910	Daniel Sinclair Pack
1915-1917	Frank J. Ryder

Targhee National Forest, 1908-2000

1908-1909	Homer E. Fenn
1909-1911	David L. Barnett
1911	Daniel Sinclair Pack
1911-1918	Chester B. Morse
1918-1934	Samuel W. Stoddard
1934	James W. Farrell
1934-1936	Floyd W. Godden
1936-1938	Sidney C. Scribner
1938-1943	Miller S. Benedict
1944-1947	John G. "Jack" Kooch
1947-1950	Charles L. Daugherty
1950-1955	Grant A. Morse
1956-1959	Gordon L. Watts
1959-1969	Alvin F. Wright
1969-1973	Robert H. Tracy, Jr.
1973-1977	George A. Olson
1977-1980	David Jay
1980-1989	John E. Burns
1989-1993	James L. Caswell
1994-2000	Jerry Reese

Bear River Forest Reserve, 1906-1908

1906-1907	John Fell Squires
1908	Mark G. Woodruff
1908	John Fell Squires
1908	Willard Weld Clark

Pocatello National Forest, 1903-1915

1904-1908	Peter T. Wrensted
1908-1910	Clinton G. Smith
1910-1915	J. Frank Bruins

Port Neuf Forest Reserve, 1907-1908

1907-1908	Peter T. Wrensted
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Caribou National Forest, 1907-2000

1907	Homer E. Fenn (north) and John T. Wedemeyer (south)	
1907-1909	John T. Wedemeyer	
1909-1911	Nathan E. Snell	
1911-1916	George G. Bentz	
1916-1917	Lucas W. Hastings	
1917-1918	Charles D. Simpson	
1919-1928	Earl C. Sanford	
1928-1935	Frank S. Moore	
1935-1938	Miller S. Benedict	
1938-1947	Irvin Merle Varner	
1947-1953	Louis A. Dremolski	
1953-1960	John W. Parker	
1960-1965	Edward C. Maw	
1965-1968	Craig W. Rupp	May have been there later
1970-1975	Donald A. Schultz	May have been there earlier
1975	Adrian E. Dalton	
1977-1983	Charles J. Hendricks	May have been there earlier & later
1985-1993	Paul R. Nordwall	May have been there earlier & later

Caribou-Targhee National Forest, 2000-Present

2000-2005	Jerry Reese
2005-present	Larry Timchak

DISTRICT RANGERS

Targhee National Forest

HALLIE PARK RANGER DISTRICT (1908-c.1920)

1915-1917	Walter C. Mellenthin
1917-1920	Lemuel Steele, Jr.

ASHTON RANGER DISTRICT (1908-present)

c.1910-1918	Ernest A. Renner	May have been on the Hallie Park district
1919	Arthur G. Nord	
1920-1936	Lemuel Steele, Jr.	
1936-1937	Melvin A. Coonrod	
1937-1943	Rufus H. Hall	
1944-1954	Otis W. Slavin	
1955-1957	E. Rex Naanes	
1957-1959	Bruce W. Reese	
1960	Robert K. Patee	
1960-1970	Clyde P. Maycock	
1970-1973	Peter J. Walker	May have been there later
1975-1979	Bert F. Webster	
1980-1986	Dan Schindler	
1986-1987	Bruce Fox	
1987-1992	Lou Woltering	
1992-1996	Dave Dillard	
1996-present	Adrienne Keller	

PORCUPINE RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1970)

1916-1924	Ira Latham
1924-1928	Leo J. Hutson
1928-1930	G. D. Pickford
1930-1931	Murle J. Markham
1931-1935	Ira Latham
1935-1937	Rufus H. Hall
1937-1941	Melvin A. Coonrod
1944-1947	Lorin N. Wellman
1947-1951	Burt F. Rouse
1951-1956	Wilmer Dale Carringer
1957-1959	Robert K. Patee
1960-1964	Gordon A. Colby
1964-1969	Frank G. Beitia
1970	Peter J. Walker

BIG SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1962), ISLAND PARK RANGER DISTRICT (1962-present)

Also referred to as the Buffalo Ranger District beginning circa 1934.

1908	Samuel W. Stoddard
1909-1914	Walter C. Mellenthin
1918-1924	David L. Enteman
1924-1927	Ira Latham
1927-1936	Leo J. Hutson
1936	John G. Kooch
1936-1940	Paul J. Shank
1940-1951	Ned D. Millard
1951-1957	Henry L. Ketchie
1957-1962	E. Rex Naanes
1962-1969	Robert M. Cole
1970-1971	Thomas L. Griffith
1971-1976	E. Lynn Mitchell
1976-1980	Ned N. Pence
1980-1983	Robert C. Hammond
1984-1986	Bruce L. Fox
1986-1988	Rodd Richardson
1988	Hal Gibbs
1989-1993	Walt Grows
1993-present	Adrienne Keller

CAMAS (KILGORE) RANGER DISTRICT (by 1914-1924)

1916-1924	Karl C. "Sunny" Allan	At Kilgore
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BEAVER (?) RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1917); SPENCER RANGER DISTRICT (1917-1970)

1910	Samuel W. Stoddard
1912	Charles A. Bean
1912-1913	Ralph W. Thompson
1915-1916	Samuel W. Stoddard
1916-1923	Foster Steele
1924-1937	Ray Pickett
1937-1956	Lyman L. Richwine
1956-1957	Gordon A. Hutton
1957-1960	George B. Fry
1960-1964	Robert K. Patee
1964-1970	Waldemar Mueller

MEDICINE LODGE RANGER DISTRICT (1948-c.1957); DUBOIS RANGER DISTRICT (c.1957-present)

1920, 1924	Robert Johnson	
1927, 1935	H. H. Van Winkle	
1939	L. H. Garner	
1941-1944	C. H. McDonald	May have been there earlier and later
1946-1947	E. W. Gutzman	
1948-1950	Edward C. Maw	

1950-1954	Dan H. Levan
1954-1956	John P. Tucker
1957-1960	Philip S. Moffett
1960-1966	Wendell J. Johnson
1967-1970	Val R. Gibbs
1970-1974	Waldemar Mueller
1974-1985	Donis Owen
1985-1986	Rod Richardson
1986-1989	Grant Thorson
1989-2002	Clarence "Mack" Murdock
2002-2006	Robbert Mickelsen
2006-present	Richard Newton

HAWLEY GULCH RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-c.1938), HEISE RANGER DISTRICT (c.1938-c.1959), REXBURG RANGER DISTRICT (c.1959-1970)

Also known as Moody Ranger District in its early years.

1912-1917	Christopher W. F. Pfof	
1917	David L. Enteman	
1918-1919	Walter C. Mellenthin	
1919-1920	Francis Moss	
1920-1923	Arthur G. Nord	
1924-1926	Thornton G. Taylor	
1926-1934	John G. Kooch	
1934-1936	Paul J. Shank	
1936-1941	Ned D. Millard	
1941-1943	Donald E. Cox	
1944-1949	Howard R. Foulger	
1949-1953	Simon L. Cuskelly	
1953-1956	Joseph D. Peters	
1956-1958	H. Reid Jackson	
1959-1961	Alfred W. Walker	
1961-1966	Roy S. Verner	May have been there later
1968-1970	James J. Conner	May have been there earlier

INDIAN CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (c.1910-c.1917)

May have also been known as the Blowout Ranger District.

1916-1917	John J. "Jack" Albano
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SWAN VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1970)

1916-1920	Ernest Stone
1920-1927	Talmadge D. Cowen
1927-1937	Lyman L. Richwine
1937-1943	Ray Pickett
1944-1946	Donald E. Cox
1946-1954	Leo E. Fest
1955-1956	Max C. Green
1957-1958	John P. Tucker
1958-1970	Wendell E. Frisby

PALISADES RANGER DISTRICT (1970 to present)

1972-1973	Ervin C. Burrows	May have been there earlier and later
1975-1976	Wendell E. Frisby	May have been there earlier
1976-	Ben R. Albrechtsen	
1977-1986	Norman Huntsman	May have been there earlier
1986-present	Ron Dickemore	

RANGERS IN TETON VALLEY

Includes Yellowstone Forest Reserve and Henry's Lake Forest Reserve.

1898	Roland W. Brown	
1905	John Raphael	in Victor
1905-1907	Lucas W. Hastings	In Victor

GRANDVIEW RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1924)

May have also been known as the Canyon Creek Ranger District. Directories suggest it was informally consolidated in 1917 with the Victor Ranger District and formally consolidated in 1924.

1915-1916	Robert Johnson	
1917	Ray Pickett	
1918-1920	Claude C. Shannon	
1920-1923	Francis Moss	

VICTOR RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1951)

1910-1913	Lucas W. Hastings	
1913-1917	Robert A. Tempest	
1917	Arthur G. Nord	
1918-1920	Joshua A. Brower	
1920-1934	Claude C. Shannon	
1934-1935	John G. Kooch	
1935-1943	Leo J. Hutson	
1944-1950	Ernest H. Taylor.	
1950-1951	Carl J. Baird	

RAPID CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1910-1951), TETON BASIN RANGER DISTRICT (c.1952 to present)

1912-1916	Lorrin A. Loomis	
1916-1923	Ray Pickett	
1924-1942	Francis Moss	
1944-1948	Ernest H. Taylor	
1948-1950	Waldemar Mueller	
1951-1957	Carl J. Baird	
1957-1961	Joseph D. Peters	
1961-1962	Harvey W. Gissel	
1962-1964	Dennis B. Jensen	

1964-1971	Richard D. Henninger
1971-1975	Wendell E. Frisby
1975-1985	Wayne G. Foltz
1985-1990	Mack Murdock
1990-1996	Brad Exton
1997-2001	Patricia Bates
2001-present	Jay Pence

Caribou National Forest

SNAKE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (1907-1961), IDAHO FALLS RANGER DISTRICT (1961-1976)

1907-1914	Charles A. Spackman	
1914-1920	Camas Nelson	
1920-1922	Jesse L. Bidwell	
1922-1924	Jesse E. Draney	
1924-1927	Camas Nelson	
1927-1932	Alonzo E. Briggs	
1932-1937	Charles T. Gray	
1937-1943	James L. Jacobs	
1943-1945	Vaughan Tippetts	
1946-1951	Victor O. Goodwin	
1951-1952	Ivan L. Dyreng	
1953-1959	Ivan Christensen	
1959-1965	Bruce W. Reese	
1966-1972	Rollo H. Brunson	May have been there earlier and later
1973-1976	Ben R. Albrechtsen	May have been there earlier

GRAYS LAKE RANGER DISTRICT (1907-1932)

1907-1918	Frank M. Butler
1918-1922	Lewis C. Mathews
1922-1923	Robert E. Gordon
1923	Jesse E. Draney
1923-1924	John E. Irby
1924-1927	Alonzo E. Briggs
1927-1932	Charles A. Spackman

AUBURN RANGER DISTRICT (1907-1927)

1907-1908	Joseph H. Kennington	Also known as Hyrum Kennington?
1908-1909	Hyrum Kennington	Also known as Joseph H. Kennington?
1909-1913	Ernest P. Joice	
1913-1916	Alfred C. Toland	
1916-1924	James B. Bruce	
1924-1927	Jesse E. Draney	

GEORGETOWN RANGER DISTRICT (1907-1927)

1907-1910	James H. Johnson
1910-1916	John A. Ferguson
1916-1920	Robert E. Gordon
1920-1927	Arthur Peterson

FREEDOM RANGER DISTRICT (1914-1973)

1914-1927	Charles A. Spackman	
1927-1942	Jesse E. Draney	May have been there later
c1952-1955	Foyer Olsen	
1955-	Melvin Hyatt	
1958-1962	Phillmer D. Grimes	May have been there earlier and later
1964-1966	Max R. Keetch	May have been there earlier and later
1968-1973	Michael L. Hanson	May have been there earlier and later

MONTPELIER RANGER DISTRICT (1920-present)

1920-1924	Camas Nelson	
1924-1944	James B. Bruce	
1944-1950	Oliver Cliff	
1950-1952	James B. Bruce	
1953-1955	P. Max Rees	
1955-1959	Jay B. Hann	
1959-1966	Neil A. Deets	
1966-1973	Tatterson W. Smith	
1973-1987	Wendell J. Johnson	May have been there later
	Mark Johnson	
19xx-2001	John Newcom	
2001-present	Dennis Duehren	

SODA SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT (1927-Present)

1927-1942	Arthur Peterson	May have been there later
19xx-1952	Elmer Boyle	
1952-1957	Bruce W. Reese	
1957-1959	Neil A. Deets	
1959-1961	Darrel C. Hoffman	
1961-1971	Roy H. Daniels	
1971-1973	Glade Quilter	
1973-1974	Walter E. Hanks	May have been there later
1995, 2000	Anthony Varilone	
2001-2006	Dave Whittekiend	
2006	Jeff Jones	
2006-present	Jack Isaacs	

SHERMAN PEAK RANGER DISTRICT (up to 1924)

Information about this district, also referred to as the Mt. Sherman Ranger District, is sketchy. It is not clear which of the following men actually worked as ranger on the district.

1912-1921	Andrew Romero ⁵²⁸
1916-1919	Irvin M. Varner
FY1921-1923	Floyd O. Rowen
1923	Ray M. Poorman
1923	Lewis C. Smith
1924	Arnold R. Standing
1924	Dale M. Rustay

BEAR LAKE COUNTY RANGER DISTRICT (1920s-c.1925), PARIS RANGER DISTRICT (c.1925-1973)

1906-1908	William B. Hoge	
1909-1911	Charles E. Hess	
1912-1921?	Andrew Romero	See previous footnote
1919-1932	Wallace S. Averill	
1932-1933	Josiah A. Libby	
1933-1936	Henry C. Hoffman	
1936-1937	J. Deloy Hansen	
1937-1938	Orval E. Winkler	
1938-1955	Jay B. Hann	
1955-1957	Robert B. Allison	
1957-1973	Vaughan E. Tippetts	

CUB RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (1905?-1936), MINK CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1936-c.1942), PRESTON RANGER DISTRICT (c.1942-1973)

1905-1910	James S. Hite
FY1916-FY1917	James S. Hite
1919	S. Bryson Cook
1922-1925	Leroy Lindsay
1925-1929	S. Bryson Cook
1929-1931	Josiah H. Libby
1931-1936	S. Bryson Cook
1936-1939	Christian E. Jensen
1939-1943	E. Frederick Sargent
1944-1950	John J. Albano
1951	Mickelson or Michaelson
1952-1957	Thomas H. Sevy
1958-1963	Franklin R. Jensen
1963-1968	Ralph B. Roberts
1968-1973	Donnel J. Ward

⁵²⁸ Romero was a ranger on District 5 (Elbow Ranger Station) of the Caribou National Forest in 1918. Thereafter he was reportedly the "Paris" District Ranger from 1912-1921, although this was likely a district that later became part of the Paris Ranger District. The 1940 Cache National Forest History states that Romero once lived at the Eight Mile Ranger Station and was on the Mt. Sherman Ranger District, which used to extend down to Eight Mile, where he lived as late as maybe 1940.

PORT NEUF RANGER DISTRICT (1905-1923)

It was supposedly a district on the Cassia from 1905 to 1907, then its own forest reserve from 1907 to 1908. Although technically it remained a separate district, one ranger managed it and the Pocatello Ranger District beginning in 1923.

1905-1907	Arthur P. Say
1908	Sterling R. Justice
1909-1910	Alexander McQueen
1910-1912	Arthur P. Say
1913-1915	Barton
1916-1923	William H. Campbell

POCATELLO RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1998)

1908	Arthur P. Say
1909	Sterling R. Justice
1910-1911	Alexander McQueen
1912-1915	George G. Henderson
1916-1918	Alexander McQueen
1918-1936	Sterling R. Justice
1936-1941	Wilford L. "Slim" Hansen
1941-1943	Earl S. Morganroth
1944-1950	James B. Bruce
1951-1965	Glenn S. Bradley
1966-1971	Gilbert L. Farr
1971-1983	Richard P. Kline
1983-1998	Jerald Tower

OXFORD-ELKHORN (1920s? until c1935), MALAD RANGER DISTRICT (1935-1998)

1909	Hyrum Rose & Moses Christensen	
FY1916	[Moses?] Christensen & [Wm. H.?] Campbell	
FY1917	Irvin M. Varner	May have been ranger from 1915 to 1919
1920-1923	Moses Christensen	
1923-1926	William H. Campbell	
1926-1929	Harmel M. Peterson	
1929-1932	Sterling R. Justice	
1932-1933	Wallace R. Averill	
1933-1942	Robert E. Clabby	
1942-1944	Oliver Cliff	
19xx-c1953	Ivan Christensen	
1954-1959	Ivan L. Dyreng	
1960-1962	John F. Niebergall	
1962-1965	Jarrell Kent Taylor	
1966	Marcus A. Kary	
1966-1973	Wendell J. Johnson	
1973-1981	Donnel J. Ward	
1981-1991	Frank Gunnell	
1991-1994	Rick Brazzel	
1994-1998	Jerald Tower	

WESTSIDE RANGER DISTRICT (1998-present)

1998-present	Jerald Tower
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Appendix C: Biographies

The following is a list of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Caribou-Targhee 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.

Adams, Jack

Adams worked on the Dixie National Forest as the Teasdale District Ranger from 1968 to 1971. This may be John K. Adams, who was assisting the Preston District Ranger in 1968.

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 either the Indian Creek or 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 (1944-1950). 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 ranger of the Snake River Ranger District (Caribou National Forest) from 1973 to 1976, then the Palisades Ranger District (Caribou and Targhee National Forest) from 1976 until about 1977. He served as the Ogden District Ranger (Wasatch-Cache National Forest) from 1980 to 1984.

Allan, Karl C. "Sunny"

Karl C. "Sunny" Allan had a long career of service on the Targhee National Forest. He was assistant ranger on Districts 1 and 2 in 1915, ranger of the District 2 (Camas or Kilgore Ranger District) from at least 1916 until 1924, and assistant ranger on District 1 (Kilgore) in 1924-25. He transferred to the Teton National Forest where he was the Buffalo District ranger from 1929 to 1939. He also served as the Jackson Lake District Ranger (Teton National Forest) from 1940 to 1943. As of 1950, Allan (described as former ranger on the Teton and Challis forests) was a ranger for the Grand Teton National Park. His wife, Esther Allan, researched and wrote a history of the Teton National Forest under freelance contract in 1973.

Allen, E. T.

Examined lands for the Pocatello Forest Reserve (1903?).

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.

Alvord, Edwin T.

He worked on the Targhee until he resigned on November 20, 1911.

Anderson, Mark

Anderson was appointed as a forest guard on the Targhee National Forest in 1912. He worked as a guard on the Caribou National Forest in 1913, and as a grazing assistant and grazing examiner for the R4 Division of Grazing from 1914 until his resignation on August 10, 1919. As of 1921, he was the manager of the Roberts Hotel in Provo.

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.

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 National Forest 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 National Forest as deputy or assistant forest supervisor until 1935. [*Alumni Bulletin* says he was the Wasatch deputy forest supervisor under Parkinson in April 1921.] 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.

Averill, Wallace S.

