

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain
Region

Dixie National
Forest

May 2004

Splitting Raindrops

Administrative Facilities of the Dixie National Forest, 1902-1955

Historic Context Statement & Site Evaluations

Forest Service Report No. DX-04-946



By Richa Wilson
Regional Architectural Historian
USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region

Cover: *Harris Flat Ranger Station, 1914.*

"There were no improvements existing [at the Podunk Ranger Station], with the exception of the pasture fence, until 1929 when a one-room frame cabin 16' x 18' was constructed. This building was merely a shell and the pitch of roof would split a raindrop."

-- Improvement Plan for Podunk Ranger Station, c1939

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audio tape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Splitting Raindrops

**Administrative Facilities of the
Dixie National Forest, 1902-1955**

Historic Context Statement & Site Evaluations

Forest Service Report No. DX-04-946

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

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 history written in 2004. That context statement provides information on the development of the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region, with a focus on administrative sites and architectural history.

This history of the Dixie National Forest addresses specific administrative sites and ranger districts. An overview of the Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its current configuration is also provided. Both the Region 4 and Dixie National Forest context statements support evaluations of administrative sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The work complies with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and it will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW.....	1
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.....	1
SPATIAL BOUNDARIES.....	2
TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES.....	3
HISTORICAL SETTING.....	3
CHAPTER TWO: THE EARLY FOREST RESERVES.....	5
POTTER'S SURVEY.....	5
THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES.....	5
<i>AQUARIUS AND POWELL FOREST RESERVES</i>	5
<i>SEVIER FOREST RESERVE</i>	6
<i>CHARLESTON AND VEGAS FOREST RESERVES</i>	7
<i>DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST</i>	7
CHAPTER THREE: ADMINISTRATION.....	11
AQUARIUS - POWELL NATIONAL FOREST.....	11
SEVIER NATIONAL FOREST.....	12
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST.....	12
SO WAREHOUSE SITES.....	13
<i>CEDAR CITY WAREHOUSE SITE (OLD)</i>	13
<i>CEDAR CITY WCF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i>	13
CHAPTER FOUR: NEW DEAL PROGRAMS.....	15
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.....	15
<i>DUCK CREEK CAMP F-16</i>	16
<i>PINE VALLEY CAMP F-17</i>	17
<i>BLUE SPRINGS CAMP F-18</i>	17
<i>GROVER CAMP F-19</i>	18
<i>LEEDS CAMP F-24</i>	18
<i>CAMP F-27</i>	18
<i>VEYO CAMP F-31</i>	18
<i>ESCALANTE CAMP F-42</i>	19
<i>ASPEN GROVE/POSEY LAKE CAMP F-44</i>	20
<i>PINTO CAMP F-46</i>	20
<i>STATE CAMPS</i>	20
SE-211 Widtsoe Camp.....	20
SE-212 Alton Camp.....	21
SE-213 Washington County – St. George.....	21
CHAPTER FIVE: DISTRICT HISTORIES.....	23
CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT.....	23
<i>BEAR VALLEY GUARD STATION</i>	23
<i>BLUE SPRINGS RANGER STATION</i>	24
<i>DUCK CREEK RANGER STATION</i>	25
<i>HARRIS FLAT RANGER STATION</i>	25
<i>LITTLE VALLEY RANGER STATION</i>	26
<i>LOWDER RANGER STATION</i>	26
<i>PANGUITCH LAKE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i>	27
<i>VERMILLION CASTLE GUARD STATION</i>	27
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i>	28
Cold Spring Ranger Station.....	28

Sandy Creek Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #1).....	28
Twist Ranger Station.....	28
ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICT.....	28
BAKER RANGER STATION.....	29
BOX RANGER STATION.....	29
CLAYTON RANGER STATION.....	30
COWPUNCHER GUARD STATION.....	30
ESCALANTE RANGER STATION (OLD).....	31
GREEN (SPRINGS) RANGER STATION.....	31
JUBILEE GUARD STATION.....	32
SWEETWATER RANGER STATION.....	32
UPPER VALLEY RANGER STATION.....	32
WIDTSOE RANGER STATION.....	33
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.....	34
Burro Flat Administrative Site.....	34
Campbell Ranger Station.....	34
Lyman Ranger Station.....	34
Winder Ranger Station.....	34
PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT.....	35
BROWSE GUARD STATION.....	35
COTTONWOOD RANGER STATION.....	36
ENTERPRISE RANGER STATION (OLD).....	36
ENTERPRISE RANGER STATION.....	37
LEEDS RANGER STATION.....	37
MOUNTAIN VIEW RANGER STATION.....	38
PINE VALLEY WORK CENTER.....	38
PINE VALLEY GUARD STATION.....	39
ST. GEORGE RANGER STATION.....	39
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.....	39
Black Rock Ranger Station.....	39
Central Ranger Station.....	39
Danish Ranch Pasture.....	40
Diamond Valley Ranger Station.....	40
New Castle Ranger Station.....	40
New Harmony Corral.....	40
Spring Branch Ranger Station.....	40
Timber Mountain Pasture.....	40
POWELL RANGER DISTRICT.....	40
CIRCLEVILLE RANGER STATION.....	41
COTTONWOOD RANGER STATION.....	41
DAVES HOLLOW GUARD STATION.....	42
JONES CORRAL GUARD STATION.....	43
PANGUITCH ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.....	43
PODUNK GUARD STATION.....	44
TEASDALE RANGER DISTRICT.....	45
AQUARIUS GUARD STATION.....	45
TEASDALE RANGER STATION.....	45
WILDCAT RANGER STATIONS.....	46
Old Wildcat Ranger Station.....	46
New Wildcat Ranger Station.....	47
CHAPTER SIX: EVALUATIONS.....	49
ANALYSIS.....	49
ELIGIBILITY.....	49
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.....	50
TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION.....	50

<i>BUILDING TYPOLOGY</i>	52
EVALUATION SUMMARIES.....	53
<i>SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE</i>	53
CEDAR CITY WCF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.....	53
<i>CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT</i>	55
BEAR VALLEY GUARD STATION.....	55
DUCK CREEK GUARD STATION.....	57
PANGUITCH LAKE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.....	59
VERMILLION CASTLE GUARD STATION.....	61
<i>ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICT</i>	62
COWPUNCHER GUARD STATION.....	62
ESCALANTE OLD DWELLING ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.....	64
JUBILEE GUARD STATION.....	65
<i>PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT</i>	66
BROWSE GUARD STATION.....	66
ENTERPRISE WORK CENTER.....	68
PINE VALLEY GUARD STATION.....	70
PINE VALLEY WORK CENTER.....	71
<i>POWELL RANGER DISTRICT</i>	73
DAVES HOLLOW GUARD STATION.....	73
JONES CORRAL GUARD STATION.....	75
PANGUITCH ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.....	77
PODUNK GUARD STATION.....	79
<i>TEASDALE RANGER DISTRICT</i>	80
AQUARIUS GUARD STATION.....	80
TEASDALE RANGER STATION.....	82
WILDCAT GUARD STATION (NEW).....	84
WILDCAT GUARD STATION (OLD).....	86
APPENDIX A: TIMELINE	89
APPENDIX B: FOREST LANDS ACTIONS	93
APPENDIX C: PERSONNEL	95
FOREST SUPERVISORS.....	95
<i>SEVIER NATIONAL FOREST (1905-1919)</i>	95
<i>AQUARIUS (1903-1908) AND POWELL NATIONAL FORESTS (1908-1944)</i>	95
<i>DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST (1905-2002)</i>	95
DISTRICT RANGERS.....	96
<i>TEASDALE & ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICTS</i>	96
Rabbit Valley/Teasdale Ranger District.....	96
Boulder/Escalante Ranger District.....	96
Johns Valley -- Sweetwater -- Widtsoe (c1954-1956) -- Circleville (1956-c1973) Ranger District.....	97
<i>PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT</i>	97
Diamond Valley Ranger District.....	97
Leeds Ranger District.....	97
Enterprise Ranger District.....	98
Pine Valley Ranger District.....	98
<i>POWELL RANGER DISTRICT</i>	98
Cottonwood Ranger District.....	99
Adams Head Ranger District.....	99
East Fork/Powell Ranger District.....	99
<i>CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT</i>	99
Little Valley -- Panguitch Lake Ranger District.....	99
Brian Head - Lowder (1920?-c1934) - Navajo (c1935-1956) -- Cedar City Ranger District (1956-present).....	100
Harris Flat Ranger District.....	100

APPENDIX D: BIOGRAPHIES.....	101
APPENDIX E: ADMINISTRATIVE SITES	119
BY NAME	119
BY LOCATION	122
APPENDIX F: EVALUATION SUMMARY TABLE.....	125
BIBLIOGRAPHY	129

Acronyms

AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DNF	Dixie National Forest
DR	District Ranger
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
NF	National Forest
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RO	Regional Office (headquarters of a Forest Service region)
RD	Ranger District
RS	Ranger Station
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SMNRA	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area
SO	Supervisor's Office (headquarters of a National Forest)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WPA	Works Progress Administration

Chapter One: Overview

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

The following was taken verbatim from the Dixie National Forest webpage (<http://www.fs.fed.us/dxnf/about/aboutdnf.shtml>) on January 6, 2004:

The Dixie National Forest, with headquarters in Cedar City, Utah occupies almost two million acres and stretches for about 170 miles across southern Utah. The largest National Forest in Utah, it straddles the divide between the Great Basin and the Colorado River.

Elevations vary from 2,800 feet near St. George, Utah to 11,322 feet at Blue Bell Knoll on Boulder Mountain. The southern rim of the Great Basin, near the Colorado River, provides spectacular scenery.

Colorado River canyons are made up of many-colored cliffs and steep-walled gorges.



The Dixie National Forest is located in the southwest corner of the state.

The Forest is divided into four geographic areas. High altitude forests in gently rolling hills characterize the Markagunt, Pansaugunt, and Aquarius Plateaus. Boulder Mountain, one of the largest high-elevation plateaus in the United States, is dotted with hundreds of small lakes 10,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level.

The Forest has many climatic extremes. Precipitation ranges from 10 inches in the lower elevations to more than 40 inches per year near Brian Head Peak. At the higher elevations, most of the annual precipitation falls as snow. Thunderstorms are common during July and August and produce heavy rains. In some areas, August is the wettest month of the year.

The vegetation of the Forest grades from sparse, desert-type plants at the lower elevations to stands of low-growing pinyon pine and juniper dominating the mid-elevations. At the higher elevations, aspen and conifers such as pine, spruce, and fir predominate.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The spatial boundaries of this study generally correspond with the administrative boundaries of the Dixie National Forest (DNF). The Forest is not contiguous, but is comprised of five ranger districts on four divisions. From west to east, these are:

Pine Valley Ranger District: Division located north of St. George includes the Bull Valley Mountains, the Pine Valley Mountains, and the Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness.

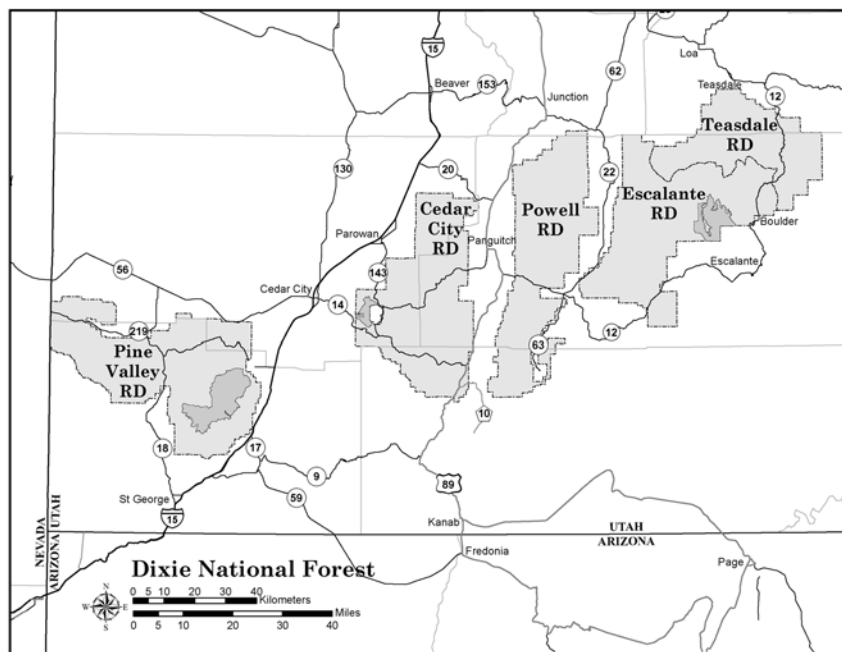
Cedar City Ranger District: Division east of Cedar City includes the Markagunt Plateau (originally the West Division of the Sevier National Forest) and surrounds the Cedar Breaks National Monument.

Powell Ranger District: Division east of the Cedar City Ranger District and west of the Escalante Ranger District. It consists of the original East Division of the Sevier National Forest, including the Paunsaugunt and Aquarius plateaus and the Sunset Cliffs. The southeast portion of this division was transferred to the National Park Service as the Bryce Canyon National Park.

Teasdale Ranger District: The Teasdale and Escalante ranger districts form one division that was once the Aquarius Forest Reserve, located east of the current Powell Ranger District. The Teasdale Ranger District encompasses the east side of the division (Boulder Mountain) and the north side of the Aquarius Plateau.

Escalante Ranger District: The Teasdale and Escalante ranger districts form one division that was once the Aquarius Forest Reserve, located east of the current Powell Ranger District. The Escalante Ranger District encompasses the west and southwest portions of the division. It includes a large portion of the Aquarius Plateau, the Escalante Mountains, Griffin Top, and the Box-Death Hollow Wilderness.

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



TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1902 when the Aquarius and Sevier forest reserves were temporarily withdrawn. 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.

HISTORICAL SETTING

Wayne K. Hinton's book, *The Dixie National Forest: Managing an Alpine Forest in an Arid Setting*, provides an in-depth history of early settlement and usage of the land now designated as the Dixie National Forest. The following is provided as a brief overview, but readers should refer to Hinton's book and bibliography for more information.

Mormon pioneers, the first Euro-Americans to settle the area, were followed by more settlers, who were encouraged by easier rail travel, the 1862 Homestead Act, and the 1877 Desert Land Act. Like many others throughout the state, they used the land to support agricultural ventures. Many raised dairy cattle, taking advantage of mountain grazing. The raising of beef cattle soon followed, with numbers significantly increasing between 1875 and 1890. In 1880, Napoleon and Wallace Roundy brought 2,000 sheep to Escalante, marking an era of competition with cattlemen. This was exacerbated by transient herds led to the area from Colorado and other areas of Utah. The increase was not confined to the Dixie area, as shown in the following statistics for the state of Utah:¹

	1870	1880	1890	1900
cattle	39,180	95,416	200,266	356,621
sheep	6,409	140,225	712,520	5,099,765

The decrease in adequate rangeland for cattlemen corresponded with an increase in their animosity toward the sheep outfits. On forest reserves elsewhere, ranchers were pacified in 1897 when sheep were banned from forest reserves by federal order. Two years later, this ban was lifted, but the sheep were regulated – a situation that became permanent in 1901.² In southern Utah, cattlemen complained of overgrazing, a situation made worse with a drought that started in 1892 and leading to starvation of stock.

Logging and mining were also important activities in southwest Utah during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to providing materials for fence posts and fuel, timber was harvested to support the burgeoning mining industry. Rich mineral resources on the Dixie included coal at Escalante as well as limestone and gypsum in Parowan Canyon. The Silver Reef Mine, which opened in 1875 in Washington County, produced silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead. Timbers were needed to build mineshaft supports, mills and railways, while wood and coal were necessary for ore reduction. The Pine Valley area relied primarily on its ponderosa pine stands for economic sustenance for many decades and the area was soon stripped of lumber.³

¹ Thomas G. Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service*, USDA Publication FS-399 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987), 11.

² *Ibid.*, 19-20.

³ *Ibid.*, 48 and Wayne K. Hinton, *The Dixie National Forest: Managing an Alpine Forest in an Arid Setting*, Dixie National Forest Publication (Cedar City, UT: USDA Forest Service, 1987), 34 and 83.

These early practices led to poor grazing conditions, threatened water supplies, loss of timber, and increasing erosion. In response, local settlers, particularly cattlemen, petitioned the US Government to designate certain grazing lands and watersheds as Forest Reserves.

Chapter Two: The Early Forest Reserves

POTTER'S SURVEY

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



Albert F. Potter, 1918

To investigate the potential of other reserves, Gifford Pinchot sent Albert F. Potter to survey conditions in Utah from July to November of 1902. Potter began his work on the Wasatch Range near Logan and continued south. A former Arizona stockman, he noted serious problems caused by grazing and timber interests, and documented public support and opposition. He surveyed the mountains in southern Utah, beginning at Teasdale on October 17, 1902 and ending (due to a snowstorm) on November 21, 1902 at Panguitch.

Potter noted great numbers of sheep and severe overgrazing aggravated by drought. He held public meetings where he observed the cattlemen's support for Forest Reserve designation, and the sheep owners' opposition to it. Potter also reported on long-term lumbering operations and a minimal amount of mining. His survey, meetings, and observations were significant and his contribution is well documented by Historian Charles S. Peterson.⁴ His resulting reports led to the creation of the early forest reserves that form the present-day Dixie National Forest.

THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

AQUARIUS AND POWELL FOREST RESERVES

The Aquarius Forest Reserve was temporarily withdrawn from public use in May 1902 and Albert F. Potter inspected the area for its suitability as a forest reserve the following October. Potter noted that while there was some timber harvesting by small sawmill owners, raising stock was the primary industry. He estimated that 75,000 sheep and 12,500 cattle and horses, all belonging to residents, had used the proposed reserve for summer range successfully by dividing the area into sheep and cattle districts. This worked until sheep owners from Sanpete, Sevier and other neighboring counties brought in sheep and

⁴ Charles S. Peterson, "Albert F. Potter's Wasatch Survey, 1902: A Beginning for Public Management of Natural Resources in Utah," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 39, no. 3 (Summer 1971), 238-53.

disregarded the arrangement. Potter also wrote of the Coyote Mining District in T31S, R1W where "sulphide of antimony" was mined.⁵

The Aquarius Forest Reserve was formally established on October 24, 1903. Named for the plateau on which it was located, the reserve encompassed 639,000 acres. Its boundaries, generally corresponding with the present-day Escalante and Teasdale ranger districts in Garfield and Wayne counties, were surveyed by John P. Walker of the USGS in 1904.⁶ After only five years of existence, the name was changed on July 1, 1908 to the Powell National Forest. In 1919, the Powell began administering the East Division of the Sevier National Forest. The consolidation of the two areas was made official three years later by Executive Order.

The trend of transferring national forest lands to the National Park Service, often under great protest, was evident on the Powell National Forest. In 1923, the Bryce Canyon National Monument was created within the forest's boundaries. A year later, the name was changed to the Utah National Park. In 1928, the park was enlarged, renamed Bryce Canyon National Park, and formally transferred to the National Park Service. The Powell National Forest lost more land to the park in 1931.

After World War II, the Forest Service sought to improve efficiency and Region 4 saw numerous forest consolidations. After 36 years of existence, the Powell was transferred to the Dixie National Forest on October 1, 1944 and its name was discontinued. This is discussed in further detail below.

SEVIER FOREST RESERVE

Lands on the Markagunt and Paunsaugunt plateaus were withdrawn from public entry on August 20, 1902 and November 23, 1903 as the Sevier and Coal Creek forest reserves. Albert F. Potter prepared a report on the proposed Sevier Forest Reserve in 1904, noting that much of the timber had been cut in some areas. He also remarked on the recreational use of Panguitch Lake, the potential of the mining industry (coal and iron), and grazing use.⁷ Potter's report, which addressed what would later become the West Division of the Sevier National Forest, was supplemented by a report that covered the East Division. Forest Agent Robert R.V. Reynolds wrote the latter in 1904, noting that raising stock, sheep in particular, was the principal industry. Regarding administration, Reynolds stated that the Aquarius Forest Supervisor was already located in Panguitch and that the two assistant rangers and two guards could manage the proposed addition. He suggested one ranger be placed at Coyote (Antimony) and one at a local sawmill. A guard could stay "in some old cabins at the site of the old steam sawmill in the park" while the other could reside at a ranch in Sanford Canyon.⁸

On May 12, 1905, the Sevier Forest Reserve was formally created, encompassing only a 357,000-acre portion – the Markagunt Plateau, later referred to as the West Division – of the previous temporary withdrawals. The following January, the Paunsaugunt Plateau was added to the Sevier as the East Division.

Like many early forest reserves, the Sevier was short-lived. On July 1, 1919, its lands were split between the Powell and Dixie national forests for administrative purposes. The Regional Forester wrote his justification for the action to a concerned citizen:

⁵ Albert F. Potter, "Report on the Proposed Aquarius Forest Reserve in the State of Utah, 1903" TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Powell – Reports on Aquarius National Forest – Utah – 1903-8," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁶ Forest Supervisor George H. Barney to The Forester, 14 May 1907, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁷ Albert F. Potter, "Report on the Proposed Sevier Forest Reserve Utah, 1904" TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Sevier – 1902-1908," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁸ Robert R. V. Reynolds, "A Proposed Addition to the Sevier Forest Reserve Utah, September 22 – October 17, 1904," TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Sevier – 1902-1908," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

Under present conditions the overhead costs of the three organizations [Powell, Sevier and Dixie forests] are out of all proportion to the volume of business transacted on each Forest, and the number of field officers employed. A very careful analysis of the situation has demonstrated that by the proposed consolidation better balanced and much more logical administrative units will be created with a very material saving in cost. I may remark here that the general tendency throughout the Service is toward larger administrative units, it having been clearly established that as plans and principles of Forest management become more clearly defined and the procedure for handling the work better coordinated, a reduction in the number of field overhead organizations and an increase in the area of the administrative units is not only desirable as a matter of economy, but really gives much better administrative results.⁹

The consolidation was made official in 1922 by Executive Order and the Sevier name was discontinued. The East Division went to the Powell National Forest, while the Dixie gained the West Division.

CHARLESTON AND VEGAS FOREST RESERVES

Forest lands now known as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA) near Las Vegas, Nevada, were once part of the Dixie National Forest. Now a division of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, the SMNRA was created in two parts. The southern part of the Charleston Mountain Range was designated the Charleston Forest Reserve on November 5, 1906. A year later, on December 12, 1907, the Vegas Forest Reserve was established. It comprised the Sheep Mountain Range and the northern part of the Charleston Mountain Range. The following year, these were consolidated to form the Moapa National Forest.

The Moapa lost its standing as a forest in 1915, when it was absorbed by the Toiyabe National Forest as the Moapa Division. Only a year later, on May 10, 1916, it was transferred to the Dixie National Forest. There it remained until 1937 when it became part of the Nevada National Forest.

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

Lands on the Pine Valley Mountains were withdrawn from public entry in January and April of 1904 as the proposed Dixie Forest Reserve. Frederick E. Olmsted examined and prepared a report on the proposed reserve in 1904, noting that the primary purpose of the reserve was to protect the water supply of St. George and surrounding towns and to provide mining timber. Regarding the livestock industry, Olmsted wrote that Washington County received taxes on 11,000 sheep and 6,500 cattle. No sheep used the proposed reserve, but did travel a road from the Escalante Desert south through Hamblin, Mountain Meadows, Foster, Diamond Valley and Santa Clara to and from northern Arizona where they ranged in the winter. In doing so, the sheep grazed near Santa Clara and St. George and threatened the water supplies there. Olmsted recommended that sheep be banned from the reserve and their route to Arizona be shifted east. He also recommended that 10,000 cattle and horses be allowed to graze on the reserve.

Olmsted wrote that most of the merchantable timber was located on the Pine Valley Mountains, and even it was valuable only as mining timber. The proposed reserve was described as primarily brushland (64.5%) and woodland (27%), with small amounts of commercial forest (8.2%) and cultivated land (0.3%).

⁹ District Forester Leon Kneipp to John H. Clark, Panguitch, 12 February 1919, TMs [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

Olmsted noted that residents of St. George and surrounding towns were "unanimously in favor" of the forest reserve.¹⁰

The Dixie Forest Reserve was formally established on September 25, 1905 with 465,920 acres. The forest more than doubled in size in 1908 when 626,800 acres of land in Arizona were added. The addition represented two divisions: the Parashant Division and the Mt. Trumbull Division.

In 1906 and 1910, more lands were examined and recommended as additions to the Dixie National Forest, supporting the petitions of local residents to protect watersheds and resist further damage by sheep. No action was taken and in 1911, Forest Supervisor John Raphael submitted a follow-up report recommending the additions as well as some eliminations. He expressed frustration over the Agency's indecision on the matter:

The undecided boundary situation is therefore very annoying and discouraging to both the field officer and the public, and it is again respectfully recommended that the matter as far as the Utah Division, be settled immediately I feel that I have not been given a fair chance in the administration of the Dixie. I no more than got [sic] thoroughly familiar with the situation and had the work pretty well planned out when I was informed that changes in the boundary line were contemplated.¹¹

Raphael documented a conflict often found throughout the region. He wrote that resident farmers and stockmen signed a petition supporting a particular addition but non-residents and other "undesirables" did not feel the same way:

Lately, a petition signed by all the merchants, saloonmen, railroad men and hoboies of Modena and some of the sheepmen of Cedar, Beaver, and Kanab, remonstrating against the addition of this area was received. These men have absolutely no interest in the welfare of this section of the country, having no interest there other than the use of the range in question as a trail and holding ground while shearing sheep at Modena.¹²

Forest Examiner Robert R.V. Reynolds supported Raphael's recommendations after visiting the area on April 1-13, 1912. He noted that the Dixie National Forest's boundaries were delineated along township lines at a time "before the ideas of the Service men had crystallized, especially for country of the indefinite character of the Dixie." He believed Raphael had "investigated his problem in an intelligent manner and recommended the first rational boundary that has ever been proposed for the entire Division."¹³

By 1916, the issue of additions and eliminations evolved into a question of whether or not the Dixie National Forest should be retained at all. Clarence Woods, Assistant District [Regional] Forester, inspected the forest in May of that year. He noted that, since his 1914 inspection, there had been slight improvement in grazing conditions. Woods recommended that the Dixie be retained as a national forest, particularly if favored by the public, but that it be administered with another forest.

In the same month that Woods visited, May of 1916, the Dixie was reconfigured when much of its lands in Arizona (Parashant Division and most of the Mt. Trumbull Division) were eliminated from the forest, while the Toiyabe National Forest's Moapa Division near Las Vegas was added. Two years later, the area of the Moapa Division was reduced when land on the Sheep Mountain Range and much of the Charleston Mountain Range was eliminated. In 1937, the area – referred to then as the Charleston Mountain Division

¹⁰ F.E. Olmsted, "The Proposed Dixie Forest Reserve, Utah, 1904," TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Dixie – 1903-1911," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹¹ John Raphael, "A Second Favorable Report on a Re-Examination of the Dixie National Forest Utah Division with Eliminations and Additions, February 1911" TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Dixie – 1903-1911," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah, 3.

¹² *Ibid.*, 12-13.

¹³ Robert R.V. Reynolds, untitled inspection report, 18 April 1912, TMs, File titled "LP – BOUNDARIES – Dixie – 1912-1916," Region 4 Land Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

– was transferred to the Nevada National Forest in response to locals who wanted the area to be administered from Nevada rather than Utah.¹⁴

The 1920s brought further adjustments to the configuration of the Dixie National Forest. In 1922, it officially gained the West Division of the Sevier National Forest, an arrangement made informally three years earlier. This may have been in response to Clarence Woods' 1916 recommendation that the Dixie be administered with another forest. In 1924, the Dixie transferred what was remaining of the Mt. Trumbull Division in Arizona to the Kaibab National Forest, which, at that time, was still in Region 4. (It is now part of Region 3.)

Just as the Powell National Forest lost land to the National Park Service, so too did the Dixie. After much animosity, lands were transferred to the Cedar Breaks National Monument on August 22, 1933. This was followed by several boundary adjustments between the Dixie National Forest and the Cedar Breaks National Monument in 1942 and 1961.

As mentioned above, the Dixie and Powell national forests were consolidated in 1944, but not without public opposition,¹⁵ most of which revolved around the locations of administrative offices. After much consideration, the two forests were merged under the name of the Dixie National Forest, which had its headquarters in Cedar City. The Powell's Supervisor's Office (SO) in Panguitch was eliminated (although it remained as district headquarters) as the Cedar City SO was considered more centralized for the six southern counties and the two largest counties.¹⁶

¹⁴ "History of the Toiyabe National Forest, 1822 to 1969, n.d," TMs [photocopy], Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sparks, Nevada.

¹⁵ Hinton, 123-24.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 124.

Chapter Three: Administration

The administrative structure of the Dixie was standard. A Forest Supervisor based at Forest headquarters (the Supervisor's Office or SO) directed District Rangers who typically had both winter and summer headquarters. They were often helped in the summer months by Assistant Rangers or Forest Guards.

Many of the Dixie's first forest officers were local men who tended to have "hands on" skills, rather than formal training. The professionalism of Forest personnel increased as more men attended forestry courses or completed correspondence courses offered by Region 4 during World War I.

AQUARIUS - POWELL NATIONAL FOREST

Although it was created in 1903, it was not until March of 1904 that the Aquarius Forest Reserve had a Forest Supervisor, George Henry Barney. Barney remained in that position until 1922 – long after the forest's name was changed to the Powell National Forest. His successor was Wallace Riddle, who was hired to work on the Sevier's East Division in 1906 as a forest guard. Riddle was soon promoted to ranger and eventually to deputy supervisor. For two years (1920-22), he was the Uinta Forest Supervisor before coming to the Powell where he remained as supervisor until 1935. Subsequent Forest Supervisors were Allan C. Folster (1935-41), Argle L. Taylor (1941-42), and Robert Park (1942-44).

In 1907, Supervisor Barney was headquartered in Escalante in a new brick building occupied later by local man Jess Shurtz.¹ When the Powell National Forest gained the Sevier's East Division in 1919, the SO was moved to the town of Widtsoe, a more central location. Development of the Widtsoe site, which had begun just two years earlier as a ranger station, was altered to accommodate the SO.

In the fall of 1924, the SO was moved from Widtsoe to the former Sevier National Forest headquarters in Panguitch, much to the pleasure of Supervisor Wallace Riddle who lived there. Located at the corner of Main and Center streets, the upstairs of the building had continued to serve as office space for the rangers since the 1919 consolidation of the Powell and Sevier. Around 1926, the Powell SO was moved from this space to the Benjamin Cameron office building in Panguitch, remaining there for about ten years.

Taking advantage of New Deal labor and funds, the Forest Service constructed headquarters for the Powell National Forest in 1935-36 using standard Forest Service building plans. Not only did this site in Panguitch serve as forest headquarters, but it was also the year-round headquarters for the Panguitch Lake, Circleville and Powell districts. Less than a decade later, Panguitch lost its status as an SO a second time when the Dixie absorbed the Powell in 1944.

The exact names and configurations of the early ranger districts of the Aquarius Forest Reserve are presently unknown. Orrin Snow served as ranger on "North Boulder," while Ambrose Shurtz and Rufus H. Liston worked on the "East End." The West Side (Sweetwater and Widtsoe) ranger was Joseph Porter and Orlow H. Griffin ran the "Upper Valley."²

¹ Nethella Griffin Woolsey, *The Escalante Story, 1875-1964* (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Company, 1964), 145.

² Ibid.

SEVIER NATIONAL FOREST

Beaugard Kenner, previously of the Manti Forest Reserve, was the Sevier's first Forest Supervisor. He arrived in 1905, working from Parowan, and left the following year for the newly created Fillmore Forest Reserve. His successor was Timothy C. Hoyt, who in 1907 operated from an office in Panguitch at the Chidester home (later owned by W. J. Henderson and, as of 1963, by Alfred Cherrington). The SO was moved the following year to the upstairs of the Riley G. Clark building, above the post office and Clark's Shoe Repair shop. (In 1963, this building was described as "the one immediately south and joining the old post office building."³) Hoyt left for the Regional Office in 1908 and Orrin C. Snow took his place.

Orrin Snow was one of the first rangers on the Aquarius Forest Reserve, starting there in 1904. He then became Forest Supervisor of the LaSal and Monticello forests in 1907, operating from Moab, Utah.⁴ He served as Sevier Forest Supervisor from 1908 until he resigned on September 15, 1915. Snow was reportedly forced to resign for spending most of his time on his personal livestock operations and because, beginning in 1915, the Forest Service prohibited officers from holding grazing permits.⁵

While Snow was still in charge, the Sevier headquarters were relocated in 1912 to the upstairs of the Bank Building at the corner of Main and Center streets in Panguitch (described in 1963 as the site of the Utah Oil Service Station). In 1919, when the Sevier was split between the Powell and Dixie national forests, the district rangers retained the space.

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

The Supervisor's Office of the Dixie National Forest experienced fewer disruptions than the above-mentioned forests. The SO was established in St. George where it remained until 1919 when the forest absorbed the West Division of the Sevier National Forest. To better serve the larger forest, Supervisor William Mace moved from a small adobe office in St. George to the Sheep Building in Cedar City. The SO remained there even after the Dixie absorbed the Powell, as Cedar City was seen to be more central to a majority of forest users.⁶ By the 1930s, the Dixie SO was located in the Federal Building/Post Office, constructed under a New Deal program at 10 North Main. It moved to a newer Federal Building at 82 North 100 East where it remained until 2001 when it and the Cedar City Ranger District office relocated to a new building at 1789 North Wedgewood Lane.

Sylvans Collett was the first Dixie Forest Supervisor, beginning in 1905. The next four supervisors were appointed for short periods, one to two years each, and it was not until 1910 that the first "long-term" supervisor arrived. He was John Raphael, who rose from the position of guard to ranger to forest supervisor on the Teton and Wyoming forests. Raphael remained on the Dixie until 1916, after which he served as supervisor on the Fillmore, Idaho, Uinta and Weiser forests. Other supervisors included significant individuals such as Orange Olsen, James Gurr, and Arnold Standing. Refer to Appendix D for detailed information.

³ "History of the Dixie National Forest, 1902-1963" TMs [photocopy], History Files, Dixie National Forest Supervisor's Office, Cedar City, Utah, 12.

⁴ Alexander, 35.

⁵ Ibid., 58.

⁶ Ibid., 133.

SO WAREHOUSE SITES

CEDAR CITY WAREHOUSE SITE (OLD)

The original Cedar City Warehouse site is located downtown, on the east side of US 91. The City of Cedar City leased the site to the Forest Service from 1933 until 1935 when it donated the land. This donation was formally approved on November 5, 1936.

The CCC helped develop the site in 1933 by building a machine and equipment shop measuring 32' x 56'. This building was described on a 1936 site plan as an obsolete Washington Office plan, "Anderson Truck Trail Plan - Adopted by Nichols." Very few of these plans, designed by Arval L. Anderson in 1932, are presently known to exist in Region 4. According to early descriptive material, the shop was divided into two sections: a 32' x 38' machine shop that had a concrete floor and various benches. The 18' x 32' section was used to store equipment and fuel. Half of its floor was concrete and the other half gravel. Stairs led from the smaller room to the attic, which was a large storage room for equipment, grain, and other items. The exterior had galvanized tin siding and roofing, and green trim. The interior was unpainted.⁷

CCC enrollees also built a modified R4 Plan 33A warehouse/office in 1934. It was described as a 24' x 40' building divided into two sections. A 24' x 29' area was used as a warehouse but was designed with sliding doors so it could serve as a garage. The 11' x 24' area, normally used as an office, was designed as a grain and seed storeroom. Both areas had concrete floors and were unpainted. The exterior had galvanized tin siding and roofing, and green trim.⁸ It is not known if the CCC built the two other buildings on site: a modified R4 Plan 95 gas and oil house and a modified R4 Plan 33B garage/equipment shed. Their construction dates are unknown but they appear on a 1936 site plan.

The site was later sold or donated to the City, which continues to use it. Nearly seventy years later, the site retains the four major buildings shown on the 1936 site plan.

CEDAR CITY WCF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

In an effort to centralize certain functions, Region 4 established four centrally located repair centers to carry out major overhauls of equipment. Beginning in 1939, Forest Service construction and maintenance employees, known as "force account" crews, built these centers under the supervision of George Kreizenbeck. Located in Cedar City, Salt Lake City, Boise, and Reno, the centers were also used by the military to overhaul heavy-duty equipment during World War II.

Only two of the four central repair sites remain. The Reno and Boise sites were sold and the buildings demolished. The Salt Lake City site is now the Redwood Work Center (aka Salt Lake Interagency Fire Center). The large automotive repair shop remains there, although a portion of it was removed around 1986. The most intact site is located in Cedar City on a 5.42-acre lot donated by the Cedar City Municipal Corporation in 1939.⁹

The Cedar City Repair Shop (known now as the WCF Shop) and the similarly designed Sign Shop retain a high level of integrity. The structures are unique when compared with other Forest Service buildings. The first is characterized by a long shop area (157 feet), concrete walls, and industrial sash windows. The most prominent feature is the roof, constructed of wood bowstring trusses spanning 50 feet. Patented by

⁷ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Instrument No. 65255 recorded in Deed Book A-9, p. 433, Iron County, Utah on 2/14/1939.

Squire Whipple in 1841, the bowstring truss was an engineering advancement used in bridge design for the next 50 years. In the early 20th century, airplane hangars utilized the structural form to span large spaces.

W. Ellis Groben (architectural consultant in the Washington Office) and George L. Nichols (Region 4 architectural engineer) signed the original 1939 drawings for the Region 4 central repair shops, but the designer is unclear. Whoever was responsible may very well have been inspired by airplane hangars and one wonders if the proximity of the Hill Air Force Base, located a few miles south of Ogden, was a factor in their design.

Chapter Four: New Deal Programs

The New Deal Era would prove to be a time of struggle across the nation. After the stock market crash of 1929, unemployment in Utah would raise to 36 percent by 1932.¹⁰ As incomes declined, citizens across the nation called for government aid. Tax protests sometimes led to rioting as people proclaimed they wanted "work not charity."¹¹ Nationally, Congress worked with President Roosevelt to create legislation designed to combat the growing problem of unemployment and poverty.

The 1935 Emergency Relief Act created the Resettlement Administration, which purchased large areas of "sub-marginal" farmland and resettled its occupants elsewhere in an effort to decrease rural poverty. Such a program was instituted at Widstoe and the virtual abandonment of the town led the district ranger to relocate to Panguitch.

Another New Deal Program was the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In Utah, an average of 12,000 people annually worked for the WPA between 1935 and 1942. In 1936 alone, enrollees numbered 17,000. The WPA Art Project, Writers Project and Music Project contributed significantly to the state's cultural development.¹² The Forest Service also benefited as the WPA built various recreation and administrative buildings. On the Dixie National Forest, they built the Vermillion Castle Guard Station in 1938-39. It is the Forest's only administrative facility known to be constructed by the WPA.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ¹³

On March 31, 1933, Congress passed the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act. The Act was designed to alleviate unemployment by creating work on public projects. A second congressional act of July 31, 1937 established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), essentially renaming the ECW Act.

During the first enrollment period (spring of 1933), 20 CCC camps were established in Utah, which was in Army Corps Area 9 and commanded by Colonel Edwin Butcher at Fort Douglas. Two camps were on the Dixie National Forest and two were on the Powell National Forest.¹⁴ During the first year, over 5,000 men served ¹⁵ in 26 camps throughout the state, with requests made by Governor Henry Blood for four more.¹⁶ Expansion of the CCC in the summer of 1935 led to the approval of 42 new camps in Utah, although not all were opened.¹⁷

During the nine-year program, the CCC employed 22,074 Utah men, with another 23,833 brought in from eastern states, in 116 camps throughout the state.¹⁸ The Forest Service oversaw 47 of these camps, including five that were state camps created primarily for soil erosion projects. These camps proved useful not only for the improvement of public lands but also for bolstering local economies and enhancing the

¹⁰ Alexander, 101.

¹¹ John S. McCormick, "The Great Depression in Utah," *Utah History Encyclopedia*. <http://historytogo.utah.gov/depression.html>, accessed August 2003, 2.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ This section from Sarah Padilla and Richa Wilson, "The CCC, the WPA and the Forest Service in Utah, January 2004," Draft.

¹⁴ Otis et. al., *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42*, USDA Forest Service Publication Forest Service-395. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1986),35.

¹⁵ Kenneth W. Baldrige, "Nine Years of Achievement: The CCC in Utah," (Ph.D. diss., Brigham Young University, May 1971), 39.

¹⁶ Beth R. Olson, "Utah's CCCs: The Conservators' Medium for Young Men, Nature, Economy and Freedom," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 62, No. 3 (Summer 1994), 2.

¹⁷ Jerry C. Roundy, *Advised Them To Call The Place Escalante* (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing, 2000), 195.

¹⁸ Kenneth Baldrige, "The CCC," *Utah History Encyclopedia*, <http://media.utah.edu/UHT/c/CIVCONCOR.html>, accessed August 2003.

lives of the workers involved. Although specific camps have yet to be identified, it is known that the CCC constructed the following on the Dixie National Forest:¹⁹

- ❑ Cedar City Warehouse Site
- ❑ Escalante Ranger Station
- ❑ Enterprise Ranger Station
- ❑ Panguitch Administrative Site
- ❑ Podunk Ranger Station (water system; unknown if they built buildings)
- ❑ Teasdale Ranger Station
- ❑ Wildcat Ranger Station (new)
- ❑ Brian Head Peak Lookout
- ❑ Road to Oak Grove and a campground there at the foot of Pine Valley Mountain
- ❑ Road along the foot of Pine Valley to the Cottonwood Ranger Station
- ❑ Road from Highway 91 to Browse.
- ❑ Road up Second Left Hand Canyon (Center Creek) over to Castle Creek on Cedar Mountain.
- ❑ Road from Cedar Breaks to Brian Head and Panguitch Lake
- ❑ Road up the East Fork of the Sevier River to the Tropic Reservoir
- ❑ Improved the road from State Highway 24 to the Aquarius Ranger Station
- ❑ Improved the Pinto-Pine Valley-Central roads
- ❑ Improved the road from Enterprise Reservoir to Moody Wash,
- ❑ Improved roads to the Mammoth and into Little Valley.

The following are camps known to have worked on the Dixie National Forest.

DUCK CREEK CAMP F-16

Camp F-16 was located at Duck Creek with Cedar City as the closest post office. According to Ranger William Hurst, the camp operated from early spring until late fall for three years, moving to a lower elevation in the Dixie or Long Valley country during the winter.²⁰ Enrollees constructed roads, laid pipes and phone lines, built fences, fireplaces and stoves, dug water trenches, and cleared roads and trails. During the first enrollment period (1933), Captain Holland S. Shamness commanded the camp and John C. Tolton served as camp superintendent. Tolton was still the superintendent in 1935.

Hyrum Kunz, a builder who helped construct lodges in the National Parks of Utah, and J.P. Leigh, a carpenter foreman, oversaw the redevelopment of the Duck Creek Ranger Station, which included construction of several new buildings beginning in 1933. In July of 1937, camp foremen included Henry Day, Edwin Higbeen, Wayne Thompson, and Merrill Whitlock. The following is an incomplete list of companies assigned to Camp F-16:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
961	5/27/1933
4777	6/08/1937
1486	6/03/1938

Specific Projects:

- ❑ Duck Creek Ranger Station, 1933
- ❑ Panguitch Lake Ranger Station, 1933
- ❑ Panguitch Lake Campground, 1933
- ❑ Panguitch Lake Amphitheater, 1934

¹⁹ Roundy, 206 and Hinton, 102.

²⁰ William Miller Hurst, *Thinking Back* (n.d., n.p.), 47-48.

- ❑ Navajo Lake Dike
- ❑ Duck Creek Recreation Area, 1933 (campground and amphitheater)

PINE VALLEY CAMP F-17

Pine Valley was the base for Camp F-17 on the Dixie National Forest. During the first enrollment period, Captain William A. P. Moncure and Superintendent Alma A. Nelson oversaw the enrollees. The following is an incomplete list of companies assigned to Camp F-17:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1335	5/25/1933

Specific Projects:

- ❑ Pine Valley Ranger Station, 1933-35
- ❑ Pine Valley Guard Dwelling, 1935
- ❑ 300-seat amphitheater in Pine Valley Recreational Park

BLUE SPRINGS CAMP F-18 ²¹

This camp, also known as the Box Canyon Camp, was on Blue Springs Ridge, 19 miles north of Escalante and near Box Ranger Station. Captain G.W. Morris was the commander during the first enrollment period over Company 1336. It was a tent camp laid out in the summer of 1933 to accommodate the standard number of 200 enrollees. An early photo in Jerry Roundy's book²² shows the men's tents, as well as a wooden building (probably the mess hall or other support building) and stone-lined paths and areas. When Roundy visited the site in 2000, many of the stone features remained.

In conjunction with Camp F-19, the Blue Springs Camp was instrumental in building the Hell's Backbone Road. District Ranger T. Carl Haycock served as superintendent of the road construction. Three men from Escalante served as foremen: Milton Twitchell, Joseph J. Porter and James A. Haycock. Under their direction, Company 1336 extended the Forest Service road, which connected Escalante to the Box Ranger Station to the isolated town of Boulder, by fall of 1933. As part of their work, they built the Hell's Backbone Bridge, an important connection between Sand Creek Canyon and Death Hollow. Other local men were involved, including bridge foremen Lionel Chidester and Arthur McInelly.

After that first enrollment period, Company 1336 transferred to Santa Barbara, California for the winter, then to Montana the following summer. To replace it, Company 1339 came to the Blue Springs Camp F-18 in the summer of 1934 and continued work on the Boulder Road. As noted below, this company was first stationed at Grover Camp F-19 then went to Richfield for the winter. While at the Blue Springs Camp, the company's commander was Captain C. N. Kennedy and many of the enrollees were from Utah. The following autumn, Company 1339 was transferred to Cedar City and the camp closed. The following is an incomplete list of companies assigned to Camp F-17:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1336	5/1933
1339	5/09/1934

Specific Projects:

- ❑ Green Springs Ranger Station, 1933
- ❑ Cowpuncher Guard Station, 1934 (CCC-built but specific camp not verified)

²¹ Most of the information about this camp comes from Roundy, 180-89 and Woolsey, 191-194.

²² Roundy, 180.

- ❑ Blue Spruce Campground (CCC-built but specific camp not verified)
- ❑ Posey Lake Recreation Camp (campground and amphitheater; CCC-built but specific camp not verified)
- ❑ Hell's Backbone Road
- ❑ Roadwork by Posey Lake
- ❑ Roadwork across the mountain toward Bicknell in Wayne County
- ❑ Road improvement up Pine Creek to the Blue Springs camp

GROVER CAMP F-19 ²³

Captain John E. Autrey served as this camp's first commander in 1933 when the enrollees began work on the Grover-Boulder Road, also known as the East End Road. Enrollees from Camp F-42 would later continue work on the road.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1339	5 or 6/1933

Specific Projects:
East End or Grover-Boulder Road

LEEDS CAMP F-24

A Soil Conservation Service camp, Camp SCS-7, is known to have operated in Leeds and may have been administered by the Forest Service. There is also information that a forest camp, Camp F-24 was located here and was under the command of Captain H.G. Chapman. Little else is known pending further investigation.

CAMP F-27

This camp was responsible for the construction of a highway from Panguitch to Cedar Breaks. In the third enrollment period (beginning May 1934), Company 961 was assigned to the camp under the command of William G. Hines and supervision of John C. Tolton.²⁴

VEYO CAMP F-31

This camp existed since at least November 1, 1934 (possibly its first enrollment period) as a Veterans camp until at least December 1937. H.S. Kunz was its superintendent from November 1934 until June 1936. He was back in this capacity in December 1937.²⁵ This may have been Hyrum Kunz, who was involved with Camp F-16 in 1933. Camp F-31 worked in Pine Valley, building recreational facilities and a dam. The Forest proposed to use CCC labor to build the Enterprise Ranger Station and, as of September

²³ Most of the information about this camp comes from Roundy, 180-90.

²⁴ *Salt Lake Tribune*, 29 July 1934.

²⁵ Veyo Camp F-31 Superintendent H.S. Kunz wrote to the Dixie Forest Supervisor on December 10, 1937 about the remodeling of the Duck Creek fireplace in 1935. He noted that he was Superintendent of the Veteran camp stationed at Veyo F-31 at that time (1935) and that he was continually with that camp from November 1, 1934 until June 1, 1936.

1936, had made "tentative arrangements" to house a spike camp from the Veyo camp "next winter." These enrollees were scheduled to complete the Veyo-Gold Strike Road and it was hoped they could construct the ranger station also. The Forest Supervisor wrote, "We will have a foreman at the Veyo camp during the 8th period who is a first class carpenter and is capable of supervising the work of constructing the station."²⁶ Labeled Forest Service photos indicate the CCC built the ranger station compound with local help.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1923	10/30/1935 (Veyo)
959	10/05/1939 (St. George)
3255	11/01/1939 (Huntsville)

Specific Projects

Veyo-Gold Strike Road
Enterprise Ranger Station?

ESCALANTE CAMP F-42 ²⁷

This camp was established east of Escalante in summer of 1935 on land owned by Don Carlos and Mary Alice Shurtz and known as "The Spring."²⁸ Developed with wooden buildings, Camp F-42 was the main and winter headquarters paired with Camp F-44, a summer headquarters. The camps' superintendents were J. E. Teague (1933-36) and Joseph W. Neville, Jr. (1936-39). Although some enrollees of both camps were from Utah, New York and Pennsylvania, many were from the South, including the states of Kentucky, Louisiana and Alabama.²⁹

In 1935, the first enrollees of this camp continued work on the East End or Grover-Boulder Road started by Camp F-19 two years earlier. Ranger Wilford Bentley of Wayne County supervised the road crew that started from Grover, setting up spike camps at Pleasant Creek, Wildcat Ranger Station, and Boulder Ranger Station. Neil Forsyth of Teasdale served as foreman for the spike camp in Boulder, moving northward to meet Bentley's crew. Tragically, Forsyth was killed by dynamite used in the road construction on September 11, 1935. Under the supervision of Wanless Alvey, the road was finished the following November, shortening travel time between Boulder and Wayne County.

Camp F-42 worked from 1935 to 1940 on the Lower Boulder Road, a year-round route connecting Escalante and Boulder via Calf Creek. During that period, Albert Delong and Dan Covington were supervisors, Orso Hunt was manager, and Wanless Alvey was a machine operator. Enrollees operated from spike camps at the Boulder Ranger Station and on John King's property.³⁰ The following is an incomplete list of companies assigned to the camp, which operated from 1935 to 1941³¹:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
4723	11/03/1939

Specific Projects:

- East End or Grover-Boulder Road

²⁶ Forest Supervisor A. R. Standing to Regional Forester, 28 September 1936, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

²⁷ Roundy, 192-9 and Lenora LeFevre, *Boulder Country and its People*, ed. by Nethella Griffin Woolsey (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing, 1973), 232.

²⁸ Roundy, 192 and 195-6.

²⁹ Ibid., 216 and 219.

³⁰ Ibid., 203 and LeFevre, 233.

³¹ Roundy, 254.

- ❑ Lower Boulder or Calf Creek Road
- ❑ Aquarius Guard Station, 1937 (CCC-built but specific camp not verified)

ASPEN GROVE/POSEY LAKE CAMP F-44 ³²

Established in 1935, this camp of wooden buildings was one mile south of Posey Lake. As noted above, it served as the summer headquarters, paired with winter headquarters Camp F-42 with J. E. Teague (1933-36) and Joseph W. Neville, Jr. (1936-39) as camp superintendents. Escalante was identified as the nearest post office for both camps.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1980	6/10/1935
4429	6/20/1936
4778	6/22/1937

PINTO CAMP F-46

Little is presently known about this camp. John C. Tolton was superintendent in December 1937.

STATE CAMPS

Soil erosion or state camps were established to aid in flood control. These camps were under the supervision of the Forest Service although a state-selected committee determined the projects. Eight camps were created in response to the need for soil erosion and flood control from October 1933 to March 31, 1934. Construction of access roads, dams and terraces were the camps' primary responsibilities. Other camps would continue working on soil erosion and flood control until the end of the program.

SE-211 Widtsoe Camp

This camp, under the command of Major William Clark, was established at Water Canyon in Main Canyon, about halfway between Escalante and Widtsoe, with its post office in the latter town. Carl T. Haycock may have been associated with this camp. He commented that several of the enrollees, most of whom were from New York City, showed little interest in work.³³ The following is an incomplete list of companies assigned to the camp:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Enrollment Date</i>
1255	6/15/1933

Specific Projects

- ❑ Dam across Main Canyon and Upper Valley creeks

³² *Ibid.*, 192-9.

³³ *Ibid.*, 181 and 190.

SE-212 Alton Camp

The Kanab watershed, near the Utah-Arizona border, was the focus of work for the men supervised by Erastus Peterson.

SE-213 Washington County – St. George

Company 961 transferred from Camp F-16 to SE-213 for the winter under the command of Captain Arthur L. Warren. The camp consisted of four barracks as well as an administration building and housing for Forest Service personnel.³⁴ According to historian Kenneth Baldrige the main purpose of SE-213 was to construct a diversion dam to impound irrigation water on the Santa Clara River.³⁵

³⁴ *Deseret News*, 26 September 1933.

³⁵ Baldrige, "Nine Years of Achievement," 89.

Chapter Five: District Histories

This chapter provides a historic overview of each district and its administrative sites. It was pieced together from various documents in Forest Service files. The names and configurations of early ranger districts are not always clear for several reasons. Names sometime reflected the names of the ranger station that served as district headquarters. Rangers often changed headquarters and, consequently, the name of the district could change. Rangers may have administered more than one district, sometimes with the help of assistant rangers. Historic documents may refer to districts by their number (D1, D2, etc.), general area (e.g., "East End" or "Upper Valley"), or official name. Without maps delineating district boundaries and headquarters, it is difficult to compile the districts' histories. Further research may render a more accurate portrayal of early district boundaries and administration.

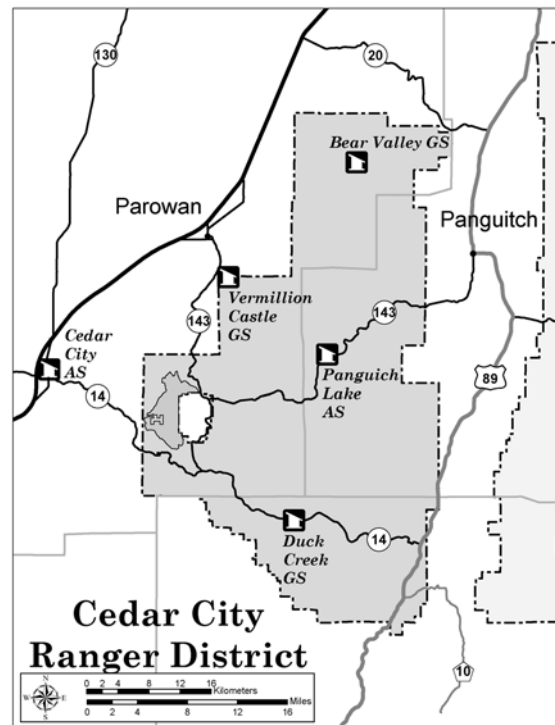
As dictated by the Washington Office, the names of administrative sites reflected local people and geographic features. On the Dixie National Forest, these names typically reflected flora and fauna (Beaver Dam, Bear Valley, Cottonwood, Pine) or water features (Blue Springs, Cold Spring, Duck Creek). Others were named after settlements (Circleville, Teasdale) and people (Pat Willis Draw, Raymond, Daves Hollow), while some were more colorful (Jubilee, Podunk, Twist). Many sites were withdrawn in the early 1910s but forest officials soon found that several were unnecessary and later revoked the withdrawals. In 1923, the Dixie National Forest had 28 administrative sites but used only 14. The numbers for the Powell National Forest were similar: 14 of 30 sites were used.¹

CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT

The Cedar City Ranger District corresponds to the West Division of the Sevier National Forest, which officially became part of the Dixie National Forest in 1922. Forerunners of the district were the Brian Head, Little Valley, Lowder, Harris Flat, and Navajo Lake districts. Around 1973, the Cedar City district absorbed the Panguitch Lake district. Administrative sites on this district are discussed below.

BEAR VALLEY GUARD STATION

The first, or "old," Bear Valley Guard Station was withdrawn from public use as Ranger Station #2 for the Sevier National Forest on December 15, 1906 and was located in T33S, R6W, S7 and 8. A withdrawal of 240 acres in Section 13 was requested in 1909 but was returned by the Department of



¹ Intermountain District Forest Statistics, 1923, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

Interior without action. It was not until 1953 that an Executive Order formally withdrew the site.² Little else is known about the station prior to 1933, when relief funds were used to build a Plan 4 guard station, a Plan 70 latrine, and a 20-acre pasture. The buildings were painted Color Scheme 4: white bodies with green roofs and Nile green trim.³

The Bear Valley Guard Station was a summer station for the Panguitch Lake Ranger District, serving the Upper and Lower Bear Valley and the Cottonwood Mountain area.⁴ In 1989, the Forest Service recommended the revocation of 37.5 acres. A 2.5-acre parcel, including the buildings, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 was retained.⁵

BLUE SPRINGS RANGER STATION

The Blue Springs Ranger Station, also known as Ranger Station #4, was first withdrawn in late 1906 in T36S, R7W, S7. The configuration was altered with a 1907 withdrawal of land in sections 8 and 17 and with the release of land in 1907, 1917 and 1918. According to former ranger William Miller Hurst, the station was on the north shore of the Blue Springs Reservoir in 1910. Five years later, it was located to a small spring "over the hill to the north."⁶

A 1914 photograph of the station shows a gable front-and-wing house with 6/6 windows and a porch in the ell. It sat inside a post-and-rail yard fence, as did two outbuildings – possibly an outhouse and a garage. A log structure in the photo appears to be a barn.

The station served as the summer headquarters of the Panguitch Lake Ranger District until 1933 when the Panguitch Lake Ranger Station was constructed 1.25 miles to the northeast.⁷ The Blue Springs site was kept as a pasture. A storage facility, there as early as 1961, was used as a warehouse in 1981 when the District Ranger recommended disposing of it after storage facilities became available at the Panguitch Lake site. In 1989, the Forest Service recommended that this site withdrawal be revoked.⁸



Blue Springs Ranger Station, 1914

² Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

³ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bear Valley Guard Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Withdrawal Review Reports located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁶ Hurst, 24.

⁷ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Panguitch Lake Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁸ Withdrawal Review Reports located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

DUCK CREEK RANGER STATION⁹

The Duck Creek Ranger Station was known as Ranger Station #6 when it was withdrawn on December 15, 1906 with 320 acres. In 1907-08 it was used as a summer station and by 1908, a three-room log dwelling was constructed. The ranger, who lived at the Harris Flat Ranger Station, used the site as a guard station from 1908 to 1933.

In 1933, the original building was demolished and a crew from CCC Camp F-16 (Duck Creek) began redeveloping the site as a summer station. These men worked under foremen Hyrum Kunz and J. P. Leigh, and under Camp Superintendent John C. Tolton. They built a Plan 1 ranger dwelling, a Plan 8 guard dwelling, a Plan 51 office/storeroom, a Plan 21 garage/storeroom, and a Plan 13A barn. The CCC also refurbished an old, metal-clad machine and equipment shed. Although records state these buildings were painted white with Nile green trim and green roofs when built, the Duck Creek CCC enrollees reportedly painted the buildings gray in the summer of 1937. The site was further improved with native plants, a lawn, flagstone paths, water systems (tied into the adjacent Duck Creek Campground), fences and two bridges. One bridge was made of 38" culverts and volcanic rock, while the other was described as "a standard Forest Service timber beam bridge." The ranger kept his horse in a two-acre pasture for short periods but due to the nearby recreational use, relied on two other pastures on the district for most of the season.

The station was considered central to important recreational areas such as Navajo Lake, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Duck Creek, Aspen Mirror Lake, Mammoth Creek, and Strawberry Point. It was connected by the Utah Park Exchange telephone line to the Escalante Hotel at Cedar City, where it could be connected to neighboring cities or residences.

The site has been significantly altered over the years, as historic buildings were remodeled and new ones constructed. During the mid-1970s, the barn was reportedly moved from east of Duck Creek Pond to its present location while a new sewer system, five trailer pads and a shower house were constructed. It is possible that the generator shed was moved to the site around this time. More alterations occurred in the 1980s, the most notable being the installation of aluminum siding on most of the buildings.

A 1989 relinquishment of land left the site with 160 acres. In 1991, the withdrawal of this area, located in the SW¼ of Section 12, T38S, R8W, was extended for another 30 years under the name of Duck Creek Administrative Site and Recreation Area.

HARRIS FLAT RANGER STATION

Encompassing 120 acres, the Harris Flat Ranger Station (see cover) was withdrawn on October 9, 1911. Ranger William Hurst used the site, located about seven miles east of the Duck Creek Ranger Station on Highway 20, as his summer headquarters in the 1920s and 1930s. His winter headquarters was in Panguitch. The early withdrawal was replaced with another in 1959 encompassing 80 acres in Section 24 and 40 acres in Section 25 of T38S, R7W. By 1961, there were no improvements left on the site and in 1986, the Forest Service recommended revocation of the 1959 site withdrawal.¹⁰

A four-room house measuring 24' x 28' was built sometime after 1912. According to a 1926 description, the walls were painted yellow and the floors of three rooms were covered with linoleum. It also had a built-in cabinet and a mouse-proof cupboard, but had no foundation. Photos show a pyramidal roof, an inset partial-width porch, board-and-batten siding and 6/6 windows. The house was put up for sale in 1953.