Wallace Averill began his career on the Wyoming National Forest as assistant ranger in 1909. By 1911, he was employed as a guard there. His appointment records suggest he did not work for the Forest Service from the fall of 1911 until September 1918 when he was hired as a ranger on the Weiser National Forest. The following year, he transferred to the Cache National Forest, working on the Paris Ranger District (now Caribou National Forest) until 1932. He then became ranger of the Oxford and Elkhorn districts (Malad) from 1932 until 1933. By 1940, he was a ranger on the Minidoka National Forest. He retired on March 31, 1947 and lived in Albion, Idaho until 1952 when he moved to a new house near Boise. After his retirement, he became involved with politics and served a term in the Idaho legislature. As of 1952, he managed a state liquor store. He died at age 76 on October 23, 1962, only a month after moving to Yuma, Arizona. He was buried in Boise, Idaho.

Baird, Carl J.

Carl J. Baird served the Targhee National Forest as the Victor District Ranger from 1950 until 1951 when it was consolidated with the Rapid Creek Ranger District to form the Teton Basin Ranger District. He stayed on as ranger of the new district until 1957. By the late 1950s, he was what Floyd

Iverson described as a troubleshooter on special assignments for the division of range and wildlife (R4).

Balch, Alford P.

A. P. Balch was a junior forest ranger on District 2 of the Targhee National Forest from 1930 until at least 1933. He was based in Island Park in 1930, then in Guild from 1931 to 1933. He transferred to the Teton National Forest where he was ranger of the Jackson Lake district (1934-35) and the Gros Ventre district (1936-42 and 1946-48). As of 1950, an A. P. "Bones" Balch ran a tourist camp near Mack's Inn, Idaho.

Barnett, David L.

Barnett was responsible for the early administration of several new forest reserves in Nevada. He served as the Forest Supervisor of the Charleston and Vegas Forest Reserves (1907) and the Toiyama, Monitor and Toiyabe Forests (1908). The latter three were consolidated as the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908 and Barnett served as its Forest Supervisor until 1909. He then became the second Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest from 1909 until District Forester Sherman dismissed him from the Forest Service for drunkenness on February 28, 1911.

Bean, Charles A.

Bean first worked as a guard on the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (Idaho side) beginning in 1907. In 1909, he became assistant ranger on the Targhee National Forest and a year later was promoted to deputy forest supervisor. This was followed by stints on the Palisades National Forest (forest ranger, 1910) and back to the Targhee (deputy forest supervisor, 1911-1914). He served as acting ranger on the Spencer Ranger District in 1912. Bean was later promoted to the position of forest supervisor on the Wyoming (1914-1922) and Nevada (1922 -1931) national forests. He retired on April 30, 1932 and lived in Salt Lake City.

Beitia, Frank G.

From 1964 until about 1969, Beitia was the Porcupine district ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

Benedict, Miller S.

Benedict began his career on the Toiyabe as a guard in 1908, advancing to ranger and, in 1909 to Forest Supervisor. In 1910, he became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Boise. This was followed by a short stint as Idaho Forest Supervisor (1914) and Sawtooth Forest Supervisor (1916-17). He joined the war effort and by June 1917 was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry). Benedict returned in 1919 to work on the Lassen National Forest in California for a few months. He then served as Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth from 1919 until at least 1926. (His title there in April 1921 was "District Forest Inspector, In Charge.") From 1935 to 1938, Benedict was the Caribou Forest Supervisor. He transferred to the Targhee National Forest in the same position. During his tenure there (1938-1943), range and grazing conditions greatly improved. He retired in 1946 and lived in Ogden (suggesting he retired from a regional position). By 1958, Benedict was living in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Bentz, George G.

Bentz worked in Region 4 as early as 1907 when he was Inspector or Supervisor of the Lemhi (North) and Salmon River forests, operating from Salmon. He held that position in 1908 and may have been there as late as 1909 when Homer Fenn became the regional chief of grazing and chose Bentz as one of his deputies. Bentz became forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1911, serving in that position until he resigned in February of 1916. While there, he reportedly proved to be a fair and popular administrator in spite of his strictness. He worked well with people and communities in the establishment of projects for their betterment. Water projects on the Caribou, which would eventually serve many communities and farms, began with his administration. As of 1921, Bentz was in ranching and livestock in Whitebird, Idaho.

Bidwell, Jesse L.

Bidwell or Bedwell 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 (1920-22). Bidwell resigned September 15, 1922.

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.

Bond, Willard F.

Willard F. Bond was the assistant forest supervisor of the Targhee National Forest in 1941-42.

Bower, Kenneth G.

Bower assisted the Preston District Ranger on the Cache National Forest in 1945. The following year, he was on the Dixie National Forest as the Johns Valley District Ranger, an appointment he held from 1946 until 1950. He then went to the Fishlake National Forest as ranger of the Pioneer (1950-51) and Fillmore (1952-53) districts.

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."

Boyle, Elmer

Boyle was the Soda Springs district ranger (Caribou National Forest) in 1952. The length of his tenure there is presently not known.

Bradley, Glenn S.

From 1951 until 1965, Bradley was the Pocatello district ranger on the Caribou National Forest.

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 (1924-27) and Snake River (1927-1932) 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.

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.

Brower was a forest assistant assigned to the Pocatello National Forest on July 1, 1909 to do mapping and other miscellaneous work.

Brower, Joshua A.

Joshua A. Brower served briefly on the Targhee National Forest as ranger of the Victor Ranger District from 1918 until he resigned on February 15, 1920. As of 1921, he was working for the B. F. Blodgett Mercantile Company in Victor, Idaho.

Brown, Roland W.

Roland W. Brown was the first forest ranger for Teton Valley area (1898), and was a ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1908 to 1910. Brown resigned that position on June 30, 1910.

Bruce, James B.

Bruce began as a forest guard on the Wyoming National Forest in 1911. He worked summers until May 25, 1916 when he received a permanent position as an assistant forest ranger. He transferred to the Caribou National Forest. Bruce's long career there included assignments as district ranger in Auburn, Wyoming (1916-1924) and Montpelier, Idaho (1924-44). For a couple of months in 1924, he served as Deputy Forest Supervisor. Following an assignment as Pocatello district ranger (1944-1950), he returned to his previous position a two-year stint before retiring on December 20, 1952. During his time in Montpelier, Bruce was active in community organizations such as the school board, the Rainbow Rod and Gun Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. After retirement, he continued his residence in Montpelier until at least 1965. In 1967, former Supervisor Charles D. Simpson described James Bruce as reasonable, responsible, and congenial. "Jim was a willing worker, fitted into the organization, was accepted, and had the approval of the users. Yet nothing was slipped over on him."

***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. He remained on that Forest until 1914 or 1915 when it was absorbed by the Cache National Forest. He transferred to serve as forest supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest (c. 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 on May 31, 1916 for health reasons, he went into the ranching and livestock business near Boise. Bruins was still living there as of 1952.

Brunson, Rollo H.

Rollo Brunson worked 36.5 years in the National Forest System, 33 years of which were spent on the Dixie National Forest as ranger, timber and planning staff officer, and fire air attack boss. He learned his flight skills as a pilot with the United States Air Force. He was the Cedar City District Ranger from 1972 to 1987. Prior to that, Brunson worked on the Caribou National Forest as the Snake River district ranger (c.1966 to 1972).

Buckingham, Arthur

Arthur Buckingham was an assistant forest supervisor on the Targhee National Forest from 1935 to 1937. He later served as the forest supervisor of the Teton (1945-1957) and Bridger forests (1957-61). Buckingham retired in May of 1961 and lived in Wilson, Wyoming.

Bulfer, D. E.

D. E. Bulfer was a junior forest ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He worked on District 2 out of Guild, Idaho in 1930 and on District 2 out of Kilgore, Idaho from 1931 to 1932.

Burns, John E.

From 1980 until 1989, Burns was the forest supervisor of the Targhee National Forest.

Burrows, Ervin C.

Burrows was the Escalante District Ranger (Dixie National Forest) in 1964-70. He also served as ranger of the Palisades Ranger District (Targhee National Forest) in 1972-73 (possibly earlier and later).

Butler, Frank M.

Frank M. Butler's career included an assignment as the Grays Lake district ranger on the Caribou National Forest, from 1907 until he resigned on April 15, 1918 to become a rancher and stockman in Henry, Idaho. In 1967, former Supervisor Charles D. Simpson described Butler: "Broad-shouldered and heavy-voiced, he had a big, overhanging nose, heavy eyebrows. Tobacco juice colored the corners of his mouth. One glaring look at a recalcitrant Basque and that herder would say, 'Yes, sir! Mr. Butler, yes, sir!' He was a local native son and talked the stockman's language. He meant business."

Butler, George S.

George S. Butler was an Assistant Forest Ranger in Irwin, Idaho on the Palisade National Forest in 1916. Butler resigned that position on September 30, 1916.

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 (1916-23) then he transferred to Malad to take over the Oxford and Elkhorn districts (1923-26). 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.

Carringer, Wilmer Dale

From 1951 until about 1956, Carringer was the ranger on the Targhee National Forest's Porcupine districts.

Caswell, James L.

Caswell was forest supervisor of the Targhee National Forest from 1989 until 1993.

Chase, Herbert E.

Herbert E. Chase was the District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Indian Creek Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest in 1921.

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, Moses

Christensen, the son of Mormon immigrants, was born in April 26, 1876 in Newton, Utah and raised in Cache Valley. He majored in agriculture at Utah State Agricultural College. From 1904 to 1908, he worked for the Department of the Interior in Oregon teaching agriculture on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. He joined the USFS in April of 1908, serving as guard and ranger on what became the

Malad (also Oxford-Elkhorn) Ranger District until 1923. After 22 years with the Forest Service, he left to become a successful farmer with significant acreage near Soda Springs, Idaho. Christensen also served in the Idaho State Legislature in 1941. He died on October 12, 1969 in Logan, Utah and was buried in the Newton Cemetery. Christensen was the maternal great-grandfather of Dave Whittekiend, a recent ranger of the Soda Springs District Ranger.

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. (He was a ranger there in 1921.) Clabby worked from Malad, Idaho as the Oxford-Elkhorn District Ranger (Cache National Forest, now administered by the Caribou) from 1932 until he retired on July 31, 1942 due to ill health. He remained in Malad where he died on April 3, 1969.

Cliff, Oliver

In 1938, Oliver Cliff received his forest management degree from Utah State University. The following year, he took some classes in range management and took the civil service exam for junior range forester. He passed and on January 1, 1940, Cliff was hired on the Caribou National Forest. He worked from Pocatello as a junior range examiner for two and a half years before he was assigned as the Malad District Ranger (1942-44). After two years, Cliff became the Montpelier District Ranger (1944-1950). Cliff transferred to Region 6 in 1950, where he worked for six years in range. He returned to Region 4 to work under the assistant regional forester in range management (1956-1963) and then went to the WO's range management office (1963-1968). In 1968, Cliff came back to Region 4 as its assistant regional forester in charge of range management. He retired from that position at the end of 1974.

Colby, Gordon A.

Gordon A. Colby was the Porcupine district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1960 to 1964.

Cole, Robert M.

From 1962 until about 1969, Cole was the Island Park district ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

Conner, James J.

Conner was the ranger of the Rexburg district on the Targhee National Forest as early as 1968 until it was consolidated in 1970.

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.

Coonrod, Melvin A.

Melvin A. Coonrod worked on the Targhee National Forest as Ashton district ranger (1936-37) and Porcupine district ranger (1937-41).

Cowen, Talmadge D.

Cowan was the Swan Valley district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1920 to 1927.

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 Hawley Gulch Ranger District (Targhee) in 1941-43, the Swan Valley Ranger District (Targhee) in 1944-46, 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.

Critchfield, Frederick H.

From July 20, 1905 until December 31, 1906, Critchfield was a guard and assistant ranger on the Pocatello Division. He later worked on the Cassia National Forest in its early years.

Cusick, Oscar F.

He was a ranger on the Targhee in 1920, possibly through 1921. He then worked on the Lemhi from 1922 until at least 1925. Cusick retired in early 1959, possibly due to disability, and lived in Garden Valley, Idaho. He died on March 27, 1980.

Cuskelly, Simon L.

Simon "Buck" Cuskelly was the Heise district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1949 until 1953 when he transferred to the Dixie National Forest. There, he was the Powell District Ranger from 1953 to 1955. Cuskelly was the Assistant Supervisor on the Manti-La Sal, then promoted and transferred to the Fishlake National Forest June 1, 1958. He served as supervisor from 1958 until 1962. Sometime between 1955 and 1957, Cuskelly was in charge of range reseeding for the R4 division of range and wildlife.

Dalton, Adrian E.

From 1957 until 1959, Dalton was the Panguitch Lake District Ranger (Dixie National Forest). He served as forest supervisor (possibly acting) on the Caribou National Forest in 1975.

Daniels, Roy H.

From 1961 to 1971, Daniels was the Soda Springs district ranger on the Caribou National Forest.

Daugherty, Charles L.

Charles L. Daugherty was assistant forest supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1940. He became forest supervisor from 1947 to 1950 when he transferred to Sawtooth National Forest as forest supervisor. During his tenure on the Targhee, Daugherty worked on and received recognition for projects pertaining to insect control, wildlife management, and range management. He was well received in the community, was protective of the watershed, and a stickler for safety programs on the Forest. There was also a Charles Ira Daugherty who worked as a ranger on the Challis from 1923 until at least 1925. He retired in 1957 and lived in Twin Falls, Idaho. It is not clear if this is the same person as Charles L. Daugherty.

Deets, Neil A.

Neil A. Deets worked on various forests in Region 5 for six and one-half years before moving to the Caribou National Forest. There he worked as Soda Springs District Ranger (1957-1959) and Montpelier District Ranger (1959-1966). He then transferred to Utah.

Draney, Jesse E.

Jesse Draney, appointed from Wyoming National Forest, served as ranger of the Snake River District Ranger on the Caribou National Forest from 1922 to 1924. After the Grays Lake ranger died,

Draney filled in from January to April of 1923 until a permanent ranger could be found. Draney returned to the Snake River Ranger District, working there until he became district ranger on the Auburn district (1924-27). With the dissolution of that district, Draney served as the Freedom district ranger (1927 until at least 1942). He may have remained in that position as late as 1951 when he retired. In 1972, Draney wrote a brief history of the Snake River Ranger District, 1922-1923.

Dremolski, Louis A.

He had worked on the Boise in the range staff position and, after the Boise absorbed the Payette in 1944, was slated for transfer to the Targhee. However, about a month after the merger he was appointed to the range staff position of the Boise to placate permittees. Dremolski served as supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1947 to 1953. He retired in 1961 and later lived in Oak Harbor, Washington.

Dyrenge, Ivan L.

Ivan Dyrenge, born in 1894, was a native of Manti, Utah. He served as a district ranger on the Potts (1930-35) and Kingston/Austin (1935-38) districts of the Toiyabe National Forest. He also served as ranger on the Seeley Creek Ranger District of the Manti National Forest from 1945 to 1951. During that time, Dyrenge played the role of the Manti "groom" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. After serving as a ranger on the Snake River Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest (1951-52), he became ranger on the Malad Ranger District from at least 1954 until he retired on July 31, 1959. After his retirement, Dyrenge lived in Ephraim, Utah. He passed away in 1979. Note: there is some confusion about Dyrenge's career. He was reportedly the ranger on the Thousand Lake Mountain District of the Fishlake National Forest from 1936 to 1938.

Egell, Sumner T.

Ranger on the Pocatello National Forest until he resigned on April 12, 1911

Enteman, David L.

Enteman was on the Targhee National Forest as ranger on the Hawley Gulch (1917) and Big Springs (1918-1924) districts.

Evans, Charles F.

Appointed from Wisconsin, Evans worked as a forest assistant in the Regional Office in 1912. He became a forest examiner on the Palisade National Forest in 1914, was transferred to the Ashley National Forest in 1915, then to the Lemhi National Forest in 1917. He was forest supervisor there from at least 1918 until 1922 (working from Mackay) when he went to the Division of Operations (it is not clear if this was at the WO or the RO). While there, he worked as a national forest examiner and a district forest inspector until at least 1925.

Farnsworth, C. E.

Farnsworth worked on the Targhee National Forest as Junior Forest Ranger. He was located on District 2 (Guild, Idaho) from 1927 to 1928, and later at the St. Anthony Supervisors Office in 1929.

Farr, Gilbert L.

From 1966 until 1971, Farr was the Pocatello district ranger on the Caribou National Forest.

Farrell, James W.

Farrell was a forest assistant on the Wyoming National Forest until 1922 when he transferred to the Targhee. A few months later, he went to the Idaho National Forest, working as a junior forester there until 1925. That year, he was appointed Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Wyoming National Forest. He was Targhee Forest Supervisor in 1934 and Payette Forest Supervisor in 1935.

Favre, Clarence E.

Born c. 1888, Favre studied at old Salubria, Cambridge and at a prep school in Moscow, Idaho before getting his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. After working for a year, he

returned to get his masters degree. Favre was appointed as a guard on the Weiser NF in 1910, then as a seasonal assistant ranger on the Payette NF from 1911 to 1913. He held the same position on the Caribou NF (1913-1916). Favre was promoted to grazing assistant in 1916, after which time he transferred to the Humboldt National Forest. There he became deputy forest supervisor (1917), then forest supervisor (1917-1922). This was interrupted by his army service in 1918-19 and his job as district (regional) forest inspector in 1920-21. In late 1922, Favre became forest supervisor of the Wyoming National Forest, serving until 1936. By the late 1930s, he was at the Regional Office as assistant regional forester in charge of the Division of Range Management. In 1946, he was appointed forest supervisor of the Toiyabe NF, where he remained until December 31, 1950 when he retired. Favre Lake, in the Ruby Mountains of Nevada, is named after him.

***Fenn, Homer E.**

According to personnel records, Homer E. Fenn was hired as an assistant ranger on the Bitterroot Forest Reserve in 1905. A few months later, he was a ranger on the Henry's Lake Reserve (Targhee National Forest) and was soon promoted to forest supervisor, working in that position from 1905 to 1908. When Region 4 was reorganized in 1907, Fenn served as supervisor of the Henry's Lake, Yellowstone (Idaho side), and Caribou (north) forest reserves. While his appointment on the Caribou did not last beyond that year, he remained supervisor of the Henry's Lake and Yellowstone areas through 1908 when they were consolidated as the Targhee National Forest. Fenn was reportedly "a controversial figure who often tried out his ideas without the permission of his superiors." Nevertheless, he was well respected. He transferred in 1909 to become Region 4's first Chief of Grazing. After a year, he was appointed assistant district forester in range management, remaining in that position until he resigned on April 30, 1919. As of 1921, Fenn was with the Livestock Commission in Ogden, Utah ("Hall and Fenn").

Ferguson, John A.

Ferguson transferred from the Fishlake National Forest to the Caribou in February 1910 where he was assigned to the Georgetown Ranger District. He remained as ranger there until 1916.

Fest, Leo E.

Fest worked on the Wyoming as the Big Piney District Ranger (1918-22, with Bill Ray) and Sherman District Ranger (1924 to 1926). He went to the Targhee where he was the Swan Valley District Ranger from 1946 until he retired on March 31, 1954. During retirement, he lived in Boise.

Fleming, Charles F.

Charles F. Fleming was a ranger on the Targhee National Forest who resigned that position on October 18, 1911.

Foltz, Wayne G.

From 1964 until 1969, Foltz was the Hoback district ranger on the Teton National Forest. He later served on the Targhee National Forest as the Teton Basin district ranger from 1975 until his death in a car accident in 1985.

Foulger, Howard R.