⁹ Most of this information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Duck Creek Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest"[photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰ Withdrawal Review Reports located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

A barn, considered old in 1926, served as tool storage and a garage. Other features at the station included a fly-proof toilet painted yellow, a fenced lawn, spruce trees (planted in 1918), a well, and a fenced pasture. In 1932, there was discussion of building a garage/storeroom but it is presently not known if this was ever executed.¹¹

LITTLE VALLEY RANGER STATION

The Little Valley(s) Ranger Station was withdrawn on August 12, 1908 in T35S, R7W, S33. The following June, another withdrawal was made for 80 acres in Section 4. A ranger station was constructed sometime before 1910 when the Forest requested funds to repair it.¹² That same year, Ranger William M. Hurst staked telephone lines from this station and the Lowder Ranger Station to the existing line between Parowan and Panguitch. Early photos show the station is similar to others constructed on the Forest in the early 20th century. It had a hip roof with a short ridge, an inset, partial-width porch, board-and-batten siding, and 6/6 windows. A barn was apparently built here also – it was moved to the Circleville Ranger Station around 1947.



Little Valley Ranger Station

The station building was removed sometime between 1950 and 1961. The Panguitch Lake District Ranger in 1971 recommended disposal of the remaining improvements. At that time, there was a dilapidated pasture fence, a building foundation, a corral, and an ordnance trailer that was moved from Cedar City in the summer of 1970.¹³ The Forest Service recommended in 1986 that the site withdrawal be revoked, noting that there were no improvements.

LOWDER RANGER STATION

The Lowder Ranger Station was first withdrawn in July of 1909 (160 acres in T36S, R8W, S19) and again in 1959 (200 acres in S13). In 1910, William M. Hurst staked telephone lines from the station to the Parowan-Panguitch line. Hurst later became ranger of the Brian Head Ranger District and used the Lowder Ranger Station as his summer headquarters. Little is known about the improvements at this site but in 1910, the Forest requested funds to repair the ranger station.¹⁴ This may have been the dwelling offered for sale in 1953. At that time, it was described as a five-room frame house measuring 30' x 26' and with a shingled roof. The Forest Service recommended in 1986 that the site withdrawal be revoked, noting that there were no improvements at that time.¹⁵

¹¹ Forest Supervisor James E. Gurr to Regional Forester, 26 September 1932.

¹² Forest Supervisor Orrin C. Snow to District Forester, 22 March 1910.

¹³ District Ranger Norman L. Huntsman to Forest Supervisor, 2 February 1971 [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴ Forest Supervisor Orrin C. Snow to District Forester, 22 March 1910.

¹⁵ Withdrawal Review Reports located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

PANGUITCH LAKE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE¹⁶

The Forest Service acquired this site through a donation from (6.41 acres in 1934) and exchange with (23.59 acres in 1940) Mary I. Owens and William T. Owens, Jr. This was supplemented with a withdrawal of 118.59 acres approved on March 31, 1940. A 1989 relinquishment of the withdrawal left 80 acres for the Panguitch Lake Administrative Site and Recreation Area in T36S, R7W, Sections 5 and 8.¹⁷

The Panguitch Lake District Ranger, who maintained headquarters in Panguitch, began using the site as a summer station in 1933. Until that time, the Blue Springs Ranger Station had been used as the district's summer station since at least 1916. A crew from CCC Camp F-16 (Duck Creek) began constructing buildings on the purchased land in 1933. They completed a Plan 1 house, a Plan 51 office/storeroom, a Plan 21 garage/storeroom, and a Plan 13A barn. All were painted Color Scheme 4: white with Nile green trim and green roofs. The CCC also installed a water system that pumped water from a spring at the Blue Springs Ranger Station (1.25 miles to the southwest) and the lake itself. The Panguitch Lake Ranger Station, which was central to numerous recreation areas, was connected by a Forest Service telephone line to the Mountain States Telephone line at Panguitch.

The site was extensively landscaped with grass, 55 trees (ponderosa pine, Colorado blue spruce, foxtail pine, aspen) and 75 shrubs (bitterbrush, snowberry, dogwood, rose, mountain juniper, blueberry, elder, golden currant). Other site features were also built: concrete walks, a flagpole, a wire-and-post (juniper) fence with a cattle guard and an iron pedestrian gate, a corral, and a 25-acre pasture. Since the pasture was small, some horses were kept at the Blue Springs Ranger Station pasture. It was not until 1940 that the Panguitch Lake pasture was enlarged with additional withdrawn lands and the Blue Springs pasture abandoned.

The Panguitch Lake Administrative Site has seen many alterations. The garage/storeroom was moved to the Circleville Ranger Station in 1946 and the Plan 1 dwelling was moved to the Panguitch Administrative Site a year later. A paint/oil house was built by 1961, the office/storeroom was extensively altered to serve as a dwelling in 1985, and a shower room was placed on site (most likely in the 1980s).

VERMILLION CASTLE GUARD STATION

This site on the south side of Parowan Creek in Parowan Canyon was developed as a summer station for the forest guard overseeing the Vermillion Castle Campground located just to the east. As early as 1938, efforts were made to withdraw the site, but this did not occur until June 9, 1941. Nevertheless, the WPA constructed the Plan 7A guard station with ERA funds in the winter of 1938-39.¹⁸ It is slightly unusual in that it was built with a stone and concrete porch, rather than the standard wood porch. The station was complete by May of 1939 and its first occupant, Forest Guard Clark B. Hardy, moved in.¹⁹

H.L. Curtis' 1941 landscape plan showed a proposed one-car garage/woodshed of Plan 26, but this was never built. Although not part of this evaluation, a stone toilet located just east of the guard station was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 1989.²⁰ That same year, the Forest Service recommended the release of 73.89 acres of the Vermillion Castle Recreation Area withdrawal, and retention of 31.88 acres.

¹⁶ Most of this information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Panguitch Lake Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁷ Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁸ Forest Supervisor Blaine Betenson to Regional Forester, 22 May 1939.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Personal communication with Dixie Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin, 12 November 2003.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Cold Spring Ranger Station

There are two withdrawals under the name "Cold Spring Ranger Station." On November 19, 1908, the USFS withdrew 154.40 acres in T35N, R10W, S22. This withdrawal was released in 1915. Another for 26.62 acres in T20S, R56E, S14 was made on October 23, 1907 and released in 1917.

Sandy Creek Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #1)

The USFS withdrew 320 acres for the Sandy Creek Ranger Station in late 1906. Also known as Ranger Station #1, the site was located in T33S, R6W, S33 and was released in 1909. It was replaced that same year with a withdrawal for 92.60 acres in the same section. This second withdrawal was revoked in 1953.

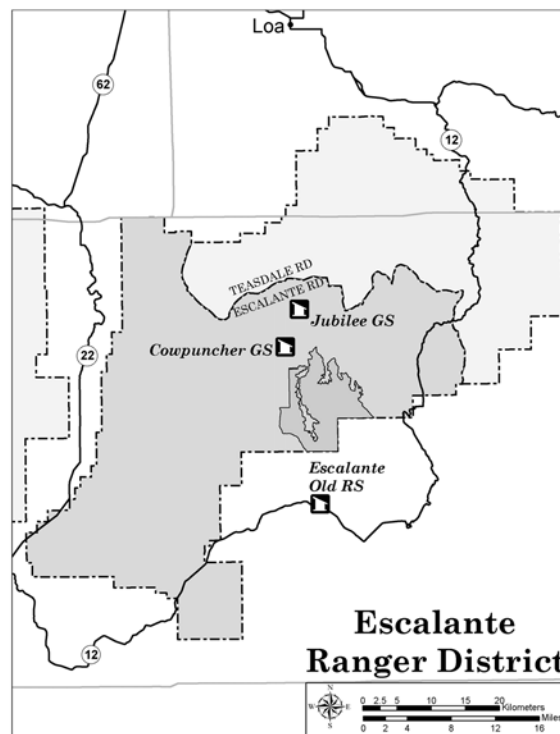
Twist Ranger Station

The Twist Ranger Station was withdrawn in 1908. It consisted of 120 acres in T35S, R7W, S26. In 1929, the site served the Panguitch Lake recreation unit. It was released in late 1949.

ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICT

Precursors of the Escalante Ranger District were the Johns Valley, Sweetwater, Widtsoe, Circleville, and Boulder ranger districts. The latter was absorbed sometime before 1936. It appears the Sweetwater Ranger District became the Widstoe District around 1954, but two years later was renamed the Circleville Ranger District. In 1972, the Forest proposed to consolidate the Circleville Ranger District with the Powell and Escalante districts. It appears that this occurred and the Escalante District gained the northwest portion of what was originally the Aquarius/Powell National Forest.

The Escalante District Ranger worked from a one-room office – built in 1921 on rented land – until the 1930s when Forest officials expected to tear it down and salvage the materials.²¹ They presumably wanted to use the materials for the new Escalante Ranger Station that was developed on purchased land in town.



²¹ "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Escalante Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

BAKER RANGER STATION²²

This site, located east of State Highway 12 in Boulder, Utah, consisted of 160 acres. Soon after its withdrawal on May 26, 1909, forest officials were informed that Reynolds Lyman had already applied for ten acres of the land under the Homestead Act. This, the desire of residents to establish a town, and subsequent problems with water rights led to the release of all but 7.5 acres on May 21, 1923. Of the acreage released, 52.5 acres were reserved for the establishment of the Boulder townsite.²³



Baker Ranger Station in Boulder, Utah, 1917

The Baker Ranger Station was headquarters of the Boulder Ranger District and, consequently, was often referred to as the Boulder Ranger Station. It was developed with a house and barn in 1911. The four-room house measured 26' x 24' and was painted brown with white trim and a moss green roof. It had a pantry and the interior was finished with rough lumber covered with oilcloth and white trim. Like the house, the 20' x 46' barn was built of native lumber and had a shingled roof, but was not painted. It had two stalls and a hay storage space. The ranger used the nearby Lyman Administrative Site for pasturage.

When the Escalante Ranger District absorbed the Boulder Ranger District (sometime before 1936), the Baker Ranger Station became a guard station. The Civilian Conservation Corps used the site as a spike camp in the 1930s while working on the Boulder Road. In 1936, the Forest proposed to replace the house with a Plan 5 guard station but a 1941 site plan indicates this was not immediately carried out. The plan shows a square dwelling with front and rear porches, an outhouse, barn, and corral. A 1961 inventory of improvements listed only a dwelling, and 1964 photos show a side-gabled outhouse and a small side-gabled building.

The Forest Service relinquished the withdrawal to the BLM in a 1987 agreement, which allowed the Escalante Ranger District to continue using the site. A hay shed, horse stable, and pasture fence were still there at that time. In 1995, the Forest Service concurred with the BLM's proposal to revoke the agreement and the remaining withdrawal, which consisted of 7.5 acres of public land, in response to the town of Boulder's wish to acquire it.²⁴

BOX RANGER STATION

In September 1908, Powell Forest Supervisor George H. Barney prepared a survey description and plat for this site, located in approximately T33S, R2E, S12 with an area of 31.75 acres. The plat showed the Main Pine Creek Trail, which led to the Jubilee Ranger Station. The ranger station was constructed in

²² Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Baker Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

²³ Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

²⁴ Robert W. Ross, Jr, Director of Recreation and Lands, to Mike Barnes, Bureau of Land Management, 24 July 1995, and Forest Supervisor Hugh C. Thompson to Regional Forester, 20 July 1995, [photocopies], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah..

1910 for \$460 but 26 years later, the site was abandoned in 1936 and the station was condemned.²⁵ The withdrawal, although never formally approved, was cancelled in 1953.

CLAYTON RANGER STATION²⁶

The Clayton site was used as early as June of 1906 when the Forest Supervisor reported that it was a 40-acre pasture that was already fenced and in use. It was formally withdrawn in early 1907. The District Ranger used the station as his summer headquarters from 1909 until 1935, maintaining his winter headquarters in Widtsoe. In 1935, the ranger moved his winter office to Panguitch; Widtsoe became his summer headquarters and the Clayton site served as a temporary overnight camp.

The Clayton log cabin was constructed in 1909 for \$400 in the southeast corner of the pasture. In the late 1930s, it was described as an unpainted, three-room structure measuring 15' x 39' and having a shingle roof and a concrete flue. Only one room lined with native shiplap was considered habitable. The other rooms were described as rough logs, poorly chinked, and ant-eaten. Water was carried from a nearby spring while other springs irrigated the 36-acre pasture, which was delineated by a block-and-pole fence.

Forest officials sought to replace the cabin in the 1930s with a Plan 4 guard station to facilitate the ranger's administration of grazing. They noted that the road was accessible by automobile with the 1938 construction of a rough road and the upcoming construction of the new road by the Resettlement Administration.

The Plan 4 building was never built but, as of 1965, work crews were occupying trailers "of doubtful vintage" on the site. The Circleville District Ranger offered several ideas for solving the problem of crew housing. These included constructing a new building there, developing a work center at the Sweetwater Administrative Site, providing frame tents, or moving surplus buildings to Clayton.²⁷ When the Forest Service recommended that the withdrawal be revoked in 1986, the site had unspecified improvements.

COWPUNCHER GUARD STATION

The Cowpuncher Guard Station was withdrawn under the name of "Pine Creek Ranger Station" on January 9, 1907. It consisted of 30 acres and was located about 1.5 miles above the present site. In 1938, forest officials sought to replace the withdrawal with a new one of 22.46 acres under the name of "Cowpuncher Ranger Station." Records suggest this not formally done until January 13, 1959 – long after the site was developed. A CCC crew, most likely from Camp F-18 (Blue Springs), improved the site, building a Plan 5 guard station and Plan 24 garage in the summer of 1934.²⁸ They also constructed a Plan 70 toilet, a yard fence and water system. With the exception of a new, second outhouse installed in 1996, the historic site is intact.

²⁵ Forest Supervisor Albert Albertson to Regional Forester, 12 February 1952.

²⁶ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Clayton Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

²⁷ Joe L. Frazier, District Ranger (Circleville Ranger District, D-6) to Forest Supervisor, 18 March 1965 [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

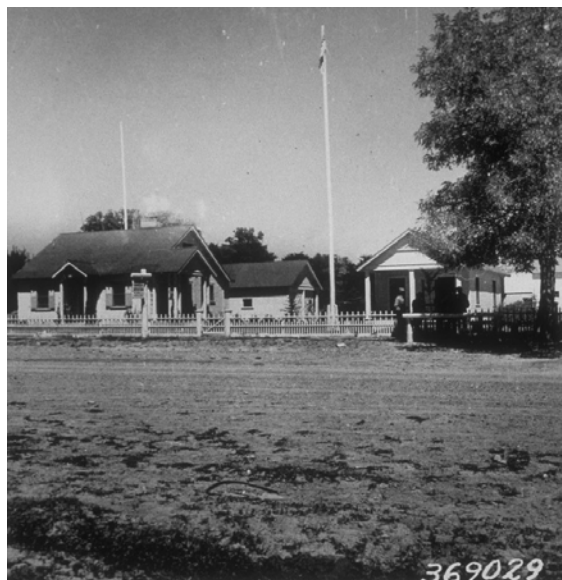
²⁸ J. Deloy Hansen, Memorandum for Files, 17 December 1934.

ESCALANTE RANGER STATION (OLD) ²⁹

This site in the town of Escalante became the Escalante District headquarters in the 1930s, replacing a one-room office/storeroom built in 1921 on rented land in Escalante. The site is on the north side of 100 North on lots purchased from John and Sallie May King in early 1937.³⁰ The Forest Service developed an improvement plan in 1936 and proposed to have the CCC construct the buildings there that summer. These included a Plan 1 dwelling, a Plan 51 office/storeroom, a Plan 11 barn, a Plan 20 garage, and a Plan 33 equipment shed. The CCC built all but the latter under the supervision of Alfred Cherrington of Panguitch,³¹ apparently by 1937 when forest officials were choosing a picket fence design. In the spring of 1938, the district ordered non-native plants to landscape the site. These included Siberian elm, lilacs, Russian olive, flower plum and bridal wreath. Photos and correspondence suggest that an outhouse was built near the barn, but its date of construction is unknown. In 1959, the Forest Supervisor planned to move it to enlarge the utility yard.

The site and its buildings have been significantly altered. The Plan 20 garage was replaced after it burned down in December 1966. A paint house, built c.1960 is shown in photographs and on a 1980 site sketch, along with a gas tank, seed bin, shed, and hay shed. Forest Service files indicate these were removed or relocated around 1986 to the newly acquired Escalante West Administrative Site (aka Warehouse Site).³² The Plan 11 barn was relocated there around the same time. A second garage, clad with T1-11 siding, was built at the old ranger station in 1989. The remaining historic buildings, the Plan 1 house and the Plan 51 office, no longer retain integrity due to extensive remodeling.

By 1971, the Escalante District was leasing office space elsewhere and the site was used primarily for storage and housing purposes. The old ranger station, now known as the Escalante Old Dwelling Administrative Site, continues to provide housing to permanent and seasonal employees.



Escalante Ranger Station, 1938

GREEN (SPRINGS) RANGER STATION ³³

The Green (Springs) Ranger Station was appropriated for administrative purposes on May 11, 1909. At that time, it was described as 110 acres of pasture, except for 10 acres that could be farmed. The station was formally withdrawn on January 13, 1959 (T34S, R1W, S25). Before 1934, the only improvements

²⁹ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Escalante Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰ Recorded on Page 638, Deed Book H, Garfield County on February 5, 1937.

³¹ Woolsey, 146.

³² The "Escalante Administrative Site Proposal," signed by the District Ranger and Forest Supervisor on December 14, 1981, indicates that the 8' x 12' paint storage shed could be placed on the new site and used as the oil and gas house.

³³ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Green Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

consisted of a pasture and a 1926 two-car garage measuring 16' x 20'. The ranger, who was headquartered in Escalante, occupied a tent in the summer months.

In 1933, a crew from Civilian Conservation Camp F-18 constructed a Plan 53 dwelling and a Plan 11 barn. They painted all the buildings white, the trim Nile green, and the roof moss green. The interior was lined with Firtex and painted buff (walls) and ivory (ceiling), the kitchen walls were ivory, and the woodwork and floors were varnished. Eliminating the fireplace, lavatory and shower reduced the costs of the house. The barn also deviated from the standard plan in that the storeroom was expanded into the space of the fourth stall. In 1946, the dwelling was moved to the Circleville Ranger Station, while the barn went to the Panguitch Administrative Site where it was converted into an office. The garage remained as late as 1964. A photo taken that year shows a pyramidal-roofed structure with a 5-panel wood door.

The Forest Service recommended in 1986 that the 1959 withdrawal be revoked. At that time, there were no improvements on the site.

JUBILEE GUARD STATION

Located at 9,800 feet on the Aquarius Plateau, the Jubilee Guard Station was withdrawn from public entry on January 9, 1907. The site consisted of 85.5 acres in the S½ NE¼ of Section 24, T32S, R2E. One local claimed the Torgersons of Bicknell, Utah built this cabin in 1905 and that they also constructed the Box Ranger Station.³⁴

The site was not used after the late 1920s and on April 2, 1956, the site withdrawal was released. In 1989, the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the Dixie National Forest's determination that the site (State No. 42-GA-3451) was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was deemed significant as one of the oldest remaining guard stations in Utah and as a service location for one of the earliest telephone systems in Southern Utah. Recognizing its importance, the Forest restored the cabin in 1989-90. For more information, see Heritage Report No. DX-89-0455, dated 9 May 1989, by Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin.

SWEETWATER RANGER STATION

The Sweetwater Ranger Station, located in a canyon six miles east of Widtsoe, was withdrawn in 1908. Two years later, a station was constructed for \$550. It was soon discovered that the site could not be occupied in the winter and in 1915, forest officials acquired a site in Widtsoe. The Sweetwater site, with its pasture, barn and 4-room house, became a summer headquarters.³⁵ The early withdrawal was replaced with another in 1959 (80 acres in T34S, R1W, S28 & 28) but the Forest Service recommended the latter be revoked in 1986. At that time, there were no improvements.

UPPER VALLEY RANGER STATION³⁶

In his c.1909 withdrawal report for the Upper Valley Ranger Station, George Barney noted the presence of an "old log house" claimed by Thomas Spencer of Escalante, who had not attempted to secure the land

³⁴ Shelley Dumas, "Station Has Place in History," *Garfield County News* (Panguitch), 12 January 1984.

³⁵ Forest Supervisor George H. Barney to District Forester, 10 March 1916.

³⁶ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Upper Valley Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

nor did he intend to do so. Barney wrote that the Upper Valley site was not ideal, but was the only one available in the area. Consisting of 100 acres, it was withdrawn on July 8, 1909. Withdrawals in 1953, 1959, and 1962 left the site with a more accurate acreage of 91.92 acres.

According to 1941 improvement records, the site was 16 miles from the district headquarters in Escalante and had been used by the ranger as his summer headquarters since 1912. The buildings, situated in the northwest corner of the 54-acre pasture, included a 1912 frame cabin measuring 26' x 28'. It was a four-room structure with a shingled roof (moss green) and two small porches. The cabin had "regular" siding (presumably shiplap) painted white with Nile green trim, while the interior was lined with wainscoting. The 4.25' x 5' outhouse was an unpainted, board-and-batten structure built in FY1915. The barn, a log building formally used as a ranch house, was most likely Spencer's house. By 1941, it was considered unserviceable and was destroyed.

The District sought to sell the buildings in 1973 but received no bids. It was agreed that Elmer L. Smith of Escalante would remove the buildings and restore the site by September 15 of that year.³⁷ The Forest Service recommended revocation of the withdrawals in 1986, noting that the only improvement was a horse pasture.

WIDTSOE RANGER STATION³⁸

The Forest Service saw the area around Widtsoe as valuable for administration of the Forest as early as 1908. As mentioned above, officials withdrew the Sweetwater Ranger Station that year. The following year, they withdrew the Winder Ranger Station just 3-4 miles to the west and records suggest it was later used as a pasture. Beginning in 1915, the Forest Service acquired a site in Widtsoe, known as Winder at the time, under a ten-year lease-to-own agreement. At the time, the townsite had just been laid out and lots were being purchased. The 1.25-acre site would later be donated in 1928



Widtsoe Ranger Station - Powell NF Supervisor's Office, 1921

The Forest's intent was to establish a year-round office for the Johns Valley Ranger District since the Sweetwater Ranger Station, six miles to the east, could not be occupied in winter. The Forest Supervisor justified the site, saying it was needed to administer the six sawmills and the increasing number of homesteaders on the district. The station was indeed developed as a district office and, from 1919 to 1924 also served as the Supervisor's Office for the Powell National Forest. When the Resettlement

³⁷ "Agreement for Removal of the Upper Valley Guard Station Building," signed by Elmer L. Smith and District Ranger Sonny J. O'Neal on 15 June 1973.

³⁸ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Widtsoe Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest" [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah

Administration relocated the town's occupants in 1935, the district headquarters was moved to Panguitch and the Widtsoe Ranger Station became a summer headquarters.

The Widtsoe site was developed with a 20' x 34' hay barn and a 26' x 42' ranger's dwelling in 1917-18. According to 1936 improvement records, two additions had been made to the unpainted frame barn, while the frame house had a shingle roof and plastered interior walls. The exterior was white with Nile green trim and a moss green roof. Inside, the walls were painted buff and the ceilings ivory.

In 1919, the Supervisor's house and an office were completed. The house was very similar to the ranger's dwelling: a four-room building measuring 26' x 42', plastered inside, and painted in the same colors. The office was also a four-room frame building with plaster walls, a bath and a basement. The office was remodeled in 1934 into a new home for the ranger. Two years later, he was using the old ranger's dwelling as a storeroom and the supervisor's dwelling as his office. A 1941 site plan shows these buildings, as well as a flagpole, garden, garbage pit, outhouse, shop and barn.

A 30' x 55' barn of 1x12 construction was put up for sale in 1953. The construction date of this building is presently unknown. By 1961, the inventory of improvements listed only a dwelling and storeroom. The site, consisting of Parcel A in S22 (Lot 3, Block 16) and Parcel B in Section 23, was transferred out of Forest Service ownership in a circa 1974 land exchange.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Burro Flat Administrative Site

This site on the Powell National Forest first consisted of 5 acres withdrawn in 1926. It was replaced with withdrawals in 1953, 1959 and 1962, leaving it with 10 acres in T35S, R2W, S36. At the time the Forest Service recommended revocation of these withdrawals in 1986, there were no improvements.

Campbell Ranger Station

The 22-acre Campbell Ranger Station was withdrawn on January 9, 1907. It was most likely a pasture – the Forest Supervisor referred to it as an administrative site (rather than a ranger station) in 1948 when he wrote that the Escalante district no longer needed it. An undated document, presumably written around the same time, states there were no improvements.³⁹ Upon the Supervisor's request, the withdrawal, located in T33S, R1E, S20 was revoked December 13, 1949.

Lyman Ranger Station

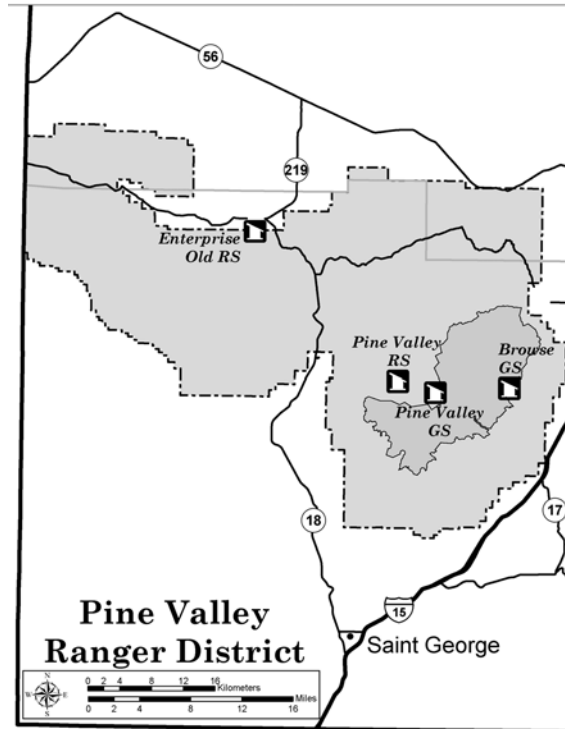
The ranger stationed at the nearby Baker Ranger Station used this site as a pasture. Withdrawn in 1909, the Lyman Ranger Station consisted of 85 acres in T33S, R4E, S11. It was released in 1953.

Winder Ranger Station

Situated a couple miles from Widtsoe, the 140-acre Winder Ranger Station was withdrawn in 1909. Three years later, 60 acres were released and 80 acres were added. This was followed in 1917 by another release of 47.5 acres and a 1959 withdrawal of 50.88 acres in Section 23 and 80 acres in Section 26 of T34S, R2W. In 1986, when the Forest Service recommended revocation of the 1959 withdrawal, there were no improvements.

³⁹ "Areas Recommended For Revocation of Withdrawals, Utah, Salt Lake Principal Meridian, Dixie National Forest," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT



As of 1910, the Dixie National Forest was divided into four districts: the Pine Valley, Leeds, Diamond Valley and Enterprise districts. That year, Forest Supervisor John Raphael recommended the elimination of the Diamond Valley area and a readjustment of the forest into three districts (Pine Valley, Leeds, and Enterprise). This occurred in 1913 and the Diamond Valley Ranger Station was abandoned around July of that year.⁴⁰

Around 1928, the Pine Valley district absorbed the Leeds district. The Leeds Ranger Station was abandoned and summer headquarters was established in Pine Valley with winter headquarters in St. George.⁴¹ The Enterprise and Pine Valley districts were consolidated around 1973 as part of a region-wide effort to improve administrative efficiency.

While early addresses are unknown, by the 1940s the Pine Valley Ranger District office was in the St. George Post Office building and may have been there as early as 1937 when the structure was built. In 1951, the BLM, which also had an office in the

building, offended the Forest Service by attempting to acquire the ranger's space. In response, the Forest Supervisor wrote "We have had this office space for a long period of time, no doubt ever since the building was constructed, and probably for a longer period of time than the B.L.M. people have occupied the space where they are now located."⁴² The Pine Valley Ranger District office remains in St. George at 196 East Tabernacle.

BROWSE GUARD STATION⁴³

This site was first developed in 1921 as the 179-acre Mill Creek Browse Experimental Range with an enclosure to study the use of browse vegetation as summer forage for cattle. Two years later, a small cabin was built. Grazing of cattle was discontinued there in 1929 but, four years later, the Forest Supervisor approved construction of four exclosures (areas fenced to keep out wildlife and stock) to support deer management studies.

In 1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps built a Plan 5 guard station and a Plan 70 outhouse; the 1923 cabin became a woodshed/storeroom. Regional landscape architect H.L. Curtiss prepared a landscape

⁴⁰ District Ranger Irwin H. Johnson to Forest Supervisor, 2 December 1940, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Forest Supervisor Albert Albertson to Regional Forester, 14 September 1951, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁴³ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Browse Guard Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

plan that included wild grape, native grasses, spruce, cedar, rose, willows, snowberry, apple trees, an irrigation ditch, sidewalks and parking for four cars. Despite these early improvements, the site was not formally withdrawn until 1953 and again in 1959. The Forest Service recommended the 1959 withdrawal (120 acres) be released in 1986.

Beginning in 1960, the Forest Service shared the guard station with the Utah Fish and Game Department for use as seasonal housing. The site was intact with its three buildings and corral when the Sequoia Fire of 2002 swept through the canyon. Remarkably, everything around the station burned but the buildings were unharmed, thanks to clearing of flammable materials the previous year. Subsequent rains on the fire-damaged land led to a mudslide, flooding, and loss of the 1923 shed.

A restoration plan was developed in 1996 and the following year, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the Forest's determination that the Browse Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁴ For more information, refer to Forest Report No. DX-96-0736 by Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin and dated 31 December 1996.

COTTONWOOD RANGER STATION

According to the withdrawal report, the Cottonwood Ranger Station was selected because it was a central point for stockman and a desirable location for the ranger to camp when he was patrolling. The report led to the withdrawal of 40 acres on March 19, 1912 but records indicate the site was in use earlier. In March 1910, Supervisor Orrin Snow requested funds to repair the Cottonwood Ranger Station house.⁴⁵

A dwelling, possible the original one, was still on site in 1961 and two years later, it was proposed to move a building from there to St. George for storage of flammable materials. The dwelling was gone by 1985 when the site withdrawal was proposed for revocation.

ENTERPRISE RANGER STATION (OLD)⁴⁶

The original headquarters of the Enterprise Ranger Station was about a mile south of town on 200 East. Some records state the site was reserved from public domain on September 25, 1905. It was described as Lots 1 (43.63 acres) and 2 (43.62 acres) in Section 23, Township 37 South, Range 17 West. Other records indicate the site was situated on a 120-acre parcel of land withdrawn in 1908 in the same section.⁴⁷

This first Enterprise Ranger Station was developed with a ranger station and barn (1909); cellar, corral, pasture, and telephone line (1910); and water system (1915). After deciding to construct a new ranger station compound in town, the Forest Service sold the office/dwelling to Seth M. Jones for \$200 in 1933 and the following year reconstructed the pasture fence. The two-stall barn, a 25' x 18½' x 13¾' structure with a stone foundation, was put up for sale in 1953. The cellar was removed at some unknown date. The Forest Service recommended the site withdrawal be revoked in 1986. Nevertheless, the District has maintained the site, known now as the Enterprise South Administrative Site, as a horse and storage facility and presently there are five non-historic buildings on site: three small horse sheds, a large metal storage shed, and a hay storage barn.

⁴⁴ Barbara L. Murphy, SHPO to Marian Jacklin, 5 March 1997, Case No. 97-0153.

⁴⁵ Forest Supervisor Orrin C. Snow to District Forester, 22 March 1910.

⁴⁶ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Enterprise Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁷ Records in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

ENTERPRISE RANGER STATION⁴⁸

A new Enterprise Ranger Station was constructed in town on a 1.6-acre site purchased in 1936 from Wayne C. and Elizabeth M. Gardner for \$225. This replaced the 1910s station south of town, utilizing standard site planning principles and regional building plans of the time. The Forest proposed to use CCC labor and, as of September 1936, had made "tentative arrangements" to house a spike camp from the Veyo camp "next winter." These enrollees were scheduled to complete the Veyo-Gold Strike Road and it was hoped they could construct the ranger station also. The Forest Supervisor wrote, "We will have a foreman at the Veyo camp during the 8th period who is a first class carpenter and is capable of supervising the work of constructing the station."⁴⁹ Labeled USFS photos indicate the CCC built the ranger station compound with local help. Materials for a fifth building, an R4 Plan 95 gas and oil house, were purchased in 1937. There is no indication it was every built.

The existing four buildings were started sometime after September 1936 and were nearly complete by July 1937 when George Nichols, Region 4's architectural engineer, inspected them.⁵⁰ His July report indicated the Plan 1 house, the Plan 51 office/storeroom, the Plan 11 barn, and the Plan 33B garage/storeroom were 85%-100% done. The sprinkling system and fence were being constructed, but the lawn, plantings and sidewalks had yet to be installed. Reginald C. Pragnell, the Region 4 recreational planner, in 1938 developed an ambitious planting plan that called for 151 shrubs and trees. He noted, "This is a large Administrative Site without any existing cover; the plants chosen are proved to this section as moderately easy to transplant and requiring but little attention, for instance, wild grape, currant, elderberry, wild rose, etc."⁵¹

LEEDS RANGER STATION

In 1908, the Forest Service acquired this site in Leeds from William Stirling and three years later, Ranger Martin McAllister and a father-and-son team by the name of McQuarrie had partially completed a cabin.⁵² It was reportedly a modified WO Plan 3.⁵³ The 16' x 28' frame structure rested on a stone foundation and over an 8' x 13' cellar. It had a 7' x 24' porch and a brick chimney. There were two rooms, a 3' x 4' clothes press (closet), and a pantry. The board-and-batten exterior was painted metallic brown with white trim, while the cedar shingle roof was colored moss green. The floors were finished with linseed oil and the walls with wallpaper.⁵⁴

Other site features included a spring from which water was piped to a corral for domestic and stock watering purposes. There was a pasture, a small reservoir, a garden, and fruit trees. Around 1912, an 18' x 24' barn/hayshed was built. By 1945, when the barn was considered for disposal, there was a 16' x 20' x 7' shed and an outhouse.⁵⁵ The barn was still there in 1961 and records indicate the site was transferred to Clarence L. Prisbrey in a land exchange in 1967.

⁴⁸ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Enterprise Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁹ Forest Supervisor A. R. Standing to Regional Forester, 28 September 1936, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁵⁰ George L. Nichols, "Memorandum for Operation," 6 July 1937.

⁵¹ R.C. Pragnell to Dixie Forest Supervisor, 20 April 1938, [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁵² Forest Ranger Martin L. McAllister to Forest Supervisor John Raphael, 7 February 1911.

⁵³ Forest Supervisor John Raphael memo (to file?), 6 December 1910.

⁵⁴ Forest Supervisor to District Forester, 14 July 1911.

⁵⁵ Willard Wheeler to Forest Supervisor, 12 November 1945.

An undated Utah SHPO site form (UHCS ID# 0272095) provides additional information. The building, a single-family home at the time, is at 110 South Main in Leeds in T41S, R13W, S7. It was originally located "down across the street from the CCC camp [on Mulberry Lane], approximately where Clarence Prisbey's home was later built." Roy Hartley bought the building in 1945 and moved it to its present location. At the time the site form was completed, the husband of Hartley's niece owned the house, a side-gabled structure with board-and-batten siding, a front-gabled entry porch, and a brick chimney.

MOUNTAIN VIEW RANGER STATION

The Mountain View Ranger Station consisted of 40 acres withdrawn in 1906 and 40 acres withdrawn in 1911. The latter withdrawal was released in 1918. The site, located only a half mile southeast of the Pine Valley Ranger Station and a half mile northwest of the Spring Branch Administrative Site, was used as a pasture supplementing the Pine Valley Ranger Station. In 1986, when the Forest sought to relinquish the site withdrawal, the only improvements were fences, horse troughs and a rain gauge.

PINE VALLEY WORK CENTER⁵⁶

William J. and Hattie Snow sold this site to the US Government on October 4, 1907 but the deed was not finalized until February of 1910. The District Ranger planned to use it as a summer headquarters since it was central to the district and convenient in administering the Pine Valley Recreational Area. With the site came a 26' x 24' three-room frame dwelling, a "native timber" barn, a well, and an apple orchard. The Forest Service built a tool, wood and work shop in 1930 for \$371.

Enrollees from CCC Camp F-17 began redeveloping the Pine Valley Ranger Station in 1933 by building a Plan 1A dwelling, a Plan 51 office/storeroom, a Plan 11 barn, and a shop/garage/storeroom of a special plan. The following year, the original house was sold to E. S. Gardner for \$50 and the 1930 shop was torn down. The CCC installed concrete walks and planted a lawn, trees and shrubs in 1934-35. At some point, probably in the 1930s, a gas and oil house of Plan 95 was built. The station's telephone connected with the Mountain States Telephone line at Central, Utah. The ranger used two sites outside of town, the Mountain View and Spring Branch administrative sites, to pasture his horses.



Pine Valley Ranger Station, 1941.

Through the 1940s, the rangers continued to use St. George as winter headquarters and Pine Valley as summer headquarters. Transportation between the two places improved, thus allowing the ranger to maintain year-round headquarters in St. George. A shortage of housing in that town led to the decision to move the Pine Valley dwelling there. In 1951, it and half of the shop/storeroom/garage were moved to a lot on Diagonal Street and 5th North. At the same time, the Plan 51 building was altered to serve as both

⁵⁶ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Pine Valley Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

office and dwelling during the spring and summer months. Now known as the Pine Valley Work/Heritage Center, the site still serves as a district administrative site and a visitor center.

PINE VALLEY GUARD STATION

This site was first withdrawn as the Pine Spring Administrative Site in 1906. The withdrawal was adjusted several times and the Forest Service provided recreation facilities as the area developed into a popular recreation spot. With the availability of New Deal funds and labor, the District was able to provide a station for the recreation guard in charge of these facilities. In 1935, a crew from CCC Camp F-17 built a guard station from Region 4 Plan 7A and probably constructed the stone steps and other site features.⁵⁷ Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin documented the site on December 8, 2000 in Project No. DX-999-782.

ST. GEORGE RANGER STATION⁵⁸

The town of St. George long served as the winter headquarters for the Pine Valley Ranger District. As transportation improved and the need for the ranger to administer grazing decreased, it was decided St. George would become a permanent residence for him and his family. In 1950, the City of St. George purchased a lot on Diagonal Street and 5th North and sold it to the US Government a year later. The Forest Service moved the Plan 1 dwelling and one bay of the three-bay garage (Plan 33A) from the Pine Valley Ranger Station to the St. George lot in 1951. A Plan 173 paint and oil shed was constructed around 1963. The St. George site was sold around 1992 and the buildings are now in private ownership.



St. George Ranger Station dwelling, moved from Pine Valley Ranger Station, 1953.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Black Rock Ranger Station

This 120-acre site was withdrawn in 1906 and a station was reportedly built there in 1909. It was about two miles east of Veyo in T39S, R16W, S21 & 28, below the old Chadburn Ranch. The site withdrawal was released in 1921 and revoked in 1922.

Central Ranger Station

This five-acre site, withdrawn in 1908, was in T39S, R16W, S3. It reportedly had no buildings. As of 1985, when it was proposed for a land exchange, the site had a corral enclosing 0.25 acres.

⁵⁷ Marian Jacklin, Cultural Resources Project No. DX-99-782, 8 December 2000.

⁵⁸ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, St. George Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

Danish Ranch Pasture

This administrative site, known as the Danish Ranch Pasture, was in T40S, R14W, S28. It was withdrawn in 1912 and three years later, Ranger J.M. Moody constructed a pasture fence there. The Forest proposed to revoke the withdrawal in 1985, at which time there were no improvements.

Diamond Valley Ranger Station

Little is known about this site. It consisted of 160 acres withdrawn in 1907 and released ten years later. Located in T40S, R16W, S34, it was significantly developed. Early photos (c1910) show a house with an inset porch, a board-and-batten barn, a board corral, an outhouse, and another outbuilding.

New Castle Ranger Station

The Forest received this 1.5-acre site through donation on December 5, 1936. It consisted of Lots 1-16, Section B, Block 13 of the New Castle Townsite Survey. The site had a corral around the time it was exchanged to the Transamerica Title Company on January 6, 1975.

New Harmony Corral

The Forest Service acquired this property, located 0.2 mile north of New Harmony, from Laura J. and J. Reed Prince in 1948. The one-acre site was sold to L. Leon and Luanna L. Wells of Mesa, Arizona in 1984.

Spring Branch Ranger Station

Situated in T39S, R15W, S23 & 24, this station was withdrawn in 1912 and used as a pasture in support of the Pine Valley Ranger Station. It was located about one mile southeast of the Pine Valley Ranger Station. The withdrawal was replaced in 1953 and 1959, which left the site with 40 acres. In 1986, the Forest pursued release of the site.

Timber Mountain Pasture

This 40-acre site was withdrawn for use as a pasture in 1953. Only two years later, officials recommended selling the old camp wagon and fence there since there was not enough water for culinary use and very little for watering horses. The site was proposed for revocation in 1985 at which time it had no improvements.

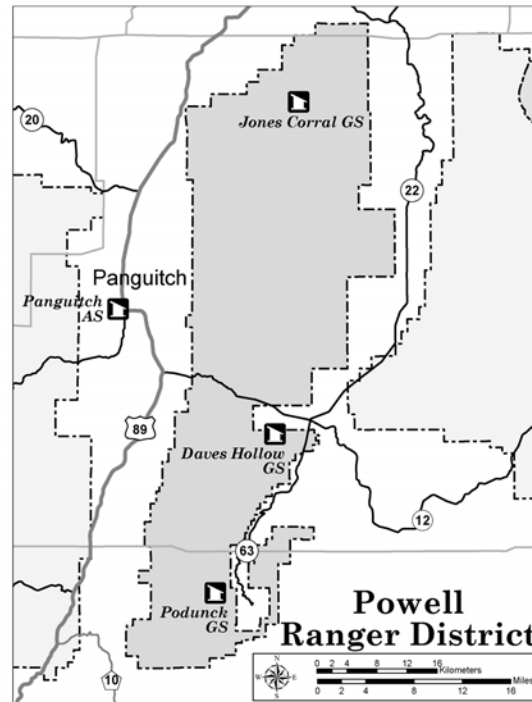
POWELL RANGER DISTRICT

Forerunners of the Powell Ranger District included parts or all of the Cottonwood, Adams Head, East Fork, and Circleville districts. The East Fork absorbed the Cottonwood/Adams Head district, apparently around 1925, and maintained its headquarters in Panguitch, as did the Panguitch Lake Ranger District.

As a result of the Dixie-Powell consolidation, the East Fork and Panguitch Lake districts on July 1, 1945 moved from the Panguitch Administrative Site to a leased building in Panguitch owned by Allan Cameron. When the lease expired in 1949, the East Fork district office moved back to the Panguitch Administrative

Site until 1963, when it moved to the "old Bryce Canyon Café Building downtown."⁵⁹ Around 1953, the name of the East Fork district was changed to the Powell Ranger District.

In 1972, the Forest proposed to consolidate the Circleville Ranger District with the Powell and Escalante districts. It appears that this occurred and the Powell Ranger District essentially gained its present configuration, which corresponds to the West Division of the early Sevier National Forest.



CIRCLEVILLE RANGER STATION

This site, located in the town of Circleville, was donated to the Forest Service in 1947. Soon thereafter, the Forest Service moved a Plan 53 dwelling from the Green Ranger Station (located on the present-day Escalante Ranger District), a two-horse barn from Little Valley Guard Station (located on the present-day Cedar City Ranger District), and a Plan 21 garage from the Panguitch Lake Ranger Station to the new lot. A 1948 site plan shows the dwelling and garage connected to each other with an L-shaped addition. The plan also shows a Plan 13A barn and several proposed features: a Plan 126G1C gas and oil house, an equipment storage building, a corral, and a pasture.

A facilities inventory indicated that the buildings remaining on site in 1961 included the dwelling, garage, barn, and gas and oil house. At that time, it was proposed to build another house, a paint/oil house, and a warehouse. Additional land was purchased from the LDS Church on December 4, 1964 and a second dwelling was built in 1966-67. The original parcel was transferred to the town of Circleville on January 24, 1974 and the second was disposed of in September 1973.⁶⁰ These actions were probably the consequences of district consolidations. At the time, the administrative site was described as 1.75 acres with two houses, two garages, a gas house, a shop, a storage building, a fence, and a horse corral.

COTTONWOOD RANGER STATION⁶¹

Withdrawn in 1909, the Cottonwood Ranger Station consisted of 160 acres at the confluence of the right and left forks of Cottonwood Creek. A pasture and a frame building were constructed in 1910. Building records from the late 1930s or early 1940s described it as a shell that was "hardly habitable since rodents have rather free access." It was a five-room structure measuring 28' x 30', clad in board-and-batten siding, and lined with native shiplap. The station had a shingle roof (colored green) and cement flue. The exterior was brown with white trim while the interior was "bronze green" with white trim. There was also a 12' x 26' granary and saddle house with a sheet iron roof.

The early withdrawal was replaced by another in 1959 for 120 acres in T33S, R3W, S9. By 1961, the only improvement left on the site was a "storeroom." A mobile home was placed on site sometime in the late

⁵⁹ "History of the Dixie National Forest, 1902-1963," 12.

⁶⁰ Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁶¹ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Cottonwood Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

1970s to support summer work in the area. It was still there in 1986 when the Forest Service recommended that the site withdrawal be revoked. The mobile home was destroyed during the 2002 Sanford Fire but a 1937 latrine survived.⁶² The site served as the District 5 (presumably the Cottonwood/Adams Head district) summer headquarters until it was consolidated with District 4 and year-round headquarters were established at Panguitch.

DAVES HOLLOW GUARD STATION⁶³

This site has a long history beginning with its withdrawal of 320 acres on August 29, 1907 as a permanent ranger station. After the East Fork district absorbed the Cottonwood/Adams Head district, it became the district's main summer station (probably replacing the Cottonwood Ranger Station). At the time of its withdrawal, the Daves Hollow Ranger Station was the only proposed administrative site on the East Division of the Sevier National Forest and was described as centrally located with access to a telephone line and mail route.

As early as August 1907, the Forest proposed to build a log cabin and a pasture.⁶⁴ A house was built in 1907-08, but it is not know if it was built of log or frame construction – records from 1936 describe the site's first improvement as a frame house. The 4-room house measured 26' x 28' and, as shown in a 1921 photo, was a side-gabled structure painted a dark color with light trim. Later photos and descriptions indicate the shed-roofed porch was replaced with a gable-roofed porch supported by square posts. The house had a paneled door, 6/6 windows, and an "ell" (wing) attached to the back. This may have been the lean-to proposed for re-shingling in 1924. In 1936, the house was painted white with Nile green trim and had a moss green shingle roof. Inside, the wood walls were dark green and trimmed in white; one room had a linoleum floor.



Daves Hollow Guard Station, 1921

Other structures were built at the Daves Hollow Guard Station although their construction dates and uses are not always known. An unpainted 14' x 20' log barn, which had a native lumber roof, was known to exist in 1936. In 1944 a "Loss of Property Report" was filed on an "old dilapidated" storage building that was torn down and its lumber salvaged for other projects. It is not known if this was the log barn. Taking advantage of relief funds, the district built a Plan 23 garage/storeroom in 1933. Three years later, forest officials proposed to replace the "poorly constructed" house with a Plan 7 guard station and the log barn with a Plan 13 barn. The house was removed at some unknown date and it is possible that the existing pesticide storage (previously referred to as a gas and oil house) was constructed at or moved to the site around the same time. It appears to be of R4 Plan 14 for a fly shed. An undated photo shows this building and, just to the south of it, a pre-1933, side-gabled outhouse, of which there are a few remaining examples throughout the region.

⁶² Personal communication with Dixie Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin, 13 November 2003 and Powell District Ranger Donna Owens, 4 April 2004.

⁶³ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Daves Hollow Ranger Station," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

⁶⁴ Forest Supervisor T. C. Hoyt to The Forester, 1 August, 1907.

The site was redeveloped in the 1980s. A storage building was moved to the site by November 1983 and converted to a bunkhouse in 1985.⁶⁵ A 10' x 14' shed was removed – its concrete pad still exists just west of the garage. An outhouse in the southeast corner of the site was also removed.

According to a 1986 withdrawal review report, the 1907 withdrawal consisted of 320 acres: the NE 1/4 of Section 15 (160 acres) and the SE¼ of Section 10 (160 acres). The guard station was on the former, while the latter area was a horse pasture on BLM lands administered by the Forest Service. In 1987 the Forest Service and the BLM signed an agreement to revoke the Daves Hollow withdrawal while allowing the Forest Service to continue using the site and maintaining the improvements. Over the years, trailer pads were installed for the use of seasonal crews. Buildings remaining on site include the bunkhouse, Plan 23 garage ("warehouse"), pesticide storage building, Plan 70 outhouse, and modern outhouse.

JONES CORRAL GUARD STATION

Acting Forest Supervisor Frank W. Seaman recommended the withdrawal of this site (also known as Ranger Station #13) in October 1908 for use as a summer pasture on District 6 of the Sevier National Forest.⁶⁶ It was not until 1944 that the Regional Office approved the withdrawal, which was not formalized until 1959. The formal withdrawal consisted of 40 acres in Section 35.

Located at 9,450 feet on the Sevier Plateau, the Jones Corral Guard Station's first use was as a pasture. Only later, during the New Deal era, was it developed as a guard station with a Plan 4 dwelling and a Plan 70 latrine. A shed that appears to be older may have been built there previously as a tack shed or may have been moved to the site. The fourth building, a pump house, was built in 1985 and a new toilet was placed on the site in 1999.

The Forest Service recommended in 1986 that the 1959 withdrawal for the Jones Corral Administrative Site be revoked. Despite the revocation, the buildings would still be used for administrative purposes. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources used the site under special use permit for a period.

PANGUITCH ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

In the 1930s, the Powell National Forest constructed buildings in Panguitch for use as a Supervisor's Office and district headquarters. Using New Deal labor, the Forest developed the Panguitch compound on the site of the former Garfield County High School, which had previously burned down. The Forest Service formally acquired the 4.71-acre site in 1938 and enlarged it with purchases and donations of several small parcels over subsequent years.⁶⁷ The first buildings on the Panguitch Administrative Site included a Plan 54 Supervisor's Office, a warehouse (of a special plan prepared by Arval L. Anderson in 1932), a Plan 33B garage/storeroom (built in 1937 by CCC and ERA crews), and a Plan 95A gas and oil house (by 1948, possibly earlier).

The site has been altered nearly every decade after the 1930s to reflect changing administrative needs. When the Powell and Dixie forests were consolidated in 1944, the site was no longer needed as a Supervisor's Office. The former SO building (Plan 54) was used as the East Lake and Panguitch Lake

⁶⁵ Buildings plans for the conversion are located in the Region 4 Facilities Group files, Ogden, Utah.

⁶⁶ Acting Forest Supervisor F. W. Seaman to The Forester, 10 September 1908.

⁶⁷ Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.



The Green Ranger Station barn was moved to Panguitch and converted to an office in 1949.

offices until 1945, when they moved to a leased office downtown. Consequently, the Plan 54 office was converted to a home for the East Lake District Ranger⁶⁸ and is now known as the South Dwelling.

A Plan 1 dwelling (known as the Middle Dwelling or Dwelling #2) was moved from Panguitch Lake in 1947 for use by the Panguitch Lake District Ranger. In 1949, a Plan 11 barn was relocated from Green Ranger Station (located on the current Escalante Ranger District) and converted to an office building. It served in this capacity until 1963

when the district office was moved back downtown. The former barn realized its third use as a bunkhouse until 1999 when it was torn down.

More development occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. A third house (R4 Plan 161R) was built in 1958 for the Powell Assistant District Ranger. Two years later, J.S. Brady Dirker of Provo, Utah constructed a single-car garage and a two-car garage for use by occupants of the three dwellings. Presently, the site contains numerous buildings constructed since the 1970s including a horse shed, bunkhouse, cold storage building, granary, and warehouse for off-highway vehicles.

PODUNK GUARD STATION⁶⁹

The Forest Service spent \$139.50 to fence a 16.2-acre pasture at Podunk Guard Station in 1919, but it was not until July 6, 1925 that the site was formally withdrawn. The withdrawal report stated the site was important for administering the southern part of the Adams Head/East Fork district noting, "from the Daves Hollow Ranger Station, which is used as summer quarters for the District, it is impossible to ride the south portion of the District except by camping out."⁷⁰ Another withdrawal in 1959 left the site with 20 acres.

A one-room frame cabin was built in 1927 for \$298 using local lumber.⁷¹ It measured 16' x 16' and had a shingled, pyramidal roof. The roof pitch was so steep, it was claimed it would "split a rain drop." In 1936, the pasture fence was reconstructed to reduce the enclosed area from 16.2 to 11.2 acres. The site was further improved in the fall of 1937 when a crew funded by the Emergency Relief Act built a Plan 5 guard station at a cost of \$2,059. There were no plans to landscape the site, with the exception of planting a few spruce trees and native shrubs. Unlike most stations, the Podunk Ranger Station was not connected to a telephone line. The closest telephone was 3.5 miles away at Rainbow Point, the terminus of a National Park Service telephone line.

In October of 1938, a CCC crew installed piping from a small spring to a sink in the guard station. With new quarters provided, the district converted the original cabin into a storeroom, granary and saddle

⁶⁸ District Ranger S. Bryson Cook to Forest Supervisor, 28 May 1945.

⁶⁹ Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Podunk Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest," [photocopy], Historic Administrative Site Files, located with author, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.

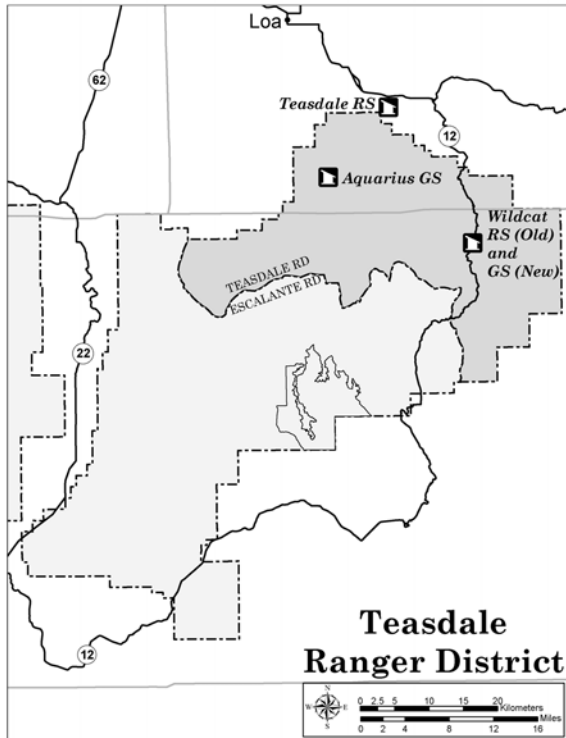
⁷⁰ Wallace M. Riddle, "Report on Reserved Site," 9 June 1925.

⁷¹ The Descriptive Sheet states the cabin was built in 1929. This contradicts other records stating the building was constructed in 1927. There are several inaccuracies in the descriptive sheet so it is likely that the 1927 date is correct.

house. It was abandoned in the 1950s, but restored in 1987 and moved to the Red Canyon Visitors Center site in 1999. Presently there is a circa 1930 outhouse on site. This is not mentioned in early descriptive records, nor does it appear on a 1941 site plan.

The Forest Service recommended in 1986 that the 1959 withdrawal for the Podunk Guard Station be revoked. Despite the revocation, the buildings would still be used for administrative purposes.

TEASDALE RANGER DISTRICT



Until about 1954, the Teasdale Ranger District was known as the Rabbit Valley Ranger District. While other districts on the forest were consolidated around 1973, the Teasdale remained relatively unscathed. It consists of the northeastern part of the Aquarius Plateau, including Boulder Mountain.

AQUARIUS GUARD STATION

This site was originally known as Dipping Vat Ranger Station and consisted of 160 acres withdrawn on January 7, 1908. The name was changed to the Aquarius Ranger Station on May 21, 1941 to reflect local preferences. A rough-sawn cabin was built by December 1908, remaining there until at least 1945 when Forest officials received permission to demolish it.

Around 1937, a Plan 5 station was constructed, possibly by CCC Camp F-42 (Escalante).⁷² In a letter dated 21 February 1938, Camp Superintendent Joseph W. Neville provided central

point bearings as they related to the station house, barn (possibly the old cabin), latrine, flagpole, and garbage pit. Later correspondence suggests the latrine was not constructed during the CCC years. By 1945, it was considered old and dilapidated and the District Ranger asked that it be replaced.⁷³ The Forest Service recommended release of the site withdrawal in 1986 with the intention of continuing use of the site.

TEASDALE RANGER STATION

The Forest Service purchased two parcels of land comprising 22 acres with improvements from Jacob L. Ostberg of Teasdale for \$1,055 on August 25, 1908.⁷⁴ The land was located just outside of Teasdale and served as headquarters for the Rabbit Valley Ranger District on the Powell National Forest. One parcel

⁷² Forest Supervisor A. C. Folster to Regional Forester, 13 July 1937.

⁷³ District Ranger Robert S. Dalley to Forest supervisor, 7 February 1945.

⁷⁴ Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

was on the north side of Main Street and comprised Lots 1 and 2 of Block 6 (13.5 acres). In 1961, it was described as "never used by the Forest Service" and was under special use permit to Walter Coleman.⁷⁵ The other 8.5-acre parcel was situated further west on the south side of Main or Compulsion Street and consisted of Lot 3 and part of Lot 2 in Block 5. The purchase included a two-room "sawed log" house that was "wainscoted and lined with lumber." The rooms measured 14' x 18' and 11' x 18'. Other site features included a 10' x 18' frame granary, a 15' x 15' log stable, a 12' x 15' calf pen, a 12' x 15' chicken coop, a 30' x 40' corral, a 90' x 10' "stack yard," an orchard, shade trees, and some farming equipment.⁷⁶ Records indicate these improvements were located in Block 5, where the current ranger station is situated.

In 1911, the Forest Service further developed the site by building a four-stall, 20' x 46' frame barn near where the current paint/chainsaw building sits.⁷⁷ A root cellar was also built sometime before 1941 when it was proposed for removal.⁷⁸ The site was significantly redeveloped by CCC crews who in 1934 built a Plan 1 dwelling, a Plan 51 office/storeroom, a Plan 23 garage/storeroom, and a 32' x 40' equipment shed. All were painted white with Nile green trim and had roofs stained moss green.⁷⁹ The district's proposal to replace the 1911 barn with a standard Plan 11 barn was not approved. Rather than build a new barn, the district put the old barn up for sale in 1953⁸⁰ and, in 1956, retrofitted the southeast corner of the equipment shed (currently the fire cache/barn) with horse stalls, mangers and a tack room to accommodate the horses.⁸¹



Teasdale Ranger Station, 1938

Many of the buildings have been significantly altered with the installation of aluminum siding and removal or enclosure of original doors, windows, and architectural details. The office has undergone major remodeling that included construction of a large addition. Various outbuildings and a large bunkhouse have been built over the years to accommodate the district's changing administrative needs. The site still serves as headquarters of the Teasdale Ranger District.

WILDCAT RANGER STATIONS

Old Wildcat Ranger Station

The Wildcat Ranger Station (sometimes referred to as the Mountain View Ranger Station in early documents) was withdrawn from public entry in 1907, although a 15-acre pasture had been fenced as early as June of 1906.⁸² According to a circa 1907 site withdrawal report, there was a cabin in Section 14, which the Forest Service used as a summer station.⁸³ The 1907 withdrawal was supplemented with

⁷⁵ Forest Supervisor Howard Foulger to Regional Forester, 20 February 1961.

⁷⁶ Forest Supervisor George H. Barney to Regional Forester, 16 July 1908.

⁷⁷ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Teasdale Ranger Station, Dixie National Forest," 24 April 1936.

⁷⁸ Letter from A. C. Folster, 1941, located in 7300 Buildings files, Teasdale Ranger District office.

⁷⁹ "Descriptive Sheet, Improvement Plan, Teasdale Ranger Station."

⁸⁰ "Sale of Government Property; Invitation, Bid and Acceptance Form," with bid due date of 30 October 1953.

⁸¹ "Project Work Inventory" form dated 30 June 1956 and building plans drawn by George L. Nichols.

⁸² Records located in the Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

⁸³ The undated report was prepared for the Aquarius Forest Reserve, which became the Powell National Forest in 1908, thus indicating the report was prepared before that time.

another in 1909 consisting of 109.31 acres. Two years later, a new house, a barn, and a latrine were built on this second withdrawal in Section 15 but it is not clear if the Forest Service constructed them. According to one rumor, a livestock company built the house and allowed the rangers to use it at times. However, the Forest clearly had some financial responsibility as records from fiscal year 1915 show the Forest purchased paint and wallpaper for the house. It appears that the house is of WO Plan 12, which was developed in 1908. If so, it is the only standard plan of that era remaining on the Dixie National Forest, and one of few in Region 4.

In the late 1930s, taking advantage of New Deal labor and funding, the Forest built a new Wildcat Ranger Station nearby along the Escalante-Grover Road (Highway 12). By 1945, the 1911 house was being used by hunters and stockmen⁸⁴ but without regular maintenance, it deteriorated over the years. In 1995, the Forest Archeologist determined the house was eligible for listing in the National Register, and prepared a stabilization and maintenance plan.⁸⁵ With the assistance of volunteers, repairs have been gradually carried out since then. The barn is presently in ruins and the original latrine was replaced, probably in the 1940s or 1950s.