Foulger was the Heise district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1949. He served as a ranger on the Mount Baldy Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest from 1950 to 1952. During that time, Foulger ("of Price") played an "usher" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He next became assistant forest supervisor of the forest from 1953 to 1954. Foulger was forest supervisor of the Dixie National Forest (1958-62) and later the Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range Management for R1.

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 (1958-1970). He then served as ranger on the Teton Basin Ranger District (1971-75), then on the Palisades Ranger District (1975-76). He retired from the Forest Service in 1976.

Fry, George B.

George Fry was the Spencer district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1957 to 1960.

Garner, Lawrence Henry

Garner was a ranger on the Weiser National Forest 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." He may have returned to the Forest Service for in 1939, someone by the name of L. H. Garner was a ranger for the Targhee National Forest in Dubois, Idaho.

Gibbs, Val R.

From about 1967 until 1970, Gibbs was the Dubois District Ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

Gissel, Harvey W.

From 1961 to 1962, Gissel was on the Targhee National Forest as the Teton Basin district ranger.

Godden, Floyd W.

Floyd W. Godden became the seventh Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1934. One of the first things he contended with was a new plan for fire protection, including an examination of using radios versus telephones and issuing fire tools at different locations. He was the supervisor until 1936.

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 to 1951.

Gordon, Robert E.

Robert E. Gordon, son of a Texas judge, transferred from the Targhee National Forest to the Caribou National Forest, where he was the Georgetown Ranger District from February 1916 until 1920. He resigned that position on April 30, 1920 to ranch and raise livestock at Ovid, Idaho. He returned the following year as ranger-at-large on the Caribou National Forest. On April 19, 1922, Gordon was assigned as ranger of the Grays Lake Ranger District where he worked until his death on January 18, 1923. According to correspondence from Forest Supervisor Earl Sanford, "Bob has rendered excellent service for the past six years, and has made an enviable reputation for fairness and efficiency in administering his district." In 1967, Supervisor Charles D. Simpson wrote, "Bob was a school dropout to become a cowboy. He was from good stock and smart, with a fine personality. Days were never too long or weather too tough. He had a wry smile and a slight Texas drawl. Everybody loved him. He knew his job."

Gray, Charles T.

Gray was a guard, then a ranger on the Sawtooth (1906-10) and a ranger on the Boise (1910-1918). He resigned in 1918, but returned as a ranger on the Idaho National Forest in 1921. On April 1, 1932, he transferred from the Idaho to the Caribou National Forest to serve as the Snake River District Ranger until he retired on July 16, 1937 due to a disability. Gray remained in Idaho, living in Idaho Falls.

Green, Max C.

Green was a ranger on the Joes Valley Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest from around 1950 to 1953. During that time, Green ("of Castle Dale") played a "flower girl" in the 1950

shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. He also served as Swan Valley district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1955 to 1956.

Griffith, Thomas L.

For a short time, Griffith was the Island Park District Ranger (c. 1970 to 1971) on the Targhee National Forest.

Grimes, Phillmer D.

Grimes was ranger of the Freedom Ranger District on the Caribou National Forest from as early as 1958 until at least 1962 (maybe earlier and later).

Gutzman, Ernest W.

From 1946 until about 1947, Gutzman was acting ranger in Dubois (Targhee National Forest). He retired on October 30, 1950 and lived in Salmon, Idaho before his death on July 12, 1952.

Hall, Dwight

He retired on November 30, 1958, possibly due to a disability, and lived in St. Anthony, Idaho (Targhee National Forest?)

Hall, Rufus H.

Hall worked on the Porcupine District of the Targhee National Forest as junior forester (1934) and as ranger (1935-37). He then became the Ashton district ranger from 1937 until 1943. Hall retired on June 7, 1963 and lived in Richfield, Utah.

Halsey, William A.

William A. Halsey was a ranger on Targhee National Forest who resigned that position on September 10, 1913.

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, 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 (1936-41). Slim became assistant forest supervisor on the Boise in 1941.

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, Michael L.

Hanson was ranger of the Freedom Ranger District on the Caribou National Forest from as early as 1968 until 1973 (maybe earlier).

Harris, Alvin E.

Alvin E. Harris was an assistant ranger for the Palisades National Forest in Driggs, Idaho from 1915 to 1916. Thereafter he became a district ranger. Harris resigned that position on August 9, 1916 and became a civil engineer in Rexburg, Idaho.

Harris, Hensley G.

Hensley G. Harris was a Forest Clerk for the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on July 15, 1917, and became a lawyer, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Harris, Theresa B.

Senior Clerk on the Targhee National Forest in April 1921.

Hastings, Lucas W.

Hastings was an early ranger for the Yellowstone Forest Reserve/Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (1905-07) and was located at Victor, Idaho. When Dan Pack became supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, Hastings was working as a range inspector. Per his request, he was transferred back to his old district at Victor. There he served as the ranger of the Victor Ranger District from 1910 until 1913. Hastings became deputy supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1913-15. He became the forest supervisor in February of 1916 but resigned on May 1, 1917 to become a rancher in Tetonia, Idaho. He was still there as of 1965.

Heikes, Rama

Rama Heikes was clerk on Caribou National Forest from April 15, 1912 until November 22, 1916.

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 Ranger District (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.

Hendricks, Charles J.

Hendricks was the forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1977 through 1983. He may have been there as early as 1975 and as late as 1985.

Henninger, Richard D.

From 1964 until 1971, Henninger was on the Targhee National Forest as the Teton Basin district ranger.

Hess, Charles E.

Hess was the Bear Lake County (Paris) District Ranger from 1909 until July 27, 1911 when he resigned from the Forest Service.

Hite, James S.

Hite was the Cub River District Ranger on the Cache National Forest (now on the Caribou) from 1905 to 1910. He may have also worked there in FY1916 and FY1917. The 1921 *Alumni Bulletin* states James B. Hite was a ranger on the Weiser until April 30, 1918 when he resigned. As of 1921, he was a beekeeper, bee inspector, and rancher in Weiser.

Hoffman, Carrel C.

From 1959 to 1961, Hoffman was the Soda Springs district ranger on the Caribou National Forest.

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-c. 1934) and ranger (c. 1934-1936). 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.

Hoge, William B.

Born circa 1883, William B. Hoge taught school and worked at his father's office before entering the Forest Service. His father was president of the Liberty Sawmill Company, which had interests on William's district. His brothers' cattle business, Hoge Brothers, was described as "the canniest and most unscrupulous Mormon outfit" in the Bear Lake Country. William B. Hoge started out his Forest Service career as a guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve on October 22, 1906. A few months later, he was promoted to Assistant Forest Ranger and received a permanent appointment in July of 1907. He was assigned to the Bear Lake County Ranger District from 1906 to 1908. Because of his family connections, Bear River Forest Supervisor Clark did not trust William Hoge. In 1907, Clark proposed to move him out of his home area on the Paris Ranger District to the Elkhorn or Franklin districts in Idaho, with the hope that this would cause Hoge to resign. He did so on November 30, 1908.

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." He transferred from the Targhee to the Caribou in October of 1912 as forest assistant.

Hunicutt, E. W.

E. W. Hunicutt was an early ranger for the Targhee National Forest who resigned on March 31, 1909.

Huntsman, Norman L.

Huntsman was the Fishlake District Ranger on the forest of the same name from 1966 until 1968. He then went to the Dixie National Forest as the Panguitch Lake District Ranger (1969-73). During that time, he also worked as the Powell District Ranger in 1970 and 1973. From about 1977 until 1986, Huntsman was the ranger of the Palisades Ranger District (Caribou and Targhee).

Hurd, Mahonri K.

Mahonri Hurd retired on December 20, 1952 and lived in Auburn, Wyoming. This is likely the M. K. Hurd who served as Forest Ranger, District 1 (Snake River Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1923.

Hutson, Leo J.

Hutson enjoyed a long career of service to the Targhee National Forest. He was on the Swan Valley (1921, possibly as assistant), Porcupine (1924-28), Big Springs (1927-35), and Victor (1936-43) ranger districts. Hutson served as assistant ranger on the Ashton Ranger District in 1944-45.

Hutton, Gordon A.

From 1956 until 1957, Hutton was the Spencer district ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

Hyatt, Melvin

In 1955, Melvin Hyatt transferred to the Freedom Ranger District (Caribou NF) from the Indianola Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest.

Ingram, John E.

John E. Ingram was a forest engineer (examiner?) on the Palisade National Forest in 1917. According to the 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*, he worked as a forest examiner on the Wyoming National Forest before retiring on March 31, 1918. As of 1921, he was a surveyor and in the ranching and livestock business in Afton, Wyoming. John Ingram, possibly the same man, served as a ranger on the Bridger National Forest from Afton, Wyoming prior to 1918.

Irby, John E.

John E. Irby was a ranger on the Boise National Forest in April of 1921. He transferred from the Boise to the Caribou National Forest on April 1, 1923. There he served as the Grays Lake district ranger until he resigned on October 29, 1924.

Jackson, H. Reid

From 1956 to 1958, Jackson was the ranger of the Heise Ranger District on the Targhee National Forest. He was the Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor from 1975 to 1985.

Jacobs, James L.

James L. Jacobs started work on the Lemhi National Forest in 1929 and was transferred to the Powell National Forest as the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1936. He became the Snake River ranger on the Caribou National Forest beginning July 16, 1937, remaining there until 1942. He may have worked on the Payette National Forest thereafter. In 1944, Jacobs was appointed to the range staff position of the Boise National Forest when the Boise absorbed the Payette. Within a month, he was switched to the timber staff to placate grazing permittees but he had little background for the timber position. He became Uinta National Forest Supervisor in 1950, serving in that position until 1957 when he was appointed Assistant Regional Forester for Information and Education. He was deceased by 1990.

Jay, David

Jay served as the Targhee forest supervisor from 1977 until 1980.

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, Dennis B.

From 1962 to 1964, Jensen was on the Targhee National Forest as the Teton Basin district ranger.

Jensen, Franklin R.

In 1958-1963, Jensen was the Preston District Ranger on the Cache National Forest (now Caribou National Forest).

Jensen McQueen, Effie

Effie Jensen began work as a clerk on the Pocatello National Forest from May 1 to August 31, 1909. She later married Alexander McQueen and worked as his clerk when he was forest supervisor of the Nevada National Forest in April of 1921.

Johnson, James H.

James H. Johnson was the Georgetown District Ranger on the Caribou National Forest from 1907 to 1910 when he became a grazing assistant. He was suspended from that position in April 1913 and resigned on June 19, 1913.

Johnson, Robert

Robert Johnson was an assistant ranger on the Lemhi (1914-15) who transferred to the Palisade National Forest where he was stationed on the Canyon Creek and or Grandview districts (Victor) in 1915-16. The following year (1916-17), he served on the forest as assistant ranger in Driggs, Idaho. He then transferred to the Lemhi National Forest as the Medicine Lodge District Ranger. He was there by 1920 until at least 1924. This may be the same Robert B. Johnson who retired on May 31, 1955 and lived in Pocatello, Idaho.

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 (1960-66). Johnson transferred to the Caribou National Forest to serve as the Malad DR (1966-1973). In July 1973, he became the ranger of the newly combined Preston, Paris, and Montpelier districts that were administered by the Caribou National Forest. He remained Montpelier district ranger until at least 1987.

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). As of 1921, he was stationed with that agency in Unalakleet, Alaska.

Joice, Earnest P.

Earnest P. Joice was the Auburn district ranger on the Caribou National Forest from May 1909 until he resigned on August 6, 1913.

Jones, James H.

James H. Jones was an assistant ranger on the Palisade National Forest in 1916, working from Driggs, Idaho. He became a district ranger in 1917.

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.

Justice, Sterling Righteous

In 1884, Sterling R. Justice was born in Idaho where he worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service on April 1, 1908. Though his titles were guard (in 1908) and assistant ranger (1909), he was in charge first of the Port Neuf district then the Pocatello district of the Pocatello National Forest. He left his \$75 monthly salary for private practice from 1910 to 1918. He returned to the Forest Service as a ranger on the Weiser (1918) and Cache (1918-1936) forests. While at the latter, he was a ranger on the Pocatello (1918-36), Portneuf, and Elkhorn/Oxford (1929-32) districts. Justice

transferred to the Lemhi National Forest to take over the Wildhorse Ranger District (1936-1943), then to the Santa Rosa Ranger District on the Toiyabe National Forest. He retired from the Forest Service on January 31, 1947. The following year, Justice started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit in Nevada. In 1954, he moved 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."

Keator, Roscoe I.

Forest planting assistant who was placed in charge of the Pocatello Planting Station on April 1, 1908. He resigned on March 26, 1909.

Keene, W. L.

W. L. Keene was the Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park), Targhee National Forest in 1931.

Keetch, Max R.

Keetch was ranger of the Freedom Ranger District on the Caribou National Forest from as early as 1964 until at least 1966 (maybe earlier and later).

Kennington, Joseph or Hyrum? H.

From 1907 until 1908, a Joseph H. Kennington was ranger of the Auburn Ranger District on the Caribou National Forest. Hyrum Kennington, possibly the same person, was ranger on that district in 1908 to 1909.

Ketchie, Henry L.

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 later worked in the Wasatch Supervisor's Office (F, TM - fire and timber management?) in 1964.

Killpack, Edward O.

Edward O. Killpack was an early Forest Ranger on the Palisade National Forest. He resigned that position on August 31, 1915.

Kinney, John N.

Appointed from New Mexico, Kinney worked as a clerk for the Nevada (1913-14) and the Palisade (1914-17) forests. In 1917, he became a deputy forest supervisor and was promoted to forest supervisor in 1922. After two years, he filled the position of assistant forest supervisor on the Targhee, remaining there until at least 1925. According to the 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*, he was one of two deputy forest supervisors as of April 1921. (Lemuel Steele was the other.) He was an assistant regional forester by 1942. Kinney retired on December 31, 1949 and lived in New Mexico.

Kooch, John G.

John Kooch came to the Island Park area of Idaho in the early 1900s, where he lived in the "old Arangee Hotel" which was just above the modern-day Ponds Lodge. According to Eileen Bennett, "It was also known as John Kooch Hostelry, and the North Fork Club." Kooch filed claims around the Henry's Lake Flats in 1904. Kooch started his career in the Forest Service in 1925 when he became an assistant ranger on District 2 (Island Park) of the Targhee National Forest — a position he held until 1926. Thereafter, he was ranger on District 7 (Hawley Gulch), 1926-34; ranger on District 7 (Victor), 1934-35; and ranger on District 2 (Big Springs), 1936. At some point, Kooch transferred to the Weiser National Forest, where he was an assistant ranger. In 1944, he came back to the Targhee National Forest as forest supervisor and served in that position until 1947. During his tenure, sixty new summer home permits on the Big Springs Ranger District were issued to applicants whose permits were held up for the duration of World War II. Kooch was the Payette Forest Supervisor in 1950. He retired on March 31, 1957 and lived in Weiser, Idaho.

Krogue, Lucile C.

Krogue became clerk on the Caribou National Forest on September 20, 1920. She resigned from that position on October 28, 1923.

Lang, Duncan M.

Hired as a forest agent in 1908 (possibly from South Carolina according to personnel records), Lang's title in 1909 was forest agent. That year he prepared a favorable report on the proposed Topaz Addition of the Pocatello National Forest. He transferred to the Kaibab NF in 1910. There he worked as an assistant ranger and a scaler. In 1911, he became deputy forest supervisor of the Fishlake, but transferred to the Regional Office the following year where he was a scaler and lumberman. Lang transferred to Region 3 in 1916.

Latham, Ira

Ira Latham had a long career of service for the Targhee National Forest from before World War I until the mid-1930s. He advanced from the position of guard (1909) to assistant ranger (1910-16). Latham was the Porcupine district ranger (1916- 24) and the Big Springs district ranger (1924-27). He returned as the Porcupine district ranger in 1931 until 1935.

Levan, Dan H.

Levan began work as a ranger on the Idaho National Forest in 1924. He served the Targhee National Forest in several positions during the early 1950s. They included ranger on the Medicine Lodge District (1950-54). He retired on January 31, 1954 and lived in Howe, Idaho.

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.

Lincoln, Clement L.

Clement L. Lincoln was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on December 31, 1910.

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 was working as an assistant ranger on the Caribou National Forest by 1912 when he helped build the Trail Ranger Station (now on the Soda Springs Ranger District). He advanced to the position of ranger in 1916. In 1917, he was on 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. (Lindsay was district ranger there from at least 1922 until 1925). Bike Cook later recalled that Lindsay, the ranger at Mink Creek, was dismissed in 1925 for padding his expense account.

Logan, J. Robert

J. Robert Logan was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on August 11, 1914.

Loomis, Lorin A.

When Dan Pack became supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, he hired Loomis to replace Ranger Brown who had been fired by the District Forester for drunkenness. "Tiger" Loomis was the assistant ranger in Driggs, Idaho from 1912 to 1916. He resigned January 1, 1916 and moved to Jackson, Wyoming.

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.

Markham, Murle J.

Markham was a junior ranger on the Targhee National Forest, working on District 2 (Guild, Idaho) in 1929. He was the Porcupine district ranger from 1930 to 1931. 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.

Mathews, Lewis C.

He was a ranger on the Grays Lake District of the Caribou National Forest from 1918 until he resigned on May 15, 1922.

Maw, Edward C.

Edward Maw was the ranger of District 9 (Medicine Lodge-Dubois) on the Targhee National Forest from 1948 to 1950. He later served in the elevated position of forest supervisor from 1960 until 1965.

Maycock, Clyde P.

Clyde Maycock was assisting the Salt Lake District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest in 1957 and 1958. By 1960, he was the Ogden District Ranger on that forest. This may have been a short-term acting position because that year he transferred to the Targhee National Forest as the Ashton District Ranger. He remained in that position for ten years (1960-1970).

McCarty, Edward F.

McCarty came from New York to serve as forest assistant on the Caribou National Forest beginning in June of 1911. He resigned a few months later on October 4, 1911.

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. C. H. McDonald was also the district ranger in Dubois (Targhee National Forest) from at least 1941 to 1944 (maybe earlier and later).

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 (1909-1914), leaving after five years to pursue work in the private sector. While on the Pocatello (later Cache National Forest), he was placed in charge of the Portneuf (1909-10) and Pocatello (1910-11 and 1916-18) districts. In 1918, McQueen 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.

Mellenthin, Walter C.

Mellenthin was a ranger on the Targhee National Forest in the 1910s. He was at the Big Springs Ranger Station from 1909 to 1914, ranger on District 3 (Hallie Park) in 1915-17, and ranger on District 10 (Hawley Gulch) in 1918-19. Mellenthin resigned that position on May 10, 1919, and became a rancher and raised livestock in Chokecherry, Idaho.

Meyers, Thomas F.

On March 4, 1911, Meyers became clerk on the Caribou National Forest, a position he held until January 1912 when he was terminated.

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 (1936-41) and Big Springs District (1940-51). Millard retired on December 30, 1965 and lived in Boise, Idaho.

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. In 1971, he was appointed ranger of the Island Park Ranger District on the Targhee, holding that position until 1976.

Moffett, Philip S.

Philip S. Moffett was the Dubois district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1957 until 1960. He later served as ranger of the Cokeville District on the Bridger National Forest from 1970 until 1973 when it was absorbed by the Kemmerer District. He remained there as Kemmerer District Ranger from 1973 to 1983.

Moore, Frank S.