New Wildcat Ranger Station

The new Wildcat Ranger Station was developed along Highway 12, a half-mile away from the old station. It consists of an R4 Plan 7A guard station (built in 1938) and an R4 Plan 70 latrine (circa 1938), which may have been built by the CCC as proposed in a letter from Forest Supervisor A.C. Folster on September 14, 1937. The establishment of the New Wildcat Ranger Station, now used as a visitors center, led to the abandonment of the old station.

⁸⁴ Forest Ranger Robert S. Dalley to Forest Supervisor, 7 February 1945.

⁸⁵ Marian Jacklin, Cultural Resource Report No. DX-95-689, prepared 1995.

Chapter Six: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the Dixie National Forest's historic administrative facilities. It does not include facilities that are less than 50 years old. Refer to "Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960" for evaluation methodology, including areas of significance, property types, comparative analysis, and characteristic features.

ANALYSIS

ELIGIBILITY

Of the administrative sites surveyed, two (10%) are eligible for listing in the National Register as districts. These are the Cedar City WCF Administrative Site and the Enterprise Work Center. This number is low when compared to other National Forests in the region and reflects the fact that many of the Dixie National Forest's administrative sites are small with 1-3 historic buildings. The Dixie's large compounds and potential districts (Panguitch Administrative Site, Duck Creek Guard Station, and Teasdale Ranger Station) have enjoyed continuous use and high occupancy over the years. Consequently, they have been significantly altered in an effort to decrease maintenance (e.g., by adding vinyl or aluminum siding), address changing needs (with conversions or additions), meet health and safety codes, and conform to personal preferences of the occupants or officials in charge.

Historic District Summary

Administrative Unit	Sites Eligible as Districts
Supervisor's Office	1
Cedar City Ranger District	0
Escalante Ranger District	0
Pine Valley Ranger District	1
Powell Ranger District	0
Teasdale Ranger District	0
TOTAL	2

Of the buildings surveyed, 28 or 44% are eligible either individually or as contributing resources to one of the two districts. This is lower than administrative sites on other Region 4 Forests that have been evaluated and received SHPO concurrence. For example, 77% of the Bridger-Teton National Forest's historic administrative facilities are eligible while those on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest amount to 66%. Preliminary evaluations of three other forests indicate 53-74% of their historic administrative facilities are eligible.¹

Typically, an individual building is not eligible for listing if the site as a whole has been significantly altered. One exception to this is the Teasdale Fire Cache/Barn, formerly known as the Teasdale Equipment Shed. It warrants an individual determination of eligibility due to its

¹ Preliminary evaluations of Caribou-Targhee (53%), Boise (57%), and Wasatch-Cache (74%) national forests.

finely engineered structure and as the best example of this building type known to exist in Region 4.

Historic Buildings Summary

Administrative Unit	Contributing and/or Individually Eligible Buildings	Non-Contributing* or Ineligible Buildings
Supervisor's Office	4	0
Cedar City Ranger District	3	13
Escalante Ranger District	4	2
Pine Valley Ranger District	7	4
Powell Ranger District	4	10
Teasdale Ranger District	6	6
TOTAL	28	35

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The number of historic administrative sites that remain on the Dixie National Forest are evenly distributed on the five ranger districts. Numbers of facilities are also fairly consistent, with the exception of the Escalante Ranger District, which has only six historic buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	SITES	BUILDINGS
Supervisor's Office	1*	4*
Cedar City Ranger District	4	16
Escalante Ranger District	3	6
Pine Valley Ranger District	4	11
Powell Ranger District	4	14
Teasdale Ranger District	4	12
TOTAL	20	63

*This site is shared with the Cedar City Ranger District but is counted only once.

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

As explained in Chapter One, 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 Most buildings constructed during this period have been demolished, sold, or transferred out of Forest Service ownership. Only one, the Jubilee Ranger Station, is known to remain and its rarity contributes to its significance.

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. Three of the five remaining from this period 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. Of the 63 buildings surveyed, 53 or 84% were built during this period.
- 1942-1946** Resources of this period are often associated with the military. Some are surplus buildings that the Forest Service acquired after World War II. At present, no buildings from this period have been identified as administrative facilities for the Dixie National Forest.
- 1947-1955** This period marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings. At present, only one of the surveyed facilities (the Old Wildcat Toilet) is thought to be from this period.

The following table summarizes the primary development periods of administrative sites, as they exist now. For example, a 1910 ranger station that was extensively re-developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps is listed in the 1933-1942 period. As demonstrated in the table, 90% of the surveyed sites fall in that period.

Temporal Distribution of Sites

Location	1902-1907	1908-1932	1933-1942	1943-1946	1947-1955
Supervisor's Office	-	-	1	-	-
Cedar City Ranger District	-	-	4	-	-
Escalante Ranger District	1	-	2	-	-
Pine Valley Ranger District	-	-	4	-	-
Powell Ranger District	-	-	4	-	-
Teasdale Ranger District	-	1	3	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	18	0	0

The following table summarizes individual buildings and structures. They are listed by initial construction period, since many have been remodeled over the years, often several times.

Temporal Distribution of Buildings/Structures

Location	1902-1907	1908-1932	1933-1942	1943-1946	1947-1955	Unknown
Supervisor's Office	-	-	4	-	-	-
Cedar City Ranger District	-	1	14	-	-	1
Escalante Ranger District	1	-	5	-	-	-
Pine Valley Ranger District	-	-	11	-	-	-
Powell Ranger District	-	2	11	-	-	1
Teasdale Ranger District	-	2	8	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	5	53	0	1	3

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

While nearly all of the surveyed resources are categorized by use as “Governmental,” they can also be classified by sub-category. Originally, 27 or 43% of the buildings were for residential use, followed by 17 or 27% utilitarian buildings such as warehouses and gas houses. An analysis of current uses reflects a trend toward abandoning the residential, agricultural and office buildings or converting them to other uses. This is accompanied by an increase in the numbers of buildings used for utilitarian purposes.

Building/Structure Typology

Type	Original Use	Current Use
Agricultural	7	1
Office	7	1
Residential/Domestic	27	19
Utilitarian	17	25
Recreation/Culture	0	4
Unknown	5	0
Vacant	0	13
TOTAL	63	63

EVALUATION SUMMARIES

The following are arranged by administrative use, beginning with the Supervisor's Office and following with individual districts. See the survey forms for detailed information about the site and each building.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE



Photo: Cedar City WCF Shop

CEDAR CITY WCF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

<i>Facility No.</i>	<i>Building Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
0307	Cedar City Sign Shop	c1942	Eligible/Contributing
0308	Cedar City Gas & Oil Shop	c1942	Eligible/Contributing
0409	Cedar City WCF Shop	c1939	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Cedar City Hosewinding Shed	c1942	Eligible/Contributing

Non-Historic Buildings (exact construction dates are unavailable)

n/a	Cedar City Shed #1		Ineligible
n/a	Cedar City Shed #2		Ineligible
n/a	Cedar City Fire Trailer		Ineligible
n/a	Cedar City New Hosewinding Shed		Ineligible
n/a	BLM Buildings (4)		Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Cedar City WCF Administrative Site has regional significance as the most intact of its kind in Forest Service Region 4. Two of the four sites developed as Central Repair Shops no

longer exist – the Reno and Boise sites were sold and the buildings demolished. The Salt Lake City site is now the Redwood Work Center (aka Salt Lake Interagency Fire Center). The large automotive repair shop remains there, although a portion of it was removed around 1986.

The Cedar City site is eligible for listing in the National Register with a period of significance of 1939-42 and with areas of significance of Conservation and Architecture. Should evidence be found that it is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps, Politics/Government will be another area of significance. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Forest Service's administration of public lands. The site is also eligible under Criterion C for its construction and design, which are unique to Forest Service Region 4. The site has a lesser association with the military during World War II. Despite some alterations, the buildings retain their character-defining features and a relatively high degree of integrity. Contributing buildings and features include the WCF shop, sign shop, gas and oil house, hosewinding shed, and retaining wall. The remaining buildings are non-contributing resources due to their relatively recent dates of construction.

Cedar City Sign Shop

Although the integrity of the Cedar City Sign Shop has been somewhat compromised, it retains its most important character-defining features such as the roof truss system, concrete walls and steel windows. This is the only building of R4 Plan 39LL remaining in Region 4 and it remains a primary feature on the historically significant Cedar City WCF Administrative Site.

Cedar City Gas & Oil Shop

Although this building has been altered and lacks individual distinction, it contributes to the historic significance of the overall site.

Cedar City WCF Shop

Despite minor alterations, the Cedar City WCF Shop retains a high level of integrity and, in fact, is the best remaining example of R4 Plan 39CAA in the region. Three others were built but two (in Boise and Reno) have been demolished and the Salt Lake City shop has been altered with the removal of several bays. The Cedar City shop is one of two primary resources on this historically significant site and is particularly important for its design and construction, which are unique when compared to other Forest Service buildings of the era.

Cedar City Hosewinding Shed

The hosewinding shed is a minor feature, but it has a high degree of integrity and contributes to the overall character of the site.

CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT



Photo: Bear Valley Guard Station Dwelling

BEAR VALLEY GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0222	Bear Valley Guard Station (Dwelling)	1933	Eligible
0330	Bear Valley Horse Shed	Unknown	Ineligible
0622	Bear Valley Toilet	1933	Eligible

Statement of Significance

The Bear Valley Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with a period of significance of 1933. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. The site is representative of remote summer stations used by Forest Service officials in the first decades of the Agency. The one-room cabin and its associated toilet building provided basic amenities to these early rangers and guards who had previously camped while administering Forest business. These two buildings are of standard Region 4 plans designed by architectural engineer George L. Nichols in 1933. Despite some alterations, they retain most of their character-defining features. The later addition of the horse shed and corrals, although outside the period of significance, are compatible with the site's rural character and do not diminish its historic associations. Although the integrity of the dwelling's materials is somewhat compromised, the Bear Valley Guard Station as a whole has high integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Bear Valley Guard Station (Dwelling)

Despite the addition of aluminum siding, the Bear Valley cabin retains many of its character-defining features including the full-width porch, its front-gabled form, shingled roof, original door and windows, and most of its interior features. Although materials and workmanship have been compromised, it still ranks high in other aspects of integrity: design, location, setting, feeling, and association.

Bear Valley Horse Shed

The horse shed, placed on the site after the period of significance, does not contribute to the 1930s-era architectural character of the Bear Valley Guard Station. It was likely moved to the site or built there some time after construction of the cabin and latrine.

Bear Valley Toilet

Although in poor condition, this toilet retains nearly all of its original features. Directly associated with the cabin, it contributes to the historical associations of the site.



Photo: Duck Creek Dwelling (North)

DUCK CREEK GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0122	Duck Creek Visitors Center	1933	Ineligible
0223	Duck Creek Dwelling (South)	1933	Ineligible
0224	Duck Creek Dwelling (North)	1933	Ineligible
0331	Duck Creek Fire Control Garage	1933	Ineligible
0332	Duck Creek Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible
0333	Duck Creek Barn/Storage	1933	Ineligible
0334	Duck Creek Generator House	c1935	Ineligible
0335	Duck Creek Garage/Storage Building	c1920	Ineligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
0225	Duck Creek Bunkhouse	2001	Ineligible
0626A	Duck Creek Romtek Toilet	1996	Ineligible
0726	Duck Creek Shower House	1972	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

Although the Duck Creek Guard Station has historical significance – primarily for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and early USFS administration – it is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity. Many character-defining features (siding, trim, eaves, posts) are now covered with aluminum. The site as a whole has been altered with the construction of new buildings and trailer pads, as well as the relocation of up to three historic buildings on to the site. These actions have led to low integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Duck Creek Visitors Center

The Duck Creek Visitors Center is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Dwelling (South)

The Duck Creek South Dwelling is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Dwelling (North)

The Duck Creek North Dwelling is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Fire Control Garage

The Duck Creek Fire Control Garage is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Paint Storage

The Duck Creek Paint Storage building is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Barn/Storage

The Duck Creek Barn/Storage is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Generator House

The Duck Creek Generator House is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity.

Duck Creek Garage/Storage Building

As a whole, the Duck Creek Guard Station is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Although its alterations are minor, the Duck Creek Garage/Storage Building does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility for listing.



Photo: Panguitch Lake Barn/Storage

PANGUITCH LAKE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0226	Panguitch Lake Dwelling	1933	Ineligible
0341	Panguitch Lake Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible
0342	Panguitch Lake Barn/Storage	1933	Ineligible
0727	Panguitch Lake Shower House	c1935	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Panguitch Lake Administrative Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a significant loss of integrity. Integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association have been seriously compromised by unsympathetic alterations. Consequently, the site does not convey the historical associations for which it is important.

Panguitch Lake Dwelling

The Panguitch Lake Dwelling, formerly an office, has been significantly altered. Many of the original features have been removed and the building is unrecognizable as a Region 4 Plan 51.

Panguitch Lake Paint Storage

The Panguitch Lake Paint Storage buildings has been significantly altered and, with the exception of the window, no other original features remain. It retains insufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Panguitch Lake Barn/Storage

The Panguitch Lake Barn has been significantly altered and is barely recognizable as a 1930s barn of Region 4 Plan 13A.

Panguitch Lake Shower House

The Panguitch Lake Shower House has been remodeled and retains minimal original elements. This significant loss of integrity makes it ineligible.



Photo: Vermillion Castle Guard Station

VERMILLION CASTLE GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0221	Vermillion Castle Guard Station	1939	Eligible

Statement of Significance

The Vermillion Castle Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1939. Areas of significance include Conservation, Politics/Government, Architecture and Recreation. The site is important for its associations with early Forest Service administration of the nation's forest, the Works Progress Administration, and early recreational development. It is also a fine example of a Forest Service architecture constructed during the New Deal period using standardized plans. All seven aspects of integrity are high and the property strongly represents the historic themes for which it is important. A similar property is the Pine Valley Guard Station, which was also constructed of R4 Plan 7A specifically for a recreation guard to administer an adjacent campground.

ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICT



Photo: Cowpuncher Guard Station Dwelling

COWPUNCHER GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0246	Cowpuncher Guard Station (Dwelling)	1934	Eligible
0374	Cowpuncher Garage	1934	Eligible
0645B	Cowpuncher Toilet	c1934	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

0645A	Cowpuncher Romtek Toilet	1996	Ineligible
-------	--------------------------	------	------------

Statement of Significance

The Cowpuncher Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with a period of significance of 1934. Areas of significance are Architecture, Conservation and Politics/Government. The station is a fine example of a standardized Forest Service administrative compound designed and constructed during the New Deal era. It differs slightly from other summer stations in that it has a garage. Its three historic buildings retain their character-defining features and the modern toilet does not significantly impact the site's integrity. As a summer work station, the Cowpuncher Guard Station supported the work of Forest Service officials in administering the National Forests and is therefore significant in the area of conservation. In addition, it is significant in the area of politics/government for its strong association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Cowpuncher Guard Station, as a whole, retains high integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association).

Cowpuncher Guard Station (Dwelling)

The Cowpuncher Dwelling, which retains a high degree of integrity, is a fine example of an R4 Plan 5 cabin, designed for use as a summer station for Forest Service personnel. It clearly illustrates Region 4 design principles of the New Deal era and represents the Agency's early administration of public lands.

Cowpuncher Garage

The garage retains a high degree of integrity and contributes to the site's historic significance. It is the only R4 Plan 24 garage remaining on the Dixie National Forest.

Cowpuncher Toilet

The toilet's exterior retains a high degree of integrity; its interior is only slightly altered. As a feature directly associated with the dwelling, it contributes to the site's historic significance.



Photo: Escalante Dwelling #1

ESCALANTE OLD DWELLING ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0241	Escalante Dwelling #1	c1936	Ineligible
0242	Escalante Lower Admin Bunkhouse	c1936	Ineligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings</i>			
0361	Escalante Dwelling Garage Building	c1967	Ineligible
0362	Escalante Storage Building/Shop	1989	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

This former ranger station, now known as the Escalante Old Dwelling Administrative Site, is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a substantial loss of integrity. This is due to the removal of two of its four historic buildings and the extensive alterations of the remaining two. Integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling have been severely compromised. The Enterprise Work Center is a better, if not pristine, example of an in-town ranger station.

Escalante Dwelling #1

The site is not eligible for listing in the National Register and, due to extensive alterations, the Escalante Dwelling is not individually eligible. It retains no integrity due to the loss of all original features on the exterior.

Escalante Lower Admin Bunkhouse

The site is not eligible for listing in the National Register and, due to extensive alterations, the Escalante Lower Admin Bunkhouse is not individually eligible. It retains little integrity due to the loss of several character-defining features including the two porches, doors, and windows.



Photo: Jubilee Cabin

JUBILEE GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0247	Jubilee Cabin	1905	Eligible

Statement of Significance

According to a 1989 cultural resources report, the Jubilee Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D "as one of the oldest remaining Guard Stations in Utah and as a service location for one of the earliest telephone systems in Southwestern Utah." Although not specified, it is also eligible under Criterion C. Not only is it one of the earliest examples of USFS administrative facilities, but it is the only log guard station remaining on the Forest. It has a period of significance of 1905 and areas of significance are Conservation, Communications, and Architecture.

PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT



Photo: Browse Dwelling

BROWSE GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0211	Browse Dwelling	1934	Eligible
0611	Browse Toilet	1934	Eligible

Statement of Significance

A restoration plan was developed in 1996 and the following year, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the Forest's determination that the Browse Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (Refer to Forest Report No. DX-96-0736 by Forest Archeologist Marian Jacklin and dated 31 December 1996.) To elaborate, the site is eligible under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service administration and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is the only known example on the Dixie National Forest of a station developed specifically for research activities. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a highly intact example of a remote Forest Service guard station developed with standard building plans during the New Deal era. The period of significance is 1934 and the areas of significance are Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture.

Browse Dwelling

As the primary feature on this site, the Browse Dwelling clearly represents the role of early Forest Service administration and the Agency's historic architecture of the New Deal era. It retains a high degree of integrity.

Browse Toilet

As an associated building with the dwelling, this toilet "completes" the historic development of a typical guard station. With the exception of the door, it retains all of its original features and thus maintains a high degree of integrity.



Photo: Enterprise Dwelling

ENTERPRISE WORK CENTER

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0215	Enterprise Dwelling	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0311	Enterprise Barn	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0312	Enterprise Warehouse	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0313	Enterprise Storage-Office Building	1937	Eligible/Contributing

Statement of Significance

Although the Enterprise Work Center has undergone some alterations, a comparative analysis (per National Register guidance) reveals that it is the most intact of historic in-town ranger stations on the Dixie National Forest. The Pine Valley Guard Station has suffered from a greater loss of integrity, especially with the removal of the house and part of the garage. The Teasdale Ranger Station also has less integrity due to extensive alterations to the historic buildings and the addition of non-historic buildings. The Escalante Ranger Station has lost two of its four historic buildings; the remaining two have been significantly altered. The alterations to the Enterprise Work Center have led to the loss of some, but not the majority of, character-defining features. As a district, however, the site remains a unified entity that conveys a visual sense of a historic ranger station. It retains its four historic buildings, as well as much of the New Deal-era landscaping. According to National Register guidance, it is still eligible even though some buildings lack individual distinction.

The Enterprise Work Center is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under Criterion A for its association with early Forest Service administration. The period of significance is 1937 and the area of significance is Conservation. The area of

Politics/Government may also be added if proof of Civilian Conservation Corps (or other New Deal program) involvement is found.

Enterprise Dwelling

The Enterprise Dwelling has been altered but it is readily identifiable as a R4 Plan 1. It may lack individual distinction but it does contribute to the site as a whole.

Enterprise Barn

Despite interior alterations, the exterior of the Enterprise Barn retains most of its character-defining features including siding, windows, sliding barn doors, hayloft doors, and exposed rafter tails. It is certainly recognizable as an R4 Plan 11 barn and contributes to the historic character of the site.

Enterprise Warehouse

The Enterprise Warehouse retains many of its character-defining features including its overall form, the siding, roofing, and exposed rafter tails. Due to the replacement of doors and windows, it lacks individual distinction. Like the other buildings, it contributes to the site's historical significance despite these alterations.

Enterprise Storage-Office Building

The Enterprise Storage-Office retains many of its character-defining features including the siding, roofing, windows, doors, brick chimney, triangular gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. Due to the enclosure of the porches, it may lack individual distinction. It does, however, contribute to the site's historical significance.



Photo: Pine Valley Guard Station

PINE VALLEY GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0214	Pine Valley Guard Station	1935	Eligible

Statement of Significance

The Pine Valley Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1935. Areas of significance include Conservation, Politics/Government, Architecture and Recreation. The site is important for its associations with early Forest Service administration of the nation's forests, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and early recreational development. It is also a fine example of a Forest Service architecture constructed during the New Deal period using standardized plans. The high integrity of its setting is enhanced by important site features such as the stone steps and retaining wall. A similar property is the Vermillion Castle Guard Station, which was also constructed of R4 Plan 7A specifically for a recreation guard to administer an adjacent campground.



Photo: Pine Valley Visitor Center

PINE VALLEY WORK CENTER

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0212	Pine Valley Visitor Center	1933	Ineligible
0324	Pine Valley Barn	1933	Ineligible
0325	Pine Valley Shop	1933	Ineligible
0326	Pine Valley Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Pine Valley Work Center was evaluated in 2000, in response to the conversion of the office to a visitor center. At that time, the site was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Since then, a comparative analysis has been conducted per National Register Bulletin guidance. This analysis reveals that the Pine Valley Work Center is not eligible. Although it has significant historical associations, the site as a whole does not retain sufficient integrity. This is due to the loss of one of its primary buildings – the dwelling – and the removal of part of the garage/storeroom. The integrity of the remaining buildings have been compromised by numerous additions and alterations. A comparative analysis reveals that the Enterprise Ranger Station, also on the Pine Valley Ranger District, is a more complete example of an in-town ranger station.

Pine Valley Visitor Center

The Pine Valley Visitor Center has undergone numerous modifications. While the exterior retains a medium level of integrity, the historic interior is no longer recognizable. Because it does not retain high integrity, uniqueness or other special qualities, it does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility separate from the site as a whole (which is ineligible). There are numerous representative buildings and sites on the Dixie National Forest and

throughout the Intermountain Region that better represent the significant themes of Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture.

Pine Valley Barn

Although the Pine Valley Barn retains some integrity, its historical significance is tied to the compound, which is not eligible. The barn is neither highly unique or distinctive and does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility. Another R4 Plan 11 barn can be found at the eligible Enterprise Guard Station, as well as on other National Forests in Utah and throughout the Intermountain Region.

Pine Valley Shop

The Pine Valley Shop retains little integrity due to significant alterations since its 1933 construction.

Pine Valley Paint Storage

Although the Pine Valley Paint Storage building retains high integrity, its historical significance is tied to the compound, which is not eligible. It does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility as there are numerous representative buildings and sites on the Dixie National Forest and throughout the Intermountain Region that better represent the significant themes of Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture.

POWELL RANGER DISTRICT



Photo: Daves Hollow Bunkhouse

DAVES HOLLOW GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0236	Daves Hollow Bunkhouse	1985	Ineligible
0354	Daves Hollow Warehouse	1933	Ineligible
0356	Daves Hollow Pesticide Storage	c1936	Ineligible
0639A	Daves Hollow Toilet	c1935	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

n/a	Daves Hollow New Toilet	c2000	Ineligible
-----	-------------------------	-------	------------

Statement of Significance

The Daves Hollow Guard Station is ineligible for listing in the National Register because it does not represent a strong association with historically significant themes as identified in the Region 4 Historic Context Statement. It retains no integrity from its early period of development due to the demolition of its original house and log barn. The site also does not portray the site design principles of the New Deal era as found at other guard stations on the Dixie National Forest. A comparative analysis, as recommended by National Register guidance, reveals better examples in the Aquarius, Bear Valley, Browse, Cowpuncher, Jones Corral and Podunk guard stations.

Daves Hollow Bunkhouse

The bunkhouse is no longer recognizable as a storage building (its original function) due to extensive remodeling in 1985. The materials, design and workmanship detract from those of the remaining historic buildings on the site.

Daves Hollow Warehouse

The warehouse retains high integrity but does not independently meet the National Register criteria and, consequently, does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

Daves Hollow Pesticide Storage

The pesticide storage building retains high integrity but does not independently meet the National Register criteria and, consequently, does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

Daves Hollow Toilet

The toilet retains high integrity but does not independently meet the National Register criteria and, consequently, does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility.



Photo: Jones Corral Dwelling

JONES CORRAL GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0239	Jones Corral Dwelling	c1935	Eligible
0358	Jones Corral Storage Shed	1935	Ineligible
0638B	Jones Corral Toilet	c1930	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

0738	Jones Corral Pumphouse	1985	Ineligible
n/a	Jones Corral New Toilet	1999	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Jones Corral Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of circa 1935. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture, which address the site's contribution to the early administration of the Forest Service and its fine representation of a remote guard station. The site as a whole retains high integrity of feeling and setting while the two contributing buildings – the dwelling and toilet – exhibit medium to high integrity of design, materials, workmanship and association. The three non-contributing buildings (storage shed, new toilet, and pumphouse) do not significantly detract from the historic character of the site.

Jones Corral Dwelling

The Jones Corral Dwelling is the primary feature of this site and contributes to its historic eligibility. Although its interior has been remodeled, its exterior retains a high degree of integrity. It is the most intact of the two remaining Plan 4 guard stations on the Dixie National Forest. The other, located at the Bear Valley Guard Station, is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Jones Corral Storage Shed

Although the storage shed appears to be historic, there is no indication that it was on site during the period of significance (circa 1935). It also does not contribute to the overall character of the site.

Jones Corral Toilet

The Jones Corral Toilet retains a high degree of integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a feature directly associated with the dwelling. It contributes to the dwelling's historical and architectural character through similar features such as the gable roof, siding and exposed rafter tails. It is the only toilet of this type remaining on the Dixie National Forest and may be one of the oldest.



Photo: Panguitch Dwelling (South)

PANGUITCH ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0231	Panguitch Dwelling (South)	1937	Ineligible
0232	Panguitch Dwelling (Middle)	1933	Ineligible
0344	Panguitch Engineers Warehouse	1937	Ineligible
0351	Panguitch District Warehouse	1938	Ineligible
0353	Panguitch Paint Storage	c1940	Ineligible

Non-Historic Buildings

0230	Panguitch New Bunkhouse	1998	Ineligible
0233	Panguitch Dwelling (North)	1958	Ineligible
0343	Panguitch South Dwelling Garage	1960	Ineligible
0345	Panguitch Dwelling Garage	1960	Ineligible
0346	Panguitch Horse Barn	c1970	Ineligible
0347	Panguitch Storage Shed	c2000	Ineligible
0348	Panguitch Corral Horse Shed	1970	Ineligible
0349	Panguitch Cold Storage Building	1985	Ineligible
0350	Panguitch Metal Granary	1965	Ineligible
0352	Panguitch OHV Warehouse	1996	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Panguitch Administrative Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although it has strong historical associations with early Forest Service administration and New Deal programs, it has suffered from a significant loss of integrity. The site has been redeveloped several times since its historic period and it no longer strongly represents those important associations. Ten of the 15 historic buildings are not historic, resulting in spatial relationships, setting, and feeling that no longer resemble that of the original site. The five historic buildings (one of which was moved to the site) have been altered, resulting in diminished integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

Panguitch Dwelling (South)

While it retains its original form, the Panguitch South Dwelling has lost many of its character-defining features and is therefore ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These features included the siding, windows, shutters, and extended purlins. Installation of aluminum siding and replacement of windows diminish its integrity of materials, workmanship and design.

Panguitch Dwelling (Middle)

The Panguitch Middle Dwelling does not retain the integrity to warrant an individual determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was moved to its present location from a smaller ranger station and has been significantly altered. Consequently, the integrity of location, materials, setting, design, and workmanship have suffered.

Panguitch Engineers Warehouse

Like the site as a whole, the Panguitch Engineers Warehouse is not eligible for listing in the National Register. While it has suffered fewer alterations than other buildings on site, it has lost a significant character-defining feature: the X-braced garage doors. Alone, it does not strongly convey the important historical associations and therefore does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility.

Panguitch District Warehouse

The Panguitch District Warehouse has been significantly altered and, like the site as a whole, is not eligible for listing due to a loss of integrity. The most notable modification is the shed-roofed addition, which effectively doubled the footprint of the building. A better example of this rather scarce Region 4 building plan can be found at the Teasdale Ranger Station.

Panguitch Paint Storage

The Panguitch Paint Storage building has been significantly modified with the enclosure of the rear loading dock. This loss of integrity, combined with its inability to strongly convey the historic associations of the site, result in its ineligibility for listing in the National Register.



Photo: Podunk Dwelling

PODUNK GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0237	Podunk Dwelling	1937	Eligible
0637A	Podunk Toilet	c1930	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Building</i>			
n/a	Podunk New Toilet	c2000	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Podunk Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1937. Areas of significance are Conservation (for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands), Politics/Government (for its association with New Deal programs), and Architecture. It is an intact example of a small guard station constructed from standard Forest Service plans of the 1930s.

Podunk Dwelling

The Podunk Dwelling is the primary feature on this site and despite some modifications, retains many of its character-defining features. The integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, design and workmanship remain high. Integrity of materials is somewhat compromised by the replacement windows and interior finishes. Despite this, the building strongly conveys the historical associations for which it is significant.

Podunk Toilet

As a building associated with the primary feature (the dwelling), this toilet contributes to the property's historic significance. It retains most of its character-defining features and is unique to the Dixie National Forest.

TEASDALE RANGER DISTRICT



Photo: Aquarius Dwelling

AQUARIUS GUARD STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0254	Aquarius Dwelling	c1937	Eligible
n/a	Aquarius Storage Shed	c1935	Eligible
n/a	Aquarius Toilet & Shower Building	Unknown	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Aquarius Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with early conservation efforts of the US Forest Service. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a New Deal-era administrative site. The period of significance is c.1937 and areas of significance are Conservation and Politics/Government. The site's minor alterations do not affect its overall integrity. All seven aspects of integrity are high and the site retains strong historical associations. Contributing features include the guard station dwelling and the shed (former toilet). Although the dates of construction are not known, the following features are typical for this type of site and contribute to its historic character: fences, flagpole, stone walkways, and stone-lined paths. An archeological survey may reveal information and features from the 1908-37 period and may determine that the site is also significant under Criterion D.

Aquarius Dwelling

As the primary structure at this site, the Aquarius Guard Station Dwelling strongly represents the historical associations of Forest Service administration and site development. Minor alterations have been made but it is one of the most intact R4 Plan 5 buildings on the Dixie National Forest. It retains important character-defining features (porch, doors, windows, siding, etc.) and even has its original, wall-mounted, fold-down table that doubles as a food storage pantry.

Aquarius Storage Shed

Many pit toilets of R4 Plan 70 were constructed on the Dixie National Forest and throughout the Intermountain Region. It is not uncommon for them to be moved around on a site as pits became full or to be moved to other sites. They are nearly always associated with other standard plans of the 1930s. While it is likely that this former toilet, now used as a storage shed, was built elsewhere, its placement at the Aquarius Guard Station is very appropriate and in keeping with Forest Service trends of re-using buildings. It retains integrity and contributes to the site's historic significance.

Aquarius Toilet & Shower Building

Even if this building is found to be historic, it likely does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which the Aquarius Guard Station is significant. It is not a building typically found on New Deal-era administrative sites of the Forest Service. Although it is a non-contributing building, it does not detract from the site's overall character.



Photo: Teasdale Fire Cache/Barn

TEASDALE RANGER STATION

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0151	Teasdale Office	1934	Ineligible
0251	Teasdale Ranger Dwelling	1934	Ineligible
0381	Teasdale Carpenter Shop	1934	Ineligible
0382	Teasdale Fire Cache/Barn	1934	Eligible

Non-Historic Buildings

0253	Teasdale Bunkhouse	1995	Ineligible
0380	Teasdale Sign/Paint Building	1997	Ineligible
0383	Teasdale Cold Storage Building	1985	Ineligible
0384	Teasdale Metal Storage Building	1985	Ineligible
0386	Teasdale Paint/Chainsaw Building	c1970	Ineligible
0387	Teasdale Hay Barn/Storage	c1970	Ineligible
0388	Teasdale Pesticide Building	1993	Ineligible
0390	Teasdale ATV Shed	1998	Ineligible
n/a	Teasdale Storage Shed	c1985	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

This site has lost integrity through the extensive alterations of historic buildings and construction of many new buildings. It no longer conveys the significant historic themes of Conservation or Politics/Government. As a district, it no longer conveys the site and design principles that would have made it eligible under Criterion C. However, the former equipment shed, now the Fire Cache/Barn, is individually eligible for listing under Criterion C as the most intact example of this building type currently known to exist in the region.

Teasdale Office

The Teasdale Office is ineligible for listing in the National Register due to a significant loss of integrity that has rendered the building unrecognizable from its original appearance.

Teasdale Ranger Dwelling

The Teasdale dwelling has low integrity due to the removal of character-defining features and addition of inappropriate materials. Therefore, it is ineligible for listing in the National Register.

Teasdale Carpenter Shop

Although it retains high integrity, this Plan 23 garage/storeroom does not, on its own, strongly represent the historic themes with which it is associated. It is adversely affected by the alterations that have taken place to surrounding buildings and the site as a whole. Many examples of this building type can be found at intact ranger and guard stations throughout Region 4.

Teasdale Fire Cache/Barn

At present, five of these equipment sheds are known to exist in Region 4. Two are in Idaho and three in Utah: one each at the Panguitch Administrative Site, the Teasdale Ranger Station, and the Old Cedar City Warehouse Site. The latter site is no longer in the possession of the Forest Service. The Panguitch equipment shed has been significantly altered, leaving the Teasdale equipment shed (now the fire cache/barn) as the Forest Service's best remaining example of Arval Anderson's engineered design. It is, therefore, individually eligible for listing under Criterion C as the most intact example of this building type currently known to exist in the region. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that it is the only building plan known to have been a Region 4 standard before 1933. The area of significance is Architecture and the period of significance is 1934.



Photo: Wildcat Visitors Center

WILDCAT GUARD STATION (NEW)

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0156	Wildcat Visitors Center	1938	Eligible
n/a	Wildcat Toilet	c1938	Eligible
<i>Non-Historic Buildings (exact construction dates are not available)</i>			
n/a	Wildcat Pumphouse		Ineligible
n/a	Wildcat Wood Shed		Ineligible
n/a	Wildcat Generator Shed		Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The New Wildcat Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register as indicated by the Utah SHPO (Barbara L. Murphy to Marian Jacklin, 9 March 1995). It is eligible under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1938. Eligible buildings are the historic dwelling and toilet; the other three buildings are not eligible due to age. Areas of significance are Conservation (for its association with early Forest Service administration of public lands) and Architecture (for demonstrating the Forest Service's site and building design principles of the New Deal era). Should future research verify the involvement of the Civilian Conservation Corps or association with other New Deal programs, then Politics/Government will be another area of significance. Despite minor modifications to the buildings and site, the New Wildcat Guard Station ranks medium to high in all seven aspects of integrity.

Wildcat Visitors Center

Despite some modifications, the New Wildcat Guard Station (former facility no. 1183) retains its character-defining features, including the porch, siding, windows, roofing, water table, and vents. Much of the interior is also intact. It is the primary feature of this property, which is significant as an early Forest Service administrative site.

Wildcat Toilet

As an outbuilding associated with the primary resource, the dwelling, the Wildcat Toilet is eligible for listing in the National Register. In excellent condition, it is highly intact and retains all of its character-defining features including the bench seat with lid.



Photo: Old Wildcat Guard Station

WILDCAT GUARD STATION (OLD)

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0255	Old Wildcat Guard Station	1911	Eligible
n/a	Wildcat Barn	1911	Ineligible
n/a	Old Wildcat Toilet	1940s	Ineligible

Statement of Significance

The Dixie National Forest archeologist has previously determined that the Old Wildcat Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register (see Report no. DX-95-689 or SHPO Case No. 95-0176). The Utah SHPO concurred with this determination (Barbara L. Murphy to Marian Jacklin, 9 March 1995). Although not stated, the station is eligible under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1911. Areas of significance include Conservation and Architecture. The dwelling is the only eligible building. The barn is ineligible due to loss of integrity and the latrine is ineligible because it was built after the period of significance.

The Old Wildcat Guard Station dwelling is associated with the early conservation practices and management of the Aquarius Forest Reserve (later the Powell, then Dixie National Forest). It is one of only three remaining administrative stations on the Dixie National Forest that pre-date the New Deal era in which many stations were reconstructed or abandoned. In addition, it may be a rare example of a standard plan developed by the USFS Washington Office in 1908.

Old Wildcat Guard Station

The Old Wildcat Guard Station dwelling retains high integrity, thanks in part to recent restoration work, and is a rare example of a 1908 standard plan developed by the Washington Office.

Wildcat Barn

The barn is ineligible due to minimal integrity caused by the loss of character-defining features such as the roof and door.

Old Wildcat Toilet

The Old Wildcat Toilet was built after the period of significance and, consequently, is a non-contributing resource. Despite its age, it does not visually contribute to the site's architectural character nor does it strongly represent the site's significant historical associations.

Appendix A: Timeline

- 1902 May 7: Aquarius Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn
- August 18: two additional townships are withdrawn for the Aquarius Forest Reserve
- August 20: land is temporarily withdrawn for what would become the Sevier Forest Reserve
- October 17-November 21: Albert F. Potter surveys southern Utah for proposed forest reserves
- 1903 March 17: additional land for the Aquarius Forest Reserve is withdrawn
- October 24: Aquarius Forest Reserve is formally established by presidential proclamation with 639,000 acres
- November 23: Sevier River Forest Reserve is withdrawn
- 1904 January 9: Dixie Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn
- March: First officers are appointed to the Aquarius Forest Reserve
- April 15: an additional three townships are withdrawn for the Dixie Forest Reserve
- 1905 May 12: Sevier Forest Reserve is formally established by presidential proclamation with 357,000 acres; Forest Supervisor Beaugard Kenner works from Parowan
- September 25: Dixie Forest Reserve is established by presidential proclamation with 465,290 acres
- 1906 January 17: Paunsaugunt Plateau (353,920 acres) is added to the Sevier Forest Reserve as the East Division
- November 5: Charleston Forest Reserve is established
- 1907 March 4: Forest Reserves are changed to National Forests
- December 12: Vegas National Forest is established
- December 13: Aquarius National Forest is enlarged by 87,159 acres on the south, west of Escalante
- Sevier Forest Supervisor, Timothy C. Hoyt, operates from Panguitch, which remains as the Sevier SO until it is split in 1919
- 1908 May 22: The Parashant and Mt. Trumbull divisions in Arizona are added to the Dixie National Forest

- July 1: Vegas and Charleston forests are combined to form the Moapa National Forest
- July 1: Name of the Aquarius National Forest is changed to Powell National Forest
- 1910 September 26: area on north is eliminated from the Powell; area on south is added to the Powell
- December 23: East Division the Sevier National Forest is enlarged
- 1915 July 1: Moapa National Forest is eliminated and its lands transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest
- 1916 May 10: 588,520 acres from the two Arizona Divisions are removed from the Dixie, including the Parashant Division and 28 sections of the Mt. Trumbull Division
- May 10: Moapa Division is transferred from the Toiyabe to the Dixie National Forest
- 1918 July 12: Sheep Mountain Unit and much of the Charleston Mountain Unit are eliminated from the Moapa Division of the Dixie National Forest
- 1919 July 1: The Sevier is administratively split between the Dixie (West Division) and the Powell (East Division). Consequently, the Dixie's SO is moved from St. George to Cedar City and the Powell's SO is moved from Escalante to Widtsoe.
- 1922 February 14: Executive Order formalizes the consolidation of the Sevier with the Dixie and Powell
- 1923 June 8: Bryce Canyon National Monument is created on the Powell National Forest
- 1924 June 7: Bryce Canyon National Monument is renamed Utah National Park
- Fall: Powell SO is moved from Widstoe to Panguitch
- 1928 More lands are added to Utah National Park. Later that year, it is transferred to the National Park Service and renamed Bryce Canyon National Park.
- 1931 Land is transferred between the Powell National Forest and Bryce Canyon National Park
- 1933 August 22: Land for the Cedar Breaks National Forest is transferred from the Dixie National Forest to the National Park Service
- 1937 July 1: Moapa Division of the Dixie National Forest is transferred to the Nevada National Forest
- 1944 October 1: The Powell National Forest is absorbed by the Dixie National Forest; Panguitch is abandoned as an SO (although it remains as headquarters for East Fork and Panguitch Lake districts); Cedar City continues as the newly configured Dixie National Forest's SO

- 1950s Name of Rabbit Valley Ranger District is changed to Teasdale Ranger District sometime between 1952 and 1954
- Name of East Fork Ranger District is changed to Powell Ranger District around 1953
- Name of Navajo Lake Ranger District is changed to Cedar City Ranger District in 1956
- Name of Sweetwater Ranger District is changed to Widtsoe Ranger District around 1954, changed again in 1956 to Circleville Ranger District
- 1973 Enterprise and Pine Valley districts are combined
- Cedar City and Panguitch Lake districts are combined
- Sweetwater Ranger District is split between the Powell and Escalante districts around this time
- 1984 Utah Forest Wilderness Act is passed, designating three wilderness areas on the Dixie: Ashdown Gorge, Box-Death Hollow, and Pine Valley Mountain

Appendix B: Forest Lands Actions

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Aquarius	Proclamation 9	10/24/1903	10/24/1903	Established
Sevier	Proclamation	05/12/1905	05/12/1905	Established (West Division - Markagunt Plateau)
Dixie	Proclamation	9/25/1905	9/25/1905	Established
Sevier	Proclamation	01/17/1906	01/17/1906	Added the East Division (Paunsaugunt Plateau)
Charleston	Proclamation	11/05/1906	11/05/1906	Established
Vegas	Proclamation 784	10/12/1907	10/12/1907	Established
Aquarius	Proclamation 785	12/13/1907	12/13/1907	Added land
Dixie	Proclamation 807	05/22/1908	05/22/1908	Added 626,800 acres in Arizona; eliminated land
Moapa	EO 908	07/02/1908	07/01/1908	Established by consolidation of Charleston and Vegas
Charleston	EO 908	07/02/1908	07/01/1908	Became part of Moapa; name discontinued
Vegas	EO 908	07/02/1908	07/01/1908	Became part of Moapa; name discontinued
Aquarius	EO 908	07/02/1908	07/01/1908	Name changed to Powell
Powell	EO 908	07/02/1908	07/01/1908	Established
Moapa	Proclamation 833	01/21/1909	01/21/1909	Added land
Dixie	Proclamation 840	02/10/1909	02/10/1909	Added land
Powell	Proclamation 1086	09/26/1910	09/26/1910	Added and eliminated land
Sevier	Proclamation 1111	10/23/1910	10/23/1910	Added and eliminated land
Moapa	Proclamation 1174	12/08/1911	12/08/1911	Added and eliminated land
Sevier	EO 1550	06/19/1912	06/19/1912	Eliminated land
Dixie	Proclamation 1231	03/01/1913	03/01/1913	Added and eliminated land
Moapa	EO 2162	04/06/1915	07/01/1915	Transferred entire forest to Toiyabe; name discontinued
Dixie	Proclamation 1334	05/10/1916	05/10/1916	Eliminated all Arizona lands except small portion of the Trumbull Division; added Moapa Division from Toiyabe
Dixie	Proclamation 1465	07/12/1918	07/12/1918	Added and eliminated land, including parts of Moapa Division
Sevier	EO 3009	11/27/1918	11/27/1918	Eliminated land
Powell	EO 3635	02/14/1922	07/01/1922	Added land from Sevier
Dixie	EO 3636	02/14/1922	07/01/1922	Added land from Sevier

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Sevier	EO 3635, 3636	02/14/1922	07/01/1922	Transferred land to Powell and Dixie; name discontinued
Powell	Proclamation 1661	05/21/1923	05/21/1923	Added land
Powell	EO 3852	05/21/1923	05/21/1923	Eliminated land
Powell	Proclamation 1664	06/08/1923		Creates the Bryce Canyon National Monument within forest boundaries
Dixie	EO 3972	03/18/1924	03/18/1924	Transferred land from Mt. Trumbull Division (AZ) to Kaibab National Forest
Powell	PL 227	06/07/1924	06/07/1924	Changed name of Bryce Canyon National Monument to Utah National Park
Powell	PL 74	02/25/1928	02/25/1928	Transferred land to Utah NP
Powell	PL 374	05/12/1928	05/12/1928	Added land to Utah NP, which is formally transferred to NPS on 9/15/28
Powell	Proclamation 1930	01/05/1931	01/05/1931	Transferred land to Bryce Canyon NP
Powell	PL 675	02/17/1931	02/17/1931	Added land from Bryce Canyon NP
Powell	Proclamation 1952	05/04/1931	05/04/1931	Transferred land to Bryce Canyon NP
Dixie	Proclamation 2054	08/22/1933	08/22/1933	Transferred land to create Cedar Breaks NM
Dixie	EO 7607	04/19/1937	07/01/1937	Transferred the Moapa Division to Nevada National Forest
Powell	PL 485	03/07/1942	03/07/1942	Proclamation 1952 (05/04/1931) corrected
Dixie	PL 486	03/07/1942	03/07/1942	Adjusted boundary between Dixie and Cedar Breaks NM
Powell	PLO 260	01/19/1945	10/01/1944	Transferred all land to Dixie; discontinued name
Dixie	PLO 260	01/19/1945	10/01/1944	Added all land from Powell
Dixie	EO 10890	10/27/1960	10/27/1960	Added land
Dixie	PL 81	06/30/1961	06/30/1961	Adjusted boundary between Dixie and Cedar Breaks NM
Dixie	PLO 3760	08/04/1965	08/04/1965	Added land
Dixie	PLO 3811	09/02/1965	09/02/1965	Added land
Dixie	PLO 3898	12/01/1965	12/01/1965	Added land
Dixie	PLO 4010	05/18/1966	05/18/1966	Eliminated land

Appendix C: Personnel

The following are lists of forest officers on the different forests and districts that now make up the Dixie National Forest. Most of the names and dates have been gleaned from alumni directories, appointment cards, employee directories, correspondence and other documents. Other sources are publications by Wayne H. Hinton, Thomas G. Alexander, Jerry C. Roundy, Nethella Griffin Woolsey, Lenora LeFevre, and William Miller Hurst. Readers are encouraged to send corrections and additions to the author.

FOREST SUPERVISORS

SEVIER NATIONAL FOREST (1905-1919)

1905-06	Beaugard Kenner
1906-08	Timothy C. Hoyt
1908-15	Orrin C. Snow
1915-19	Joseph Will Humphrey

AQUARIUS (1903-1908) AND POWELL NATIONAL FORESTS (1908-1944)

1904-22	George Henry Barney
1922-34	Wallace M. Riddle
1936	Leland H. Heywood (Acting until April 1936)
1935-41	Allen C. Folster
1941-42	Argle L. Taylor
1942-44	Robert H. Park

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST (1905-2002)

1905-06	Sylvans Collett
1906	Timothy C. Hoyt (Acting)
1906-08	Charles C. Y. Higgins
1908-09	Columbus J. Huddle
1909-10	James E. Jewell
1910-16	John Raphael
1916-26	William Mace
1926-31	Orange A. Olsen
1931-36	James E. Gurr
1936-37	Arnold R. Standing
1937-42	Blaine Betenson
1943-58	Albert Albertson
1958-62	Howard R. Foulger
1962-69	Jack B. Shumate
1969-72	Alvin F. Wright
1972-79	Merlin I. Bishop
1979-83	Ed Fournier
1984-86	John Lupis
1986-1998	Hugh Thompson
1998-2003	Mary Wagner
2003-present	Robert Russell

DISTRICT RANGERS

TEASDALE & ESCALANTE RANGER DISTRICTS

These two districts correspond with the early Aquarius, then Powell National Forests. The first rangers on the Aquarius were Ambrose Shurtz and Rufus H. Liston (East End), Orrin Snow (North Boulder), Joseph J. Porter (West Side), and Orlow H. Griffin (Upper Valley).

Rabbit Valley/Teasdale Ranger District

The name was changed to Teasdale Ranger District in or between the years 1952 and 1954.

	Orrin C. Snow
	Robert F. Hall
1904-07	Jess Shurtz
1904-18	Walter E. Hanks
1907-16	Josiah Shurtz
1916-17	James Wells Robbins
1917-22	J. Eugene Hickman, Jr.
1922-40	Wilford Bentley
1940-52	Robert S. Dalley
1952-56	Don D. Seaman
1956-59	Hoyle L. Sorenson
1959-63	Richard F. Sanders
1963-68	Delmer C. Stott
1968-71	Jack Adams
1971-77	Fred/Ted A. Knowles
1977-80	Dan W. Baird
1980-88	Jerald Shaw
1988-present	Marvin R. Turner

Boulder/Escalante Ranger District

The Boulder Ranger District (headquartered at Baker Ranger Station in Boulder) was combined with the Escalante Ranger District sometime before 1936. Escalante became the year-round headquarters. Early Escalante District Rangers were reportedly Ambrose Shurtz, R. H. Liston, P.O. Barker, Hyrum Porter, Phillip Baker, C. H. Griffin, [similarities to below begin here] Joseph J. Porter, Elbert L. Cox, Carl Haycock, Deloy Hansen, Walter Astle, Boyd Leonard, Reed Thompson. It is not clear if they, along with the men listed below, were on the Escalante or Boulder districts.

1904-	Ambrose Shurtz	
1904-08	Rufus H. Liston	
1908-16	Robert F. Hall	Appears to have been the Boulder District Ranger
1916-18	Loren Shurtz	assistant ranger
1918-20	Wallace Roundy	assistant ranger from about 1910-20; Boulder District Ranger in 1920-24
1920-24	Joseph J. Porter	maybe earlier also
1924-27	Elbert L. Cox	maybe earlier also
1927-33	Thomas Carl Haycock	

1933-36	J. Deloy Hansen
1936-42	Walter S. Astle
1942-47	Rodney Boyd Leonard
1947-58	R. Reed Thompson
1958-64	John S. Strang
1964-70	Ervin C. Burrows
1970, 73	Sonny J. O'Neil
1975	Charles P. Birkemeyer
1980	Philip Bayles
1984, 86	Douglas W. Austin
1988-present	Kevin Schulkoski

Johns Valley – Sweetwater – Widtsoe (c1954-1956) – Circleville (1956-c1973) Ranger District

The post office for the Johns Valley Ranger District was Widtsoe from at least 1924 to 1944. It appears the name changed to Sweetwater, then to Widtsoe Ranger District by 1954. The Circleville District was split between the Escalante and Powell districts around 1973.

1904?	Joseph J. Porter	
	Benjamin Swapp	
1907-10?	[Albert L. ?] DeLong	
1920-22	Wallace H. Adair	
1923	Milo T. Dyches	
1924-26	Thomas Carl Haycock	
1927-33	Ernest Jorgensen	
1934	T. Dean Phinney	
1935	vacant	Morgan Parke and Phillip Culer were acting rangers for short periods
1936	James L. Jacobs	
1939	Donald E. Cox	
1940-44	Lowell J. Farmer	
1945	vacant	
1946-50	Kenneth G. Bower	
1950-55	Thomas A. Phillips	
1955-58	Jackson D. Large	
1958	John S. Strang	
1959-62	Robert Williams	
1962-68	Joe L. Frazier	
1968-72	Bryant Christensen	

PINE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Diamond Valley Ranger District

John C. Benson, James E. Gurr, and D.V. Station were rangers on this district.

Leeds Ranger District

1910-12	Joseph Will Humphrey Martin L. McAllister	Not sure if he was ranger in 1912- 18
---------	--	--

1918-21	Martin L. McAllister
1921-25	Earl V. Storm
1926	Samuel A. MacFarlane
1934, 41	Benjamin Swapp

Enterprise Ranger District

This was absorbed by the Pine Valley Ranger District in 1973.

1912	Angus M. Woodbury John C. Benson Parley P. Peterson	
1923-25	John Henry Kroencke	
1925-34	James H. Baldwin	
1934-41	Benjamin Swapp	co-ranger on Pine Valley district in 1942
1941-43	Robert A. Williams	
1943 or 44?	Everett Doman	
1944-46	Edson J. Adair	
1946-60	S. Bryson Cook	
1960-62	Ward Frank Savage	
1962-66	Ted E. Cox	
1966-68	James Rathbun	
1968-73	Charles P. Birkemeyer	

Pine Valley Ranger District

1912, 15	Sheldon Harris Joseph M. "Milton" Moody	May have been ranger as early as 1907
	Angus Woodbury	
1916-27	Samuel A. Macfarlane	
1927-34	Benjamin Swapp	
1934-40	James H. Baldwin	
1940-46	Irwin H. Johnson	
1946-56	Floyd C. Noel	
1956-59	H. Grant Seaman	
1959-60	Orville L. Daniels	
1960-61	Don T. Nebeker	
1961-64	Ross E. Butler	
1964-73	Robert Davies	
1973-74	Charles P. Birkemeyer	
1974-76	John W. Padden	
1976-90	Rance Rollins	
1990-97	Thomas A. Contreras	
1997-present	Bevan Killpack	

POWELL RANGER DISTRICT

Formerly the East Division of the Sevier National Forest.

Cottonwood Ranger District

1905-	Will Funk
1906	Frank W. Seaman & Zell Skougaard
1907-15	Elias Smith
1916-18	James G. Houston

Adams Head Ranger District

Cottonwood and Adams Head districts may have been consolidated, or they may be the same district. The East Fork Ranger District absorbed this district in 1925. Bentley and Cox operated from Panguitch, but Keller was corresponding from Circleville.

1909	Elias H. Smith	not sure if on Adams Head or East Fork
1920-22	Wilford Bentley	maybe earlier also
1923	Elbert L. Cox	
1924-25	J. Leo Keller	

East Fork/Powell Ranger District

The Cottonwood/Adams Head District was consolidated with the East Fork District in 1925. Twenty years later, the north portion, north of Cottonwood was absorbed by the Widtsoe District. (Dixie History, 1902-1963, 6) The name was changed to the Powell Ranger District around 1953.

1907-15	Elias H. Smith
1916-18	James G. Houston
1919-36	Leland D. Heywood
1936-46	S. Bryson Cook
1946-50	Bert H. Tucker
1950-53	Max Rees
1953-55	Simon L. Cuskelly
1955-57	Grant Williams
1957-59	Jackson D. Large
1959-64	Orville L. Daniels
1964-68	Bruce B. Hronek
1968-72	James Rathbun
1972-78	Walter W. Pierson
1978-88	A. Clair Baldwin
1988-2002	Carlton P. Gillette
2003-present	Donna L. Owens

CEDAR CITY RANGER DISTRICT

Formerly the West Division of the Sevier National Forest.

Little Valley – Panguitch Lake Ranger District

	Edmund Fotheringham
	Albert DeLong
	Elbert L. Cox
1913-	James E. Gurr
1916-	William Miller Hurst

	Keith A. Dodge
1925	vacant
1926-	Earl V. Storm
	Frank W. Seaman
1934-48	William Miller Hurst
1949-50	P. Max Rees
1950-57	Grant G. Williams
1957-58	Adrian E. Dalton
1958-59	Donald E. Cox
1959-63	Henry M. Shank, Jr.
1963-69	Mark F. Jones
1969-73	Norman L. Huntsman

Brian Head - Lowder (1920?-c1934) - Navajo (c1935-1956) – Cedar City Ranger District (1956-present)

William Hurst's headquarters were in Parowan but he used Lowder Ranger Station as a summer base. Frank Seaman worked from Cedar City. The mailing address for the Lowder Ranger District was Cedar City from at least 1925 to 1934.

1913	Edmond Fotheringham
1913-16	William Miller Hurst
	Billy Dodds
	James E. Gurr
1923-38	Frank W. Seaman
1938-39	David A. Arrivee
1940-54	Wilford Bentley
1955-72	Foyer Olsen
1972-87	Rollo H. Brunson
1987-2004	Ronald S. Wilson

Harris Flat Ranger District

1905-16	James G. Houston
1923-34	William Miller Hurst

Appendix D: Biographies

Adair, Edson J.

According to his appointment record, Adair was an assistant ranger on the Uinta in 1913. He worked on the Wasatch in 1914, transferring back to the Uinta in 1917 where he was a ranger as late as 1926. He was on the Dixie as the Enterprise District Ranger from 1944 until he retired on April 30, 1946.

Adair, Wallace H.

He was the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1920-22.

Aldous, Tura M.

Aldous worked on the Sevier, resigning from there on November 15, 1919. As of 1921, he was living in Richfield.

Alsop, John D.

Alsop worked on the Dixie, resigning from there on April 16, 1913.

Alvey, Wanless

A native of Escalante, Utah, Wanless Alvey worked as a cat swamper, then as a cat operator, with the CCC in constructing roads on the Escalante Ranger District. He began in 1933, then transferred with the CCC to Montana in 1934 before returning to Utah in 1935. Alvey supervised completion of the Grover-Boulder or East End Road in November 1935, after the foreman was killed two months earlier in a tragic accident. He worked on the Boulder Road via Calf Creek, which connected Escalante and Boulder, from September 1935 to April 1939.

Anderson, Albert

Dixie Forest Supervisor from 1943 until 1958.

Anderson, L. G.

He was a clerk on the Powell in 1925 (in Widtsoe).

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 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 as deputy or assistant forest supervisor until 1935. He was the Lower District Ranger (1938-39) on the Dixie National Forest. Arrivee retired on December 31, 1948.

Astle, Walter S.

Astle was the Escalante District Ranger in 1936-42.

Baird, Dan W.

Teasdale District Ranger in 1978.

Baker, Howard C.

Senior Clerk on the Powell from 1930 until 1934. Administrative assistant on the Dixie from at least 1941 to at least 1945. He retired in 1957 and lived in Price, Utah.

Baker, Philip He was reportedly one of the first four rangers of the Powell National Forest, along with Wilford Pace, Walter E. Hanks, and Josiah Shurtz.

Baldwin, Clarence J.

The son of James Baldwin, Clarence worked as the clerk on the Powell in 1939 and 1941. He may have been in the WO in 1956.

Baldwin, James H.

Hired in 1909 as an Assistant Forest Ranger on the Fillmore, James Baldwin continued to work there until 1915 when he transferred to the Uinta. After a year there, he was promoted to Forest Ranger. He transferred back to the Fillmore as a ranger in 1919, and was on the Fishlake in 1920. He then worked on the Dixie as the Enterprise District Ranger (1925-34) and the Pine Valley District Ranger (1934-40). Records indicate he died on February 29, 1940. His son was Clarence Baldwin.

Barker, Peter Orin

He was an early ranger on the Aquarius/Powell National Forest, resigning from there on October 15, 1910.

Barney, George Henry

Forest Supervisor of Aquarius (1904-08) and Powell (1908-22) forests. His appointment card states he was hired on February 1, 1905 but other reports indicate he arrived on the Aquarius in 1904. In 1909, he prepared a favorable report on the proposed Kaiparowits Addition to the Powell National Forest. He resigned in 1922.

Benson, John C.

Benson was appointed forest guard on the Sevier Forest Reserve in 1906. After a few months, he transferred to the Dixie, holding the positions of guard, assistant ranger, deputy ranger, and ranger. His duty stations are presently unknown, but he did work on the Diamond Valley and Enterprise (in 1912) districts. Benson resigned from the Dixie on November 6, 1919. As of 1921, he was a rancher and stockman in Enterprise.

Bentley, Wilford

Bentley was hired as a ranger on the Powell National Forest from at least 1919. He may have started on the Adams Head district (he was there from at least 1920 until 1922). He then served as Rabbit Valley District Ranger (1922-40) and Lowder District Ranger (1940-54). He retired in 1954 to Cedar City, Utah.

Betenson, Blaine

Betenson was hired as a temporary forest ranger on the Fillmore National Forest in 1920. A year later, he transferred to the Fishlake where, by 1925 he was a Senior Forest Ranger. He continued to advance in his career, serving as Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest in 1933 and 1934, Dixie Forest Supervisor (1937-42), and Fishlake Forest Supervisor (in the 1940s).

Betenson, Jose

He was an early guard on the East Division of the Sevier National Forest.

Birkemeyer, Charles P. "Chuck"

Enterprise District Ranger (1968-73); Pine Valley District Ranger (1973-74); Escalante District Ranger in 1975.

Bishop, Merlin I.

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1972-79.

Bower, Kenneth G.

Johns Valley District Ranger in 1946-50.

Burrows, Ervin C.

Burrows was the Escalante District Ranger in 1964-70.

Butler, Ross E.

He was the Pine Valley District Ranger in 1961-64.

Charlton, R. H.

Charlton was the Forest Inspector who made recommendations about grazing on the Aquarius, Manti and Logan (1903-04) forest reserves.

Chase, Willard M.

Willard Chase worked as a clerk on the Dixie in 1941.

Cheatham, H. A.

He was the assistant ranger on the Escalante Ranger District in 1964.

Chidester, John

He was an early guard on the East Division of the Sevier National Forest.

Christensen, Marlell L.

Administrative assistant on the Dixie in 1958. He retired in 1967 and lived in Sandy, Utah.

Christensen, Bryant

Circleville District Ranger from 1968 to 1972.

Clark, John H.

Forest Service records and accounts provide information about Clark, although it has yet to be confirmed if these all pertain to the same man. John H. Clark was the Kaibab Forest Supervisor who resigned from the Forest Service on November 17, 1911. J. H. Clark surveyed boundaries for the Sevier Forest Reserve, but made mistakes, causing inaccuracies in proclamations withdrawing certain areas. John H. Clark prepared a favorable report on eliminating the Bear Creek Canyon Area from the Sevier in 1907. That same year he prepared a favorable report on the Cottonwood Creek Addition. By 1919, John H. Clark was a civil engineer in Panguitch. On February 5 of that year, he wrote the RO to question why the Sevier was proposed for splitting up. According to William Miller Hurst, Clark was a former forest officer who was deaf.