Moore was appointed from Oregon, and worked on the Payette in a variety of positions. These included clerk (1909), guard (1909), assistant ranger (1910-12), ranger (1912-15), deputy forest supervisor (1915-20), forest supervisor (1920-24), and assistant forest supervisor (1924-1928). He was the Caribou Forest Supervisor from May 1, 1928 until April 16, 1935 when he transferred to the Sawtooth. Moore retired on December 31, 1949.

Morganroth, Earl S.

On March 16, 1941, Morganroth transferred from the Boise National Forest to the Caribou National Forest where he served as Pocatello district ranger until 1943.

Morse, Chester B.

Chester "Chet" B. Morse began his career as a guard on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve in June of 1907. The following year, he was appointed as a forest agent. He was on the Targhee National Forest as a guard (1909), deputy forest supervisor (1910-11), and forest supervisor (1911-18). His time there was interrupted by a short stint in the Washington Office as a forest assistant from July 1909 until March 1910. Morse moved to the Regional Office as an assistant district forester of the silviculture division in 1918. He was still in that position in 1925. Other records describe him as head of the RO's Forest Management Division in 1927 and the R4 Chief of Timber Management in 1928. CCC Director Robert Fechner appointed Morse as his representative in 1933 and sent him to the Ninth Corps Area headquarters at San Francisco's Presidio. Morse was later transferred to Region 5 and may have retired there. As of 1950, he and his wife Millie were living in San Francisco, California.

Morse, Grant A.

Grant A. Morse became the forest supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1950, having transferred from the Challis National Forest where he was assistant supervisor. Under his tenure, a new ranger station/residence was built in Dubois, Idaho, a ranger dwelling was completed at Driggs, Idaho for the Rapid Creek Ranger, and a new dwelling was built at Ashton, Idaho. In 1955, Morse transferred to the Black Hills National Forest.

Moss, Francis

He was a guard (1907) and assistant ranger (1908-10) on the Henry's Lake National Forest, then the Targhee National Forest. Appointment records indicate he resigned in 1910. This is supported by an account of Dan Pack, who noted that when he arrived as supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, "Frank" Moss was the ranger at Victor. Moss was soon transferred to another district and then resigned when the new ranger at Victor discovered irregularities of a timber trade in which Moss had been involved. Moss returned in 1919 as a ranger of the Hawley Gulch district where he remained until 1920. He was the district ranger of the Grandview (1920-23) and Rapid Creek (1924-42) districts. He retired from the latter position on March 31, 1942. By 1950 he was selling gas and oil "at his old headquarters" in Driggs, Idaho. Moss died on October 29, 1959.

Moutschka, John N.

John N. Moutschka worked from Irwin, Idaho as an assistant ranger on the Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1917.

Mueller, Waldemar "Wally"

A retirement announcement (*The Enterprise-Citizen*, 30 May 1974) stated Waldemar "Wally" Mueller, "a native of Sheboygan, Wis., graduated from the University of Idaho College of Forestry in 1941 with a degree in Forest Management. He worked on the Kaniksu National Forest in northern Idaho and on the Sequoia National Forest in California before receiving his formal appointment on the Payette National Forest in 1946. Nearly 28 years of service were completed on six Ranger Districts of two National Forests. About 13 years were spent on the Salmon National Forest and 15 years were spent on the Targhee National Forest. Of these 28 years, 26 were spent in the district ranger position." Mueller was first appointed to a district ranger position in 1948 on the Rapid Creek Ranger District (Targhee National Forest) where he was stationed until 1951. He later served on that forest as the Spencer district ranger (1964-70) and Dubois district ranger (1970-74). He retired in 1974 from the Forest Service. Mueller was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Dubois Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge, and the Dubois Community Baptist Church.

Munson, Lewis A.

In 1966, Munson was assisting the Paris District Ranger on the Cache (now Caribou) National Forest.

Naanes, E. Rex

E. Rex Naanes was on the Targhee National Forest as ranger of the Ashton (1955-57) and Big Springs districts (1957-62).

Neil, Waldo C.

Waldo C. Neil was an early Forest Clerk for the Palisade National Forest. He resigned that position on January 25, 1913.

Nelson, Camas

According to his appointment records, Camas Nelson worked in Montana before coming to Region 4. He was a guard on the Big Hole National Forest (1908) and an assistant ranger on the Beaverhead (1910-11). Nelson then worked on the Salmon as an assistant ranger (1911-13) and ranger (1913-14). He transferred to the Caribou, where he was ranger on the Snake River (1914-20 and 1924-27) and Montpelier (1920-24) districts. In March of 1927, Nelson transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest. Former Supervisor Charles D. Simpson wrote in 1967, "Camas Nelson was on the bookish

order. He was well read. Methodical and orderly, he kept good records. He didn't ride so many miles in a week as some but he didn't do much backtracking. He got results and without rocking the boat."

***Nichols, George Lee**

George Nichols was born on July 5, 1896 in Salt Lake City to George Edward Nichols (b. 6/27/1865) and Irene Lee (b. 7/16/1870), both of whom were born in Salt Lake City. He served in the Army during World War I. In 1922, he married Ardella Wheeler, with whom he had two sons, George W. (b. about 1925) and Paul E. (b. about 1929) and a daughter, Annette. 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.

Nordwall, Paul R.

Nordwall was the forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1985 through 1993. He may have been there earlier and later than those years.

Olsen, Foyer

Foyer Olsen was on the Nevada National Forest as ranger of the White Pine (1940-44) and Ely (1944-47) districts. He was district ranger of the Freedom Ranger District (Caribou National Forest) from around 1952 (possibly earlier) until 1955 when he transferred to the Navajo Lake Ranger District on the Dixie National Forest. He served on that district, later reconfigured as the Cedar City Ranger District, from 1955 until 1972.

Olson, George A.

Olson was the Targhee forest supervisor from 1973 to 1977.

Owen, Donis

From 1974 to 1985, Owen served as ranger of the Dubois Ranger District on the Targhee National Forest.

***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 (1910), the Targhee National Forest (1911), and, for a second time, the Nebo National Forest (1911-13). 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.

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 the Region's 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).

Patee, Robert K.

Robert Patee was on the Targhee National Forest as the ranger of the Porcupine (1957-59), Ashton (1960), and Spencer (1960-64) districts.

Pence, Ned N.

From 1976 until 1980, Pence was the Island Park district ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

Peters, Joseph D.

Joseph D. Peters served the Targhee National Forest in the 1950s and early 1960s. There, he was the Heise district ranger in 1953-56 and the Teton Basin district ranger in 1957-61. In 1962, he resigned and went to work for a logging company in Oregon.

Peters, Truman R.

Peters was appointed as clerk of the Pocatello National Forest on August 3, 1907. He transferred to the Minidoka as Ranger-Clerk in March of 1908.

Peterson, Arthur

Arthur Peterson had a long and steady career on the Caribou National Forest. He was ranger on the Georgetown (1920-1927) and Soda Springs (1927 until at least 1942) districts. From 1932 to 1934,

he also served as ranger of District 2, which was headquartered in Wayan, Idaho. Peterson retired on April 30, 1948, remaining in Soda Springs, and died on January 4, 1960.

Peterson, Glenn

Peterson 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 (beginning January 16, 1929), 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.

Pfost, Christopher W. F.

Christopher W. F. Pfost was an assistant ranger on the Palisade National Forest from 1910 to 1911. Thereafter, he served as the district ranger in Herbert, Idaho (Hawley Gulch District), also on the Palisade, from 1912 to 1917. Pfost resigned that position on April 15, 1917, and became a rancher in Rexburg, Idaho.

Phelan, Lawrence J.

On June 16, 1909, Phelan transferred from the Cache to the Caribou as deputy forest supervisor. He transferred to the Wyoming National Forest on July 15, 1910.

Phinney, T. Dean

Phinney was in the RO's grazing section in 1924 (assistant ranger) and 1925 (ranger, junior range examiner). On April 1, 1926, he was assigned as grazing examiner on the Caribou National Forest. He transferred from there to the Wasatch National Forest on April 10, 1929, where he was ranger of the Granddaddy Lakes district 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.

Pickett, Ray

Pickett was employed on the Palisade (later Targhee) National Forest as an assistant ranger (1911-16) and ranger (1916-43). He was first stationed in Victor until 1914. Thereafter, he served as an assistant ranger at Canyon Creek, Idaho from 1915 to 1916, and became district ranger there in 1917. He continued to work as a ranger on the following districts: Rapid Creek (1916-23), Spencer (1924-37), and Swan Valley (1937-43). He retired or died on March 31, 1945.

Pickford, G. D.

In 1928, G. D. Pickford was a junior forest ranger on the Porcupine Ranger District of the Targhee National Forest, 1928. He was promoted to district ranger on that district from 1928 to 1930.

Pogge, U. C.

When Dan Pack became supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, he received two new Deputy Forest Supervisors. Pogge, who came from the Targhee National Forest, was one of them. Pogge resigned that position on September 30, 1913.

Poorman, Ray M.

Poorman was a ranger on the Sherman Peak Ranger District on the Cache National Forest (now Caribou) in 1923. That district was based in Soda Springs.

Potter, Arthur

Potter's job as ranger on the Payette (1917-25) was often interrupted by periods of leave without pay (most likely furloughed). He became assistant forest supervisor of the Boise in 1925. Arthur Potter

was the Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest from 1937 to 1939. He later transferred to the Sawtooth as assistant supervisor. On February 12, 1942, Potter became assistant supervisor of the Caribou National Forest. He retired on December 11, 1952 and lived in Ogden.

Prevol, W. 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 forests. 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.

Pryse, E. M.

E. M. Pryse worked from Driggs, Idaho as an assistant ranger on the Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1916. In 1917, he became a district ranger of District 1 and 2, Palisade National Forest. He resigned that position on July 20, 1917 and became a student at Corvallis, Oregon.

***Raphael, John**

Raphael was born in Austria. He worked for the Yellowstone and/or Henry's Lake forest reserves in the Teton Valley (from Victor) as a guard (1905), assistant ranger (1905-08) and ranger (1908) before transferring to the Wyoming National Forest. There he was deputy supervisor (1908-09) and supervisor (1909-10). He also served as supervisor of other forests: the Dixie (1910-16), Fillmore (1916-20), Idaho (1921-22), Uinta (1923-25), and the Weiser (1925 until at least 1929). (His title in April of 1921 was actually "District Forest Inspector, In Charge" and he was working in McCall. There was a deputy forest supervisor but not a forest supervisor.) These appointments were interrupted by short assignments as regional forest inspector (January 1920 to January 1921) and national forest examiner (1922). Raphael retired on August 31, 1941 and records suggest he went to work for the Grazing Service in Reno, Nevada. By 1950, he was living in Salem, Oregon (Old Timers' News).

Rasmussen, Sigurd

On August 5, 1926, Rasmussen transferred from the Ashley to the Caribou as forest clerk. He resigned on January 31, 1929.

Rees, P. Max

Rees worked as a forest guard from 1937 through 1938; with the Soil Conservation Service in Malad from 1939 to 1941, and then joined the US Navy from 1942 to 1944. He returned to the SCS at Malad in 1945, but transferred to the Forest Service the following year. He was a ranger on the White Pine District (Nevada National Forest) from 1946 to 1949, and then served as Panguitch Lake Ranger District (1949-50) and the East Fork District (1950-53) of the Dixie National Forest. He went to the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest in April of 1953. In 1955, he transferred to the Heber City District on the Uinta National Forest.

Reese, Bruce W.

Reese was the ranger at Randolph, Utah (Cache National Forest) in 1952, on the Soda Springs District (Caribou National Forest) from 1952 to 1957, and on the Ashton District (Targhee National Forest) from 1957 to 1959. He then went to the Snake River District (Caribou National Forest) 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. His son Jerry joined the Forest Service and rose to the position of forest supervisor of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

Reese, Jerry

Jerry Reese, son of Bruce W. Reese, was supervisor of the Targhee National Forest beginning in 1994. He remained as supervisor when the forest was merged with the Caribou National Forest as the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Reese retired from that position in 2005.

Renner, Ernest A.

Ernest A. Renner was employed on the Targhee as a guard (1910), assistant ranger (1910-13), ranger (1913-18) and deputy supervisor (1918-19). He was on either the Hallie Park or Ashton Ranger District in 1911. He served as the Ashton district ranger from at least 1915 until 1918. Renner was deputy supervisor of the Salmon National Forest by 1920 and enjoyed a promotion to forest supervisor from 1921 to 1923. He served as supervisor of the Challis National Forest from 1923 until at least 1926. At the time of his death in 1935, Renner was the Lemhi forest supervisor.

Reynolds, Sr., Gray D.

An obituary in a Forest Service publication (date unknown) states, "Retiree Gray Reynolds, Sr., died at his home in Pocatello, Idaho, December 28. He was Staff Officer for Recreation, Land Uses, Fire and Timber Management, Caribou National Forest, at the time of his retirement in 1971. A graduate of the University of Idaho, he began his Forest Service career in 1941 when he was assigned to Cass Lake, Minnesota, in the Chippewa NF. During his 30-year career, he served on several National Forests in Utah and Idaho, including 14 years as Hoback District Ranger, Teton National Forest." He was Hoback District Ranger in 1946-1958 (apparently longer, according to his obituary).

Richardson, John

He was a guard on the Portneuf Ranger District in circa 1908.

Richwine, Lyman L.

Lyman L. Richwine held many assignments for the Targhee National Forest from the late 1920s to the mid-1950s. He was an assistant ranger on District 2 (Island Park) in 1927. He rose to the position of district ranger on the Swan Valley (1927-37) and Spencer (1937-56) districts.

Roberts, Earl Clark

Roberts was a junior range examiner on the Wasatch National Forest in 1937. He was assigned as junior range examiner to the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest on April 1, 1937. On May 20, 1938, Roberts transferred to the Weiser National Forest.

Roberts, Ralph B.

Roberts was the Preston District Ranger in 1963-1968 (then part of the Cache, now the Caribou National Forest).

Romero, Andrew

Romero was the Sherman Peak (aka Mt. Sherman) District Ranger on the Caribou/Cache National Forest from 1912-1921. (According to one source, he was ranger in 1918 of District 5, headquartered at the Elbow Ranger Station, which is now on the Montpelier Ranger District on the Caribou National Forest.) Romero left the Forest Service for a while and took over the timber section for some named McIlwray, 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, and 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.

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.

Rowen, Floyd O.

According to budget estimates, Floyd Rowen was to be the Mt. Sherman District Ranger on the Cache (now Caribou) National Forest in fiscal years 1921 through 1924. He may have been there as early as 1919. He later worked as a railroad conductor for 30 years. A brother of Mrs. Merle Varner, Rowan died August 11, 1958 in Rawlins, Wyoming.

Rupp, Craig W.

Rupp was the Caribou forest supervisor from 1965 until at least 1968.

Rustay, Dale M.

Appointed from Pennsylvania, Rustay worked on the Minidoka National Forest as a forest assistant in 1920 until at least April 1921. In 1922, he became a ranger and transferred to the Humboldt National Forest, 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 National Forest in July of 1924 but resigned from service the following April. While on the Cache, he reportedly worked on the Sherman Peak Ranger District (now part of the Caribou National Forest).

Ryder, Frank J.

Frank J. Ryder was the Palisade Forest Supervisor from at least 1915 (maybe earlier) to 1917. F. J. Ryder was an administrative assistant in the R4 Division of Engineering as of April 1921.

***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 that year to join the US Army but returned in 1919. Sanford served as supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1919 until May 1, 1928 when he transferred to the RO to work in timber management. He retired on October 31, 1945 and went on to work part-time for a trucking outfit (possibly in Ogden). As of 1965, he was living in Baker, Oregon.

In his memoirs, Ranger A. E. "Gene" Briggs wrote affectionately of Earl "Sandy" Sanford, who had encouraged Briggs to join the Forest Service. Briggs recalled, "He was a graduate Forester and had served under the rank of captain during the first world war. He was an excellent surveyor and mapper and headed the survey work which produced the fine contour and drainage map of the Caribou National Forest." Briggs credited Sanford with fairness and hard work, noting "his endurance capacity, and willingness to do more than his share of the work finally affected his health. It happened while Sandy was directing suppression work with hundreds of men on the Partridge Creek fire in the breaks of the Salmon River in Idaho in 1931. Sandy simply wore his strong legs out and has never recovered from the injuries he received."

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.

Satherwaite, Bart

Satherwaite entered the Forest Service as a fire guard and retired as a forestry aid. He worked on the Paris Ranger District of the Caribou (formerly Cache) National Forest in various capacities from 1928 to 1960. During the last several years of his employment, he was general district assistant and, on occasion, ran the district between transfers. He retired on December 31, 1960 after 25.5 years of service and lived in Garden City, Utah. Dave Tippetts recalled, "Bart was a special breed that's about disappeared. Bart wore a wool union suit in the winter, and you seldom saw him [with] a coat or jacket during the winter. He always wore a short-brimmed felt hat 12 months of the year. And Bart smoked Lucky Strikes or Camel plain ends. Bart could do almost anything with a cigarette hanging out of the corner of his mouth, and still managed to hike up and down the mountains when he need to get his work done."

***Say, Arthur P.**

Say was ranger on the Port Neuf Division (1905-07), then the Pocatello Ranger District (1908) of the Pocatello National Forest. In 1909, he was transferred to the Pocatello Planting Station, now the site of the Bannock Ranger Station. He returned as ranger of the Portneuf Ranger District from 1910 until 1912 when he went back to the Planting Station. He was placed in charge of the station in 1912 when Peter Wrensted resigned. Say resigned on September 15, 1916. Say lived in Pocatello, Idaho where he owned a rooming house as of 1951. He died May 8, 1953 at the age of 81.

Schmidtlein, Donald W.

In 1966, Schmidtlein was assisting the Preston District Ranger on the Cache (later Caribou) National Forest.

Schultz, Donald A.

Schultz was the Caribou forest supervisor from at least 1970 (possibly earlier) until 1975.

Scribner, Sidney C.

Scribner's personnel record indicates he was appointed worked in California and Utah before he was hired as a clerk on the Idaho National Forest in 1910. He held this position until 1913 when he was employed in the RO silviculture office as a scaler (1913-17) and lumberman (1917). Scribner went to the Salmon National Forest as deputy supervisor (1917-18) and was soon promoted to supervisor (1918 until at least 1925). He was the Targhee Supervisor from 1936 until he retired on June 30, 1938. He later lived in Exeter, California. As of 1950, Scribner and his son Clayton were raising grapes "on a large scale" at Exeter.

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. He remained there until 1957, when 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).

Shank, Paul J.

Paul J. Shank worked on the Targhee National Forest during the 1930s and early 1940s. He was the Hawley Gulch ranger (1934-36) and the Big Springs ranger (1936-40). By 1943, he worked as the assistant forest supervisor in St. Anthony.

Shannon, Claude C.

Claude Shannon worked as an assistant ranger (1912-16) and ranger (1916-18) on the Payette National Forest. He transferred to the Targhee to serve as the Grandview district ranger (1918-20) and the Victor district ranger (1920-34). Shannon died in 1934 while fighting a forest fire. His widow, Charlotte, lived in Oklahoma until around 1954 when she moved to Ogden to be closer to her daughters: Patricia(?) Shannon Grimm, who was a clerk for the RO and the Boise National Forest (living in Sunset, Utah as of 1955), and Roberta Shannon Anderson, who worked on the Payette (living in Clearfield, Utah as of 1955).

***Simpson, Charles D.**

Simpson came to Region 4 from Minnesota, working on the Minidoka National Forest as a forest assistant (1913-15), examiner (1915-17), and deputy supervisor (1917). He was appointed supervisor of the Caribou National Forest (1917-18), then transferred to the RO operations division as forest examiner (1919-20) and assistant regional forester (1920-23). Simpson transferred to Region 1 on April 16, 1923. In 1965, he was retired and living in Baker, Oregon. He wrote a book titled *Blazing Forest Trails* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd) in 1967.

Slavin, Otis W.

Slavin was a ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1918-24. He later served as the Ashton district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 until he retired on December 31, 1954. He later lived in Boise.

Sloat, Al

He was a guard on the Portneuf Ranger District in circa 1908.

***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 acting supervisor of the Pocatello National Forest in August 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, Lewis C.

Smith was a ranger on the High Creek District (Cache National Forest) from 1920 to 1924. He also reportedly worked on the Sherman Peak Ranger District, based in Soda Springs, in 1923.

Smith, Tatterson W.

Smith was the Montpelier District Ranger from 1966 until July 1973 when the Preston, Paris, and Montpelier districts were combined. At that time, Vaughan Tippets became ranger, followed by Wendell J. Johnson.

Snell, Nathan E.

Snell was Inspector or Supervisor of the Fishlake and Glenwood forests in 1907, operating from Salina, Utah. He remained as the Fishlake supervisor until March 1909 when he transferred to the Caribou National Forest. He served as supervisor there until June 1911 when he was dismissed.

Soule, Inez M.

Inez M. Soule was an early Forest Clerk for the Palisade National Forest. She resigned that position on August 1, 1913.

***Spackman, Charles A.**

Spackman had a long career on the Caribou National Forest. He began as a guard, and then advanced to the position of district ranger of the Snake River Ranger District from 1907 to 1914. He later served as ranger on the Freedom Ranger District (1914-1927) and the Grays Lake Ranger District (1927-1932). Spackman retired on January 31, 1932 at the age of 62. His colleague, Ranger A. E. Briggs, recalled that "Spike" Spackman was a skilled horseman who participated in rodeos. In 1967, former Supervisor Charles D. Simpson wrote that Spackman "was brought up on a horse and got most of his schooling there. He was bowlegged. This was aggravated because a horse had fallen on him when he was a boy and his broken leg hadn't been set properly. Spak said he was like the bowlegged cowgirl - he always had trouble keeping his calves together. . . . He lived on the range and knew what was going on. Neither cattle nor sheep, nor their attendants operate on an eight-hour shift, nor did Spackman."

Spence, Liter E.

Spence was transferred from the Cache to the Caribou on August 1, 1928 as ranger for grazing survey compilation. On May 1, 1929, he transferred to the Great Basin Experiment Station.

Spokesfield, Herbert A.

On November 17, 1916, Spokesfield became clerk on the Caribou National Forest. He resigned on September 15, 1917.

***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; he reportedly worked out of Soda Springs on the Sherman Peak district), 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.

Steele, David

David Steele was a ranger on District 7 (De Coster) on the Targhee National Forest in 1918. (This district may have been the Grandview Ranger District.)

Steele, Foster

Steele was on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (later Targhee) as a guard (1905), assistant ranger (1905-07), ranger (1907), and deputy supervisor (1908-09). He transferred to the Bonneville National Forest as deputy supervisor in 1909 but resigned in July of 1910. He returned to the Forest Service as a guard on the Targhee in August of 1911. Steele remained on the forest as an assistant

ranger (1912-15) and ranger (1915-24). He served on District 2 in 1915 and was the Spencer District Ranger (District 1) from 1916 until 1923. According to his appointment record, he began leave without pay in December of 1923, apparently was not reinstated, and formally resigned on November 30, 1924. Steele wrote a 1921 "Retrospection" documenting his general reminiscences as a ranger from 1905 to 1920 in the 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*.

Steele, Jr., Lemuel

Lemuel Steele, Jr. worked many years on the Targhee National Forest. He was ranger on the Hallie Park Ranger District from 1917 to 1920, then the Ashton Ranger District (1920-36). He also may have been the deputy forest supervisor from 1920 to as late as 1924. According to the 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*, he was one of two deputy forest supervisors as of April 1921. (John Kinney was the other.) Steele retired on April 30, 1936.

Steeley, Katherine M.

Katherine M. Steeley or Steely was a clerk on the early Caribou National Forest from September 1909 until she resigned on January 10, 1911.

Stock, Edwin E.

He was a guard on the Caribou (1909), an assistant ranger on the Boise (1910-16), and ranger on the Minidoka (1916 until at least 1926).

***Stoddard, Samuel W.**

Samuel W. Stoddard and the Stoddard family were closely associated with timber operations in Utah and Idaho. The Stoddard family operations began in Utah, when in 1879, David K. Stoddard, Sam's father, moved his mill from Logan, Utah to Beaver Canyon. During the next 23 years, the Stoddards logged and milled in Beaver Canyon. In 1902, the mill was moved to Camas north of Button Butte. Sam Stoddard, born in Wellsville, Utah on April 30, 1872, established and operated his own mill in 1903 or 1905, and harvested the first timber sale on Camas Creek on the newly created Henry's Lake Forest Reserve. Samuel W. Stoddard continued to operate on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve until 1908, when he sold off all of his mill and logging holdings to his brother and his own sons.

A graduate of Utah State Agricultural College, Sam entered the Forest Service, starting out in 1908 as guard on the Big Springs Ranger District. In 1910, he became assistant ranger on District 1 (Spencer) and in 1915, was promoted to district ranger there. His career in the Forest Service continued when in 1916, he was named Deputy Forest Supervisor — a position he held until 1918 when he was promoted to Forest Supervisor. Stoddard held that position until 1934, the longest tenure of any Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. He retired on April 30, 1934. While he served as Forest Supervisor, his brothers and sons continued logging and mill operations at various locations on the Targhee National Forest into at least until the 1940s. Stoddard died on January 2, 1951 at St. Anthony, Idaho.

Stokes, J. Warrington

"Warrie" Stokes came from Pennsylvania to work as a forest assistant on the Targhee National Forest (1911-13). He then became a forest examiner and was assigned to the Palisade National Forest (1913-14). His appointment record indicates he worked on many forests throughout the region from 1911 until 1917 when he became deputy supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest. He transferred to Region 8 in the summer of 1918 but returned as the Minidoka's deputy supervisor in late 1919. According to his appointment records, Stokes was promoted to supervisor in 1920, a position he held until 1923. (He had several extended periods of leave without pay through 1922.) This conflicts with the April 1921 *Alumni Bulletin*, which lists Stokes as deputy forest supervisor and R. D. Garver as forest supervisor. In 1923, Stokes transferred to the Boise National Forest where he was assistant forester until at least 1925. He retired on September 30, 1946 due to failing eyesight.

Stone, Ernest

Ernest Stone was an early Palisade/Targhee National Forest Ranger. He was assistant ranger at Blowout, Idaho in 1915-1916, and then was promoted to district ranger (1916-20) of the Swan Valley Ranger District.

Strong, Robert W.

Strong was a ranger on the La Sal National Forest from 1910 to 1911. He later served as a guard on that same forest in 1916 and as a ranger in 1917. Strong was deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1920 to 1923, working from Montpelier, Idaho. He transferred to the Boise National Forest on October 16, 1923. Strong returned to the Caribou National Forest as a clerk on October 1, 1925. He transferred to Region 1 a few weeks later on October 25, 1926.

Taft, William H.

William H. Taft was Forest Ranger, District 2 (Brockman Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1919. W. H. Taft was a ranger on the Minidoka National Forest in April of 1921.

Taylor, Ernest H.

Ernest H. Taylor was the Victor district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 until 1950. During that time, he also managed the Rapid Creek Ranger District (1944-48).

Taylor, Grace

Taylor served for a short time as clerk of the Caribou National Forest from March until April of 1912.

Taylor, Kent

Fishlake Forest Supervisor from 1979-91. Now lives in Monroe, Utah (435-527-3200). This may be Jarrell Kent Taylor, who was the Malad district ranger (Caribou National Forest) from 1962 until c. 1965.

Taylor, Thornton G.

Taylor was appointed from Massachusetts to Region 4 where he was a forest assistant on various forests from 1921-24. These included the Minidoka, Fishlake, Wyoming, Fillmore, and Targhee forests. He became ranger of the Hawley Gulch district from 1924 to 1926. In "The History of Engineering in the Forest Service," Henry Shank wrote that Taylor joined him as part of a timber survey party. Taylor was "fresh out of Yale and with a Boston accent. . . and had never before been west of the Hudson River. He endured much from other members of the party. He went on to be dean of the School of Forestry at Utah State University and later became a wheel in SCS."

Tempest, Robert A.

Robert A. Tempest was the Victor District Ranger on the Palisade National Forest from 1913 to 1917.

Thompson, Ralph W.

Ralph W. Thompson was the acting ranger on the Beaver Ranger District of the Targhee National Forest in 1912-13. Thereafter, he was clerk for the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on February 28, 1914.

Thorsen, Grant

Grant Thorsen drowned on September 17, 1989 while serving as the Dubois District Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. According to his obituary, the 55-year-old Thorsen was involved in a boating accident in Mackay Reservoir. "He was born August 14, 1934, in Provo, Utah, to Joseph Thorson and Sara May Curtis Thorson. He attended schools in Provo and graduated from Provo High School. He attended Utah State University in Logan and graduated with a bachelor's degree in forestry." Thorson worked as a ranger in southern Utah and central Idaho. He was also a member of the Dubois Lions Club.

Tippets, Vaughan 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 River 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.

Toland, Alfred C.

Alfred C. Toland was appointed assistant forest ranger on the Auburn Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest on June 1, 1913. He was in charge of that district until he resigned in September of 1916.

Tracy, Jr., Robert H.

Tracy served as Targhee forest supervisor from 1969 to 1973.

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 1954-56 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.

Tuhy, Gertrude

In January of 1909, Tuhy became clerk on the Caribou National Forest. She served until August 31, 1909.

Van Meter, Thomas H.

In 1928, Van Meter was a junior forest ranger on District 2 (Island Park) of the Targhee National Forest. He advanced up the career ladder and was forest supervisor of the Payette National Forest. He then became supervisor of the Boise National Forest when it absorbed the Payette in 1944. By 1961, Van Meter was in the RO as chief of operations. He retired on December 30, 1966 and lived in Ogden.

Van Winkle, Harry H.

Harry H. Van Winkle was a guard on the La Sal National Forest in 1928 and a ranger on the Monticello Ranger District from 1928 to 1929. He advanced through the ranks and in 1957 became the Teton Forest Supervisor, serving until he retired on December 27, 1963. He remained in Jackson, Wyoming after retirement. This may be the same H. H. Van Winkle who was on the Targhee National Forest as ranger at Dubois (Medicine Lodge Ranger District?) in 1927 and in 1935.

***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). Varner was on the Sherman Peak Ranger District (based in Soda Springs) as of 1919. He resigned in 1919 and was

ranching in Monmouth, Oregon in 1921. He returned as ranger in 1922 on the Boise National Forest and was promoted to assistant supervisor by 1937. Varner's next appointment was as supervisor (1938-47) of the Caribou National Forest. In 1947, 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.

Verner, Roy S.

Verner was on the Targhee National Forest as the ranger of the Rexburg district from 1961 until at least 1966.

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 Rexburg District Ranger 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.

Walker, Peter J.

From 1970 until at least 1973 (maybe later), Walker was the Ashton district ranger on the Targhee National Forest.

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 (now Caribou) as the Preston District Ranger. Ward remained there until 1973.

***Watts, Gordon L.**

From 1956 until 1959, Gordon Watts was the forest supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. During Watts' tenure, there was considerable discussion regarding workload for both districts and the Supervisor's Office. He is credited with the "Keep Idaho Green" slogan.

***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."

Webster, Bert F.

Webster worked on the Targhee National Forest as the Ashton district ranger from 1975 (maybe earlier) until about 1979.

Wedemeyer, John T.

The Caribou National Forest was created in 1907. For a short time that year, Homer E. Fenn administered the northern part of the forest (along with the Henry's Fork and part of the Yellowstone forests), while John T. Wedemeyer, working from Afton, Wyoming, supervised the southern end (along with the Salt River division of the Yellowstone forest). Later that year, Wedemeyer was placed in charge of the entire Caribou National Forest until 1909 when he resigned.

Wellman, Lorin N.

Lorin N. Wellman was a ranger on the Payette in 1918-26. He was the Porcupine district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1947. He retired on June 30, 1947 and lived in Ashton, Idaho.

Wilde, Kenneth E.

Wilde, appointed from Michigan, worked as a junior forester on the Boise, Targhee, and Idaho forests, as well as the Regional Office in 1924 and 1925. He was retired and living in Lakefork, Idaho as of 1950.

Wilde, Pat

Wilde worked for the Forest Service during the summers for 28 years, teaching school for the rest of the year. He and his wife, whose name is also Pat, started on the Trinity Lookout on the Boise in 1950. They moved to the Danskin LO (a BLM/FS lookout) and later lived near Bear Lake. He worked as wilderness patrol on the Bridger National Forest. He is currently doing historic research on the Soda Springs and Montpelier districts of the Caribou.

Wilkins, Mike

In 1967, Sterling Justice recalled that Mike Wilkins worked as a trapper for the Biological survey. He joined the Forest Service and worked as guard for Sterling Justice (ranger on the Pocatello, Oxford and Elkhorn districts of the Cache National Forest) beginning around 1932.

Williams, Osmyn M.

On November 1, 1923, Williams became clerk on the Caribou National Forest, remaining there until April 1, 1925 when s/he transferred to the Teton 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.

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, Herbert E.

When he prepared a report on the proposed Santa Rosa NF in July of 1910, Woolley was a land examiner based in Ogden. He worked as a ranger on the Caribou NF when he left the Forest Service on September 5, 1914.

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 National Forest in June of 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.

***Wrensted, Peter T.**

On March 7, 1904, Peter Wrensted became the Forest Supervisor for the newly created Pocatello Forest Reserve. His appointment, then under the General Land Office, was at a salary of \$75 per month. One of his primary jobs was to determine his district boundaries and to regulate grazing to protect the water quality of the City of Pocatello. From 1905 to 1908, his duties grew to include supervision of not just the Pocatello Forest Reserve, but also the Cassia and Raft River Forest Reserves. His headquarters were in Pocatello, Idaho, and in 1906, a letter from Gifford Pinchot congratulated Wrensted, stating, "I am very glad indeed to be able to congratulate you on your good work." On March 15, 1907, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot notified him that he was also to be in charge of the new Portneuf Forest Reserve, 100,000 acres east of Pocatello City, Idaho. Wrensted was transferred from his supervisor position to that of ranger at the Pocatello Planting Station. He was heavily involved with the operations there, remaining in charge until his resignation in 1915.

Wright, Alvin F.

Wright served as Targhee Forest Supervisor for 10 years from 1959 to 1969. His next position was as supervisor of the Dixie National Forest (1969-1972).

Zuberbuhler, Ulrich H.

As district ranger, Zuberbuhler was assigned to the Jarbidge (1943-46) and Alpine (1948-51) districts (Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest) before transferring to the Region 4 fire control office in 1951. He went to the Targhee around 1952 or 1953 as timber staff. He reportedly left in the 1960s but may have been back in the Regional Office as of 1971.

Appendix D: Historic Administrative Sites

BY NAME

Site Name	TRS					Earliest Date	1st Date of Acquisition
Arangee Ranger Station	13	N	43	E	6	1909	7/7/1909
Archibald Administrative Site	3	N	42	E	24	1909	6/7/1909
Ashton Dwelling #1 Site	9	N	42	E	36	1946	2/27/1946
Ashton Dwelling Site (261 Walnut Street)	9	N	42	E		1958	12/11/1958
Ashton Warehouse Site	9	N	42	E	25	1934	2/7/1934
Auburn Ranger Station	32	N	119	W	4	1918	12/4/1919
Badger Administrative Site	6	N	45	E	1	1909	7/21/1909
Bald Mountain Administrative Site	14	S	41	E	4	1907	12/17/1907
Bald Mountain Guard Station	3	S	44	E	13	1928	1/12/1928
Bannock Guard Station	8	S	35	E	18	1906	12/31/1906
Bateman Watering Place	36	N	119	W	21	1938	10/6/1938
Bear Creek Administrative Site	1	S	45	E	8	1914	12/17/1914
Beaver Ranger Station	13	N	36	E	35	1908	12/8/1908
Bench Administrative Site	10	S	41	E	22	1908	12/12/1908
Big Elk Creek Administrative Site	1	S	45	E	24	1909	7/16/1909
Big Spring Administrative Site	15	S	42	E	10	1908	8/27/1908
Big Springs Landing Field	14	N	44	E	28	1936	8/5/1936
Big Springs Lookout Site	14	N	44	E	27	1919	5/4/1942
Big Springs Ranger Station	14	N	44	E	32	1907	3/16/1907
Birch Creek Administrative Site	13	S	36	E	28	1908	5/26/1908
Birch Creek Ranger Station	9	N	30	E	21	1908	6/18/1908
Bishop Mountain Lookout Site	12	N	42	E	30	1936	2/20/1945
Black Hawk Administrative Site	7	S	37	E	18	1908	5/16/1908
Black Mountain Lookout Site	3	S	45	E	24	1944	2/21/1944
Blackfoot Administrative Site	7	S	44	E	17	1908	6/24/1908
Blackstone Ranger Station	15	S	43	E	17	1917	8/4/1917
Bloomington Creek Administrative Site	14	S	42	E	23	1908	7/23/1908
Brimstone (Island Park) Ranger Station	12	N	43	E	5	1907	9/16/1907
Brockman Guard Station	2	S	43	E	19	1909	8/18/1909
Brush Creek Ranger Station						1910	
Burns Spring Administrative Site	3	N	42	E	10	1910	8/30/1910
Button Butte Ranger Station	13	N	39	E	5	1910	6/20/1910
Calamity Guard Station	1	S	45	E	17	1957	12/26/1957
Canyon Creek Ranger Station	5	N	42	E	25	1907	12/16/1908
Caribou Basin Guard Station	3	S	44	E	20	1922	6/28/1926
Clark Administrative Site	16	S	37	E	22	1909	7/17/1909
Clawson Administrative Site						1910	
Clear Creek Guard Station	10	S	45	E	26	1910	1/13/1944
Clydesdale Administrative Site	8	S	38	E	6	1907	12/10/1907
Coal Kiln Ranger Station	11	N	27	E	1	1908	3/16/1908
Cold Springs Administrative Site	15	N	34	E	27	1909	7/19/1909
Conant Ranger Station	8	N	45	E	21	1909	4/2/1915
Corral Administrative Site	3	N	45	E	19	1907	4/1/1907
Cottonwood Administrative Site	11	N	35	E	4	1909	7/25/1909
Countz Administrative Site	39	N	116	W	32	1908	8/10/1908