Cloward, Wayne J.

He was a ranger on the Gold Creek (1950-51) and Santa Rosa (1951-55) districts of the Humboldt National Forest, before transferring to the Payette National Forest. In 1958 he was a forester in the Dixie SO.

Collett, Sylvanus

First Supervisor (Ranger-in-charge) of the Dixie National Forest in 1905. He was still there in early 1906.

Cook, S. Bryson

With Carl Arentson's encouragement, Cook studied forestry while working part-time during the school year. He was appointed Assistant Forest Ranger in 1924 on the Cache National Forest (possibly on the Cub River District) and the following year was promoted to Forest Ranger. Cook then served as Preston District Ranger (1925-29 and 1931-1936) before transferring to the Dixie National Forest where he served as East Fork District Ranger (1936-46) and Enterprise District Ranger (1946-60). Cook retired on August 31, 1960 to Logan, Utah.

Cox, Donald E.

Cox was the Johns Valley District Ranger on the Dixie National Forest in 1939. He transferred to the Targhee as Swan Valley District Ranger from 1941 to 1945. He later returned to the Dixie, working as Panguitch Lake District Ranger in 1958-59.

Cox, Elbert L.

Elbert Cox was appointed ranger on the Fillmore National Forest in 1922. The following year, he transferred to the Powell National Forest where he worked as Adams Head District Ranger in 1923. He then served as Escalante District Ranger from 1924 to 1927. He retired in late 1965 and lived in Richfield, Utah.

Cox, Ted E.

Enterprise District Ranger, 1962-66.

Crowell, Lincoln

He was chief of a timber survey crew in the summer of 1911 on the Sevier National Forest.

Cuskelly, Simon L.

He was ranger of District 6 (Heise) 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.

Dalley, Robert S.

Dalley was hired as a forest ranger on the Wyoming National Forest in 1924. He was the Rabbit Valley District Ranger (1940-52) on the Dixie. He retired in March of 1952 and later lived in San Diego, California.

Dalton, Adrian E.

Panguitch Lake District Ranger 1955-58.

Daniels, Bonnie

She was a clerk in the Escalante Ranger District office sometime before 1964 and the wife of an assistant ranger.

Daniels, Orville L.

He was the Pine Valley District Ranger (1959-60) and the Powell District Ranger (1959-64).

Davies, Robert

Pine Valley District Ranger, 1964-73.

DeLong, James H.

DeLong began work as an assistant ranger on the Beaver National Forest in 1906. Over the next couple of years he was promoted to deputy ranger, then forest ranger. He prepared a withdrawal report for the Bear Valley Ranger Station on the Dixie National Forest in 1909, which suggests he worked on that forest. DeLong worked on the Fillmore from 1910 until he resigned in 1917 (possibly to join the military). DeLong returned to the Fillmore in the early 1920s as a ranger but, after a few months, transferred to the Kaibab. He resigned in 1924.

DeLong, Jr., Albert

Albert DeLong, Jr. was hired as an assistant ranger on the Sevier in 1907. The following year he was promoted to deputy ranger. In 1911, he again worked as an assistant ranger and was promoted to ranger in 1916. He resigned in 1919, having spent his full career on the Sevier National Forest.

Dodds, William

Forest Ranger William Dodds drowned in 1910 when he tried to swim his horse across Blue Springs Lake at the Blue Springs Meadow on the Panguitch District.

Dodge, Keith A.

Dodge was a ranger who marked trees to be cut in the winter of 1917 or 1918 for the Cedar Breaks Lodge. He was on the Panguitch Lake Ranger District sometime after 1916 and before 1934.

Doman, Everett

Enterprise District Ranger in 1943 or 1944

Dyches, Milo T.

According to personnel records, he was a ranger on the Fillmore in 1923, then on the Fishlake (1924-25, maybe later). He was the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1923. Dyches retired in late 1950 with an address c/o Dyches Pharmacy, Murray, Utah.

Eckbo, Nils P.

Forest Agent who, with Forest Supervisor John Raphael, prepared "A Favorable Report on a Re-Examination of the Dixie National Forest (Northern Division)" in October-November 1910.

Emery, Clifford D.

Emery was a ranger on the Weiser in 1922 but resigned in 1923. He came back as a clerk on the Boise in late 1923, then transferred to the LaSal where he worked as a clerk until at least 1925. C. D. Emery was the clerk on the Powell from 1926 to 1929. He also clerked on the Cache (November 1936 until January 1937), then went to the Payette followed by a stint in the RO. He retired on 5/31/1956 in Ogden and died on 1/25/1960.

Farmer, Lowell J.

Farmer worked on the Powell National Forest in 1939 when his title was Junior Forester. He served as the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1940-44. He retired on July 2, 1965 and lived in Burlington, Washington.

Folger, Howard R.

Folger was forest supervisor of the Dixie National Forest (1958-62) and later the Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range Management for Region 1.

Folster, Allen C.

Folster was a ranger on the Manti (1917-18), the Fishlake (1918-20, 1921-25), and the Fillmore (1921). He became assistant forest supervisor on the Fishlake in 1925. He was the Powell Forest Supervisor (1935-41) before becoming a ranger on the Ferron District of the Manti in the 1940s. He retired on May 31, 1945.

Forbes, Ray

Dixie Forest Clerk in 1919 and 1921

Foster, _____

The first rangers of the Sevier National Forest were reportedly Will Funk, Frank Seaman, and a Mr. Foster.

Fotheringham, Edmund "Teddy"

Edmund "Teddy" Fotheringham was a ranger on the East Division of the Sevier as early as 1910. When he died in March of 1913, he was the ranger of the Brian Head Ranger District.

Foulger, Howard R.

He was the District Ranger of District 6 (Heise) on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1949. He later became the Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1958-62.

Fournier, Ed

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1979-83

Frazier, Joe L.

Ranger on the Circleville Ranger District from 1962 to 1968.

Funk, Will

He was reportedly one of the Sevier's first rangers (hired July 25, 1905) and worked on the Cottonwood Ranger District. Funk and Wallace M. Riddle (ranger on the East Division) built the first ranger station on the Sevier in the fall and winter of 1907.

Gholson, Sidney W.

Executive assistant on the Dixie from 1935 until at least 1936.

Gottfredson, Addie

She was the Senior Clerk on the Powell-Sevier National Forest in 1920. This may also be Addie J. Barney, who records indicate was the senior clerk in 1921. It is possible she married George H. Barney, the Forest Supervisor.

Griffin, Orlow H.

Griffin was one of the first employees on the Aquarius Forest Reserve in 1904, working in the Upper Valley area. He resigned from the Powell National Forest on 3/15/17 and, as of 1921, was a rancher in Escalante.

Gurr, James E.

James Gurr was hired as a guard on the Sevier in 1909. He was a ranger on the East Division of the Sevier National Forest as early as 1910. In 1913, he lived with his parents in Parowan while he worked on the Little Valley Ranger District. Five years later he was still on this district or the Brian Head district. At some point he was the Diamond Valley District Ranger (now part of the Pine Valley Ranger District). Gurr was appointed Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Dixie-Sevier in 1920, but transferred to the Fillmore as Forest Supervisor a year later. In 1924, he worked briefly as an assistant Forest Supervisor on the Fishlake. Gurr also served as the Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe (1925-31), the Dixie (1931-36) and the Wasatch (1936-43) national forests. He received his BS in Forestry from Utah State University in 1939.

Hall, Robert F.

Hall worked on the Aquarius Forest Reserve in 1904, possibly on the Rabbit Valley (aka North Boulder?) District. He was the Boulder District Ranger in 1908-1916 (at Baker Ranger Station) but left the Forest Service on July 25, 1916.

Hanks, Walter E.

Hanks worked as a forest ranger on the Aquarius (1905-09) and Powell (1909-1918) national forests, often being laid off during the winters. He reportedly worked on the Rabbit Valley/Teasdale district. Hanks resigned on June 30, 1918 and as of 1921, was a rancher and stock raiser in Bicknell, Utah.

Hansen, J. Deloy

Hansen graduated from the Utah Agricultural College's forestry school. He was the Escalante or Boulder District Ranger in 1933-36. Hansen went to the Cache National Forest as a ranger on the Paris District (1936-37) and then Assistant Forest Supervisor (1939-42). He retired on December 30, 1965 and lived in Salt Lake City.

Hanson, Walter O.

Born March 13, 1913 near Logan, Utah, Hanson graduated from Utah State College. He was hired in June 1935 as a landscape architect on the Powell National Forest at Panguitch. He was assigned to the CCC camp near Posey Lake, working with them to fight fires and layout campgrounds. At the end of that summer, he transferred to the Black Hills of South Dakota where he continued work as a crew foreman for the CCC. Hanson went to Louisiana State University for his masters degree in 1936-37, returning to the Forest Service as an assistant ranger on the Roosevelt National Forest where he worked on the Buckhorn Ranger District in Fort Collins, Colorado. After a few months he had brief assignments at the Experiment Station there, and as assistant ranger on the Gunnison National Forest. Hanson became district ranger on the Pitkin Ranger District of the San Isabel National Forest in southern Colorado. He entered the military during World War II, again returning to the Forest Service

afterwards. He held positions on the Bighorn (ranger) and Harney (assistant supervisor) national forests, as well as the Region 6 office (wildlife staff officer beginning in 1955). Hanson transferred to the WO in 1962, remaining there until retirement in 1971.

Hardy, Clark B.

Forest guard and first occupant of the Vermillion Castle Guard Station on the Dixie National Forest (May 1939).

Harris, Lewis

Lewis Harris' job on the Dixie is presently unknown, but he resigned from there on June 15, 1914.

Harris, Sheldon

In 1905, Harris and William Rankin Hurst took the ranger's examination at Panguitch and Panguitch Lake. They passed and became rangers on the Dixie National Forest. In the spring of 1906, they transferred to the newly created Beaver Forest Reserve. Mr. Harris resigned soon afterward. He's mentioned as an early ranger of the Pine Valley Ranger District.

Haycock, Thomas Carl

Haycock was the Johns Valley (precursor to Escalante) District Ranger on the Powell National Forest in 1924 and 1926. He remained in the area as Escalante District Ranger from 1927 until 1933 when Ernest Winkler from the RO requested he replace Republican CCC camp supervisors with Democrats. When Haycock refused, he was transferred to the Humboldt National Forest where he served as Jarbidge District Ranger (1933-38). He married Mildred Lucille Lamerean of Denver on June 4, 1938 at the home of the Humboldt Forest Supervisor, A.R. Torgerson. In the 1940s, he worked as district ranger at Monroe, Utah on the Fishlake. Haycock retired on December 30, 1965.

Herndon, B. K.

Clerk on the Powell in 1936.

Heywood, Leland D.

Heywood was hired as a ranger on the Powell-Sevier National Forest in 1919. He remained on the Powell, working as East Fork District Ranger (1919-36). For the first four months of 1935, he was acting forest supervisor. By 1945, he was the Assistant Forest Supervisor for the Dixie National Forest. He retired on April 30, 1957 and lived in Cedar City.

Hickman, J. E. (Gene?)

Gene Hickman was a ranger on the East Division of the Sevier National Forest. J.E. Hickman was the Rabbit Valley District Ranger (Powell National Forest) from at least 1920 until 1922. This may be the same J.E. Hickman who was forest ranger at Gold Creek (Humboldt National Forest) in FY1919.

Higgins, Charles C.Y.

Supervisor of the Dixie (1906-08). His title in December 1906 was "Ranger-in-Charge."

Houston, James G.

Houston was on the Sevier in 1910 and served as the East Fork District Ranger from 1916 to 1918. He retired on April 9, 1919 and, as of 1921, was a rancher in Panguitch.

Hoyt, Timothy C.

Hoyt was a ranger on the Sevier Forest Reserve when he was promoted to Forest Supervisor in 1906. He operated from Panguitch from 1906 until 1908 when he went to the Regional Office. He also served as Forest Supervisor of the Dixie for a short period in 1906.

Hronek, Bruce B.

Powell District Ranger (Dixie) from 1964 to 1968; Ogden District Ranger in 1969.

Huddle, Columbus J.

Dixie Forest Supervisor in 1908-09.

Humphrey, Joseph Will

Humphrey worked as a ranger on the Manti (1906-11) and deputy forest supervisor on the Cache (1911-13). He then became forest supervisor on the LaSal (1913-15), Sevier (1915-19), and Manti (1919 until at least 1924). He was reportedly an early ranger on the Leeds Ranger District (Dixie). Humphrey retired on November 30, 1941 and lived in Ephraim.

Huntsman, Norman L.

Panguitch Lake District Ranger in 1970 and 1973; Powell District Ranger in 1970 and 1973.

Hurst, William Miller

William Hurst wrote of his experiences with the Forest Service in a small book titled "Thinking Back." He was born in Greenville, Beaver County, Utah on October 18, 1887 to a Scottish father and an American mother. His family moved to Beaver, Utah in 1892. His father worked as a ranger on the Dixie Forest Reserve and as forest supervisor of the Beaver Forest Reserve. Hurst took the ranger exam in 1909 and began working with the Forest Service on July 1, 1910 as an assistant ranger on the Sevier National Forest. He posted boundaries and worked on a timber survey crew. In April of 1913, he became ranger of the Brian Head district after the previous ranger, Edmund Fotheringham, died. The following year, he married Katie May Daly. On April 15, 1916, Hurst transferred to the Panguitch Lake District (Sevier), with his headquarters in Panguitch. He was still there when he served as Harris Flat District Ranger (1923-34) and the Panguitch Lake District Ranger (1934-48). He retired on December 31, 1948, remaining in Panguitch. Hurst worked as a doorman and a mailman for the Utah State Senate for four sessions in the 1950s.

Hurst, William Rankin

William Miller Hurst, son of William Rankin Hurst wrote about his father in a small book titled "Thinking Back." The father was born in Glasgow, Scotland on March 6, 1863 and immigrated with his parents, LDS converts, at the age of 17. He married Martha Ann Miller and, in 1892, moved his family to Beaver, Utah. In 1905, he and Sheldon Harris took the ranger's examination at Panguitch and Panguitch Lake. They passed and became rangers on the Dixie National Forest. In the spring of 1906, they transferred to the newly created Beaver Forest Reserve. Mr. Harris resigned soon afterward. William Rankin Hurst took the Forest Supervisor's exam at Deeth, Nevada in 1906-07, after which he became the first supervisor of the Beaver National Forest, headquartered in Beaver. In 1908, Hurst went to the WO at the request of Gifford Pinchot to assist in writing regulations for managing the forests. He was offered the opportunity to become Region 4's first Chief of Grazing but declined because he didn't want to move his family from Beaver. For the same reason, he resigned from the Forest Service when the Beaver and Fillmore were consolidated as the Fishlake National Forest and the headquarters was moved to Richfield. Hurst worked as an engineer, abstractor, and farmer after resigning from the Forest Service. He was 72 when he died of diabetes on December 25, 1935.

Jacobs, James L.

James L. Jacobs started work on the Lemhi National Forest in 1929. He was a ranger on the Caribou National Forest from 1937 to 1942, and he may have worked on the Payette National Forest thereafter. He was on the Dixie National Forest as the Johns Valley District Ranger in 1936. In 1944, he 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, however, he had little background for the timber position. In 1950, he became the Uinta Forest Supervisor but was replaced by Clarence Thornock by 1957. That year, Jacobs became Assistant Regional Forester for Information and Education. He was deceased by 1990.

Jarvis, Ethel

Ethel Jarvis (Mrs. Steven J. Bennett) resigned from the Dixie on March 31, 1916 and as of 1921, was living in Salt Lake City.

Jewell, James E.

Formerly on the Weiser Idaho National Forest (Hinton, 64), Jewell became supervisor of the Dixie on January 18, 1909. He served in that capacity until 1910. He was Wyoming Forest Supervisor in 1914.

Johnson, Irwin H.

Johnson was a junior range examiner on the Dixie in 1936 and Pine Valley District Ranger in 1940-46. He retired on February 25, 1966.

Johnston, Herbert W.

Johnston had a varied career, beginning as a guard on the Caribou 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). Later in 1917, he was a grazing assistant on the Caribou. The following year, he transferred to Region 1, but came back in 1919 to work for the grazing division as an examiner. In 1920, he transferred to the Biological Survey agency.

Jones, Mark F.

Panguitch Lake District Ranger from 1963 until at least 1968.

Jorgensen, Ernest

Johns Valley District Ranger from about 1927 to about 1933.

Keller, J. Leo

He was the Adams Head District Ranger in Circleville in 1924 and 1925.

Kenner, Beaugard

Beaugard/Beauregard Kenner grew up in Manti and ran a sawmill in Manti Canyon before he became a ranger on the Manti Forest Reserve under Adolph Jensen. From 1905 to 1906, he served as the first supervisor of the Sevier Forest Reserve, after which he went to the Fillmore Forest Reserve.

Ketchie, Henry L.

Henry R. Ketchie was on the Targhee National Forest as the District 2 (Big Springs) ranger from 1951 to 1957. In 1958, he was a forester in the Dixie Supervisor's Office.

Knowles, Fred A.

Teasdale District Ranger in 1971.

Kroencke, John Henry

According to his obituary (*Deseret News*, 5 March 1964), Kroencke was born May 28, 1877 in Hamm Hanover, Germany to Claus and Henrietta Kemme Kroencke. After the death of his first wife, Hertha Martha Benne, John married Lina Rosa Kanzleiter. He was hired as a guard, then assistant ranger, on the Raft River National Forest (1907-10), then worked on the Minidoka as assistant ranger (1910-13) and ranger (1913-23). Kroencke became the Enterprise District Ranger on the Dixie National Forest in 1923, but was suspended and then fired in 1925. He died at the age of 86 at his home in Pioche, Nevada.

Large, Jackson D.

Large was a ranger on the Widtsoe/Circleville and Powell districts (Dixie National Forest) as early as 1954 until 1958.

Larson, Alfred P.

Larson was a clerk on the Humboldt in 1910. He became the Threemile/National District Ranger (Santa Rosa National Forest) in 1913, remaining there until 1916 when he transferred to the Dixie National Forest as a ranger. He then worked as a clerk on the Salmon (1920), Payette (1920-25), and Dixie (1925 until at least 1934). Notes on his appointment record suggest he was from, or perhaps had worked for the Forest Service, in Nebraska and/or Wyoming.

Laub, Jr., John F.

He was a ranger on the Dixie National Forest who resigned on May 2, 1912.

Leonard, Rodney Boyd

He was the Escalante District Ranger in 1942-47.

Lick/Lock, Barry

He came from the RO to serve as Acting Forest Supervisor of the Powell National Forest after George Barney left in 1922 until Wallace Riddle arrived later that year.

Liston, Rufus H.

Liston was the Boulder or Escalante District Ranger in 1904-08.

Lundwall, Nelson B.

Lundwall was the Dixie Forest Clerk who resigned on July 31, 1916. As of 1921, he was a deputy county recorder in Bozeman, Montana.

Lupis, John

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1984-86.

Mace, Charles A.

A brother of William Mace, Charles worked as a ranger on the Kaibab National Forest. He resigned on August 15, 1912.

Mace, William M.

He was an assistant ranger on the Kaibab (1909-11), the 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). He was president of the Cedar City Commercial Club in 1921-22. His brother was Charles Mace, a ranger on the Kaibab National Forest.

MacFarlane, Samuel A. ("Alex"?)

MacFarlane worked on the Dixie as an assistant ranger (1909-16) and ranger (1916 until at least 1927). For the latter position, records suggest he was ranger of the Pine Valley District (1916-27) and/or the Leeds District (1926).

Malinsten, Harry E.

He was a grazing assistant on the Sevier for a brief period in 1917, but soon left to join the US Army. He returned to the USFS as a grazing assistant in 1919, working for a few months on the Fillmore and about a month on the Humboldt. In October of 1919, he transferred to the Grazing Division, remaining there until 1924 when he was transferred to the Great Basin Experiment Station as an associate range examiner. After three months, he resigned on 10/5/1924.

Maltsson, Carl A.

He was a clerk on the Sevier (1908-10) and Fishlake (1910-13) forests. While on the Fishlake, he advanced to the positions of ranger (1913-14) and deputy forest supervisor (1914-15). With the same title, he went to the Wasatch National Forest for a few months in 1915-16, but returned to the Fishlake in June of 1916 as forest supervisor. He was still in that position in 1924.

Matthews, Harry E.

On March 1, 1907, Marshall began work as a forest guard on the Charleston Forest Reserve. By September, he was put in charge of the Charleston and Vegas reserves, serving as Forest Supervisor when the two were combined as the Moapa National Forest in 1908. He remained in that position until he retired on June 30, 1910.

McAllister, Martin L.

He was an assistant ranger on the Sevier for a few months in 1907. He was then assigned to the Dixie National Forest as an assistant ranger (1907) but was soon promoted to ranger in early 1908. Archival records indicate he was the Leeds District Ranger in 1910-12 and 1918-21. McAllister held this position when he resigned on June 30, 1919. As of 1921, he was in the ranching and life insurance businesses in St. George, Utah.

McConkie, John

He was an early ranger on the Sevier/Powell/Dixie.

Moody, James M. "Milton"

"Milt" Moody was employed on the Dixie National Forest as a guard (1907), assistant ranger (1907-08), deputy ranger (1908-10) and ranger (1910-16) on what is now the Pine Valley Ranger District. Before that, he worked as a freighter hauling wool and freight from Milford, Lund and Modena and was a cowpuncher and manager of "The Harder Herd." (undated typed manuscript located in 1650 Historical Data files, Pine Valley District Office). He reportedly killed 13 cougars between 1907 and 1916, but is locally famous for his successful encounter with a grizzly bear in Pine Valley. Known as "Club Foot" or "Crack Foot," the bear had terrorized stockmen for 30 years. Moody tracked the bear off-and-on for at least two years before shooting him in September of 1909. Moody resigned from the Forest Service on February 29, 1916. As of 1921, he was in to ranching and raising stock in St. George.

Morgan, Keith A.

Clerk on the Powell in 1942.

Morris, Jr., Richard A.

He was a Dixie Forest Ranger who resigned on June 10, 1911.

Nebeker, Don T.

Pine Valley District Ranger, 1960-61.

Neville, Jr., Joseph W.

CCC Camp F44 Superintendent (Camp Aspen Grove, Escalante) in 1937-38.

Nichols, Theodore B.

He was appointed from Iowa and worked as a guard on the Manti (1912-14). It appears he was sent to several units as a ranger within a short time. 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.

Nielson, Leo H.

In 1922-24, he worked in Widtsoe as clerk on the Powell National Forest.

Noel, Floyd C.

Pine Valley District Ranger, 1946-56.

Norton, Jr., Albert W.

He was a Sevier Forest Ranger who resigned on May 25, 1910.

Olmsted, Frederick E.

He worked from San Francisco as the Chief Inspector of District Five from 1907 until about 1910. F.E. Olmsted examined and prepared a report on the proposed Dixie Forest Reserve in 1904.

Olsen, Foyer

Foyer Olsen was on the Nevada National Forest as ranger of the White Pine (1940-44) and Ely (1944-47) districts. In 1955, he transferred from the Freedom District, Caribou National Forest to the Navajo Lake Ranger District on the Dixie National Forest. He remained there until at least 1965.

Olsen, Orange A.

Olsen wrote an account of his work that was published in a book titled *Elk Below!* (Stevens & Wallis, Inc., 1945) after his untimely death in 1945. According to this book, Orange was born October 10, 1890 with a twin named Henning – both were named after their grandfathers, Orange Seely and Henning Olsen, who were Utah pioneers. His parents were Abenadi and Hannah Seely Olsen. He was raised on a farm and attended 3 years of high school in the Emery Stake Academy. Olsen served his LDS mission in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria from 1910 until 1912. He then worked as a clerk in the Castle Dale Cooperative Store (2 years), then as a bookkeeper for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. He married Aileen Brown of Salt Lake City in 1915 and took a correspondence course in law. Olsen began work with the Forest Service in November 1917 as a clerk in the Manti SO in Ephraim. He was the Mammoth District Ranger (near Fairview) on the Manti from 1918 until 1922 when he became deputy forest supervisor. A year later he was promoted to forest supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest. He also served as supervisor of the LaSal (1923-26) and Dixie (1926-31) forests. Olsen transferred to the RO to head up the wildlife division in 1931. He died in an airplane crash while conducting an aerial count of elk on the Bridger National Forest. Olsen's significant contributions are well documented in the book.

O'Neil, Sonny J.

Escalante District Ranger from 1970 until at least 1973.

Pace, Wilford

He was reportedly one of the first four rangers of the Powell National Forest along with Walter E. Hanks, Josiah Shurtz, and Philip Baker.

Padden, John W.

Pine Valley District Ranger, 1974-76.

Palmer, Lawrence J.

According to his personnel record, he was appointed from Nebraska and worked as a guard on the Manti (1914) and Caribou (1915). In 1915, he was on the Sevier as a field assistant for a few months, then transferred to the Cache where he worked as an assistant ranger (1915-16), ranger (1916-17), and grazing examiner (1917-18). Palmer left to join the Navy in 1918 but returned in early 1919 as a grazing examiner. He worked on the Cache and Humboldt that year and in August transferred to the regional grazing office. In 1920, he transferred to the Biological Survey (precursor of the US Fish and Wildlife Service).

Park, Robert H.

He was a ranger on the Ashley in 1925 and the Powell Forest Supervisor from 1942-44 (one record says he was acting supervisor of the Powell in 1944).

Parke, Morgan

He was an assistant ranger on the Uinta (1909-13), ranger on the Wasatch (1913 until at least 1924), and acting ranger for a short period (around 1935) on the Johns Valley Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest.

Peterson, John H.

Clerk on the Powell in 1935 and 1936. Administrative assistant on the Powell in 1939, 1941-42.

Peterson, Parley P.

Enterprise District Ranger (early); Ranger on the Dixie-Sevier in 1921.

Phillips, Thomas A.

Phillips was the Johns Valley District Ranger (Dixie NF) from 1950-55; although he is also noted as the Randolph District Ranger (Cache NF) in 1954.

Phinney, T. Dean

He was in the RO's grazing section in 1924 (assistant ranger) and 1925 (ranger, junior range examiner). He was the Johns Valley District Ranger (Dixie National Forest) in 1934.

Pierson, Walter W.

Powell District Ranger from 1972 to 1978.

Porter, Anna

Clerk on the Dixie in 1936.

Porter, Hyrum A.

Porter was on the Aquarius Forest Reserve in 1904. He resigned from the Powell National Forest on 3/15/16, and as of 1921 was working in the sawmilling business in Escalante.

Porter, Joseph J. "Jode"

In 1904, Porter was a ranger on the Aquarius on the West Side, possibly the Johns Valley Ranger District. He was the Escalante District Ranger (1920-24, possibly earlier too).

Pratt, S. R.

He was an assistant ranger who prepared a site plan (1910s?) of the Duck Creek Administrative Site when there was only a pasture and a corral there.

Ramskill, J. H.

Forest Assistant who prepared "A Favorable Report on the Proposed St. George Addition to the Dixie National Forest Utah" in 1906.

Raphael, John

Raphael worked on the Teton 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). These appointments were interrupted by short assignments as regional forest inspector (January 1920 to January 1921) and national forest examiner (1922).

Rathbun, James

He was the Enterprise District Ranger, from 1966 until 1968 when he became the Powell District Ranger, serving in that capacity until 1972.

Rees, Max

He was a ranger on the Panguitch Lake Ranger District (in 1949) and the East Fork District (1950-53) of the Dixie National Forest. He apparently went to the Caribou National Forest, for in 1955 he transferred from the Montpelier Ranger District there to the Heber City District on the Uinta National Forest.

Riddle, Wallace M.

Riddle was hired to work on the East Division when it was added to the Sevier Forest Reserve in 1906. His title was forest guard, but after a few months he was promoted to assistant ranger and then to deputy ranger. He then became ranger (1908-15) and deputy supervisor (1915-20). In 1909, he prepared favorable reports on the Long Valley, Parowan and Red Creek additions to the West Division of the Sevier National Forest, and the East Fork, Meadows, Circleville and Sink Valley (Alton) additions to the East Division. He also prepared a report on the John's Valley Elimination from the East Division

that same year. Riddle was forest supervisor of the Uinta (1920-22) and Powell (1922-34) forests. He retired on December 31, 1934 and lived in Provo, Utah.

Robins, James Wells

Born in Scipio, Robins ran cattle on the Arizona Strip and in the Sevier River (Utah) area. He then worked in an Ogden feedlot before serving a mission for the LDS church. He completed the short forestry course at Utah State University and became a ranger on the Fishlake National Forest. Robins worked on the Powell National Forest, reportedly on the Rabbit Valley Ranger District, before he resigned on October 12, 1918. As of 1921, he was living in Scipio.

Robinson, Victor R.

Clerk on the Dixie in 1958.

Roundy, Wallace Napoleon

According to Wallace Roundy's son Jerry, Wallace was a ranger in the Escalante-Boulder area beginning in about 1910 or 1911. He was reportedly an assistant ranger there in 1918-1920 and the Boulder District Ranger in 1920-24.

Sanders, Richard F.

Teasdale District Ranger in 1961.

Savage, Ward Frank

Enterprise District Ranger, 1960-62.

Seaman, Don D.

Seaman was the Rabbit Valley/Teasdale District Ranger (1952-56) on the Dixie National Forest.

Seaman, Frank W.

Frank Seaman spent his entire career on the Dixie National Forest, beginning on what was then the Sevier Forest Reserve. He was a guard (1905), assistant ranger (1906-07), deputy ranger (1907-10), ranger (1910-24) and ranger (1924-?). He was ranger on the Cottonwood District (on the Sevier's East Division) and East Fork District in 1906. In 1923, he was a ranger of the Brian Head Ranger District, operating from Cedar City. Sometime after 1916 and before 1923, he was Panguitch Lake District Ranger. Seaman served as ranger on the Lowder/Navajo Lake Ranger District from 1923 to 1938. He died in July of 1963.

Seaman, H. Grant

Pine Valley District Ranger, 1956-59.

Shank, Henry M.

Shank was hired as a surveyor draftsman in the RO Engineering Office in 1921. In 1924 he was promoted to associate civil engineer. Henry M. Shank, Jr. (possibly the same person) was the Panguitch Lake District Ranger (Dixie National Forest) in 1959-63.

Shipley, Merlin C.

Administrative assistant on the Powell in 1943-44.

Shoemaker, David A.

Shoemaker was appointed from Nebraska to Region 4 where he worked as a ranger on the Cache for a few months in 1917. He then became grazing assistant on the Sevier (1917-18) and was promoted to grazing examiner in 1918. With this title, he was attached to the RO grazing office, but transferred to the Manti for a few months in 1919. He became Inspector of Grazing in 1924 and transferred to the WO a year later.

Shumate, Jack B.

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1962-69.

Shurtz, Ambrose

He was a ranger on the East End of the Aquarius Forest Reserve in 1904. Five years later, in 1909, he was still a ranger when he prepared a report to eliminate land from the Powell National Forest.