Site Name	TRS					Earliest Date	1st Date of Acquisition
Crow Creek Administrative Site						1916	
Cub River Ranger Station	15	S	41	E	4	1907	12/11/1907
Currant Creek Guard Station	2	S	44	E	2	1940	12/12/1940
DeCoster Guard Station	7	N	45	E	10	1909	7/21/1909
Deep Creek Guard Station	14	S	37	E	22	1908	6/22/1908
Dietrich Administrative Site	7	S	34	E	24	1907	12/10/1907
Driggs Ranger Station	5	N	45	E	35	1950	11/16/1950
Dry Canyon Administrative Site	2	N	43	E	5	1909	6/4/1909
Dry Valley Guard Station	9	S	44	E	2	1933	11/4/1941
Dubois Dwelling #1 Site	10	N	36	E	21	1949	6/28/1949
Dubois Dwellings Site	10	N	36	E	28	1949	11/17/1965
Echo Canyon Administrative Site	15	N	44	E	31	1909	7/24/1909
Eight Mile Guard Station	10	S	42	E	29	1908	11/10/1908
Elbow Guard Station	12	S	45	E	34	1918	12/4/1922
Elk Butte Lookout Site	11	N	43	E	34	1945	7/30/1955
Elk Flat (Canyon Creek B) Administrative Site	4	N	43	E	12	1907	4/1/1907
Elkhorn Administrative Site	9	N	29	E	28	1907	10/14/1907
Fall Creek Guard Station	1	S	42	E	33	1908	11/6/1908
Fall River Administrative Site	9	N	45	E	31	1909	9/29/1909
Fish Creek Administrative Site	4	N	42	E	18	1909	7/24/1909
Flat Rock Guard Station	14	N	43	E	35	1909	7/8/1909
Franklin Basin Ranger Station	16	S	41	E	1	1908	10/30/1908
Freedom Ranger Station	35	N	119	W	28	1919	6/25/1919
Garns Mountain Lookout Site	4	N	43	E	24	1920	
Garns Point Administrative Site	4	N	43	E	2	1955	7/20/1955
Georgetown Canyon Guard Station	10	S	44	E	12	1914	12/12/1928
Grace Administrative Site	10	S	41	E	6	1909	4/30/1909
Grand Administrative Site	2	S	46	E	28	1909	8/28/1909
Grand Canyon Administrative Site	37	N	118	W	17	1909	5/21/1909
Grandview Ranger Station	6	N	43	E	25	1909	6/7/1909
Grays Lake Ranger Station	4	S	43	E	35	1908	6/18/1908
Green Basin Ranger Station	13	S	42	E	32	1907	12/30/1907
Guild Scaler Cabin	13	N	44	E	5	1926	12/19/1944
Hallie Park Ranger Station	10	N	42	E	19	1907	10/23/1907
Hartvigsen Administrative Site	13	S	37	E	3	1910	6/29/1910
Hawkins Administrative Site	11	S	35	E	1	1909	11/2/1909
Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	4	N	41	E	25	1908	11/14/1908
Heise Ranger Station	4	N	41	E	31	1924	4/18/1924
Henderson Administrative Site	4	N	44	E	25	1909	7/29/1909
Herman Ranger Station	3	S	43	E	28	1908	6/24/1908
High Point Lookout Site	11	N	42	E	19	1916	2/20/1945
Hominy Butte Lookout Site	47	N	117	W	16	1942	11/5/1945
Horse Creek Administrative Site	13	N	31	E	22	1911	6/8/1911
Huntley Canyon Administrative Site	12	N	36	E	15	1917	3/29/1917
Icehouse Administrative Site	13	N	42	E	6	1909	7/8/1909
Idaho Falls Ranger Dwelling	2	N	38	E	17	1940	4/27/1940
Idaho Hollow Administrative Site	13	N	35	E	1	1909	7/25/1909
Indian Creek Ranger Station	2	S	46	E	8	1910	3/11/1910
Indian Flat Administrative Site	16	S	41	E	6	1914	1/30/1914
Inman Guard Station	7	S	37	E	6	1935	1/10/1944
Iowa Bar Administrative Site	4	S	44	E	2	1913	9/8/1914
Island Park Ranger Station	13	N	43	E	27	1921	5/20/1936

Site Name	TRS					Earliest Date	1st Date of Acquisition
Jackson Administrative Site	11	N	41	E	34	1909	7/31/1909
Johnson Guard Station	8	S	45	E	21	1910	10/3/1910
Kaufman Guard Station	11	N	29	E	35	1908	11/14/1908
Kilgore Administrative Site	13	N	38	E	27	1909	7/25/1909
Kilgore Ranger Station	12	N	39	E	6	1909	7/25/1909
King Administrative Site	7	S	38	E	15	1909	12/17/1909
Lago Administrative Site	11	S	41	E	27	1908	11/9/1908
Lanes Creek Ranger Station	6	S	44	E	3	1913	7/1/1913
Lewis Administrative Site	8	N	45	E	5	1907	3/16/1907
Long Springs Administrative Site	37	N	118	W	18	1909	6/6/1909
Lookout Butte Lookout Site	10	N	42	E	1	1912	
Mahogany Administrative Site	4	N	44	E	14	1909	7/28/1909
Mail Cabin [Teton Pass] Administrative Site	41	N	118	W	22	1909	9/8/1909
Malad Ranger Station	14	S	36	E	22	1946	12/19/1946
Malad Warehouse Site	14	S	36	E	27	1964	5/5/1964
McCoy Administrative Site	2	S	46	E	31	1915	8/16/1915
McCoy Creek Pasture	3	S	45	E	15	1944	1/10/1944
Meadow Creek Ranger Station						1910	
Meadow View Ranger Station	11	S	42	E	28	1913	8/29/1913
Meadows Administrative Site	9	N	29	E	9	1908	6/22/1908
Medicine Lodge (Indian Creek) Ranger Station	13	N	34	E	34	1909	9/13/1909
Milk Creek Administrative Site	5	N	43	E	1	1907	4/1/1907
Mink Creek Administrative Site	8	S	35	E	20	1945	11/15/1945
Mink Creek Ranger Station	14	S	41	E	6	1909	1/9/1909
Montpelier Canyon [Creek] Administrative Site	12	S	45	E	27	1914	12/12/1928
Montpelier Warehouse Site	13	S	44	E	3	1934	3/30/1935
Moody Creek Administrative Site	4	N	42	E	4	1909	6/23/1909
Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Site	13	N	45	E	8	1922	
Mountain Spring Administrative Site	13	S	36	E	4	1907	10/11/1907
Norman Administrative Site	8	S	37	E	7	1908	7/10/1908
North Canyon Administrative Site	12	S	42	E	9	1908	2/15/1908
Pack Saddle Administrative Site	5	N	44	E	8	1907	4/1/1907
Paris Ranger Station	14	S	43	E	11	1923	6/13/1928
Patelzick Administrative Site	12	N	35	E	13	1909	9/13/1909
Pebble Guard Station	7	S	37	E	35	1907	7/23/1907
Pine Creek Administrative Site	3	N	44	E	29	1908	11/17/1908
Piute Administrative Site	7	S	34	E	2	1909	8/24/1909
Pocatello Administrative Site	6	S	34	E	14	1941	11/27/1941
Pony Creek Administrative Site	6	N	43	E	34	1909	7/25/1909
Porcupine Ranger Station	9	N	44	E	23	1907	11/5/1907
Preston Ranger Station	15	S	39	E	23	1948	1/5/1951
Rainey Creek Ranger Station	2	N	44	E	33	1908	7/16/1909
Ranger's Headquarters	8	S	35	E	31	1906	12/21/1906
Rapid Creek Ranger Station	43	N	118	W	5	1910	8/2/1910
Rea's Park Administrative Site	12	N	43	E	1	1909	7/5/1909
Red Rock Ranger Station	15	N	42	E	13	1909	7/8/1909
Robin Administrative Site	15	S	38	E	19	1909	10/27/1909
Rosa Administrative Site	1	S	45	E	22	1911	3/3/1911
Sage Valley Administrative Site	9	S	46	E	6	1909	8/17/1909
Sawtelle Administrative Site	14	N	43	E	10	1909	7/24/1909
Sharon Administrative Site	12	S	42	E	12	1909	6/8/1909
Sheridan Creek Administrative Site	13	N	41	E	7	1908	6/29/1908

Site Name	TRS					Earliest Date	1st Date of Acquisition
Shotgun Administrative Site and Scaler Cabin	13	N	42	E	35	1910	6/30/1910
Slug Creek Ranger Station	9	S	44	E	17	1914	11/2/1914
Snake River Butte Administrative Site	9	N	43	E	10	1909	6/9/1909
Snake River Ranger Station	2	N	43	E	32	1908	10/19/1908
Soda Springs Dwelling, 290 East 200 North	9	S	42	E	6	1952	7/3/1952
Soda Springs Dwelling, 359 Rose Avenue	9	S	42	E	6	1960	6/27/1967
Spencer Ranger Station	12	N	36	E	13	1909	7/25/1909
Split Creek Ranger Station	12	N	44	E	9	1907	11/5/1907
Spring Creek Administrative Site	5	N	42	E	34	1907	6/6/1907
Squirrel Meadows Guard Station	47	N	118	W	4	1907	3/16/1907
St. Anthony Supervisor's Office	7	N	40	E	1	1935	3/18/1935
St. Anthony Warehouse Site	7	N	40	E	12	1962	10/8/1962
Strawberry Springs Ranger Station	13	S	41	E	11	1907	11/27/1907
Stump Creek Guard Station	7	S	46	E	21	1909	8/18/1909
Summit Guard Station	12	S	36	E	28	1908	7/23/1908
Summit View Guard Station	10	S	44	E	15	1936	1/13/1944
Swan Valley Administrative Site	1	N	43	E	1	1922	3/31/1943
Targhee Pass Administrative Site	16	N	44	E	31	1909	7/8/1909
Teton Canyon Administrative Site	44	N	118	W	22	1909	7/30/1909
Tin Cup Ranger Station	5	S	46	E	6	1911	4/5/1911
Toponce Guard Station	6	S	38	E	31	1909	12/8/1909
Trail Creek Ranger Station	3	N	46	E	30	1907	10/23/1907
Trail Green Administrative Site	6	S	34	E	32	1906	12/21/1906
Trail Guard Station	7	S	44	E	18	1907	3/13/1912
Twin Creek Administrative Site	4	N	44	E	4	1907	4/1/1907
Two Mile Administrative Site	14	S	37	E	32	1909	8/14/1909
Victor Ranger Station	3	N	45	E	11	1918	12/28/1918
Warm River Administrative Site	10	N	44	E	8	1907	3/16/1907
Warm River Butte Lookout Site	10	N	44	E	22	1942	4/18/1944
Warm River Hatchery	10	N	44	E	10	1908	3/3/1943
Warm Springs Ranger Station	11	N	32	E	25	1910	7/19/1915
West Camas (Camas Creek) Ranger Station	13	N	37	E	1	1907	10/23/1907
Westview Administrative Site	6	N	43	E	33	1909	7/20/1909
Wheaton Administrative Site	3	N	42	E	10	1914	11/30/1914
Wildcat Administrative Site	7	N	45	E	36		
Williamsburg Administrative Site	5	S	44	E	31	1909	8/25/1909
Willow Creek Administrative Site	13	N	41	E	3	1909	9/22/1909
Wright's Creek Administrative Site	11	S	35	E	34	1908	6/29/1908

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TRS					Site Name	Earliest Date	Date of 1 st Acquisition
					Meadow Creek Ranger Station	1910	
					Brush Creek Ranger Station	1910	
					Clawson Administrative Site	1910	
					Crow Creek Administrative Site	1916	
1	N	43	E	1	Swan Valley Administrative Site	1922	3/31/1943
1	S	42	E	33	Fall Creek Guard Station	1908	11/6/1908
1	S	45	E	8	Bear Creek Administrative Site	1914	12/17/1914
1	S	45	E	17	Calamity Guard Station	1957	12/26/1957
1	S	45	E	22	Rosa Administrative Site	1911	3/3/1911
1	S	45	E	24	Big Elk Creek Administrative Site	1909	7/16/1909
2	N	38	E	17	Idaho Falls Ranger Dwelling	1940	4/27/1940
2	N	43	E	5	Dry Canyon Administrative Site	1909	6/4/1909
2	N	43	E	32	Snake River Ranger Station	1908	10/19/1908
2	N	44	E	33	Rainey Creek Ranger Station	1908	7/16/1909
2	S	43	E	19	Brockman Guard Station	1909	8/18/1909
2	S	44	E	2	Currant Creek Guard Station	1940	12/12/1940
2	S	46	E	8	Indian Creek Ranger Station	1910	3/11/1910
2	S	46	E	28	Grand Administrative Site	1909	8/28/1909
2	S	46	E	31	McCoy Administrative Site	1915	8/16/1915
3	N	42	E	10	Burns Spring Administrative Site	1910	8/30/1910
3	N	42	E	10	Wheaton Administrative Site	1914	11/30/1914
3	N	42	E	24	Archibald Administrative Site	1909	6/7/1909
3	N	44	E	29	Pine Creek Administrative Site	1908	11/17/1908
3	N	45	E	11	Victor Ranger Station	1918	12/28/1918
3	N	45	E	19	Corral Administrative Site	1907	4/1/1907
3	N	46	E	30	Trail Creek Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
3	S	43	E	28	Herman Ranger Station	1908	6/24/1908
3	S	44	E	13	Bald Mountain Guard Station	1928	1/12/1928
3	S	44	E	20	Caribou Basin Guard Station	1922	6/28/1926
3	S	45	E	15	McCoy Creek Pasture	1944	1/10/1944
3	S	45	E	24	Black Mountain Lookout Site	1944	2/21/1944
4	N	41	E	25	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	1908	11/14/1908
4	N	41	E	31	Heise Ranger Station	1924	4/18/1924
4	N	42	E	4	Moody Creek Administrative Site	1909	6/23/1909
4	N	42	E	18	Fish Creek Administrative Site	1909	7/24/1909
4	N	43	E	2	Garns Point Administrative Site	1955	7/20/1955
4	N	43	E	12	Elk Flat (Canyon Creek B) Administrative Site	1907	4/1/1907
4	N	43	E	24	Garns Mountain Lookout Site	1920	
4	N	44	E	4	Twin Creek Administrative Site	1907	4/1/1907
4	N	44	E	14	Mahogany Administrative Site	1909	7/28/1909
4	N	44	E	25	Henderson Administrative Site	1909	7/29/1909
4	S	43	E	35	Grays Lake Ranger Station	1908	6/18/1908
4	S	44	E	2	Iowa Bar Administrative Site	1913	9/8/1914
5	N	42	E	25	Canyon Creek Ranger Station	1907	12/16/1908
5	N	42	E	34	Spring Creek Administrative Site	1907	6/6/1907
5	N	43	E	1	Milk Creek Administrative Site	1907	4/1/1907
5	N	44	E	8	Pack Saddle Administrative Site	1907	4/1/1907
5	N	45	E	35	Driggs Ranger Station	1950	11/16/1950
5	S	44	E	31	Williamsburg Administrative Site	1909	8/25/1909

TRS				Site Name	Earliest Date	Date of 1 st Acquisition	
5	S	46	E	6	Tin Cup Ranger Station	1911	4/5/1911
6	N	43	E	25	Grandview Ranger Station	1909	6/7/1909
6	N	43	E	33	Westview Administrative Site	1909	7/20/1909
6	N	43	E	34	Pony Creek Administrative Site	1909	7/25/1909
6	N	45	E	1	Badger Administrative Site	1909	7/21/1909
6	S	34	E	14	Pocatello Administrative Site	1941	11/27/1941
6	S	34	E	32	Trail Green Administrative Site	1906	12/21/1906
6	S	38	E	31	Toponce Guard Station	1909	12/8/1909
6	S	44	E	3	Lanes Creek Ranger Station	1913	7/1/1913
7	N	40	E	1	St. Anthony Supervisor's Office	1935	3/18/1935
7	N	40	E	12	St. Anthony Warehouse Site	1962	10/8/1962
7	N	45	E	10	DeCoster Guard Station	1909	7/21/1909
7	N	45	E	36	Wildcat Administrative Site		
7	S	34	E	2	Piute Administrative Site	1909	8/24/1909
7	S	34	E	24	Dietrich Administrative Site	1907	12/10/1907
7	S	37	E	6	Inman Guard Station	1935	1/10/1944
7	S	37	E	18	Black Hawk Administrative Site	1908	5/16/1908
7	S	37	E	35	Pebble Guard Station	1907	7/23/1907
7	S	38	E	15	King Administrative Site	1909	12/17/1909
7	S	44	E	17	Blackfoot Administrative Site	1908	6/24/1908
7	S	44	E	18	Trail Guard Station	1907	3/13/1912
7	S	46	E	21	Stump Creek Guard Station	1909	8/18/1909
8	N	45	E	5	Lewis Administrative Site	1907	3/16/1907
8	N	45	E	21	Conant Ranger Station	1909	4/2/1915
8	S	35	E	18	Bannock Guard Station	1906	12/31/1906
8	S	35	E	20	Mink Creek Administrative Site	1945	11/15/1945
8	S	35	E	31	Ranger's Headquarters	1906	12/21/1906
8	S	37	E	7	Norman Administrative Site	1908	7/10/1908
8	S	38	E	6	Clydesdale Administrative Site	1907	12/10/1907
8	S	45	E	21	Johnson Guard Station	1910	10/3/1910
9	N	29	E	9	Meadows Administrative Site	1908	6/22/1908
9	N	29	E	28	Elkhorn Administrative Site	1907	10/14/1907
9	N	30	E	21	Birch Creek Ranger Station	1908	6/18/1908
9	N	42	E		Ashton Dwelling Site (261 Walnut Street)	1958	12/11/1958
9	N	42	E	25	Ashton Warehouse Site	1934	2/7/1934
9	N	42	E	36	Ashton Dwelling #1 Site	1946	2/27/1946
9	N	43	E	10	Snake River Butte Administrative Site	1909	6/9/1909
9	N	44	E	23	Porcupine Ranger Station	1907	11/5/1907
9	N	45	E	31	Fall River Administrative Site	1909	9/29/1909
9	S	42	E	6	Soda Springs Dwelling, 290 East 200 North	1952	7/3/1952
9	S	42	E	6	Soda Springs Dwelling, 359 Rose Avenue	1960	6/27/1967
9	S	44	E	2	Dry Valley Guard Station	1933	11/4/1941
9	S	44	E	17	Slug Creek Ranger Station	1914	11/2/1914
9	S	46	E	6	Sage Valley Administrative Site	1909	8/17/1909
10	N	36	E	21	Dubois Dwelling #1 Site	1949	6/28/1949
10	N	36	E	28	Dubois Dwellings Site	1949	11/17/1965
10	N	42	E	1	Lookout Butte Lookout Site	1912	
10	N	42	E	19	Hallie Park Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
10	N	44	E	8	Warm River Administrative Site	1907	3/16/1907
10	N	44	E	10	Warm River Hatchery	1908	3/3/1943
10	N	44	E	22	Warm River Butte Lookout Site	1942	4/18/1944
10	S	41	E	6	Grace Administrative Site	1909	4/30/1909

TRS					Site Name	Earliest Date	Date of 1 st Acquisition
10	S	41	E	22	Bench Administrative Site	1908	12/12/1908
10	S	42	E	29	Eight Mile Guard Station	1908	11/10/1908
10	S	44	E	12	Georgetown Canyon Guard Station	1914	12/12/1928
10	S	44	E	15	Summit View Guard Station	1936	1/13/1944
10	S	45	E	26	Clear Creek Guard Station	1910	1/13/1944
11	N	27	E	1	Coal Kiln Ranger Station	1908	3/16/1908
11	N	29	E	35	Kaufman Guard Station	1908	11/14/1908
11	N	32	E	25	Warm Springs Ranger Station	1910	7/19/1915
11	N	35	E	4	Cottonwood Administrative Site	1909	7/25/1909
11	N	41	E	34	Jackson Administrative Site	1909	7/31/1909
11	N	42	E	19	High Point Lookout Site	1916	2/20/1945
11	N	43	E	34	Elk Butte Lookout Site	1945	7/30/1955
11	S	35	E	1	Hawkins Administrative Site	1909	11/2/1909
11	S	35	E	34	Wright's Creek Administrative Site	1908	6/29/1908
11	S	41	E	27	Lago Administrative Site	1908	11/9/1908
11	S	42	E	28	Meadow View Ranger Station	1913	8/29/1913
12	N	35	E	13	Patelzick Administrative Site	1909	9/13/1909
12	N	36	E	13	Spencer Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
12	N	36	E	15	Huntley Canyon Administrative Site	1917	3/29/1917
12	N	39	E	6	Kilgore Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
12	N	42	E	30	Bishop Mountain Lookout Site	1936	2/20/1945
12	N	43	E	1	Rea's Park Administrative Site	1909	7/5/1909
12	N	43	E	5	Brimstone (Island Park) Ranger Station	1907	9/16/1907
12	N	44	E	9	Split Creek Ranger Station	1907	11/5/1907
12	S	36	E	28	Summit Guard Station	1908	7/23/1908
12	S	42	E	9	North Canyon Administrative Site	1908	2/15/1908
12	S	42	E	12	Sharon Administrative Site	1909	6/8/1909
12	S	45	E	27	Montpelier Canyon [Creek] Administrative Site	1914	12/12/1928
12	S	45	E	34	Elbow Guard Station	1918	12/4/1922
13	N	31	E	22	Horse Creek Administrative Site	1911	6/8/1911
13	N	34	E	34	Medicine Lodge (Indian Creek) Ranger Station	1909	9/13/1909
13	N	35	E	1	Idaho Hollow Administrative Site	1909	7/25/1909
13	N	36	E	35	Beaver Ranger Station	1908	12/8/1908
13	N	37	E	1	West Camas (Camas Creek) Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
13	N	38	E	27	Kilgore Administrative Site	1909	7/25/1909
13	N	39	E	5	Button Butte Ranger Station	1910	6/20/1910
13	N	41	E	3	Willow Creek Administrative Site	1909	9/22/1909
13	N	41	E	7	Sheridan Creek Administrative Site	1908	6/29/1908
13	N	42	E	6	Icehouse Administrative Site	1909	7/8/1909
13	N	42	E	35	Shotgun Administrative Site and Scaler Cabin	1910	6/30/1910
13	N	43	E	6	Arangee Ranger Station	1909	7/7/1909
13	N	43	E	27	Island Park Ranger Station	1921	5/20/1936
13	N	44	E	5	Guild Scaler Cabin	1926	12/19/1944
13	N	45	E	8	Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Site	1922	
13	S	36	E	4	Mountain Spring Administrative Site	1907	10/11/1907
13	S	36	E	28	Birch Creek Administrative Site	1908	5/26/1908
13	S	37	E	3	Hartvigsen Administrative Site	1910	6/29/1910
13	S	41	E	11	Strawberry Springs Ranger Station	1907	11/27/1907
13	S	42	E	32	Green Basin Ranger Station	1907	12/30/1907
13	S	44	E	3	Montpelier Warehouse Site	1934	3/30/1935
14	N	43	E	10	Sawtelle Administrative Site	1909	7/24/1909
14	N	43	E	35	Flat Rock Guard Station	1909	7/8/1909

TRS					Site Name	Earliest Date	Date of 1 st Acquisition
14	N	44	E	27	Big Springs Lookout Site	1919	5/4/1942
14	N	44	E	28	Big Springs Landing Field	1936	8/5/1936
14	N	44	E	32	Big Springs Ranger Station	1907	3/16/1907
14	S	36	E	22	Malad Ranger Station	1946	12/19/1946
14	S	36	E	27	Malad Warehouse Site	1964	5/5/1964
14	S	37	E	22	Deep Creek Guard Station	1908	6/22/1908
14	S	37	E	32	Two Mile Administrative Site	1909	8/14/1909
14	S	41	E	4	Bald Mountain Administrative Site	1907	12/17/1907
14	S	41	E	6	Mink Creek Ranger Station	1909	1/9/1909
14	S	42	E	23	Bloomington Creek Administrative Site	1908	7/23/1908
14	S	43	E	11	Paris Ranger Station	1923	6/13/1928
15	N	34	E	27	Cold Springs Administrative Site	1909	7/19/1909
15	N	42	E	13	Red Rock Ranger Station	1909	7/8/1909
15	N	44	E	31	Echo Canyon Administrative Site	1909	7/24/1909
15	S	38	E	19	Robin Administrative Site	1909	10/27/1909
15	S	39	E	23	Preston Ranger Station	1948	1/5/1951
15	S	41	E	4	Cub River Ranger Station	1907	12/11/1907
15	S	42	E	10	Big Spring Administrative Site	1908	8/27/1908
15	S	43	E	17	Blackstone Ranger Station	1917	8/4/1917
16	N	44	E	31	Targhee Pass Administrative Site	1909	7/8/1909
16	S	37	E	22	Clark Administrative Site	1909	7/17/1909
16	S	41	E	1	Franklin Basin Ranger Station	1908	10/30/1908
16	S	41	E	6	Indian Flat Administrative Site	1914	1/30/1914
32	N	119	W	4	Auburn Ranger Station	1918	12/4/1919
35	N	119	W	28	Freedom Ranger Station	1919	6/25/1919
36	N	119	W	21	Bateman Watering Place	1938	10/6/1938
37	N	118	W	17	Grand Canyon Administrative Site	1909	5/21/1909
37	N	118	W	18	Long Springs Administrative Site	1909	6/6/1909
39	N	116	W	32	Countz Administrative Site	1908	8/10/1908
41	N	118	W	22	Mail Cabin [Teton Pass] Administrative Site	1909	9/8/1909
43	N	118	W	5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	1910	8/2/1910
44	N	118	W	22	Teton Canyon Administrative Site	1909	7/30/1909
47	N	117	W	16	Hominy Butte Lookout Site	1942	11/5/1945
47	N	118	W	4	Squirrel Meadows Guard Station	1907	3/16/1907

Appendix E: Evaluation Summary Table

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1324	Pocatello Warehouse Barn	pre-1939	Eligible/Contributing
1325	Pocatello Warehouse Oil & Gas Shed	c.1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1326	Pocatello Warehouse Shop	1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1377	Pocatello Warehouse Fish & Game Bldg.	c.1942	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1639	Pocatello WSA Shelter	1970	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1341T	SO Warehouse #2	1938	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1338T	SO Office	1967	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1346T	SO Warehouse Gas House	1968	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1356A	SO Engineering Trailer Cover	1989	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1356T	SO Road Crew Shop	1978	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1364T	SO Storage Warehouse	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1369T	SO Road Crew Storage	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

ASHTON RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1108	Ashton Dwelling #1	c.1952	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1317T	Ashton Dwelling #1 Garage	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1204	Ashton Fire Office	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1311	Ashton Warehouse	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1313T	Ashton Oil/Gas Shed	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1501	Ashton Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1359	Ashton Pesticide	c.1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Big Springs Lookout	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1116	Bishop Mountain Lookout Dwelling	1930	Listed
1310	Bishop Mountain Lookout Garage	1938	Listed
1605T	Bishop Mountain Lookout Toilet	1938	Listed
1702T	Bishop Mountain Lookout Tower	1936	Listed
1309	Flat Rock Garage	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1131A	Flat Rock Shop	1960	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1306A	Island Park Lift Station #1	1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1307	Island Park Barn	1944	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1308	Island Park Old Dwelling #3 Garage	1937	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Storage Building	c.1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1103	Island Park Old Dwelling #3	1958	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1131	Flat Rock Guard Station	1961	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1147T	Island Park Dwelling #2	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1148T	Island Park Dwelling #1	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1149T	Island Park New Duplex #1	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1150T	Island Park Bunkhouse #1-2	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1151T	Island Park Bunkhouse #5-6	1977	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1152T	Island Park Bunkhouse #3-4	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1154	Island Park Duplex #2	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1155	Island Park Duplex #3	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1156	Island Park Duplex #4	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1157T	Island Park Duplex #5	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1158T	Island Park New Dwelling #3	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

1159	Island Park Dwelling #4	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1209	Island Park Office	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1306B	Island Park New Pump House	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1347	Island Park Warehouse #2	1963	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1357T	Island Park Warehouse #1	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1358T	Island Park Pesticide Building	1983	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366T	Island Park Climatization Building	1988	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1367T	Island Park Snowmobile Shed	1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1506	Island Park Lift Station #2	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	(6) Island Park Trailer Shelters	c.1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Corrugated Metal Shed	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Island Park Recyclables Storage	1982	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1104T	Porcupine Dwelling	1909	Eligible/Contributing
1206	Porcupine Office	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1315T	Porcupine Barn & Equipment Shed	1932	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1316T	Porcupine Washroom	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1105T	Porcupine Bunkhouse	1989	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1314A	Porcupine Tree Preparation Building	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1315A	Porcupine Storage Building	1991	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1372T	Porcupine Toilet	1990	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1121T	Squirrel Meadows Guard Station Cabin	1934	Listed
1371T	Squirrel Meadows Toilet	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1125T	Warm River Hatchery Dwelling	1940	Eligible/Contributing
1126T	Warm River Hatchery Apartment & Garage	c.1940	Eligible/Contributing
1312T	Warm River Hatchery Building	1940	Eligible/Contributing

DUBOIS RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1111	Dubois Dwelling #1	c.1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1332T	Dubois Dwelling #1 Garage	c.1950	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Dubois Dwelling #1 Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1135T	Dubois Dwelling #5	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1138	Dubois Dwelling #3	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1139	Dubois Dwelling #4	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1348	Dubois Dwelling #3 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1349	Dubois Dwelling #4 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1361T	Dubois Dwelling #5 Garage	1949	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1302T	Kilgore Office/Garage	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1342T	Kilgore Equipment Shed	1912	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1302A	Kilgore Tree Storage	1984	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1360T	Kilgore Pump House	1960	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Kilgore Toilet		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Kilgore Portable Toilet		Ineligible/Non-Contributing

PALISADES RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1143T	Brockman Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Brockman Toilet	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing
1142	Currant Creek Guard Station Cabin	c.1941	Eligible/Contributing
N/A	Currant Creek Toilet	c.1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1114	Heise Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible/Contributing
1205	Heise Office	1938	Eligible/Contributing

1324T	Heise Oil Storage	c.1936	Eligible/Contributing
1325T	Heise Barn	1928	Eligible/Contributing
1326T	Heise Warehouse	1932	Eligible/Contributing
1145T	Snake River Dwelling #2 Bunkhouse	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1351T	Snake River Barn	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1353T	Snake River Shop	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1355T	Snake River Oil & Gas House	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1133	Snake River House	2002	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1202A	Snake River Pump House	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1106	Swan Valley Old Bunkhouse #1	1940	Eligible/Contributing
1122	Swan Valley Dwelling	c.1910	Eligible/Contributing
1203	Swan Valley Office	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1327	Swan Valley Garage/Storeroom	1933	Eligible/Contributing
1328	Swan Valley Storage Building	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing
1329	Swan Valley Barn	c.1925	Eligible/Contributing
1330	Swan Valley Oil & Gas House	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1339	Swan Valley Fire Shop/Warehouse	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1153T	Swan Valley New Bunkhouse	1981	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1303	Swan Valley Well House	2002	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1368T	Swan Valley Storage Shed	1995	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1373T	Swan Valley Recreation Warehouse	1999	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

MONTPELIER RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1105	Clear Creek Cabin #1	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1147	Clear Creek Cabin #2	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1368	Clear Creek Gas & Oil House	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1605	Clear Creek Comfort Station	1942	Eligible/Contributing
1144	Clear Creek A-Frame	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1369	Clear Creek Tack Shed	1986	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1642	Clear Creek Comfort Station	1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1352	Eight Mile Garage	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1356	Eight Mile Generator Shack	c.1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1133	Eight Mile Guard Station	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1779	Eight Mile Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1118	Montpelier Dwelling	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1317	Montpelier Equipment Building	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1318	Montpelier Garage	1936	Eligible/Contributing
1319	Montpelier Oil House	1938	Eligible/Contributing
1320	Montpelier Shop	1935	Eligible/Contributing
1134	Paris Ranger Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1135	Paris Guard Dwelling	1951	Eligible/Contributing
1344	Paris Road & Trail Shed	c.1930	Eligible/Contributing
1346	Paris Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1350	Paris Oil House	1929	Eligible/Contributing
1351	Paris Equipment Tool Shed	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1353	Paris Garage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1357	Paris Shop	1934	Eligible/Contributing

SODA SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1101	Bald Mountain Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing

1601	Bald Mountain Comfort Station	c.1934	Eligible/Contributing
1104	Caribou Basin Original Guard Station	c.1920	Eligible/Contributing
1117	Caribou Basin Warming Hut	1955	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1153	Caribou Basin Guard Station	1962	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1747	Caribou Basin Comfort Station	1988	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1115	Johnson Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1312	Johnson Fly Shed	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1313	Johnson Bath/Storage Building	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1617	Johnson Comfort Station	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1124	Soda Springs Dwelling	1952	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1331	Soda Springs Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1125	Stump Creek Guard Station Cabin	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1332	Stump Creek Fly Shed	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1333	Stump Creek Garage	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1621	Stump Creek Comfort Station	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1655	Stump Creek Comfort Station	1992	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1335	Trail Garage	1915	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

WESTSIDE RANGER DISTRICT

No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
1102	Bannock Guard Station House	c.1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1301	Bannock Shop	c.1941	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1302	Bannock Garage	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1304	Bannock C&M Garage	1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1338	Bannock Horse Barn	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1367	Bannock Stone Building	1941	Eligible/Contributing
1158	Bannock Mobile Home	1980	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1341	Bannock Gas & Oil House	c.1993	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Hay Shed	pre-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Fly Shed	post-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Bannock Fly Shed	post-1979	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1315	Malad Warehouse Barn	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1316	Malad Warehouse Tack Shed	1975	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1342	Malad Warehouse	1966	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1366	Malad Utility Shed	1976	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1375	Malad Warehouse Granary	1993	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Trailer		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Hay Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Hay Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Metal Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad Wood Shed		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
N/A	Malad BLM Fire House		Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1121	Pebble Guard Station Cabin	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1322	Pebble Garage	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1323	Pebble Barn	c.1935	Eligible/Contributing
1784	Pebble Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1126	Summit Guard Station Cabin	1934	Eligible/Contributing
1785	Summit Guard Station Comfort Station	2003	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
1128	Toponce Guard Station Cabin	1941	Eligible/Contributing
1624	Toponce Comfort Station	1941	Eligible/Contributing

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"1680 History, Historical Data for Preston District." Montpelier Ranger District Main File Room, Montpelier, Idaho.

"1680 History, Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area." Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

"1680 History, Palisades Ranger District History." Palisades Ranger District Main File Room, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

"2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District Administrative Site Inventory." Randy Thompson's Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

"6440 Real Property, Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan." Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

"6440 Real Property, Facility Analysis." Soda Springs Ranger District Main File Room, Soda Springs, Idaho.

"6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District." Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

"7300 Buildings, Investment Records." Ashton Ranger District Main File Room, Ashton, Idaho.

"7310 Buildings, Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88," Westside Ranger District Main File Room, Pocatello, Idaho

"Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), Targhee National Forest, 1968." Surveyor's Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Caribou Historical Data (No File Name). Randy Thompson Office. Westside Ranger District. Pocatello, Idaho.

"Personnel History." Caribou National Forest History Files, Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

“Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917.” Archaeologist’s Office, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor’s Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

“Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings, Caribou History.” Caribou National Forest History Files, Archeology Storage Room, Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor’s Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Archival List

The following was compiled by Dr. Anthony Godfrey, U.S. West Research, Inc. on September 1, 2003

ARCHIVE BOX #1

U.S. West Research, Inc. Office

A. General Office Files:

- (1) Statement of Work
- (2) Proposal
- (3) Travel Information
- (4) Telephone Directory—Caribou-Targhee National Forest Personnel List
- (5) Orientation Meeting Notes (7/7//03)
- (6) Working Bibliography
- (7) Maps—Marriott Library, University of Utah
 - Targhee National Forest, 1932
 - Targhee National Forest, 1944
 - Targhee National Forest, 1965
 - Caribou-Targhee National Forest— Island Park, Dubois, Ashton, Teton Basin, and Palisades Ranger Districts (Visitor Map), 1984
 - Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Dubois and Island Park Ranger Districts (Visitor Map), 1984
 - Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Montpelier and Soda Springs Ranger Districts, (Travel Map) 2002
 - Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Westside Ranger District (Travel Map), 2002
- (8) Field Trip #1 Notes
- (9) Field Trip #2 Notes
- (10) Field Trip #3 Notes
- (11) Archive Box List
- (12) Correspondence and Emails:
 - Dreama Pitman
 - Richa Wilson

B. Documents Transmitted to USWR by Richa Wilson:

- (1) General Notes Referencing Lands Enclosed in the Former Boise, Payette, Weiser, Idaho, Sawtooth, and Challis NFs” by Dan Everhart
- (2) Caribou-Targhee NF Sites compiled by Annette Snow, 2002-03
- (3) Part One of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest Context Statement
- (4) Richa’s Notes on the Caribou-Targhee NF
- (5) Information on Early Forest Reserves That Now Comprise CTNF
- (6) Photos of the Warehouse Buildings on the Teton Basin Ranger District
- (7) Paris Ranger Station, Montpelier Ranger District by Richa Wilson
- (8) Expandable Folder of Information Copied from Pat Wilde
- (9) Targhee National Forest, Administrative Sites of the CCC Era, 1983
- (10) Miscellaneous Correspondence to Richa Wilson
- (11) Miscellaneous Historic Documents from Logan Ranger District Office
- (12) List of Items Stored at Weber State University (Not up-to-date)
- (13) Caribou-Targhee Historic Photos (CD)

C. Marriott Library, University of Utah:

- (1) Map of Targhee National Forest 1932
- (2) Map of Targhee National Forest 1944
- (3) Map of Targhee National Forest 1965

Bound Material:

Thomas Alexander, The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service.

Unbound Material:

Richa Wilson, "Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4 (Draft), 1891-1960."