Shurtz, Bessie

She was a clerk in the Powell SO while it was in Escalante.

Shurtz, Josiah

Shurtz worked on the Aquarius Forest Reserve (later the Powell, then Dixie National Forest) as early as 1904. He was a guard (1906), assistant ranger (1906-08), deputy ranger (1908-10), and ranger (1910-18). During his tenure, he was ranger on the Rabbit Valley Ranger District. He resigned on November 15, 1918. As of 1921, he was in Escalante, working in the ranching and livestock

Shurtz, Loren

He was reportedly an assistant ranger on the Escalante Ranger District (1916-18). His appointment record begins in 1918 and shows that he worked on the Powell as a ranger for a few months in 1918 before leaving to join the Army. Shurtz returned and became a ranger on the Fillmore National Forest from 1919 until September 1920 when he resigned.

Skougaard, Zell

Zell Skougaard was hired in June of 1906 on the Sevier Forest Reserve and worked that year with Frank Seaman on the Cottonwood District (on the East Division) and the East Fork District.

Smith, Elias H.

Smith was a ranger on the Adams Head or the East Fork District (East Division of the Sevier) in 1907-15. He resigned on March 31, 1916. As of 1921, Smith was in the ranching and livestock business in Tropic, Utah.

Snow, Orrin C.

Orrin Snow was one of the first rangers on the Aquarius Forest Reserve, starting there in 1904 in the North Boulder area. He then became Forest Supervisor of the LaSal and Monticello forests in 1907, operating from Moab, Utah. He served as Sevier Forest Supervisor from 1908 until he resigned on September 15, 1915. Snow was reportedly forced to resign for spending most of his time on his personal livestock operations and because the Forest Service prohibited officers from holding grazing permits beginning in 1915. He married Nina Houston.

Sorensen, Willard S.

He was a ranger on the Dixie National Forest as early as 1911 but resigned on November 11, 1913.

Sorenson, Hoyle L.

Teasdale District Ranger from 1956 until at least 1958.

Sparhawk, William N.

Appointed from New Hampshire, Sparhawk was a forest assistant on the Salmon (1910-12) and Sevier (1912-13) forests. He then worked as a forest examiner on the Payette (1913-14) and in the silviculture division (1914-16). He transferred to Washington on January 15, 1916.

Standing, Arnold R.

Arnold Standing began work in 1918 on a Caribou National Forest improvement crew. After attending Montana State University and Utah State University, he was appointed ranger on the Cache National Forest (April 1, 1923), then became a junior range examiner on the Fishlake (beginning June 1, 1924). He was the Dixie Forest Supervisor from 1936 until 1937. In 1938, he was Chief of Personnel in R4. He retired from this position on March 27, 1963. He apparently had an interest in history as he was hired as a consultant to review the Wasatch's history documentation and make recommendations based on his review. He also conducted oral history interviews.

Station, D. V.

He was the Diamond Valley District Ranger on the Dixie National Forest.

Steele, James

Steele, a schoolteacher in Panguitch, Utah was a guard on the Sevier Forest Reserve in 1906.

Stewart, James O.

Appointed from Oregon, James Stewart was a grazing assistant on the Fillmore (1920-21, 1922-23) and Dixie (1921-22). In 1923, he was promoted to grazing examiner and transferred to the Cache where, after 4 months, he became its Forest Supervisor. Less than a year later, Stewart became an assistant ranger examiner in the Regional Office. As of 1928, he was a grazing inspector there. He went from the Payette to the Cache as Supervisor from 1940 until 1951 when he was transferred to the Manti National Forest as Forest Supervisor. He retired from there in 1955. In 1956, he was working with the Utah State Agricultural College in Iran. Stewart succeeded A.G. Nord on the Ashley.

Stokes, J. Warrington

Stokes, appointed from Pennsylvania was a forest assistant on the Targhee (1911-13) before he became a forest examiner. He was then 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. He was promoted to supervisor in 1920, a position he held until 1923. (He had several extended periods of leave without pay through 1922.) Stokes transferred to the Boise in 1923 where he was assistant forester until at least 1925. He retired on September 30, 1946 - possibly due to a disability - and lived in Ogden.

Storm, Earl V.

Storms was the Leeds District Ranger (Dixie NF) from 1921 to about 1925 and a ranger on the Little Valley Ranger District (East Division, Sevier NF) in 1926. He also worked on the Panguitch Lake Ranger District sometime between 1916 and 1934.

Stott, Delmer C.

Teasdale District Ranger in 1965 and 1968.

Strang, John S.

Strang worked on the Dixie National Forest as the Circleville District Ranger (in 1958) and Escalante District Ranger (1958-64).

Strembel, Harry L.

Coming from Washington, DC, Strembel may have worked as a ranger on the Sevier National Forest in 1910. He was the Forest Clerk there in 1913. He later resigned and went to Arizona during the cotton boom, where he went into farming. He then worked for the McCall Cotton Company. Strembel died of cancer at an early age.

Swapp, Benjamin

Swapp held several positions on the Kaibab National Forest: guard (1914), assistant ranger (1914-16), and ranger (1916-17, 1920 until at least 1926). He was also a ranger on the Powell (1917-20). Districts he is known to have worked on include the Johns Valley (pre-1920), Pine Valley (1927-34, possibly 1942), and Leeds/Enterprise (in 1934 and 1941) of the Dixie National Forest.

Taylor, Argle L.

According to his appointment record, he was a "vocational trainee" on the Wyoming National Forest in 1925. He served as Powell Forest Supervisor from 1942 to 1944. (Some records say he worked from 1941 to 1942 and that Robert Park was Supervisor from 1942-44.)

Thompson, George C.

Thompson was a guard in late 1907 when he prepared favorable reports on additions to the Sevier National Forest. He was a ranger in 1908 when he prepared a report recommending that the Henry Mountain Addition not be added to the Aquarius National Forest. He prepared reports on a proposed addition to the Toiyabe and the proposed Bruneau Addition to the Humboldt National Forest. He became Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1912 until he retired on December 31, 1916. In 1958, he was living in Casa Grande, Arizona.

Thompson, Hugh

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1986-1998.

Thompson, R. Reed

Thompson received his BS in Range Management from Utah State University in 1938. He was a ranger on the Baker District (Nevada National Forest?) in 1945 and the Escalante District Ranger (Dixie National Forest) in 1947-58. He was the Assistant Supervisor of the Dixie from 1958 until 1972.

Tolton, John C.

Superintendent of CCC camps: Duck Creek Camp F-16 (in 1933 and 1935), F-27 (1934), Pinto Camp F-46 (Dec 1937)

Tucker, Bert H.

Tucker worked on the Dixie National Forest as the East Fork District Ranger in 1946-50.

Twitchell, Grant

He worked on the Aquarius/Powell National Forest (dates unknown).

Vidrine, Clorine

She was the Escalante Ranger District clerk (Dixie National Forest) in 1964.

Watts, Lyle Ford

Lyle Watts was born in 1890 in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. He graduated from Ames University (Iowa) before starting his career with the Forest Service in 1911, working on the Sevier National Forest as a field assistant. He worked as a field assistant and forest examiner on the Wyoming National Forest (1913-16), transferred to the Silviculture Division (1916-17) and went back to the Wyoming (1917) before going to the Cache and Pocatello Nursery in 1917. Watts became deputy supervisor of the Boise National Forest in 1918 and two years later became its forest supervisor. He was supervisor of the Weiser (1920-22) and Idaho (1922 until at least 1925) forests. In the late 1920s, he spent a year at the Utah Agricultural College in Logan, working to establish a school of forestry. Watts served as Chief of the Forest Service from 1943 until 1952.

Wiatrowski, Joseph R.

He was a clerk on the Dixie in 1943 and 1945.

Wilcock, Ralph

He was a guard on the Sevier, Powell or Dixie forest in 1910.

Williams, Grant G.

Panguitch Lake District Ranger in 1950 through 1955; Powell District Ranger (1955-57).

Williams, Robert A.

He was a ranger on the Enterprise District (Dixie National Forest) from 1941 to 1943 and on the White Pine District (Nevada National Forest) from 1944 to 1945. He returned to the Dixie as Circleville District Ranger from 1959-62.

Winter, William W.

Winter was a Forest Assistant at the time he prepared a report on the proposed Elk Mountain Addition to the Humboldt National Forest in 1909. He also prepared a report on the proposed addition to the Cache National Forest in 1909 and a report on additions to the Dixie National Forest (pre-1913).

Woodbury, Angus M.

Angus M. Woodbury made significant contributions in the fields of Western history and ecology. Born July 11, 1886 in St. George, Utah, Woodbury graduated from Brigham Young Academy in 1906 and began working for the Forest Service two years later as an assistant ranger. He married Grace Atkin in January of 1909 and, the following June, was sent to Arizona to take over the Parashant Division of the Dixie National Forest. He was promoted to ranger in 1911. Woodbury worked on the Pine Valley District and completed a reconnaissance survey there in 1912. Woodbury transferred to the Cache for a few months in 1914, then went to the Region 4 lands office as a surveyor. In 1917, he began working on the Fillmore National Forest as a ranger and was promoted to deputy supervisor in 1918. After he resigned in 1920, Woodbury tried stock-breeding at his father's farm (1920-21), took courses at Dixie College, and worked at Zion National Park (1925-33). He acquired a Master's degree in 1928 from the University of Utah and his Ph.D. from the University of California in 1921. Woodbury was a University of Utah biology professor for many years beginning in 1927. As author of many publications and articles on flora and fauna, the National Parks of southern Utah, and the history of Utah, Woodbury received national recognition for his work.

Work, Herman

Appointed from Pennsylvania, he was a forest assistant and examiner on many Region 4 forests between 1910 and 1916. He came deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou in 1916, but left a year later to enter the Army. He resigned from the USFS in 1919.

Wright, Alvin F.

Dixie Forest Supervisor, 1969-72.

Appendix E: Administrative Sites

BY NAME

Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition	Township/Range/Section
Aquarius Guard Station	1/7/1908	T30S, R3E, S15
Badger Creek Ranger Station	9/23/1908	T37S, R4W, S19
Baker Ranger Station	5/26/1909	T33S, R4E, S25 & 26
Bear Valley Guard Station	12/15/1906	T33S, R7W, S13
Beaver Dam Ranger Station	7/1/1909	T38S, R20W, S14
Biglow Ranger Station	7/13/1909	T39S, R17W, S26 & 35
Black Rock Ranger Station	11/17/1906	T39S, R16W, S21 & 28
Blow-up Ranger Station	6/18/1909	T34S, R7W, S19
Blue Springs Ranger Station	12/15/1906	T36S, R7W, S7,8 & 17
Boulder Tagging Corral	12/5/1940	T33S, R4E, S35
Bower's Flat Ranger Station	8/7/1909	T37S, R7W, S27
Box Ranger Station	9/30/1908	T33S, R2E, S12
Brian Head Ranger Station	2/5/1909	T36S, R9W, S13
Browse Guard Station	7/7/1953	T39S, R13W, S19
Burro Flat Administrative Site	4/23/1926	T35S, R2W, S36
Campbell Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T33S, R1E, S20
Cedar Breaks Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #7)	12/15/1906	T36S, R9W, S13 & 24
Cedar City Old Warehouse Site	11/5/1936	T36S, R11W, S2 & 11
Cedar City WCF Administrative Site	2/14/1939	T36S, R11W, S11
Central Ranger Station	10/30/1908	T39S, R16W, S3
Circleville Ranger Station	6/24/1947	T30S, R4W, S26
Clayton Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T33S, R1E, S5
Cold Spring Ranger Station	11/19/1908	T35N, R10W, S22
Comanche Ranger Station	12/31/1912	T38S, R13W, S21
Cook Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T30S, R4E, S19
Corner Ranger Station	7/9/1909	T36S, R1E, S8
Cottonwood Ranger Station (Dixie)	3/19/1912	T41S, R15W, S9
Cottonwood Ranger Station (Powell)	7/22/1909	T33S, R3W, S9
Cougar Hollow Ranger Station	9/23/1908	T38S, R4W, S18
Cowpuncher Guard Station	1/13/1959	T32S, R2E, S35

Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition	Township/Range/Section
Danish Ranch Pasture	7/11/1912	T40S, R14W, S28
Daves Hollow Guard Station	8/29/1907	T36S, R4W, S15
Diamond Valley Ranger Station	8/15/1907	T40S, R16W, S34
Duck Creek Guard Station	12/15/1906	T38S, R8W, S12
Enterprise South Administrative Site	4/4/1908	T37S, R17W, S23
Enterprise Work Center	9/3/1936	T37S, R17W, S13
Escalante New Dwelling Administrative Site	4/8/1959	T35S, R3E, S8
Escalante Old Dwelling Administrative Site	3/11/1937	T35S, R3E, S7 & 8
Forsyth Ranger Station	1/16/1912	T39S, R13W, S20
Green Ranger Station	5/11/1909	T34S, R1W, S25
Harris Flat Ranger Station	10/9/1911	T38S, R7W, S24 & 25
Heath Ranger Station	1/9/1912	T40S, R14W, S29
Highland Ranger Station	10/30/1908	T39S, R16W, S3
Horse Valley Ranger Station	7/17/1908	T35S, R8W, S12; T35S, R7W, S6/7
Hunt Creek Administrative Site	12/7/1926	T34S, R4W, S23
Jones Corral Guard Station	9/8/1908	T31S, R3W, S35
Jubilee Guard Station	1/9/1907	T32S, R2E, S13
Lake Philo Administrative Site	7/14/1948	T32S, R1E, S12
Leeds Ranger Station	6/20/1908	T41S, R14W, S12
Little Spring Ranger Station	2/23/1909	T33S, R4W, S2
Little Valley(s) Ranger Station	8/12/1908	T35S, R7W, S33
Lowder Ranger Station	7/8/1909	T36S, R8W, S19
Lufkin Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T33S, R2E, S10
Lyman Ranger Station	11/19/1909	T33S, R4E, S11
Mill Creek Ranger Station	9/17/1908	T39S, R4.5W, S11
Mountain View Ranger Station	10/26/1906	T39S, R15W, S23
New Castle Ranger Station	12/5/1936	T36S, R15W, S17
New Harmony Corral	3/15/1948	T38S, R13W, S16
Panguitch Administrative Site	10/3/1938	T34S, R5W, S29
Panguitch Lake Administrative Site	10/12/1934	T36S, R7W, S5
Park Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T31S, R5E, S24
Pat Willis Draw Ranger Station	5/1/1909	T35S, R4W, S13 & 14
Pierce Ranger Station	T34S, R2E, S12	
Pine Creek Ranger Station	1/9/1907	T32S, R2E, S35

Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition	Township/Range/Section
Pine Lake Ranger Station	5/26/1909	T35S, R1W, S19
Pine Spring Ranger Station	11/17/1906	T39S, R15W, S24; T39S, R14W, S19
Pine Valley Guard Station	11/17/1906	T39S, R14W, S19
Pine Valley Work Center	10/4/1907	T39S, R15W, S14
Podunk Guard Station	7/6/1925	T38S, R4.5W, S23
Proctor Canyon Ranger Station	8/23/1909	T37S, R5W, S13
Ranger Station #5	12/15/1906	T36S, R9W, S13
Ranger Station #3	12/15/1906	T35S, R6W, S18
Raymond Ranger Station	7/13/1909	T40S, R20W, S24
Red Canyon Administrative Site	6/6/1966	T35S, R4.5W, S22
Rock Canyon Ranger Station	5/8/1909	T36S, R7W, S13
Rock Creek Ranger Station	4/6/1909	T33S, R3W, S25
Sandy Creek Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #1)	12/15/1906	T33S, R6W, S7,18 & 33
Sawyer Ranger Station	10/28/1912	T38S, R13W, S36
Sheep Creek Ranger Station	5/3/1909	T38S, R2 & 3W
Smith Canyon Ranger Station	9/9/1908	T32S, R4.5W, S32
Spring Branch Ranger Station	1/8/1912	T39S, R15W, S23 & 24
Spring Ranger Station	2/6/1909	T40S, R16W, S26 & 35
St. George Ranger Station	11/25/1952	T42S, R16W, S24
Swamp Canyon Ranger Station	8/23/1909	T37S, R4W, S14 & 23
Sweetwater Ranger Station	12/31/1908	T34S, R1W, S28 & 29
Teasdale Ranger Station	8/25/1908	T29S, R4E, S16
Three Creeks Ranger Station	7/6/1909	T37S, R9W, S20 & 29
Timber Mountain Pasture	7/7/1953	T38S, R14W, S14
Twist Ranger Station	7/17/1908	T35S, R7W, S26
Upper Valley Ranger Station	7/8/1909	T36S, R1E, S1; T36S, R1W, S6
Vermillion Castle Guard Station	6/9/1941	T35S, R8W, S6
Whipple Ranger Station	8/27/1908	T39S, R14W, S22 & 27
Widtsøe Ranger Station	11/8/1928	T34S, R2W, S22
Wildcat Guard Station (New)	6/3/1909	T31S, R5E, S15
Wildcat Ranger Station (Old)	6/3/1909	T31S, R5E, S15
Wilson Creek Ranger Station	12/15/1906	T37S, R7W, S12 & 13
Winder Ranger Station	5/26/1909	T34S, R2W, S23 & 26

BY LOCATION

Township/Range/Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T29S, R4E, S16	Teasdale Ranger Station	8/25/1908
T30S, R3E, S15	Aquarius Guard Station	1/7/1908
T30S, R4E, S19	Cook Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T30S, R4W, S26	Circleville Ranger Station	6/24/1947
T31S, R3W, S35	Jones Corral Guard Station	9/8/1908
T31S, R5E, S15	Wildcat Guard Station (New)	6/3/1909
T31S, R5E, S15	Wildcat Ranger Station (Old)	6/3/1909
T31S, R5E, S24	Park Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T32S, R1E, S12	Lake Philo Administrative Site	7/14/1948
T32S, R2E, S13	Jubilee Guard Station	1/9/1907
T32S, R2E, S35	Cowpuncher Guard Station	1/13/1959
T32S, R2E, S35	Pine Creek Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T32S, R4.5W, S32	Smith Canyon Ranger Station	9/9/1908
T33S, R1E, S20	Campbell Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T33S, R1E, S5	Clayton Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T33S, R2E, S10	Lufkin Ranger Station	1/9/1907
T33S, R2E, S12	Box Ranger Station	9/30/1908
T33S, R3W, S25	Rock Creek Ranger Station	4/6/1909
T33S, R3W, S9	Cottonwood Ranger Station (Powell)	7/22/1909
T33S, R4E, S11	Lyman Ranger Station	11/19/1909
T33S, R4E, S25 & 26	Baker Ranger Station	5/26/1909
T33S, R4E, S35	Boulder Tagging Corral	12/5/1940
T33S, R4W, S2	Little Spring Ranger Station	2/23/1909
T33S, R6W, S7, 18 & 33	Sandy Creek Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #1)	12/15/1906
T33S, R7W, S13	Bear Valley Guard Station	12/15/1906
T34S, R1W, S25	Green Ranger Station	5/11/1909
T34S, R1W, S28 & 29	Sweetwater Ranger Station	12/31/1908
T34S, R2E, S12	Pierce Ranger Station	
T34S, R2W, S22	Widtsoe Ranger Station	11/8/1928
T34S, R2W, S23 & 26	Winder Ranger Station	5/26/1909
T34S, R4W, S23	Hunt Creek Administrative Site	12/7/1926
T34S, R5W, S29	Panguitch Administrative Site	10/3/1938

Township/Range/Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T34S, R7W, S19	Blow-up Ranger Station	6/18/1909
T35N, R10W, S22	Cold Spring Ranger Station	11/19/1908
T35S, R1W, S19	Pine Lake Ranger Station	5/26/1909
T35S, R2W, S36	Burro Flat Administrative Site	4/23/1926
T35S, R3E, S7 & 8	Escalante Old Dwelling Administrative Site	3/11/1937
T35S, R3E, S8	Escalante New Dwelling Administrative Site	4/8/1959
T35S, R4.5W, S22	Red Canyon Administrative Site	6/6/1966
T35S, R4W, S13 & 14	Pat Willis Draw Ranger Station	5/1/1909
T35S, R6W, S18	Ranger Station #3	12/15/1906
T35S, R7W, S26	Twist Ranger Station	7/17/1908
T35S, R7W, S33	Little Valley(s) Ranger Station	8/12/1908
T35S, R8W, S12; T35S, R7W, S6/7	Horse Valley Ranger Station	7/17/1908
T35S, R8W, S6	Vermillion Castle Guard Station	6/9/1941
T36S, R11W, S11	Cedar City WCF Administrative Site	2/14/1939
T36S, R11W, S2 & 11	Cedar City Old Warehouse Site	11/5/1936
T36S, R15W, S17	New Castle Ranger Station	12/5/1936
T36S, R1E, S1; T36S, R1W, S6	Upper Valley Ranger Station	7/8/1909
T36S, R1E, S8	Corner Ranger Station	7/9/1909
T36S, R4W, S15	Daves Hollow Guard Station	8/29/1907
T36S, R7W, S13	Rock Canyon Ranger Station	5/8/1909
T36S, R7W, S5	Panguitch Lake Administrative Site	10/12/1934
T36S, R7W, S7,8 & 17	Blue Springs Ranger Station	12/15/1906
T36S, R8W, S19	Lowder Ranger Station	7/8/1909
T36S, R9W, S13	Brian Head Ranger Station	2/5/1909
T36S, R9W, S13	Ranger Station #5	12/15/1906
T36S, R9W, S13 & 24	Cedar Breaks Ranger Station (aka Ranger Station #7)	12/15/1906
T37S, R17W, S13	Enterprise Work Center	9/3/1936
T37S, R17W, S23	Enterprise South Administrative Site	4/4/1908
T37S, R4W, S14 & 23	Swamp Canyon Ranger Station	8/23/1909
T37S, R4W, S19	Badger Creek Ranger Station	9/23/1908
T37S, R5W, S13	Proctor Canyon Ranger Station	8/23/1909
T37S, R7W, S12 & 13	Wilson Creek Ranger Station	12/15/1906
T37S, R7W, S27	Bower's Flat Ranger Station	8/7/1909
T37S, R9W, S20 & 29	Three Creeks Ranger Station	7/6/1909

Township/Range/Section	Site Name	Withdrawal or Acquisition
T38S, R13W, S16	New Harmony Corral	3/15/1948
T38S, R13W, S21	Comanche Ranger Station	12/31/1912
T38S, R13W, S36	Sawyer Ranger Station	10/28/1912
T38S, R14W, S14	Timber Mountain Pasture	7/7/1953
T38S, R2 & 3W	Sheep Creek Ranger Station	5/3/1909
T38S, R20W, S14	Beaver Dam Ranger Station	7/1/1909
T38S, R4.5W, S23	Podunk Guard Station	7/6/1925
T38S, R4W, S18	Cougar Hollow Ranger Station	9/23/1908
T38S, R7W, S24 & 25	Harris Flat Ranger Station	10/9/1911
T38S, R8W, S12	Duck Creek Guard Station	12/15/1906
T39S, R13W, S19	Browse Guard Station	7/7/1953
T39S, R13W, S20	Forsyth Ranger Station	1/16/1912
T39S, R14W, S19	Pine Valley Guard Station	11/17/1906
T39S, R14W, S22 & 27	Whipple Ranger Station	8/27/1908
T39S, R15W, S14	Pine Valley Work Center	10/4/1907
T39S, R15W, S23	Mountain View Ranger Station	10/26/1906
T39S, R15W, S23 & 24	Spring Branch Ranger Station	1/8/1912
T39S, R15W, S24; T39S, R14W, S19	Pine Spring Ranger Station	11/17/1906
T39S, R16W, S21 & 28	Black Rock Ranger Station	11/17/1906
T39S, R16W, S3	Central Ranger Station	10/30/1908
T39S, R16W, S3	Highland Ranger Station	10/30/1908
T39S, R17W, S26 & 35	Biglow Ranger Station	7/13/1909
T39S, R4.5W, S11	Mill Creek Ranger Station	9/17/1908
T40S, R14W, S28	Danish Ranch Pasture	7/11/1912
T40S, R14W, S29	Heath Ranger Station	1/9/1912
T40S, R16W, S26 & 35	Spring Ranger Station	2/6/1909
T40S, R16W, S34	Diamond Valley Ranger Station	8/15/1907
T40S, R20W, S24	Raymond Ranger Station	7/13/1909
T41S, R14W, S12	Leeds Ranger Station	6/20/1908
T41S, R15W, S9	Cottonwood Ranger Station (Dixie)	3/19/1912
T42S, R16W, S24	St. George Ranger Station	11/25/1952

Appendix F: Evaluation Summary Table

The following table summarizes the eligibility of historic (50 years or older) administrative facilities. It does not include non-historic facilities.

Dixie Supervisor's Office

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0307	Cedar City Sign Shop	c1942	Eligible/Contributing
0308	Cedar City Gas & Oil Shop	c1942	Eligible/Contributing
0409	Cedar City WCF Shop	c1939	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Cedar City Hosewinding Shed	c1942	Eligible/Contributing

Cedar City Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0222	Bear Valley Guard Station (Dwelling)	1933	Eligible/Contributing
0330	Bear Valley Horse Shed	Unknown	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0622	Bear Valley Toilet	1933	Eligible/Contributing
0122	Duck Creek Visitors Center	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0223	Duck Creek Dwelling (South)	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0224	Duck Creek Dwelling (North)	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0331	Duck Creek Fire Control Garage	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0332	Duck Creek Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0333	Duck Creek Barn/Storage	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0334	Duck Creek Generator House	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0335	Duck Creek Garage/Storage Building	c1920	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0226	Panguitch Lake Dwelling	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0341	Panguitch Lake Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0342	Panguitch Lake Barn/Storage	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0727	Panguitch Lake Shower House	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0221	Vermillion Castle Guard Station	1939	Eligible/Contributing

Escalante Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0246	Cowpuncher Guard Station (Dwelling)	1934	Eligible/Contributing
0374	Cowpuncher Garage	1934	Eligible/Contributing
0645B	Cowpuncher Toilet	c1934	Eligible/Contributing
0241	Escalante Dwelling #1	c1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0242	Escalante Lower Admin Bunkhouse	c1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0247	Jubilee Cabin	1905	Eligible/Contributing

Pine Valley Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0211	Browse Dwelling	1934	Eligible/Contributing
0611	Browse Toilet	1934	Eligible/Contributing
0215	Enterprise Dwelling	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0311	Enterprise Barn	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0312	Enterprise Warehouse	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0313	Enterprise Storage-Office Building	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0214	Pine Valley Guard Station	1935	Eligible/Contributing
0212	Pine Valley Visitor Center	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0324	Pine Valley Barn	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0325	Pine Valley Shop	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0326	Pine Valley Paint Storage	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Powell Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0236	Daves Hollow Bunkhouse	1985	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0354	Daves Hollow Warehouse	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0356	Daves Hollow Pesticide Storage	c1936	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0639A	Daves Hollow Toilet	c1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0239	Jones Corral Dwelling	c1935	Eligible/Contributing
0358	Jones Corral Storage Shed	1935	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0638B	Jones Corral Toilet	c1930	Eligible/Contributing
0231	Panguitch Dwelling (South)	1937	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0232	Panguitch Dwelling (Middle)	1933	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0344	Panguitch Engineers Warehouse	1937	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0351	Panguitch District Warehouse	1938	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0353	Panguitch Paint Storage	c1940	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0237	Podunk Dwelling	1937	Eligible/Contributing
0637A	Podunk Toilet	c1930	Eligible/Contributing

Teasdale Ranger District

Facility No.	Building Name	Date	Evaluation
0254	Aquarius Dwelling	c1937	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Aquarius Storage Shed	c1935	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Aquarius Toilet & Shower Building	Unknown	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0151	Teasdale Office	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

0251	Teasdale Ranger Dwelling	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0381	Teasdale Carpenter Shop	1934	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
0382	Teasdale Fire Cache/Barn	1934	Eligible/Contributing
0156	Wildcat Visitors Center	1938	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Wildcat Toilet	c1938	Eligible/Contributing
0255	Old Wildcat Guard Station	1911	Eligible/Contributing
n/a	Wildcat Barn	1911	Ineligible/Non-Contributing
n/a	Old Wildcat Toilet	1940s	Ineligible/Non-Contributing

Bibliography

- Alexander, Thomas G. *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service*. USDA Publication FS-399. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987.
- Baldrige, Kenneth W. "Nine Years of Achievement: The CCC in Utah." Ph.D. diss., Brigham Young University, May 1971.
- _____. "The CCC." *Utah History Encyclopedia*, <http://media.utah.edu/UHT/c/CIVCONCOR.html>. Accessed August 2003.
- Dumas, Shelley. "Station Has Place in History." *Garfield County News* (Panguitch), 12 January 1984.
- Hinton, Wayne K. *The Dixie National Forest: Managing an Alpine Forest in an Arid Setting*. Dixie National Forest Publication. Cedar City, UT: USDA Forest Service, 1987.
- Historic Administrative Site Files. Located with Richa Wilson, Region 4 Engineering, Ogden, Utah.
- "History of the Dixie National Forest, 1902-1963." TMs [photocopy]. History Files, Dixie National Forest Supervisor's Office, Cedar City, Utah.
- "History of the Toiyabe National Forest, 1822 to 1969, n.d.," TMs [photocopy]. Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office, Sparks, Nevada.
- Hurst, William Miller. *Thinking Back*. n.p., n.d. Located in the Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- Johnson, Lucille. "Pine Valley Days, 1940-1946" TMs [photocopy]. Located with author, Ogden Office, Region 4, USDA Forest Service.
- Lands Status Records, Region 4 Office, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah.
- LeFevre, Lenora. *Boulder Country and Its People*. Ed. by Nethella Griffin Woolsey. Springville, UT: Art City Publishing, 1973.
- LP- BOUNDARIES permanent files. Located in the Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.
- McCormick, John S. "The Great Depression in Utah." *Utah History Encyclopedia*. <http://historytogo.utah.gov/depression.html>. Accessed 21 August 2003.
- Olson, Beth R. "Utah's CCCs: The Conservators' Medium for Young Men, Nature, Economy and Freedom." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 62, No. 3 (Summer 1994): 261-74.
- Otis, Alison T., William D. Honey, Thomas C. Hogg, and Kimberly K. Lakin. *The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42*. USDA Forest Service Publication Forest Service-395. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1986.
- Padilla, Sarah and Richa Wilson. "The CCC, the WPA and the Forest Service in Utah, January 2004." Draft.

Peterson, Charles S. "Albert F. Potter's Wasatch Survey, 1902: A Beginning for Public Management of Natural Resources in Utah." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 39, no. 3 (Summer 1971): 238-53.

Roundy, Jerry C. *"Advised Them To Call The Place Escalante"*. Springville, UT: Art City Publishing, 2000.

US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, District Four. *Alumni Bulletin*. April 1921. Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *Field Program for August 1908*. n.p.: 1908.

US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *Field Program for February 1908*. n.p.: 1908.

US Department of Agriculture. *Directory Forest Service*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, multiple years.

Woolsey, Nethella Griffin. *The Escalante Story, 1875-1964*. Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Company, 1964.