ARCHIVE BOX #2

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho

General Records—6440 Real Property Series:

- Johnson Guard Station Administrative Site
- Kaufman Guard Station
- Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1124
- Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1132
- Spencer Administrative Site (Land)
- Stump Creek Guard Station
- Victor Administrative Site

Surveyor's Office—Kendall Adams

Executive Orders, Proclamations, Historical Maps and Related Documents to Targhee National Forest and Other Forests:

Forest Atlas-Historical Targhee

- Proclamation for Yellowstone Forest Reserve, March 30, 1891
- Proclamation for Henry's Lake Forest, March 3, 1891
- Proclamation for Palisade National Forest, July 1, 1908
- Executive Order 871, July 1, 1908
- Proclamation 1055, June 28, 1910
- Executive Order 2365, April 21, 1916
- Proclamation 1719, November 20, 1924
- Executive Order 5296, March 8, 1930
- Gross Alienated and Net Areas of Land within Forest Boundaries, Idaho, 1918-1937
- Public Law 85-651, August 14, 1958
- Misc. Correspondence Regarding Boundaries
- Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), Targhee National Forest, 1968
- A Summary of Historical Events of the Targhee National Forest

Maps:

- Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, 1891
- Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1907
- Targhee National Forest, 1908
- Targhee National Forest, 1910
- Palisade National Forest, 1910
- Spencer Ranger District, 1964 D-1
- Island Park Ranger District, 1964 D-2
- Ashton Ranger District, 1964 D-3
- Porcupine Ranger District, 1964 D-4
- Driggs Ranger District, 1964 D-5
- Rexburg Ranger District, 1964 D-6
- Swan Valley Ranger District, 1964 D-7
- Dubois Ranger District, 1964 D-8

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi

Filing Cabinet, Historical Files—Administrative Sites, Targhee:

Arangee Administrative Site
Beaver Administrative Site
Big Springs Administrative Site
Buffalo Administrative Site
Button Butte Administrative Site
Camas Creek Administrative Site
Camas Meadows (Kilgore Guard Station) Administrative Site
Canyon Creek Administrative Site
Coal Kiln Administrative Site
Coldsprings Administrative Site
Conant Administrative Site
Corral Administrative Site
Cottonsprings Administrative Site
Decoster Administrative Site
Dry Canon Administrative Site
Echo Canyon Administrative Site
Elk Butte Lookout
Elk Flat Ranger Station
Fall River Administrative Site
Fish Creek Administrative Site
Flat Rock Ranger Station
Grandview Administrative Site
Guild Administrative Site
Hallie Park Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Hawley Gulch Administrative Site
Hawley Gulch Guard Station
Heise Administrative Site
High Point Lookout
Hominy Butte Lookout (2 Files)
Horse Creek
Huntley Canyon Administrative Site
Icehouse Administrative Site
Idaho Hollow Administrative Site
Indian Creek Administrative Site
Island Park Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Jackson Administrative Site
Kaufman Guard Station Administrative Site
Kaufman Guard Station Dwelling
Kaufman Guard Station (Old)
Kilgore Guard Station Transfer
Kilgore Administrative Site Ranger Station
Kilgore Guard Station
Lewis Administrative Site
Long Springs Administrative Site
Mahogany Administrative Site
Moody Creek Administrative Site
Mail Cabin Administrative Site
Medicine Lodge Administrative Site
North Fork Administrative Site
Pine Creek Administrative Site
Pony Creek Administrative Site
Porcupine Administrative Site
Porcupine Bunkhouse

Rainey Creek Administrative Site
Rapid Creek Administrative Site
Rapid Creek Administrative Site (Wyoming)
Rapid Creek Ranger Station
Rapid Creek Ranger Station Dwelling
Rea's Park Administrative Site
Red Rock Administrative Site
Saint Anthony Office (Old)
Sawtelle Administrative Site
Sheridan Creek Administrative Site
Shotgun Administrative Site
Snake River Administrative Site
Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling
Spencer Ranger Station Office
Spencer Ranger Station Barn
Spencer Ranger Station Equipment Shed
Split Creek Administrative Site
Squirrel Creek Administrative Site
Teton Canyon Administrative Site
Trail Creek Administrative Site
Twin Creek Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Warm River Administrative Site
Warm River Butte Lookout
Warm River Hatchery
Warm Springs Ranger Station (2 Files)
Warm Springs Ranger Station Dwelling
Warm Springs Guard Station
Wheaton Administrative Site
Willow Creek Administrative Site

ARCHIVE BOX #3

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho (continued)

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi

Map Drawers:

Map Inventory List
Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho, 1905
Palisade National Forest, 1910
Targhee Quad, 1913
Lemhi National Forest, 1913
Targhee National Forest, 1919 (On Loan—Returned 7/24/03)
Targhee National Forest, 1932
Ranger District 7, 1935
Porcupine Ranger District, 1937
Targhee National Forest, 1939
Targhee National Forest (West Division), 1950
Targhee National Forest (East Division), 1955
Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955

Unbound Manuscript:

James A. McDonald, "Targhee National Forest Cultural Resources Overview, 1983."

Architectural Plans and Drawings, 1960 (Unbound):

Dwellings, Offices, Warehouses, Bunkhouses, Barracks, Mess Halls, Garages, Paint and Oil Buildings, Radio Buildings

Bound Material (On Loan—Returned 7/24/03):

Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites and Survey Records, 1907-1917
Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933
Targhee National Forest Salaries and Wages, 1916-1933

Storage Room:

1680 History—Loose Material in Cardboard Box:
A.E. Briggs, Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963
Correspondence on Production of Unit Histories
District 4: Alumni Bulletin, April 1921
2620 Planning—Old Plans and Maps
Caribou Mountain Historical Area, Preliminary Plan—Soda Springs Ranger District, 1966
Caribou National Forest Map, 1947

Bound Material (On Loan)

Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, includes Salaries and Wages, 1914-1938 (Large Green Ledger Book)
Caribou National Forest Investment and Depreciation Record Book, 1933-1941 (Medium Green Ledger Book)

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi Storage Room

Caribou National Forest Fiscal Records 1914-1938

GIS Office-Martha Mousel

Map—Lemhi National Forest, 1918 (2 Parts)
Map—Caribou National Forest, 1918 (3 Parts)
Map—Targhee National Forest, 1919
Targhee National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922
Caribou National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922
Lemhi National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922

ARCHIVE BOX #4

Ashton Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 Files and Related Material:

History Program Ashton Ranger District:
Changes in Administrative Units in District 4, 1908
Redistricting, Correspondence and Related Records, 1901-09
Bibliography of Historical Books Containing History of National Forest Areas in Intermountain Region, 1964

7300 Building Series:

Ashton Dwelling #301108 (51 Highland St.)
Ashton Dwelling #301128 (261 Walnut St.)
Ashton Warehouse #1311
Old Ashton Office
Investment Records
Ashton Water and Sprinkler System
Ashton Garage #1501

Separate Storeroom:

Historic Photographs:

Group Photograph Supervisors Headquarters, Targhee National Forest, 1967
Ashton Ranger Station Before and After Remodeling, n.d.
Porcupine Ranger Dwelling, 1965
Porcupine Ranger Station, 1968

Misc.:

Unlabeled Cardboard Box:
Approximately 100 Individual Diaries of Foresters, 1909-1921 (Not cataloged)
R O Forest Newsletter, July 1, 1937—December 31, 1937
Pathfinders, January-March 1937

Dubois Ranger District

Main File Room:

6440 Real Property Files:
Dubois Dwelling #1 —1111
Dubois Dwelling #2 —1129
Kaufman Guard Station
Kilgore Guard Station
Spencer Ranger Dwelling
Warm Springs Administrative District

Separate Library Room:

1680 Files and Material:
Grey Binder:
John Larick, "History of Dubois Ranger District" No Date.
Dubois Ranger District and Personnel History, 1905-1998
Bound Historical Material:
Misc. Newspaper Clippings
Executive Order Warm Spring Administrative Site
"High Points of the U.S. Forest Service History, 19095-68."
"Historical Data as It Relates top Grazing on the Spencer District."
"Yarn's of a Summer Experience." 1935
List of Targhee National Forest Personnel, 1917-1961
Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho Map, 1904
Autobiography of J.D. Wood, 1841-1902
Dubois Ranger District Map, 1955

Maps/Plans Drawer:

Ranger Dwelling Plans, 1933

Photographic File Cabinet:

Historic Photographs of Warm Springs and Kaufman Guard Stations
Historic Photographs of
Kilgore Administrative Site

Island Park Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 Files and Related Material:
1680 History: No File Number:
Correspondence on Status of Administrative Sites
Echo Canyon Ranger Station

Sawtelle Ranger Station
Arangee Ranger Station
Red Rock Ranger Station (2 Sections)
Flat Rock Ranger Station
Big Springs Ranger Station
Howard Spring Camp Ground
Guild Administrative Site
Big Springs Lookout Site
Shotgun Ranger Station
Rea's Park Ranger Station
Flat Rock Public Service Site

1680 History: File 1:

Size of Ranger District Study, 1970
Memo on Annual Preparation of Forest Historical Record, 1961
Correspondence on Ashton and Big Springs Ranger Districts, 1935
Targhee National Forest Historical Data (Big Springs and Island Park), 1905-1986
Compilations of District Rangers, 1907-1967
Names, Markers, and Dedications of Ranger Districts
1959 Earthquake and Damages
Article "Island Park Drew Early Day Interest of People Across Nation."
Article "Henry Fork of Snake River."
Map of Island Park Dam, 1942

1680 History: File 2:

Article "Former CCC Worker Recalls Happy Year Spent in Targhee." 1990

Loose Historical Material:

Newspaper Article, "Story of Targhee National Forest Shows Vast Changes and Growth." n.d.
Map—Recreation Map of Targhee National Forest, 1950

7300 Building Series:

Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308
Flatrock Garage (Warehouse Addition), #1309
Old Pump House, #1306-A
Site Plan Study Island Park Ranger Station
Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #3
Island Park Ranger Station Building #1, No. 1101
Island Park Ranger Station Pasture and Fence
Island Park Dwelling #5, No. 1201
Flatrock Guard Station, #1131
Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #2, No. 1102

Historic Photographs:

Group Photo at Kilgore Guard Station, 1952
Oil House, 1966
Forester's Cabin, n.d.

Engineer's Office:

Compound Lift Station #1306A
Barn #1307 (2 Files)
Garage #1308
Flatrock House # 1131
Special Interest Area—Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station and
Big Springs Lookout, 1981

Additional Material Collected:

Historical Photograph of Island Park Ranger Henry Ketchie (1951-1957) with Retired Employee, 1953 (Donated by Anne Senelick) Local resident.

Historical Photograph of Bunkhouse moved to Island Park, circa 1955-56 (Donated by Anne Senelick) Local resident.

Palisades Ranger District

Main File Room:

1640 Audio-Visual:

7300 Buildings:

Heise Guard Station
Snake River Guard Station
Brockman Guard Station
Currant Creek Guard Station

1680 Files and Bound Material:

1680 History: General Area History (On Loan—Returned 7/23/03):

Map—Swan Valley Ranger District, 1951(Not Copied)

Map—Targhee and Teton National Forest Recreation Map, 1936

Map—Caribou National Forest, 1949 (1958 Reprint of 1949 edition)

1680 History: Palisades Ranger District History:

Report of Inspection of District No. 1, Caribou National Forest, 1930, etc.

Map—Idaho Fall Ranger District, D-1, 1962

Map—Freedom Ranger District, D-3, 1962

Map—Montpelier Ranger District, D-4, 1962

Map—Pocatello Ranger District, D-5, 1962

Map—Swan Valley Ranger District, D-7, 1964

Palisades Ranger District History, 1960-1998

Destruction of Snake River Guard Station Office Building, 1991

Arnold R. Standing Oral History

1942 Site Plan Idaho Falls Ranger Station

Historic Photograph of Calamity Point, n.d.

Historic Photograph Idaho Falls Ranger Meeting, 1916

1680 History: Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960:

Drafts and Original

“Caribou National Forest” Pamphlet, 1948

Gathering Historical Information Memorandum, 1940

Senate Bill 1748—Add Lands to Caribou and Targhee National Forests

Senate Report 1408—Add Lands to Caribou and Targhee National Forests

1680 History: District Ranger Historical Comments:

Idaho Falls District Rangers, 1907-1986

Bruce Reese to Lois Anderson Re: Caribou Forest History, 1991

Steve Spencer, Centennial History of the Forest Service, 1991

Correspondence on Idaho Falls Ranger District History

High Points of U.S. Forest Service History

1680 History: Withdrawal Review of Administrative Sites, 1985:

Correspondence Re: Swan Valley A.S., Snake River A.S., and lands

Correspondence Re: Swan Valley A.S., Snake River A.S., Kaufman A.S., and Warm Springs A.S., 1985

1680 History: District Rangers Memoirs (Bound Black Binder):
Snake River District, 1922-1923
Caribou History: Early History of Caribou Area
Documents related to A. E. Briggs and Snake River District History, 1932-64
Documents related to Bruce Reese and Idaho Falls District History, 1959-65

1680 History: Unbound Manuscripts:
"Early History of Caribou Area."

7300 Building Files:
Brockman Administrative Site
Calamity Administrative Site
Currant Creek Administrative Site
Heise Guard Station
Snake River Administrative Site

Closed Files:
7310 Buildings—Snake River Work Center Historic Management Plan, 1985

Map Library/Store Room:
Targhee National Forest (West Division), 1963

St. Anthony Supervisor Office

Alissa Wilson Office Files:
#1306A—Island Park Building Replacement
#1337—St. Anthony Work Center—Old Shop
#1341—St. Anthony Work Center—Old Warehouse

CRM-TG83-122—Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era, 1983.

CRM-TG-117—Resource Evaluation of Buffalo Administrative Site—Faxed by Alissa Wilson from St. Anthony Office.

ARCHIVE BOX #5

Westside Ranger District

Note: Since this list was compiled, most of the materials in the Pocatello Office of the Westside Ranger District have been relocated to the Archeology Storage Room, Supervisor's Office Warehouse, Idaho Falls. – R. Wilson, August 2006.

Main File Room:

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data—Caribou NF History
Writing Histories of NFs
Misc. Correspondence on Pocatello Forest Reserve and Nursery

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data—History of Pocatello Ranger District

1680 History—Caribou History
Talk Given to Bannock County Historical Society, 1968, by G.L. Farr
Misc. Correspondence on Pocatello Forest Reserve and Nursery
Compilation of Quotations Re: The Forest Reserve Act

History of the Montpelier District by J. Patrick Wilde, 1980
Correspondence on CCC projects on the Pocatello Ranger District
Newspaper Article regarding Bannock GS area and historic photographs

1680 History—Information on the History of the Forest Service in SE Idaho
Caribou Forest Historical Statements, 1954-1956
Proposed Malad Forest Reserve, 1904
Memo and Correspondence regarding Malad Forest, 1920
Memo and Correspondence regarding History of the Paris District on the Cache NF

1680 History—Historical Pictures

Article on “A Summer’s Experience with the Forest Service” Guard at Targhee NF.
Historical Photographs of District Ranger (1918) and Administrative Site Malad

7310 Buildings—Pebble Guard Station

7310 Buildings—Bannock Guard Station Maintenance and Improvement Records

7310 Buildings—Bannock Guard Station Environmental Assessment, 1979

7310 Buildings—Facilities Master Plan, 1996 (Includes Situation of All Buildings)

Historical Photographs:

- Bannock Guard Station Seed House (2)
- Bannock Guard Station Barn (2)
- Bannock Guard House
- Bannock Guard Gas House
- Bannock Guard Shop
- Inman Guard Station Moved to Bannock Guard Station
- Pebble Guard Station

Jan Hunt Office Files (Should be 1680 Series):

- Caribou History Memos
- Caribou History Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings
- Caribou History Memoirs
- D-5 History
- 1928 Map of Caribou National Forest

Randy Thompson Office Files (Archaeology):

- 1680 History—Montpelier Ranger District
- 1680 History—Soda Springs Ranger District
- 2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-145, Pocatello Ranger District
 - Administrative Site Inventory
- 2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District
 - Administrative Site Inventory
- 2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-147, Montpelier Ranger District
 - Administrative Site Inventory
- 2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory
- Misc. Reports/Info/Photos

No File Name (Large File):

- Historical Data on Caribou National Forest including photocopies of historical documents.
Includes proclamations and dates of additions and descriptions of the forests.

Bound Material:

Sterling Justice, "The Forest Ranger on Horseback," 1967

Temporary Storage (House Adjacent to Ranger District) Files Left with Randy Thompson

Gray Archive Box:

Collection of Correspondence from the 1920s regarding Montpelier District
Early History of Caribou Forest Notes to 1945 Work (Extensive)

Bound Material (On Loan 7/24/03):

Caribou National Forest Map, GPO 1980-699-838
Timber Survey Pocatello, 1910 (Revised 1963)
Project Work Inventory, Pocatello District, 1937-1944
The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps
in the Pocatello District, 1985

Montpelier Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—Historical Data for Preston Ranger District
1680 History—(History Map Drawer)
 1918 Map of Caribou National Forest
1680 History—Geographical Guide Montpelier R.D. (History Map Drawer)
1680 History—Historical Data for Preston Ranger District (History Drawer)
 1942 Map of Preston District and correspondence on history
6440 Real Property—Montpelier Ranger District
6440 Real Property—Paris Administrative Site
6440 Real Property—Paris Ranger Station
6440 Real Property—Administrative Sites (Paris Ranger Station Not Included)
Loose Material:
 1920 Land Management Plan
 1963 Caribou National Forest Map

Library/Xerox Room

Bound Material:

White 3 Ring Binder:
 Unlabeled—Historical Photographs, 1960s-1970s
Green 3 Ring Binder:
 History and Items of Interest Concerning Preston Ranger District, 1963
Red 3 Ring Binder:
 Cub River CC Camp and Other Camps, 1938-1940, Historic Photographs.

Material On Loan (7/22/03)

1932 Cache National Forest Map
1958 Cache National Forest Map
1958 Large Folded Caribou National Forest Map

ARCHIVE BOX #6

Soda Springs Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—Caribou History Historical Data

2360 Special Interest Areas—Historic Places Inventory Sites
Caribou Mountain Historical Area, Preliminary Plan, Soda Springs, 1966

6440 Real Property—Facility Analysis, 1985
6440 Real Property—Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 1992
6440 Real Property—Bald Mountain Guard Station
6440 Real Property—Caribou Basin Guard Station, #1104
6440 Real Property—Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111
6440 Real Property—Johnson Guard Station, #1115
6440 Real Property—Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124
6440 Real Property—Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125
6440 Real Property—Trail Guard Station #1129 (Closed)
6440 Real Property—Freedom Administrative Site (Closed)

Teton Basin Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—History Program, FY 1999
Historical Report and Studies from Russ Anderson/SCSEP
7300 Buildings—Driggs Work Center (In cardboard box marked Permanent Records, Do Not Destroy)
7300 Buildings—Other Than Work Center (In cardboard box marked Permanent Records, Do Not Destroy)

Gray Binder:

Land Status Atlas, 1950s data on A.S.
Loose Material:
Plan R-4 #11 Four Horse Barn (2 sets)

Library/Xerox Room:

White 3 Ring Binder: District History Book, Volume 1
White 3 Ring Binder: District History Book, Volume 2

Malad Ranger District

Main File Room:

1650 Press, Radio and Television—Newspaper Clippings
6440 Real Property—Deep Creek Administrative Site
7300 Buildings—Deep Creek Ranger District
7300 Buildings—Summit Ranger District
7300 Buildings—Grandine Site Buildings
7300 Buildings—Malad Administrative Site Warehouse
7300 Buildings—Malad Ranger Station Dwelling
7300 Buildings—Malad A.D.R. Dwelling

Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room

Main File Room:

Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952 (On Loan 7/28/03)
Ashton Ranger Station
Bannock Ranger Station
Buffalo Administrative Site
Driggs Administrative Site
Dubois Ranger Station

Idaho Falls Ranger Station
Malad Ranger Station
Pocatello Ranger Station
Porcupine Ranger Station
Snake River Ranger Station
Soda Springs Administrative Site
Victor Ranger Station

Oral Histories (On Loan 7/28/03)
Charles Redd Center for Western Studies
R. M. "Jim" Nelson
Paul Nordwall
David Wickwire